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Indian Overseas Bank PO Exam Solved Question Paper 2011



## Test-I: Reasoning Ability

Directions (Q. 1-7): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H are sitting around a circular table, facing the centre. Each of them has a different profession, viz doctor, engineer, architect, pilot, banker, teacher, businessman and politician.

The politician sits third to the right of G. C is an immediate neighbour of G. The architect sits second to the right of C. B sits third to the right of H. H is neither a politician nor an architect. Only one person sits between C and the teacher. A and F are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither A nor F is a politician. The doctor sits second to the right of A. Two people sit between D and the engineer. D is not a politician. The pilot is not an immediate neighbour of the politician. The banker sits second to the left of A.

- Who amongst the following is a businessman?
  - I)A 2)H
    - 3)C 4)F 5) D
- 2. What is the position of F with respect to the politician?
  - 1) Immediate right
- 2) Third to the left
- 3) Second to the right
- 4) Fourth to the left
- Second to the left
- 3. Who sit(s) exactly between the teacher and the engineer?
  - 1) Cand H
- Only the politician
- Only the doctor
- C and B
- The architect and the banker
- 4. Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?
  - D is an immediate neighbour of G.
  - G is a banker.
  - 3) The banker and the teacher are immediate neighbours
  - 4) The pilot sits exactly between the architect and the businessman.
  - 5) The doctor sits second to the right of the businessman.
- 5. What is the profession of G?
  - 1) Businessman 2) Pilot

  - Architect 4) Teacher
- Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
  - 1) G-Doctor
- E-ArchitectH-Businessman

Banker

- 4) E-Politician
- D-Pilot
- What is the profession of E?
  - 1) Businessman 2) Architect 3) Banker
  - 4) Politician
- Engineer

## Directions (Q. 8-13): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

In a certain code 'for profit order now' is written as 'ho ja ye ga', 'right now for him' is written as 'ga ve ja se', 'place order for profit' is written as 'ga bi ho ye' and 'only in right order' is written as 've du ye zo'.

- 8. What is the code for 'him' ?
  - l) ga
- 2) ve
- 3) ja
- 5) Cannot be determined 4) sc
- What does 'bi' stand for?
  - 1) profit 2) order 3) place 4) for
- 10. 'fo ve du' could be a code for which of the following? in right spirits 2) only in profit 3) order only him 4) place in right 5) order only now
- 11. What is the code for 'profit'?
  - l) ye 2) ga
    - 3) bi
- 5) ho
- 4) ja 12. Which of the following may represent 'only for now'? I) ja bi zo du zo ga zo ga ja
  - zo ga ye
- 5) du bi ja
- 13. What is the code for 'order'?
  - 2) ga
- 3)bi 4) ja
  - 5) ho

Directions (Q. 14-20): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are sitting in a straight line facing north. Each one of them lives on a different floor in the same building which is numbered from one to seven.

Q sits fourth to the left of the person living on the 6th floor. Either Q or the person living on the 6th floor sits at the extreme ends of the line.

Only one person sits between Q and W. W lives on the 3rd floor. The person living on the 1st floor sits third to right of S. S is not an immediate neighbour of W. Only one person lives between T and the person who lives on the 2nd floor.

P and R are immediate neighbours of each other. P does not live on the 6th floor. One who lives on the 5th floor sits third to right of the one who lives on the 7th floor.

- 14. Who amongst the following lives on the 4th floor? 5) V
  - 2)Q I)P
    - 3)R
- 4)S

4)6th

5)7th

- 15. On which of the following floors doesT live? 2) 2nd 3) 5th
- How many floors are there between the floors on which V and P live?
  - l) One
- Two
- Three
- 4) Four
- 5) None

Directions (Q. 17-18): Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

3)S

- 17. 1) W

- 5)Q



- 18. 1) T-2nd floor 2) R-7th floor 3) V-3rd floor 4) S-5th floor 5) Q-6th floor
- 19. Which of the following is true with respect to the given arrangement?
  - 1) The one who lives on the 5th floor is an immediate neighbour of S.
  - 2) V lives on the 1st floor.
  - 3) T sits second to the left of the person who lives on the 2nd floor.
  - 4) R and V are immediate neighbours of each other.
  - 5) The one who lives on the 4th floor sits at one of the extreme ends of the line.
- 20. If all the persons are made to live in alphabetical order from the bottom-most floor to the topmost floor (ie P lives on the 1 st floor, Q lives on the 2nd floor and finally W lives on the 7th floor), who would still live on the same floor as the original arrangement?

