Pearl Academy

Fill in the following information:

Name: _____

Roll No. _____

Centre: _____

SECTION-I : GENERAL PROFICIENCY TEST

Time: 1 Hour

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This section consists of **80 questions** and all questions carry equal marks.

2. A separate OMR Answer-Sheet has been provided which is contained within the Test-Booklet itself.

3. The Test-Booklet is sealed and do not break open the seal until asked to do so. You will be told when to start this section.

4. FILL UP THE NECESSARY INFORMATION ON THE OMR ANSWER-SHEET BEFORE STARTING THE TEST.

5. THE ANSWERS ARE TO BE GIVEN IN THE OMR ANSWER-SHEET ONLY AND NOT IN THE BOOKLET. BOTH SIDES OF THE OMR ANSWER-SHEET ARE TO BE USED.

6. DO NOT USE ANY CALCULATING DEVICE LIKE SLIDE RULE, CALCULATOR OR MATHEMATICAL TABLES, ETC.

7. After each question, there are a number of given alternatives. Find the correct answer and darken the correct circle in the OMR Answer-Sheet.

8. **THERE ARE NEGATIVE MARKS FOR WRONG ANSWERS.**

9. The Booklet will be collected along with the OMR Answer-Sheet after this Section is over.

10. **ANSWERS MUST BE IN INK. USE BLUE/BLACK BALL PEN ONLY FOR DARKENING THE CIRCLES.**

Note: DO NOT BREAK OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL ASKED TO DO

Directions (Q 1 to 12): Study the following two passages and answer the questions given at the end of the passages. The answers should be based on either the author's views or inferences drawn from the provided material.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE – 1

After he became chancellor, Hitler had to accept a certain degree of routine. This was against his natural inclination. He hated systematic work, hated any discipline. Administration bored him and he usually left as much as he could to others. When he had a big speech to prepare, he would put off beginning work on it until the last moment. Once he could bring himself to dictating, he worked himself into a passion, rehearsing the whole performance and shouting so loudly that his voice echoed through the neighboring rooms. The speech composed, he was a man with a load off his mind. He would invite his secretaries to lunch, praising and flattering them and amusing them. Most North Germans regarded such lack of discipline as a typically Austrian characteristic. In Hitler's eyes, it was part of his artistic nature: he would have been a great painter or architect, he complained, and not a statesman at all.

Hitler held strong views on art, and would put up with no disagreement. He passionately hated all forms of modern art. His taste was for the classical models of Greece and Rome, and the romantic art of the nineteenth century. Gothic and Renaissance art were too Christian for his liking. He also looked on himself as highly musical, though his liking for music did not extend very much beyond the operas of Wagner, some of Beethoven and light operettas such as Lehar's Merry Widow. He was also fond of the cinema and when the chancellery was rebuilt he had a little cinema put in, and frequently watched films in the evenings, including many of the foreign films he had forbidden in Germany.

He had a passion for big rooms, thick carpets and tapestries, but apart from this, he had very simple tastes. He liked being driven fast in a powerful car; he liked cream cakes and sweets; he liked flowers, dogs and the company of pretty-not clever women, he liked being home in the Bavarian mountains.
It was in the evenings that Hitler woke up. He hated going to bed, for he found it difficult to sleep, and after dinner he would gather his guests round the big fireplace and talk on every subject under the sun until two or three o'clock in the morning. Next morning he would not rise until eleven. Hitler ate very little, and neither smoked nor drank. He kept a special vegetarian cook, and declared that eating meat or cooked meals was a bad habit that had led to the decay of past civilizations. He never touched even tea or coffee and the chief reason for his dislike to stimulants seems to have been anxiety about his health. He took little exercise and had a horror of catching a cold or any form of infection. He was depressed at the thought of dying early, before he had time to complete his schemes, and hoped to add years to his life by careful dieting.

