Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1 and 2 :

Since almost the beginning of cinema, we have had scary films. Of all the genres that exist, horror is perhaps one of the most conventional. Many horror films rely on specific plot devices, also called tropes, to make their audience frightened. When a trope is used too much, it can become a cliché. But when used well, it can really make us jump out of our skin. Here are some of the most used, and perhaps abused, clichés in horror films.

No matter what kind of house it is, the basement is a scary place in horror films. That's usually where something is hiding or where the evil psychopath has hidden their tools. Basements are always dark and often damp. You can only reach them by a narrow staircase. And basements are always creepy, even when there isn't anything down there.

In older horror films, when protagonists were in desperation, it was difficult or impossible for them to call for help or call the police. Mobile phones have made that situation a bit less believable now. What's the solution to maintain suspense? No phone coverage! If you're a hero in a horror film, it's almost certain that at a key moment, just when you absolutely need to call for help, you will not have any coverage at all. Or your phone battery will die just as you are making the call. Or both.

Directors of horror films love uninhabited places. This could be an abandoned hospital, a scary empty house or a ghost town. There's something about lonely, empty places. What was it like when people lived there? Why did they leave? May be it's also that they are so quiet, which can be very scary too. Of course, abandoned places are also handy for horror film directors in that it's more believable that you will have no phone coverage there either.

The hero has been driving for hours. It's night-time and it's beginning to rain. Suddenly he sees a person on the side of the road. May be the company will keep him awake? In horror films, giving anybody a ride is asking for trouble. The hero always does it, and it always ends badly.

This horror film cliché was especially popular with horror films of the late 20th century. It starts with a group of teenagers all enjoying themselves, and it ends with everyone dead except one girl. At the beginning, the girl is usually innocent, shy and not particularly strong. By the end, she has become the toughest and most resourceful person in the world. The last girl almost always wins in the end.

1. Why do horror film directors find abandoned places handy?
   (A) Abandoned places are very quiet which greatly contributes to creating a spooky atmosphere
   (B) It is more believable that there will have no phone coverage in abandoned places
   (C) Abandoned places are very quite and which greatly contributes to creating a spooky atmosphere
   (D) It is more possible that there will have no phone coverage in abandoned places

2. Horror film as a genre
   (A) has rarely made into a cinematic expression
   (B) had become popular since the previous century
   (C) has always been considered as a cinematic subject
   (D) has relied on scientific fiction

Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 3 and 4 :

Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important : values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher—and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future : when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have a distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the workplace and in relationships.

Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of the buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about the future is another factor. Experts agree : too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

3. What is the primary danger lurking behind the overindulgence of parents?
   (A) That children will not learn to be thrifty
   (B) That children have come to replace 'money' for 'family time'
   (C) That children are susceptible to anxiety and depression in their lives
   (D) That children learn 'life skills'

4. Limits should be set on children's behaviour so that
   (A) they learn to deal with setbacks in life
   (B) they feel they are not missing out on anything
   (C) they learn the sacrifices made by their parents
   (D) they feel they are safe in a durable structure such as the family

Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 5 and 6 :

The Scandinavian countries are much admired all over the world for their enlightened social policies. Sweden has evolved an excellent system for protecting the individual citizen from high-handed or incompetent public officers. The Swedish were the first to recognise that public officials like civil servants, police officers, health inspectors or tax collectors can make mistakes or act over-zealously in the belief that they are serving the public. As long ago as 1809, the Swedish Parliament introduced a scheme to safeguard the interest of the individual. A parliamentary committee representing all political parties appoints a person who is suitably qualified to investigate private grievances against the State. The official title of the person is 'Justice Ombudsman' but Swedish commonly refer to him as the 'JO' or 'Ombudsman'. The Ombudsman is not subject to political pressure. He investigates complaints, large and small, that come to him from all levels of society. As complaints must be made in writing, the Ombudsman receives an average of 1200 letters a year. He has eight lawyer assistants to help him, and he examines every single letter in detail. There is nothing secretive about the Ombudsman's work, for his correspondence is open to public inspection. If a citizen's complaint is justified, the Ombudsman will act on his behalf. The action he takes varies according to the nature of the complaint. He may gently reprimand an official or even suggest to the Parliament that the law needs to be altered.