2)V

3) W

4)T

**5)**\$

Directions (Q. 21-25): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- 1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 3) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- 4) if the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 5) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 21. Who amongst A, B, C, D and E is the tallest?
  - L Aistaller than B but shorter than C. D is not the tallest.
  - IL Two people are taller than C.
- 22. Which direction is Ali facing?
  - I If Ken, who is currently facing East, turns 90° towards his right, he would face a direction exactly opposite to the direction which Ali is facing.
  - H. If Priya who, is currently facing South, turns left, walks Im and then takes a left turn again, she would face the same direction as Ali.
- 23. Did 300 candidates appear for the written examination for admission into College X?
  - I The principal of the college correctly mentions that the number of candidates who had appeared for the examination was more than 200.
  - IL According to a statistical report, only 175 candidates could qualify the examination.
- 24. How far is Point P from Point Q? (All the points lie on a straight line.)
  - L Point T is exactly midway between Points P and Q. Point T is 5 km towards west of Point R.

- IL Point Q is 2 km towards the east of Point R.
- 25. How many brothers does A have?
  - L A, who is B's brother, has two siblings.
  - IL D is brother of A and is youngest in the family.

Directions (Q. 26-27): Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- 26. 1) Eye
- 2) Kidney
- 3) Heart 5) Ear
- 4) Lungs 27. 1) Unique
- 2) Exclusive

4) Distinct 5) Extinct

Directions (Q. 28-30): Four of the following five are alike in a certain way (based on the English alphabetical series) and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not helong to that group?

- 28. I)ABX
- 2)ABCDV 3) ABCDEFT 5) ABCDES
- 4) ABCW 29. I) DNFL
- 2) KRIT
- 3) HUJS

3) Rare

- 4)BQDO 30. 1) CXIG
- 5) JWLU 2) AZLJ
- 3) DWVT
- 4) BZQQ
- 5) GTKI

Directions (Q. 31-35): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer

- 1) if only conclusion I follows.
- 2) if only conclusion II follows.
- 3) if either conclusion I or II follows.
- 4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.
- Statements:  $A \ge B = C$ ;  $B < D \le E$

Conclusions: I.D>A

II.E > C

32. Statements:  $L>U\geq K$ ; Z<U< RConclusions: I.L>Z

ILK<R

33. Statements:  $Y < J = P \ge R > I$ 

Conclusions: I. J>I

ILY<R

34. Statements:  $V \ge K > M = N$ ; M > S; T < KConclusions: L.T<N II. V=S

35. Statements:  $F \le X < A$ ;  $R < X \le E$ 

Conclusions: LF≤E

II.R<F

- 36. Read the following information carefully and answer the question which follows.
  - 'Parents should make strong efforts to curtail the extreme fad for fashion from their children's minds.'-A research report.

Which of the following would weaken the argument presented in the report most appropriately?

- 1) Excessive craze of fashion is detrimental to the development of a youngster's personality.
- 2) Following fashion is not harmful but only till it is done to certain reasonable limits.
- 3) The more fashionable a person, the greater are his/ her chances to succeed in life.
- 4) Fashion takes away the time spent in constructive activities by the youngsters.



5) Many schools and colleges have uniforms for their students so as to discourage the craze of fashion amongst them.

Directions (Q. 37-40): Read the following information and five statements given below it carefully and answer the questions which follow:

People in the remote village of Kenal are now totally selfsufficient and liberal and no longer wait till people from urban areas dish out empowerment as a special privilege or favour.

- (A) Many of the residents formed a group and initiated a self-help micro-credit programme which provided help and support to the villagers to start a new business.
- (B) There was a time when the villagers had to seek favours from their urban counterparts.
- (C) Kenal lacks the new advancements and technological developments owing to a lack of urban intervention.
- (D) Many other villages are now approaching the people from Kenal to help them follow the same directions.
- (E) Women in Kenal too are realising the importance of empowerment and are taking every possible step to add to their family's kitty.

37. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) can be inferred from the given statement? (An inference is something which can be directly inferred from the given facts.)