1. The author says that when Hitler came to power he

   (a) decided not to do any work he did not like doing.
   (b) did not like to be controlled in his work.
   (c) was obliged to work more regularly than he had done before.
   (d) was forced to work more efficiently and much more quickly.

2. The author says that most North Germans

   (a) disapproved of such methods of work, while Hitler thought they were romantic.
   (b) disliked such methods of work because they were Austrian.
   (c) liked such methods of work while Hitler complained of his artistic and romantic nature.
   (d) approved of such methods of work while Hitler complained that he was not a statesman.

3. The author says that Hitler's ideas on art were

   (a) passionate and tolerant.
   (b) firm and wide in sympathy.
   (c) opinionated and intolerant.
   (d) firm and tolerable.

4. Apart from his liking for luxurious houses, Hitler

   (a) liked a brilliant, aristocratic way of life.
   (b) liked luxury and irresponsibility.
   (c) liked pleasure more than work.
   (d) liked modest and ordinary pleasures.

5. Hitler usually got up late because

   (a) he was always tired after having talked so much the night before.
   (b) he liked seeing the sun rise before he went to bed.
   (c) he preferred conversation to sleep.
   (d) he did not enjoy going to bed late.

6. Hitler was worried about his health because

   (a) he was afraid of dying prematurely.
   (b) his doctor said he did not take enough exercise.
   (c) he was afraid that death would be painful.
   (d) he feared that he may catch cold and other infections.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE –2

The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, have the potential to turn a growing problem into a developmental opportunity. With almost half-a-year to go before the rules take effect, there is enough time to create the necessary infrastructure for collection, dismantling, and recycling of electronic waste. The focus must be on sincere and efficient implementation. Only decisive action can reduce the pollution and health costs associated with India's hazardous waste recycling industry. If India can achieve a transformation, it will be creating a whole new employment sector that provides good wages and working conditions for tens of thousands of people. The legacy response of the States even to the basic law on urban waste, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, has been one of indifference, many cities continue to simply burn the garbage or dump it in lakes. With the emphasis now on segregation of waste at source and recovery of materials, it should be feasible to implement both sets of rules efficiently. A welcome feature of the new e-waste rules is the emphasis on extended producer responsibility. In other words, producers must take responsibility for the disposal of end-of life products. For this work, they must ensure that consumers who sell scrap get some form of financial incentive.

The e-waste rules, which derive from those pertaining to hazardous waste, are scheduled to come into force on May 1, 2012. Sound as they are, the task of scientifically disposing a few hundred thousand tons of electronics trash annually depends heavily on system of oversight by State pollution Control Boards (PCBs). Unfortunately, most PCBs remain unaccountable and often lack the resources for active enforcement. It must be pointed out that, although agencies handling e-waste must obtain environmental clearances and be authorized and registered by the PCBs, even under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008, there has been little practical impact. Over 95 per cent of electronic waste is collected and recycled by the informal

sector. The way forward is for the PCBs to be made accountable for enforcement of the e- waste rules, and the levy of penalties under environmental laws. Clearly, the first priority is to create a system that will absorb the 80000-strong workforce in the informal sector into the proposed scheme for scientific recycling. Facilities must be created to upgrade the skills of these workers through training and their occupational health must be ensured.

Recycling of e-waste is one of the biggest challenges today. In such a time, when globalization and information technology are growing at a pace which could only be imagined few years back, e-waste and its hazards have become more prominent over a period of time and should be given immediate attention.

7. What according to the passage is important now for e-waste management?

   (a) Making rules   (c) Reviewing rules
   (b) Implementing rules   (d) Notifying rules

8. Which of the following can be one of the by-products of effective e-waste management?

   (a) India can guide other countries in doing so   (c) It will promote international understanding
   (b) It will promote national integration   (d) It will create a new employment sector

9. Which of the following rules has not been indicated in the passage?

   (a) e-waste Rules, 2011   (c) Pollution Check Rules
   (b) Hazardous Wastes Rules, 2008   (d) All the above have been indicated

10. "both sets of rules" is being referred to which of the following?