5. Why did Sweden introduce the institution of Ombudsman?

   (A) The Swedish were the first to recognise that public officials like civil servants, police officers, health inspectors or tax collectors cannot make mistakes

   (B) Sweden introduced the institution of Ombudsman for protecting the individual citizen from high-handed or incompetent public officers

   (C) The Swedish thought of making the State more powerful

   (D) The Swedish thought of collecting service tax from individuals

6. A critical feature of the Ombudsman is

   (A) he works alone without assistants

   (B) his work is subject to public scrutiny

   (C) he listens to oral complaints, alone

   (D) he only concentrates on major issues

Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 7 and 8 :

Mike and Morris lived in the same village. While Morris owned the largest jewellery shop in the village, Mike was a poor farmer. Both had large families with many sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren. One fine day, Mike, tired of not being able to feed his family, decided to leave the village and move to the city where he was certain to earn enough to feed everyone. Along with his family, he left the village for the city. At night, they stopped under a large tree. There was a stream running nearby where they could freshen up themselves. He told his sons to clear the area below the tree, he told his wife to fetch water and he instructed his daughters-in-law to make up the fire and started cutting wood from the tree himself. They didn't know that in the branches of the tree, there was a thief hiding. He watched as Mike's family worked together and also noticed that they had nothing to cook. Mike's wife also thought the same and asked her husband, "Everything is ready but what shall we eat?" Mike raised his hands to heaven and said, "Don't worry. He is watching all of this from above. He will help us." The thief got worried as he had seen that the family was large and worked well together. Taking advantage of the fact that they did not know he was hiding in the branches, he decided to make a quick escape. He climbed down safely when they were not looking and ran for his life. But, he left behind the bundle of stolen jewels and money which dropped into Mike's lap. Mike opened it and jumped with joy when he saw the contents. The family gathered all their belongings and returned to the village. There was great excitement when they told everyone how they got rich. Morris thought that the tree was miraculous and this was a nice and quick way to earn some money. He ordered his family to pack some clothes and they set off as if on a journey. They also stopped under the same tree and Morris started commanding everyone as Mike had done. But no one in his family was willing to obey his orders. Being a rich family, they were used to having servants all around. So, the one who went to the river to fetch water enjoyed a nice bath. The one who went to get wood for fire went off to sleep. Morris' wife said, "Everything is ready but what shall we eat?" Morris raised his hands and said, "Don't worry. He is watching all of this from above. He will help us." As soon as he finished saying, the thief jumped down from the tree with a knife in hand. Seeing him, everyone started running around to save their lives. The thief stole everything they had and Morris and his family had to return to the village empty-handed, having lost all their valuables that they had taken with them.

7. According to the passage, why did Morris and his family decide to rest under the thief's tree?

   (A) Being a large family, they knew that they could easily defeat the thief

   (B) It was a convenient spot for taking a halt at night

   (C) There was a stream nearby and wood for his family to bathe and collect firewood

   (D) The tree had miraculous powers of bestowing riches

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8. The thief had left back the bag of jewellery behind on the tree because
   (A) Mike's prayer to God was granted
   (B) Mike spotted the thief on the tree
   (C) Mike's family was united and hardworking and so they could capture him
   (D) Mike lit a fire that threatened to burn the tree

Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 9 and 10 :

Elections were in the air of the world's youngest democracy when I arrived in Thimphu. This was for a by-election in the capital city, that dominated the conversation at dinners, even in Thimphu's most fun night-spot Mojo Park (the best music in town). Bhutan has taken to democracy with ease ever since 2008 when the first proper elections were held, a process India has helped out with, sending officials from the Election Commission travelling to check arrangements, explain electronic voting machine (EVM) technology and procedures. However, there are many things uniquely Bhutanese :

Monks and nuns in this deeply religious Buddhist majority are not allowed to vote, so as to avoid mixing religion and politics. All voters must wear their national dress on polling day, but no one—candidate, campaigner or voter—is allowed to wear the Kabney silk and Gyentag, a scarf of honour, for men and women respectively, bestowed only by the King, Patang—the ceremonial sword, or any other sign of rank or royal patronage to avoid a misuse of influence. And, in deference to the environment, no posters can be put up on any public property, including trees, and are mostly restricted to a community billboard for all. May be a thing or two the world's largest democracy could learn from the youngest?