1) Only (A)

2) Only (B)

3) Only (C)

4) Only (D) 5) Both (A) and (E)

38. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above would prove that intervention from their urban counterparts can also be beneficial to a certain extent?

1)(A)

2)(B)

3)(C)

4)(D) 5)(E)

39. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above represents a step which helped the process of liberalization and empowerment of the villagers?

1)(A)

2)(B)

3)(C)

4)(D) 5)(E)

40. Which of the following represents a result /repercussion of the success experienced by the residents of the village Kenal?

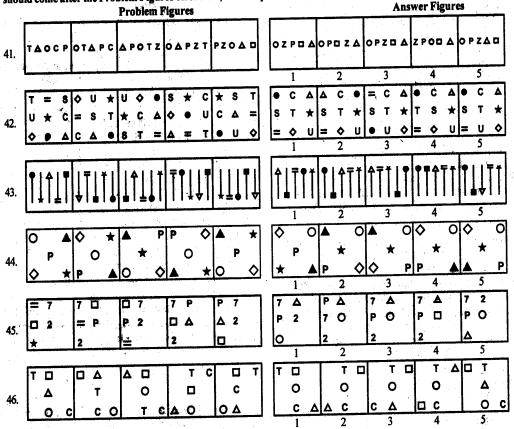
1)(B)

2)(C)

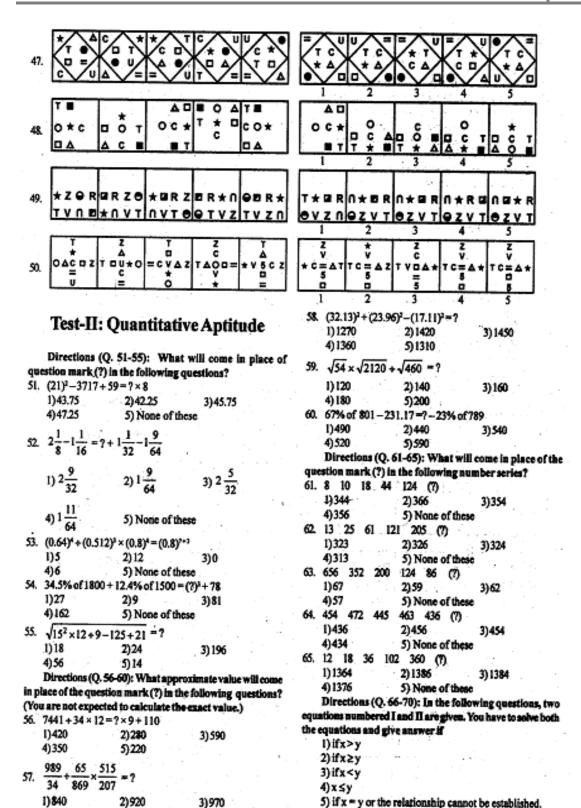
3) Both (C) and (E)

4)(A) 5)(D)

Directions (Q. 41-50): In each of the questions given below, which one of the following five Answer Figures on the right should come after the Problem Figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?