   (a) Solid wastes and Hazardous wastes   (c) e-waste and Hazardous waste
   (b) Solid waste and e-waste   (d) e-waste and e-production

11. e-waste Rules came into force from

   (a) 2009   (c) 2010
   (b) 2011   (d) 2012

12. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

   (a) No city dumps its waste in lakes
   (b) Some cities burn garbage
   (c) PCBs have adequate resources for active enforcement
   (d) e-waste was a much bigger challenge in the past

Directions (Q. 13 to 17): Choose the appropriate alternative to fill in the blanks.

13. Rohan and Rohit are twin brothers, but they do not look ......

   (a) unique   (c) different
   (b) likely   (d) alike

14. The ruling party will have to put its own house ...... order.

   (a) in   (c) on
   (b) to   (d) into

15. During Diwali the shops are ...... of people.

    (a) busy   (c) full
    (b) crowded   (d) bubbling

16. The paths of glory lead ...... to the grave.

    (a) straight   (c) but
    (b) in   (d) directly

17. He passed the examination in the first class because he ......

    (a) was hard working for it   (c) worked hardly for it
    (b) had worked hard for it   (d) was working hard for it

Directions (Q. 18 to 20): Choose the word that is the exact OPPOSITE of the given word.

18. EXODUS

    (a) Influx   (c) Home-coming
    (b) Return   (d) Restoration

19. RELINQUISH

    (a) Abdicate   (c) Renounce
    (b) Possess   (d) Deny

20. STARTLE

    (a) Amused   (c) Relaxed
    (b) Endless   (d) Astonished

Directions (Q. 21 to 22): Each question has a sentence that uses an idiom or phrase. You need to identify the apt meaning of the idiom/phrase from the given options

21. Damp squib

    (a) Rainy weather   (c) A disappointing result
    (b) A fungus   (d) None of the above

22. Cold comfort

    (a) Absurdity   (c) To be at cool place
    (b) Slight satisfaction   (d) False proposal

Directions (Q. 23 to 24): Each question has a meaning provided. Identify the word/phrase that relates most closely to given meaning .

23. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and therefore not definite.

    (a) Amphibious   (c) Ambiguous
    (b)   Amorphous   (d) Confusing

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24. To confirm with the help of evidence

(a) Corroborate   (c) Implicate
(b) Designate   (d) Extricate

25. Which one of the given response would be a meaningful order of the following?

1. Deca
2. Octa
3. Hepta
4. Hexa

(a) 1,2,4,3   (c) 1,2,3,4
(b) 4,3,1,2   (d) 1,3,2,4

26. Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in same direction at the rate of 46 km/h and 36 km/h. The faster train passes the slower train in 36 seconds. The length of the each train is:

(a) 50 Meters   (c) 74 Meters
(b) 40 Meters   (d) None of above

27. Two friends F1 and F2 go from home to temple and return to home. F1 travels through a boat which has speed 20 kmph and river flows at 5 kmph while F2 travels by a bullock cart which has speed 24 km/hr. Which one of two return to home first?

(a) F1   (c) F2
(b) Both at the same time   (d) Data inadequate

28. From a container of wine a man stole 15 litres of wine and replaced it with same quantity of water. He again repeated the same process. Thus in three attempts the ratio of water and wine becomes 169 : 343. The initial amount of wine in the container was:

(a) 130 litres   (c) 140 litres
(b) 120 litres   (d) 90 litres

29. How many $\frac{1}{9}$ are there in $33\frac{1}{3}$

(a) 500   (c) 300
(b) 600   (d) 900

30. A man has a rectangular garden in his house and he needs to fence it. The length and breadth of the garden are in the ratio 6: 3 and the area of the garden is 16200 m2. What will be the cost of fencing the garden at rate of Rs. 3.5 per meter?