While polygamy is practised in some parts, so is polyandry, and divorce settlements are equal and even-handed. Even so, Bhutanese women lag behind in one place that it counts : Parliament. In the last National Assembly Elections, 3/4ths of the 47 seats had only male candidates (nine had females), and four women were elected as MPs. "Misogyny plays only one part of it", explains the only leader of a party (DCT) Lily Wangchuk, who runs a hotel in downtown Thimphu. "Women just don't vote for women, and the lack of women role models in modern Bhutan becomes a vicious cycle."

While Bhutan's government and people tell you they are devoted to preserving the country and its beauty, it is plain to see Bhutan is changing everyday in little ways. Less youngsters adhere to the traditional and once mandatory national dress (Goh and Kira), more and more buildings now get permission to rise above the originally regulated two stories, and glass and granite are seen more in Thimphu where once only wood and paint were allowed. Some modernities are welcome, and the abundance of hydropower electricity means many Bhutanese (including the very dashing US-educated Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay) drive hybrid cars. The countryside is still pristine, and not covered with the plastic waste ubiquitous in India, even as Bhutan explores more 'non-wood' uses for its 70% forest cover that is also mandated in the Constitution.

9. Bhutan aims to conserve its pristine environment by
   (A) encouraging glass and granite in place of wood
   (B) allowing election posters on any public property or any tree
   (C) encouraging fuel-based energy
   (D) not penalising plastic waste

10. One glaring reason that the representation of women in the Bhutanese Parliament is poor is

   (A) that polygamy persists

   (B) that misogyny persists

   (C) that women do not vote for women and therefore there are hardly any role models

   (D) that men only vote for men

Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 11 and 12 :

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well-known, followed a very different trajectory from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the emergence of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of transcending localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national unity by splitting people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was through the nurturing of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to subvert this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

11. How did nationalism originate in the third world countries?

   (A) As a struggle against feudalism

   (B) As a vehement opposition to colonialism

   (C) To advocate capitalistic movement

   (D) To strengthen localism

12. The rise of nationalism was sought to be broken by the colonial powers by

   (A) denoting the national consciousness as something ordinary and sectarian

   (B) dividing the people into groups

   (C) creating a middle class for government employment

   (D) using the police force to use violence

*Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. **13** and **14** :*

Make in India campaign was launched in New Delhi on 25th of September in 2014. It is an initiative to make a call to the top business investors all across the world to invest in India. It is a big opportunity to all the investors to set up their business in any field in the country. This plan has very attractive proposals for the foreign companies to set up manufacturing powerhouses in India. Make in India campaign launched by the Indian government focuses on building the effective physical infrastructure as well as improving the market of digital network in the country to make it a global hub for business (ranging from satellites to submarines, cars to softwares, pharmaceuticals to ports, paper to power, etc.). The symbol, derived from National Emblem of India, of this initiative is a giant lion having many wheels, indicating peaceful progress, a vibrant future, courage, strength, tenacity and wisdom.

This campaign focuses on creating a number of valuable and honoured jobs as well as skill enhancement in almost 25 sectors for improving the status of youths of the country. The sectors involved are automobiles, chemicals, IT & BPM, aviation, pharmaceuticals, construction, electrical machinery, food processing, defence manufacturing, space, textiles, garments, ports, leather, media and entertainment, wellness, tourism and hospitality, railways, automobile components, renewable energy, mining, biotechnology, roads and highways, electronic systems and thermal power.

The successful implementation of this plan will help in the creation of 100 smart cities project and affordable housing in India. The main objective is to ensure solid growth and valuable employment creation in the country with the help of top investors. It will benefit both parties, the investors and our country. The Government of India has created a dedicated help team and an online portal (makeinindia.com) for the easy and effective communication of investors.

13. What is the main objective of the 'Make in India' campaign?

(A) The main objective is to ensure growth and valuable employment creation in the country with the help of top investors

(B) The main objective is to ensure solid growth and valuable employment creation in the country with the help of top investors

(C) The main objective is to ensure solid growth and valuable employment creation in the country with the help of investors

(D) The main objective is to ensure solid growth and valuable employment creation in the country with the help of foreign investors

14. An outcome of the 'Make in India' campaign is

(A) manufacturing hubs in neighbouring countries

(B) to focus only on digitalisation

(C) creation of smart cities in India

(D) to lay down strict and rigid guidelines to start a business

15. From the given options, find the pair which is similar to the pair 8, 4.

(A) 27, 9

(B) 216, 32

(C) 72, 24

(D) 45, 5

16. An accurate clock shows 7 a.m. at present. How many degrees will the hour hand rotate through when the clock will show 1 p.m. next day?