66. L x2-19x+84=0

II.  $y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$ 

4)780

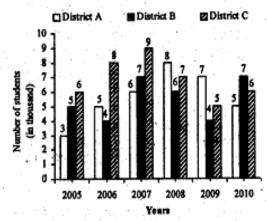
5) 1000



- 87. Lx3-468=1729
- $H_{\rm L}y^2 1733 + 1564 = 0$
- **BR** 1.  $\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{19}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$  II.  $y^3 \frac{(2 \times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$
- 99. L. \( \sqrt{784} \times + 1234 = 1486 \) IL \( \sqrt{1089} \text{ y} + 2081 = 2345 \)
- **B**0. I.  $\frac{12}{J_X} \frac{23}{J_X} = 5\sqrt{x}$  II.  $\frac{\sqrt{y}}{12} \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$
- 11. The length of a rectangle is three-fifths of the side of a square. The radius of a circle is equal to side of the square. The circumference of the circle is 132 cm. What is the area of the rectangle if the breadth of the rectangle is 8 cm?
  - 1) 112.4 sq cm
- 104.2 sq cm
- 100.8 sq cm
- 4) Cannot be determined
- 5) None of these
- 72. Five-ninths of a number is equal to twenty five per cent of the second number. The second number is equal to one-fourth of the third number. The value of the third number is 2960. What is 30 per cent of the first number?
  - 1)88.8
- 3)66.6
- 4) Cannot be determined
- 5) None of these
- 73. The ratio of the present age of Manoj to that of Wasim is 3: 11. Wasim is 12 years younger than Rehana. Rehana's age after 7 years will be 85 years. What is the present age of Manoj's father, who is 25 years older than Manoj?
  - 1) 43 years
- 67years
- 3) 45 years
- 4) 69 years
- None of these
- 64. Dinesh's monthly income is four times Suresh's monthly income. Suresh's monthly income is twenty per cent more than Jyoti's monthly income. Jyoti's monthly income is 722,000. What is Dinesh's monthly income?
  - 1) \$1,06,500
- 2)₹1,05,600
- 3) ₹1,04,500
- 4) (1,05,400
- 5) None of these
- 75. The smallest side of a right-angled triangle is 8 cm less than the side of a square of perimeter 56 cm. The second largest side of the right-angled triangle is 4 cm less than the length of the rectangle of area 96 sq cm and breadth 8 cm. What is the largest side of the right-angled triangle?
  - 1)20 cm
- 2) 12 cm
- 3) 10 cm
- 4) 15 cm
- 5) None of these
- 76. The ratio of the adjacent angles of a parallelogram is 7: 8. Also, the ratio of the angles of quadrilateral is 5: 6 : 7: 12. What is the sum of the smaller angle of the parallelogram and the second largest angle of the quadrilateral?
  - 1) 168°
- 2)228°
- 3)156°

- 4)224°
- 5) None of these

- 77. Raju runs 1250 metre on Monday and Friday. Another days he runs 1500 metre except for Sunday (He does not run on Sunday). How many kilometre will he run in 3 weeks (first day starting from Monday)?
  - 1) 12.5 km
- 2)20.5 km
  - 3) 8.5 km
- 4) 25.5 km
- 5) None of these
- 78. The sum of nine consecutive odd numbers of Set A is 621. What is the sum of a different set of six consecutive even numbers whose lowest number is 15 more than the lowest number of Set A?
  - 1)498
- 2)468
- 3)478
- 4)488 None of these
- In a school there are 250 students, out of whom 12 per cent are girls. Each girl's monthly fee is ₹450 and each boy's monthly fee is 24 per cent more than that of a girl. What is the total monthly fee of girls and boys together?
  - 1) ₹1,36,620
- 2) ₹1,36,260 3) ₹1,32,660
- 4)₹1,32,460
- 5) None of these
- 80. The average speed of a train is  $1\frac{3}{2}$  times the average
  - speed of a car. The car covers a distance of 588 km in 6 hours. How much distance will the train cover in 13 hours? 3) 1720 km 1760 km
  - 1) 1750 km 4) 1850 km
- 5) None of these
- Directions (Q. 81-85): Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow:
  - Number of students (in thousand) enrolled in three different districts in six different years



- 81. What was the percentage increase in enrolment in the number of students in District C in year 2007 as compared to that in the previous year?
  - 1) 115.5
- 3) 15.5
- 4) 12.5
- None of these

2)112.5

82. What was the difference between the number of students enrolled in all the three districts together in the year 2008. and the number of students enrolled in District B over all the years together?



1) 12000

2)11000

3)1100

4) 1400

- 5) None of these
- 83. What was the approximate average number of students enrolled in District A over all the years together?

1)5999

2) 5666

3)5444

4)5333

5) None of these

84. In which year was the number of students enrolled in all the three districts together the second highest?

1)2006 2)2007

3)2008

- 4)2009 5)2010
- 85. Total number of students enrolled in District A and District B together in the year 2010 was what percentage of the total number of students enrolled in District A in the year 2008?

1) 150

2) 120

3)250

4)220

5) None of these

Directions (Q. 86-90): Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow:

Number of candidates appeared and qualified for a test (in hundred) in six different years from five

different zones.