(a) Rs. 2000   (c) Rs. 2200
(b) Rs.1890   (d) Rs. 4350

31. If A + B means A is the father of B; A − B means A is the brother of B; A ÷ B means A is the wife of B and A × B means A is the mother of B, which of the following relation shows that M is the maternal grandmother of T?

(a) M × N ÷ S + T   (c) M × N − S ÷ T
(b) M × S − N ÷ T   (d) M × N × S ÷ T

32. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion among given conclusions is /are definitely true and then give your answers accordingly.

Statement: K > Y > I > O; S < O < L < Y; V > P = D ≥ K
Conclusions:
I. L ≥ Y
II. V ≥ Y
III. K ≥ S
IV. Y > L

   (a) Only III is true   (c) Either I or IV is true
   (b) Only I is true   (d) Only IV is true

Directions (Q. 33 to 37: The bar graph given below shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in million US $) from 1991-92 to 1998-99. Answer the questions based on graph.

Foreign Exchange reserves of a country (in million US $)
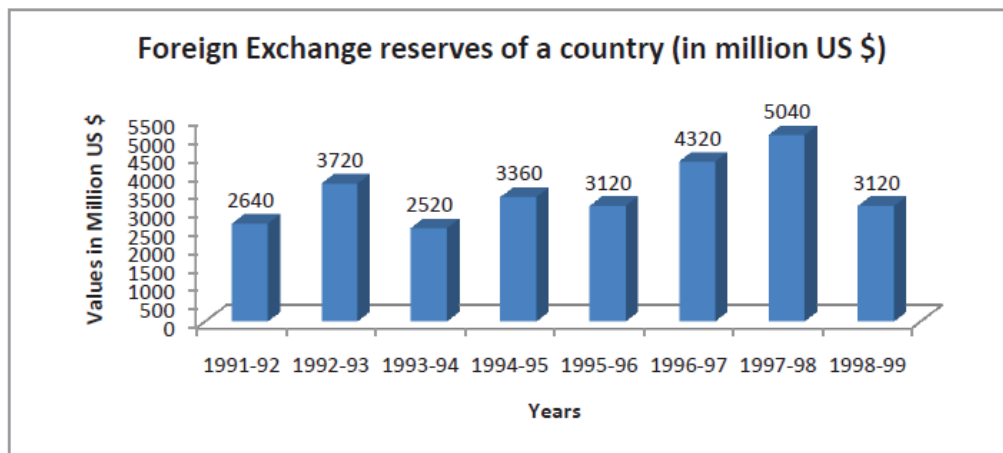
33. The foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 was how many times that in 1994-95

   (a) 1.5   (c) 2
   (b) 3.5   (d) 2.6

34. What was the percentage increase in the foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 over 1993-94 ?

   (a) 80%   (c) 90%
   (b) 100%   (d) 110%

35. For which year, the percent increase of foreign exchange reserves over the previous year is the highest?

   (a) 1994-95   c) 1995-96
   (b) 1998-99   d) 1992-93

36. The foreign exchange reserves in 1996-97 were approximately what percent of the average foreign exchange reserves over the period under review?

a) 80%   c) 100%
b) 125%   d) 130%

37. The ratio of the number of years, in which the foreign exchange reserves are above the average reserves, to those in which the reserves are below the average is:

a) 3:5   c) 2:3
b) 4:7   d) 3:7

38. Sum of two numbers is 80. Greater number exceeds by 5 from four times of the smaller. Find the numbers?

(a) 65, 15   (c) 64,16
(b) 62, 18   (d) 60,20

39. A man has some hens and cows. If the number of heads be 48 and number of feet equals 140, then the number of hens will be

(a) 22   (c) 23
(b) 24   (d) 26

40. What decimal of an hour is a second?

(a) 0.0025   (c) 0.0256
(b) 0.00027   (d) 0.000126

41. Find the number of square tiles to cover the floor of a room measuring 4 m * 9 m leaving 0.25 m space around the room. A side of square tile is given to be 25 cms?