(A) 540°

(B) 900°

(C) 180°

(D) 360°

17. Statement :

In a T20 cricket match played between two teams A and B, the runs scored by team A were 150, of which 120 runs were scored by the spinners.

Conclusion I : 80% of team A consisted of spinners.

Conclusion II : The opening batters of team A were spinners.

Conclusion III : All the specialist batters of team A were spinners.

Conclusion IV : The top order batters of team A failed in the match.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

(A) Conclusions II and IV are correct

(B) Only conclusion III is correct

(C) Conclusions I, III and IV are correct

(D) None of the conclusions is correct

18. SOUTH is related to NORTH-WEST in the same way as WEST is related to

(A) EAST

(B) SOUTH

(C) SOUTH-WEST

(D) NORTH-EAST

19. Which of the following diagrams correctly represents lions, elephants and animals?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)
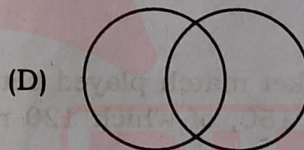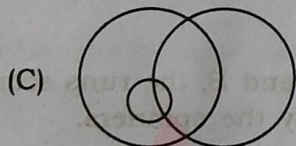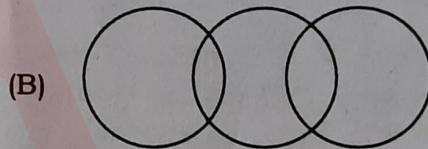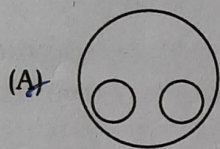
20. A garbage truck visits your locality every alternate day. You have observed that the trashmen neither wear boots nor gloves while collecting garbage from the households. You will

(A) ignore the situation

(B) approach the trashmen and rebuke them for not wearing any protective gear

(C) approach the trashmen and offer some money to buy boots and gloves

(D) describe the situation in your social media account with a photo of the scene and tag the local municipal authority to your post

21. The average monthly expenditure of a small manufacturing unit is shown in the following table :

Sl. No.	Expenditure head	Expenditure (in rupees lakh)
1	Raw materials	12·0
2	Salary	4·5
3	Packaging	0·75
4	Transport	0·5
5	Miscellaneous overhead expenditure	3·5

In order to maximize the profit margin, you would

(A) suggest a replacement of the currently used raw material with a low-cost variety

(B) suggest a reduction of the miscellaneous overhead expenditure

(C) suggest a reduction in the workforce

(D) suggest an across-the-board salary cut

22. During your morning walk, you observed that one of the iron manhole covers in the footpath is missing. You will

(A) continue with your morning walk as if you have seen nothing

(B) curse the unknown miscreant who had removed the cover and continue with your morning walk

(C) put a twig or some markers on the uncovered manhole as a precaution against possible mishap and then continue with your morning walk

(D) put a twig or some markers on the uncovered manhole as a precaution against possible mishap, alert the maintenance authority, if possible and then continue with your morning walk

23. You saw some kids studying in the neighbourhood school throwing garbage on the road. You will

(A) ignore the situation

(B) reprimand the kids and ask them not to litter on public places in future

(C) force the kids to clean up the litter

(D) make a visit to the school and request the Headmaster to sensitise the students on civic sense and also on the virtues of cleanliness

24. Three persons are currently employed in a certain section of an office, of which you are the in-charge. Two of the employees of the section are on leave today with your prior approval. During the first hour of the day, however, you received a half-day leave application from the third employee of the section. You would

(A) approve the leave application immediately

(B) summon the employee to your chamber and enquire about the urgency of his situation. Depending on that, you decide whether to grant him leave or not

(C) summarily reject the leave application

(D) summarily reject the leave application and rebuke the employee for his irresponsible behaviour

25. A clock shows the time as 8:30 a.m. What is the measurement of the angle made by the hands of the clock?

(A) 75°

(B) 60°

(C) 30°

(D) 45°

26. If 'P' represents '÷', 'Q' represents '+', 'R' represents '−' and 'S' represents '×', then what will be the value of 9P3S4Q8R7?