|      |      |        |                | WILL C | CHEA    | WHE2 | · . · |       |       |      |
|------|------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| ्र े |      |        | - 17.1°        | 1 1    | Z       | one  | 1111  |       | ord . | . `  |
| Year |      | P :    | 1.614°         | Q      | last.   | R    | 21,94 | S .   |       | Ţ    |
|      | App  | Quel   | Арр            | Qual   | Арр     | Qual | Афр   | Qual  | Арр   | Qual |
| 2005 | 3.2  | 2.5    | 3.5            | 1.4    | 3.8     | 2.2  | 4.2   | 2.4   | 6.2   | 2.6  |
| 2006 | 4.6  | 3.4    | 6,9            | 4.2    | 6.9     | 4.4  | 7.4   | 3.3   | 6.2   | 4.8  |
| 2007 | 6.5  | 4,9    | , <b>7.7</b> , | 4.5    | 5.9     | 4.8  | 8.3   | 5.6   | 6.4   | 4.2  |
| 2008 | 7.4  | 5.7    | 5.4            | 3.4    | 7.2     | 3.2  | 9,3   | 6,4   | 7.8   | 6.2  |
| 2009 | 8.8  | 4.8    | 6.6            | 5.2    | 8.6     | 6.8  | 11:4  | 5.2   | 9.9   | 6.9  |
| 2010 | 9.2  | 5.6    | 10.6           | 6.4    | 10.3    | 7.4  | 14.2  | 11.4  | 11.8  | 9.4  |
| App  | — Ar | peared | , Qua          | — Qu   | alified |      |       | 10.70 | است   |      |

86. In which year was in Zone S the difference between the appeared candidates and qualified candidates the second lowest?

1)2005

2)2007

3)2008

4)2009

5)2010

87. The number of candidates who qualified the test from Zone R in the year 2010 was approximately what per centage of the number of candidates who appeared from Zone Q in the year 2008?

1) 152

2) 147

3) 142

4) 132

5) 137.

88. What was the average number of candidates appeared from Zone T over all the years together? 2)815 3)825

4) 805

5) 820

89. What was the ratio of the number of candidates appeared from Zone P in the year 2005 to the number of candidates qualified from Zone S in the year 2007?

1)4:7

2)4:9

4)8;13 5) None of these

90. From which zone was the total number of candidates who qualified the test, the second highest in the year 2009 and 2010 together?

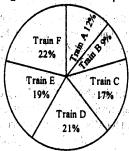
1)P 2) Q

4)S

5) T

Directions (Q. 91-95): Study the following pie-chart carefully to answer these questions:

Total number of passengers in six different trains = 4800 Percentage-wise distribution of passengers



91. What was the average number of passengers travelling in Train A, Train C and Train F together?

1)816

2) 826

3)824

4)812

5) None of these

92. If the cost of one ticket is ₹124, what is the total amount paid by passengers of Train B? (Assuming all the passengers purchased tickets and cost of each ticket is equal)

1)₹53,658

2)₹53,568

3)₹53,558

4)₹53,468

5) None of these

93. The number of passengers in Train E is approximately what percentage of the total number of passengers in Train B and Train D together?

1)63

2)69

3)75

4)54 5)79 94. What is the difference between the number of passengers in Train C and the number of passengers in Train A?

1)280

2)250

3)230

4)260

5) None of these

95. What is the total number of passengers in Train D, Train E and Train F together?

1)2796

2)3225

3)2976

4)3125

5) None of these

Directions (Q. 96-100): Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow.

> Semester fees (in ₹ thousand) for five different courses in six different years

| V     | Course |      |      |        |         |  |  |  |
|-------|--------|------|------|--------|---------|--|--|--|
| Years | B Tech | M Sc | B Ed | M Phil | Diploma |  |  |  |
| 2005  | 11.5   | 5.8  | 7.5  | 4.7    | 1.8     |  |  |  |
| 2006  | 14.5   | 6.4  | 11.6 | 5.8    | 3.2     |  |  |  |
| 2007  | 20.0   | 10.2 | 13.9 | 8.6    | 4.8     |  |  |  |
| 2008  | 22.2   | 14.6 | 15.8 | 12.7   | 5.6     |  |  |  |
| 2009  | 35.8   | 17.7 | 18.5 | 25.1   | 12.5    |  |  |  |
| 2010  | 50.7   | 20.9 | 22.6 | 18.9   | 14.9    |  |  |  |

96. What was the approximate per cent increase in the semester fees of B Ed course in the year 2007 as compared to the previous year?