(a) 425   (c) 476
(b) 450   (d) 350

Direction (Q. 42 to 46) : In the diagram given below, various figures are interlocking each other, each representing a class of population as identified in the index given on left hand side of the diagram. Study the diagram and answer the questions

Index

⬭ = Graduates

△ =Rural population

▭ =Hardworking people

▯ =Honest people

42. Graduates, hard-working and honest rural population is indicated by
   (a) 3   (c) 2
   (b) 4   (d) 1

43. Rural, graduates who are neither honest nor hard-working are indicated by

   (a) 4   (c) 2
   (b) 9   (d) 6

44. Which number indicates graduates who are neither hard-working nor honest and are also not part of rural population?

   (a) 9   (c) 4
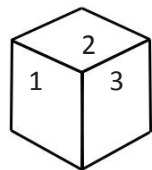   (b) 6   (d) 7

45. Hard-working people who are neither graduates nor honest are represented by

   (a) 11   (c) 7
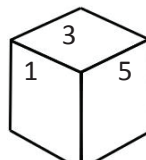   (b) 4   (d) 12

46. People who are honest but are not hard-working and are also not part of rural population are indicated by
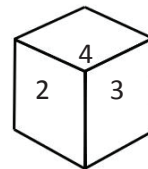
   (a) 10   (c) 9
   (b) 7   (d) 11

47. A dice is thrown three times and its three different positions are given below. Find the number on the face opposite the face showing 3.
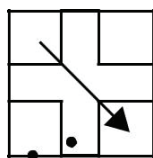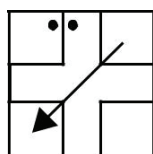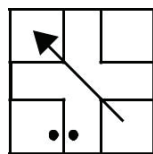

(a) 1   (b) 4   (c) 5   (d) 6

48. In each of the following questions, choose the correct water-image of the Fig. (X) from amongst the four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) given along with it.
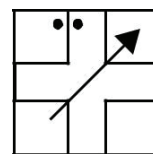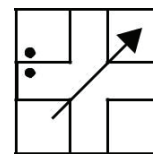

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Direction (Q.49 to Q.53): The following table gives the sales of batteries manufactured by a company over the years.

Number of Different Types of Batteries Sold by a Company over the Years (Numbers in Thousands)

Year	Types of Batteries					
	4AH	7AH	32AH	35AH	55AH	Total
1992	75	144	114	102	108	543
1993	90	126	102	84	126	528
1994	96	114	75	105	135	525
1995	105	90	150	90	75	510
1996	90	75	135	75	90	465
1997	105	60	165	45	120	495
1998	115	85	160	100	145	605

49. What was the approximate percentage increase in the sales of 55AH batteries in 1998 compared to that in 1992?

    (a) 28%   (c) 31%
    (b) 33%   (d) 34%

50. The total sales of all the seven years is the maximum for which battery?

    (a) 4AH   (c) 7AH
    (b) 32AH   (d) 35AH

51. What is the difference in the number of 35AH batteries sold in 1993 and 1997?

    (a) 24000   (c) 28000
    (b) 35000   (d) 39000

52. The percentage of 4AH batteries sold to the total number of batteries sold was maximum in the year?

    (a) 1994   (c) 1995
    (b) 1996   (d) 1997

53. In case of which battery there was a continuous decrease in sales from 1992 to 1997?

    (a) 4AH   (c) 7AH
    (b) 32AH   (d) 35AH

54. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit ?

    (a) 1   (c) 20
    (b) 14   (d) 21

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55. The average weight of 8 person's increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. What might be the weight of the new person?