(A) 12

(B) 15

(C) 10

(D) 13

27. Which of the following does not belong to the rest of the group?

(A) Brass

(B) Bronze

(C) Aluminum

(D) Stainless steel

31. Below is a set of four diagrams where the 'square' represents 'teachers', the 'circle' represents 'doctors' and the 'triangle' represents 'musicians'. Which of the diagrams justifies the statement : "Some teachers are musicians; some musicians are doctors but no teacher is a doctor"?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)
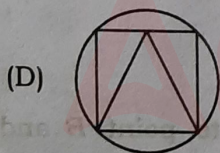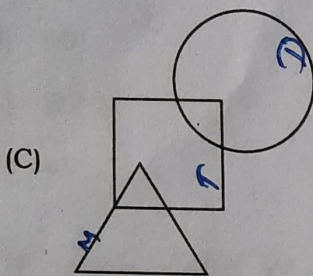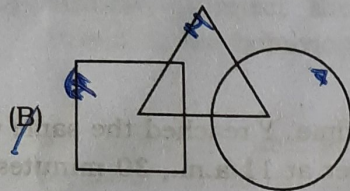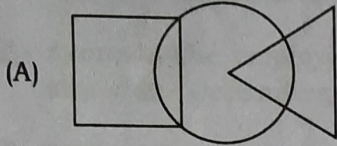
32. A person walks towards the direction of his house at 7 a.m. and observes his shadow to the right. In which direction is he walking?

(A) South

(B) North

(C) East

(D) West

33. In a group of cows and hens, the number of legs is 14 more than twice the number of heads. What is the number of cows in the group?

(A) 7

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 8

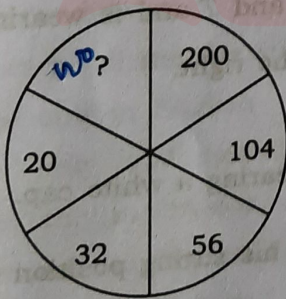34. If 80% of the difference of A and B is equal to 20% of the sum of A and B, then what percent of A is B?

(A) 30%

(B) 60%

(C) 40%

(D) 70%

35. If RAT is coded as 9-26-7, then MONK will be coded as

(A) 9-25-26-7

(B) 14-12-13-16

(C) 13-25-14-11

(D) 26-9-8-25

36. Find the missing number in the figure below :

(A) 14

(B) 320

(C) 400

(D) 6

15

BBDC–II-23/31-D (2)

37. If

$$25 - 3 = 2$$
$$36 - 5 = 1$$
$$16 - 4 = 0$$

then what is $81 - 5 = ?$

(A) 3

(B) 5

(C) 4

(D) 6

38. In the following sequence of numbers, which number will be present between 42 and 170?

$$6, 10, 22, 42, \underline{\quad} , 170$$

(A) 54

(B) 64

(C) 78

(D) 86

39. Five friends P, Q, R, S and T are sitting on a bench in a particular order wearing blue, red, yellow, white and green caps (not necessarily in this order).

1. P is sitting on the right of Q (next to Q) and T and is wearing a red cap.

2. R is sitting in the second position from the right.

3. T is wearing a blue cap.

4. Q is wearing a green cap and S is not wearing a white cap.

What is the colour of the cap worn by R and his sitting position from the left?

(A) Yellow and third

(B) Green and fourth

(C) White and third

(D) White and fourth

40. Choose the correct pair in which the words bear a general relationship.

(A) Assam : Palash

(B) Kerala : Lotus

(C) Gujarat : Marigold

(D) Manipur : Glory Lily

41. Given below are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Diamonds are used for cutting glass.
Reason (R) : Diamond has high refractive index.

Which of the following options is correct?

(A) A is true but R is false

(B) A is false but R is true

(C) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(D) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

42. Given below is the analysis of the result of an examination :

1. Total candidates : 100
2. Passed in all the five subjects : 50
3. Failed only in English : 10
4. Failed only in Mathematics : 8
5. Failed only in Physics : 2
6. Failed only in Chemistry : 5
7. Failed only in Biology : 10

How many candidates passed in at least four subjects?

(A) 85

(B) 35

(C) 70

(D) 65

43. A train passes through a 1·5 km long tunnel in 2 minutes. If the speed of the train is 60 km per hour, what is the length of the train?