| 1)26                   | 2)30   | 3)20         |                                       | 107. Normally, banks accept fixed deposits for a maximum               |
|------------------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 4)16                   | 5)10   | St. Salar    |                                       | period of  |
|                        | he average semeste   |              | ed for MSc                            | 1) 5 years 2) 3 years 3) 7 years                                       |
| course over            | all the years togeth   |              | i i                                   | 4) 20 years 5) 10 years  |
| 1)₹12,700              | 2)₹12,600  | 3)₹12,       | 060                                   | 108. IFRS stands for   |
| 4)₹12070               | 5)₹13,140  | "e 131       |                                       | International Financial Reporting Standards                            |
| 98. What was t         | he difference betwee   | en the total | semester fee                          | 2) Indian Financial Rating Standards                                   |
| charged for            | Diploma course ov  | er all the y | ears together                         | 3) International Financial Rating Standards                            |
| and the fee            | charged for B Tech o   |              |                                       | 4) Indian Functional Reporting Standards                               |
| 1)₹8,500               | 2) ₹8,000  | 3)₹6,5       | 00                                    | 5) None of these   |
| 4)₹7,000               | 5) None of th  |              |                                       | 109. KYC guidelines followed by the banks have been framed             |
| 99. The semest         | er fee charged for M   | Phil cours   | e in the year                         | on the recommendations of the  |
|                        | proximately what pe  |              |                                       | 1) Ministry of Home Affairs  |
| fee charged            | for MSc course in t  | he year 200  | 97                                    | 2) Ministry of Rural Development                                       |
| 1)67                   | 2)84   | 3)80         |                                       | Indian Banks Association   |
| 4)76                   | 5)72   | 599          | i ton in                              | 4) Financial Intelligence Unit   |
| 100. What was          | the total semester   | fee charge   | d for all the                         | 5) Reserve Bank of India   |
| courses tog            | ether in the year 200  | 06?          |                                       | 110. Bridge loans refer to   |
| 1)₹42,500<br>4)₹42,200 | 2)₹41,500<br>5) None of th   | 3)₹41<br>ese | 600                                   | Loans granted to construction companies for construction of bridges    |
|                        | ,  |              |                                       | 2) Loan granted to PWD for construction of bridges                     |
| Test-III               | : General Aw   | arenes       | s with                                | over rivers  |
| N. T. S. M. C          | ICANA TARREST  |              |                                       | <ol><li>Interim finance allowed by banks to their customers,</li></ol> |
| specia                 | al reference   | to bani      | ang                                   | pending disbursement of term loans by financial                        |
| 2000                   | industry   | ,            | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | institutions   |
|                        | muusu y  | A *          | 46.02                                 | 4) Loan granted to Railway for construction of bridges                 |
| 101 Which of           | the following secto  | r(s) make(   | e) maximum                            | 5) None of these   |
| nor, which of          | n to the national inc  | ome of indi  | s?                                    | 111. On which one of the following issues has IMF supported            |
| 1) Services            |  |              |                                       | monetary policy of India?  |
|                        | riculture and Indust   |              | ,                                     | 1) Introduction of GST   |
| 1) None of             |  |              | Approximately and the second          | 2) Stimulus for agriculture sector                                     |
|                        | he following is not  | a next of t  | he scheduled                          | 3) Concessions for foreign investment                                  |
|                        | ucture in India?   | a partor i   | ne acmediate                          | 4) Tightening of monetary policy                                       |
|                        |  | 2) Public S  | ector Banks                           | 5) None of these   |
|                        |  |              | Rural Banks                           | 112. In the term STRIPS, the first letter 'S' denotes                  |
| 5) Moneyl              |  | 4) regiona   | Kmar Danks                            | 1) Single 2) Small 3) Special  |
| 102 Which of t         | he following is know   | un ac Placti | c Money?                              | 4) Savings 5) Separate   |
|                        |  | mi as riasu  | c Money?                              | 113. When the loan is granted for purchase of white goods, it          |
| (A) Deman              |  |              |                                       | is called  |
| (B) Credit (           |  | 195.64       | Marketta et al.                       | 1) Consumption loan 2) White goods loan                                |
| (C) Deoit C            | ard  | 3\0-         | h.C                                   | 3) Consumer durable loan 4) Business loan                              |
| l) Only A              | 2) Only B  | 370          | 90                                    | 5) Proprietary loan  |
| 4) Both Ba             | ndC 5)AllA,Bar   | ia c         | the field of                          | 114. Structure of Basel II is based on how many pillars?               |
|                        | the following terms  | is used in   | me nem or                             | I) Two 2) Ten 3) Four  |
|                        | d Banking?   | عفائم لأماله | Sec.                                  | 4) Pive 5) Three   |
| J) Gauge p             | the street of th | Quantum mu   |                                       | 115. Expand the term FRBM.   |
| 3) Adjustm             | and the contract of the contra | bsolute ze   | TO.                                   | Financial Responsibility and Business Management                       |
| 5) Single b            | ond  | تأنية فرانست | and the let                           | Fiscal Responsibility and Business Management                          |
|                        | Services Tax (GST)   |              | iace which of                         | Financial Responsibility and Budget Management                         |
|                        | ng taxes evied at pr   | 2 mg 12 2 20 |                                       | 4) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management                         |
| 1) Income t            |  | corporate ta |                                       | 5) Formal Responsibility and Business Management                       |
| 3) Capital g           | and the second of the second o | alue added   | mx (AVI)                              | 116. The World Economic Outlook report of IMF indicates                |
| 5) All of th           |  | Bi dil       | gar a tiên                            | that one of the below mentioned nations is expected to                 |
| 106. Yuan is the       |  |              | Sec. 10                               | use one or the below mentioned nations is expected to                  |
| l) Japan               | 2) China   |              | ionesia                               | achieve highest per cent GDP growth rate in 2011. Which                |
| 4) Myanma              | r 5) None of the   | nese         | 19 M                                  | end of the following is that country?                                  |