    (a) 76 Kg   (c) 85Kg
    (b) 76.5Kg   (d) Data inadequate

56. (?) - 19657 - 33994 = 9999

    (a) 63650   (c) 59640
    (b) 53760   (d) 61560

57. How many bricks, each measuring 25 cm x 11.25 cm x 6 cm, will be needed to build a wall of 8 m x 6 m x 22.5 cm?

    (a) 5600   (c) 6000
    (b) 7200   (d) 6400

58. A sum of Rs. 1360 has been divided among A, B and C such that A gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of what B gets and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of what C gets. B's share is:

    (a) Rs 120   (c) Rs 240
    (b) Rs 160   (d) Rs 300

59. The greatest number of four digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75 is:

    (a) 9000   (c) 9400
    (b) 9600   (d) 9800

60. A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, the how old is B?

    (a) 7   (c) 9
    (b) 8   (d) 11

61. A can do a piece of work in 4 hours; B and C together can do it in 3 hours, while A and C together can do it in 2 hours. How long will B alone take to do it?

    (a)   8 hours   (c) 12 hours
    (b)   10 hours   (d) 24 hours

62. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through.

    (a) 145º   (c) 155º
    (b) 150º   (d) 160º

63. The length of a rectangle is halved, while its breadth is tripled. What is the percentage change in area?

   (a) 25% increase   (c) 50% decrease
   (b) 50% increase   (d) 75% decrease

64. The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?

   (a) 3 : 3 : 10   (c) 23 : 33 : 60
   (b) 10 : 11 : 20   (d) Cannot be determined

65. If P denotes ÷ Q denotes x, R denotes + and S denotes -, then 12 Q 15 P 3 R 4 S 6 =?

   (a) 70   (c) 57
   (b) 58   (d) 68

66. Brass gets discoloured in air because of the presence of which of the following gases in air?

   (a) Oxygen   (c) Hydrogen Sulphide
   (b) Carbon dioxide   (d) Nitrogen

67. The year _____ is called a Great Divide in the demographic history of India.
   (a) 1901   (c) 1921
   (b) 1941   (d) 1951

68. Among the SAARC countries the most densely populated country is?

   (a) Bangladesh   (c) India
   (b) Pakistan   (d) Maldives

69. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force in

   (a) 1967   (c) 1970
   (b) 1971   (d) 1974

70. Which of the following is used as a lubricant?

   (a) Graphite   (c) Silica
   (b) Iron Oxide   (d) Diamond

71. What is Equinox?

   (a) The day when Sun is vertically above Earth's equator
   (b) The day when duration of day and night is equal
   (c) Both a and b
   (d) None of the above

72. Plants developing in dry conditions are?

   (a) Lithophytes   (c) xerophytes
   (b) mesophytes   (d) hydrophytes

73. This country has clinched bronze at the Hockey World League (HWL-2017) tournament.

(a) India   (c) Germany
(b) Nepal   (d) Italy

74. The largest Agency of FATA by population is:

(a) North Waziristan   (c) South Wazirstan
(b) Bajaur Agency   (d) None of These

75. Most depicted animal of the Indus Valley Civilization was?

(a) Elephant   (c) Lion
(b) Bull   (d) Dog

76. Which of the following is/are the correct definition of evolution?

(a) Cumulative development in the characteristics of species over time.
(b) It is a process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
(c) Processes that give rise to biodiversity at every level of biological organisation, including the levels of species, individual organisms, and molecules.
(d) All of the above

77. In the Parliamentary system of India, the Executive is subordinate to

(a) The Press   (c) The Judiciary
(b) The Legislature   (d) None of these

78. The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) has signed a MoU with MSME Ministry for FY 2018-19. Where is the headquarters of NSIC?

(a) Kochi   (c) Patna
(b) New Delhi   (d) Ahmedabad

79. What is the India's rank in the Lowy Institute Asia-Pacific Power Index?

(a) 5th   (c) 7th
(b) 6th   (d) 4th

80. The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) has approved modern animal-free testing for drugs. Where is the headquarters of IPC?

(a) New Delhi   (c) Ghaziabad
(b) Kolkata   (d) Shimla