(A) 200 m

(B) 500 m

(C) 100 m

(D) 150 m

44. The line graph below shows the yearly production output of a tractor manufacturing company :

Production Figures
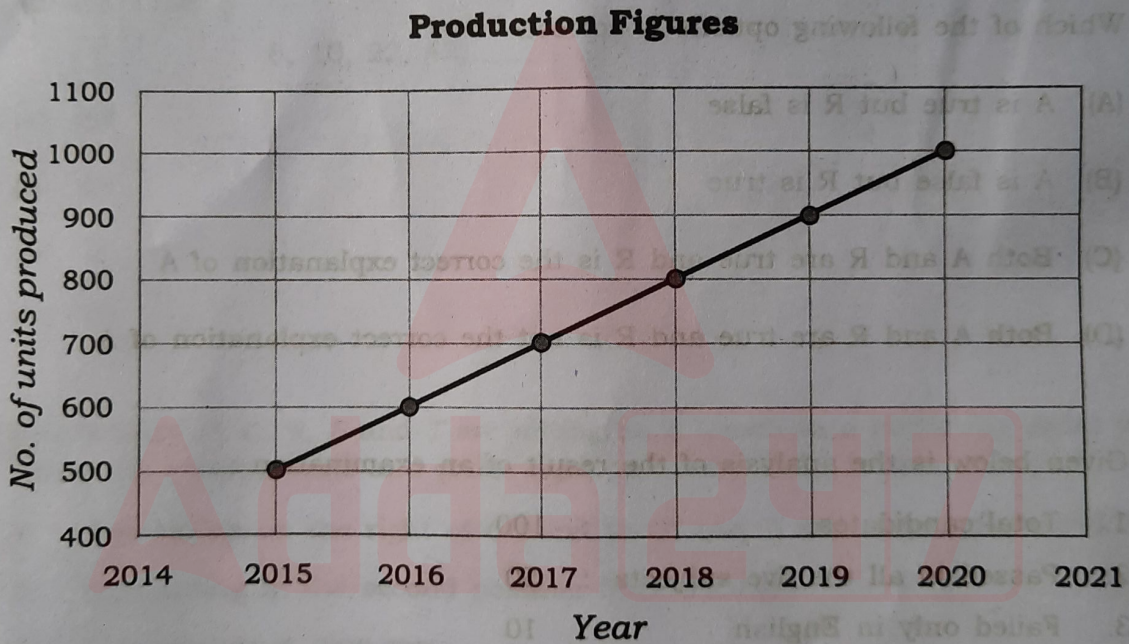
In which year, the company suffered the lowest rate of increase in production?

(A) 2017

(B) 2018

(C) 2019

(D) 2020

45. The histogram below shows the cost price in INR, sell price in INR and number of units sold from left to right in the last FY for 4 products P1, P2, P3 and P4 respectively manufactured by a particular company :
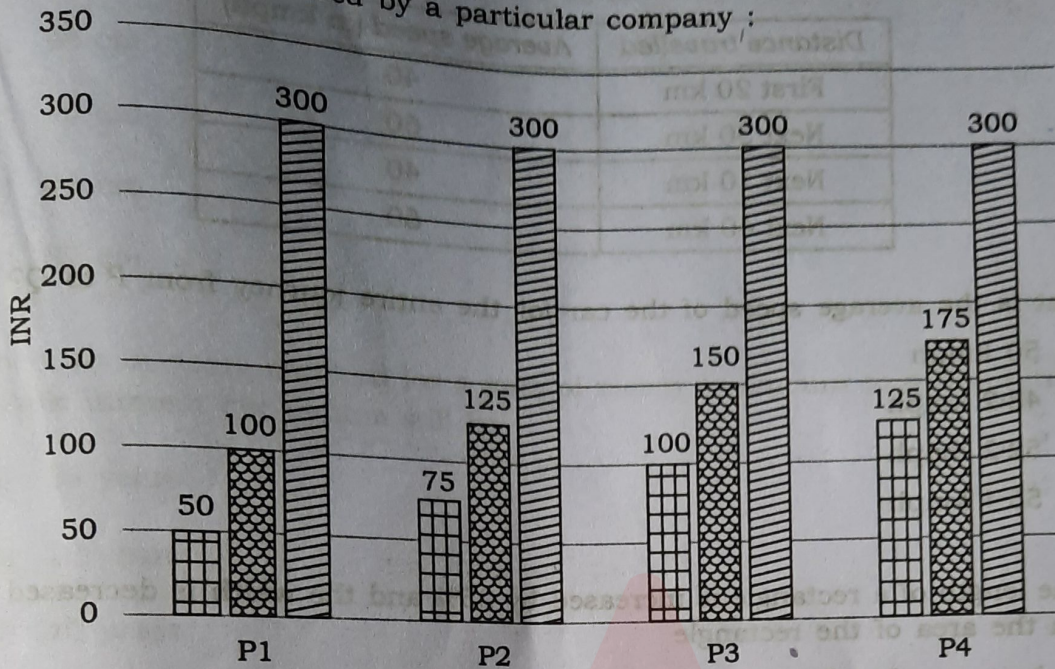
The company achieved the highest margin of return for the product

(A) P1

(B) P2

(C) P3

(D) P4

46. Consider the pie diagram below showing the monthly school expenditure in respect of a child :
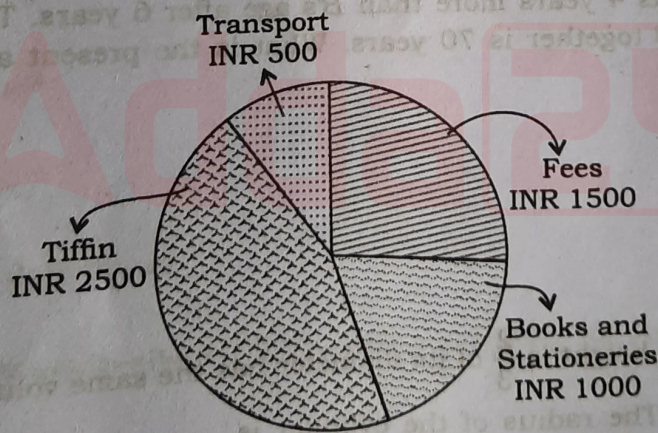
What percentage of the monthly expenditure is constituted by the monthly fees and the cost of transport together?

(A) 30·30%

(B) 36·36%

(C) 40·45%

(D) 50%

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47. A car travels 100 km from a location P to a location Q. The table below records the average speed of the car in different segments of the journey :

Distance travelled	Average speed (in kmph)
First 20 km	40
Next 30 km	60
Next 10 km	40
Next 40 km	60

What is the average speed of the car for the entire journey from P to Q?

(A) 50 kmph

(B) 48·2 kmph

(C) 52·2 kmph

(D) 55·4 kmph

48. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 25% and the width is decreased by 20%, then the area of the rectangle

(A) increases by 5%

(B) decreases by 5%

(C) increases by 10%

(D) remains unchanged

49. A's present age is 4 years more than B's age after 6 years. The sum of the present ages of A and B together is 70 years. What is the present age of B?

(A) 36 years

(B) 32 years

(C) 30 years

(D) 34 years

50. A cylinder whose height is $\frac{2}{3}$ of its diameter has the same volume as that of a sphere of radius 8 cm. The radius of the cylinder is

(A) 8 cm

(B) 4 cm

(C) 2 cm

(D) 5 cm

51. The diameters of two given circular plates are respectively 18 cm and 80 cm. The diameter of a plate which has an area equal to the combined area of the two given plates is

(A) 98 cm

(B) 40 cm

(C) 41 cm

(D) 82 cm

52. The time in years required for a sum of money to amount to 4 times itself at 15% simple interest per annum will be

(A) 30 years

(B) 20 years

(C) 10 years

(D) 15 years

53. $4x^2 + 9y^2 + 16z^2 + 12xy + 24yz + 16xz$ is equal to

(A) $(2x - 3y - 4z)^2$

(B) $(2x + 3y - 4z)^2$

(C) $(2x + 3y + 4z)^2$

(D) Cannot be determined

54. $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle LMN$ are similar. If $3PQ = LM$ and $MN = 9$ cm, then QR is equal to

(A) 3 cm

(B) 6 cm

(C) 9 cm

(D) 12 cm

55. The HCF of two numbers is 8. Which one of the following can never be their LCM?

   (A) 24

   (B) 48

   (C) 56

   (D) 60

56. The radius of a wheel is 21 cm. How many revolutions will it make in travelling 924 m? [Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$]

   (A) 7

   (B) 11

   (C) 200

   (D) 700

57. If $\sqrt{3} = 1{\cdot}7321$, then the value of $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$ is

   (A) 8·661

   (B) 4·331

   (C) 1·7321

   (D) −1·746

58. A student was asked to find the arithmetic mean of the following 12 numbers :

   3, 11, 7, 9, 15, 13, 8, 19, 17, 21, 14 and x

   He found the arithmetic mean to be 12. The value of x is

   (A) 3

   (B) 7

   (C) 17

   (D) 31

59. The sum of both the digits of a two-digit number is 7. If the digits of the numbers are interchanged, the number so formed is greater than the original number by 27. The original number is

(A) 25

(B) 43

(C) 52

(D) 34

60. The end points of a line segment AB are $P(-5, 4)$ and $Q(7, -8)$. The midpoint R of the line segment is

(A) $R(1, -2)$

(B) $R(2, -3)$

(C) $R(2, -2)$

(D) $R(2, -1)$

61. Statements :

I. The prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have remain unchanged for the past few months.

II. The crude oil prices in the international market have gone up substantially in the last few months.

Conclusions :

(i) The statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.

(ii) The statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.

(iii) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

(iv) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

(A) Conclusions (i) and (iv) are correct

(B) Only conclusion (iii) is correct

(C) Conclusions (ii) and (iii) are correct

(D) None is correct

62. Small talk is a

   (A) discussion on a serious matter

   (B) lubrication for social interaction

   (C) formal communication

   (D) one-way communication

63. If we want a continuing harmonious relationship in our negotiations, we will adopt

   (A) the distributive negotiation strategy

   (B) maximising individual gain approach

   (C) victory as the ultimate goal

   (D) the integrative negotiation strategy

64. Empathy is

   (A) to give advice

   (B) to try to change someone else's emotions

   (C) feeling sorry for someone

   (D) putting yourself in someone else's shoes

65. While communicating negative messages, it is important to

   (A) use a buffer writing in the beginning

   (B) use the me attitude

   (C) blame someone specifically

   (D) apologise profusely

66. Self-esteem, a vital ingredient of interpersonal communication depends on

   (A) what others think of you

   (B) your ability to be perfect

   (C) your personal evaluation and awareness

   (D) your success only

67. Interpersonal communication skill is determined by

   (A) the need to give opinions only

   (B) the need for domination

   (C) the need to make demands

   (D) the need for inclusion

68. Valuing diversity and adapting behaviour in a cross-cultural environment is

   (A) religious tolerance

   (B) cultural sensitivity

   (C) ethnocentrism

   (D) cultural appropriation

69. Listening requires

   (A) looking indifferent

   (B) good eye contact

   (C) yawning involuntarily

   (D) paying attention to everything going on in the room

70. While communicating in a group, you should

(A) initiate even if you are not prepared

(B) speak out of turn

(C) intervene as many times you want to

(D) listen if you do not know well

71. Feedback is crucial as it ensures

(A) that the information has been shared

(B) that the communication process is over

(C) that the information has been shared and understood

(D) that the information has been understood

72. Perceptions are largely not

(A) biased

(B) negative

(C) dependent on the person's knowledge, attitude and beliefs

(D) the truth and how things exist

73. A barrier in communication can be

(A) use of jargons

(B) use of visual aids

(C) empathy with the speaker

(D) courtesy

74. The gait of a person does not convey

(A) the state of his mind

(B) the confidence of the person

(C) the helplessness of the person

(D) the closed personality of the person

75. You are most likely to pat and shake hands when

(A) you are being persuaded rather than trying to persuade

(B) asking for a favour rather than granting one

(C) listening to someone else's excitement rather than expressing excitement

(D) responding to an order rather than giving one

76. Refer to the alphanumeric series given below and answer the following question :

A, *, 5, 9, I, N, &, E, @, #, U, 1, &

How many vowels in the above arrangement are preceded by a symbol?

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) None

77. What is the missing element in the series given below?

ABD, EFH, IJL, MNP, QRT, _____

(A) XYZ

(B) VWY

(C) WXZ

(D) UVX

78. When the digits within the following numbers are multiplied with each other, the product of which number is the lowest?

(A) 435

(B) 224

(C) 902

(D) 823

79. Rita told Mani, "The girl I met yesterday at the beach was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of my friend's mother." How is the girl related to Rita's friend?

(A) Cousin

(B) Daughter

(C) Friend

(D) Aunt

80. If

    $A + B$ indicates A is the brother of B

    $A - B$ indicates A is the sister of B

    $A * B$ indicates A is the father of B

then which of the following means that C is the son of M?

(A) $M - N * C + F$

(B) $F - C + N * M$

(C) $N + M - F * C$

(D) $M * N - C + F$