- Brazil 2) Russia India 4) China 5) South Africa 117. Which of the following organisations/agencies has established a fund known as Investor Protection Fund? 2) SIDBI 41.40 3) Bombay Stock Exchange 4) Ministry of Finance
- 5) Ministry of Commerce and Industry 118. As per the recent press reports, use of credit cards in India has gone down. What is/are the main reason/s for
  - (A) High interest rate charged by the card companies
  - (B) Rise in fraudulent activities related to use of credit
  - (C) Govt policies which do not allow the launch of new credit cards by the banks
  - Only (A) Only (C)
- 2) Only (B)
- 4) All.(A), (B) and (C)
- None of these
- 119. Which of the following terms is used in the field of Banking?
  - I)MRI
- 2) Refraction
- 3) Depository Receipt
- 4) Neutralisation
- 5) Atomic Number
- 120. Reverse Repo is a tool used by RBI to
  - 1) Inject liquidity
  - 2) Absorb liquidity.
  - 3) Increase the liquidity with banking system
  - 4) To keep the liquidity at one level
  - None of these
- 121. The Union Cabinet recently cleared 'Prohibition of unfair Practices in Technical Medical Educational Institutes and Universities Bill 2010'. As per the bill, which of the
  - following will now be treated as a cognizable offence?
  - 1) Accepting capitation fee from the students
  - Running a private college
  - 3) Not allowing students to change their course in between
  - 4) Running a college without proper facilities
  - 5) None of these
- 122. Many timés we read a term CBS used in banking operations. What is the full form of the letter C in the term 'CBS'?
  - 1) Complete
- 2) Credit 3) Continuous
- 4) Core
- 5) None of these
- 123. GNP stands for
  - 1) Gross National Product
  - 2) Group Net Product
  - Grand Nuclear Process.
  - 4) Group Networking Process
  - None of these
- 124. The European Union has adopted which of the following as a common currency?
  - 1) Dollar 2) Dinar 3) Yen 4) Peso 5) Buro

- 125. Which of the following schemes is launched specifically for helping senior citizens to avail loan by mortgage of their residential property?
  - 1) English Mortgage Scheme
  - 2) Senior Capital loan Scheme
  - 3) Reverse Mortgage Loan scheme
  - 4) Senior Citizen Personal Loan scheme
  - None of these
- 126. SEBI is a/n
  - 1) Advisory body
- 2) Statutory body
- 3) Constitutional body
- 4) Non-statutory body
- 5) Registered as a society
- 127. Mixed Economy means
  - 1) Co-existence of small and large industries
  - 2) Promoting both agriculture and industries in the
  - 3) Co-existence of public and private sectors
  - 4) Co-existence of the rich and the poor
  - 5) Existence of wholesale and retail markets
- 128. Which of the following books has been written by Vikram
  - 1) A Suitable Boy
- 2) A Bend in the River
- 3) Five Point Someone
- 4) Lolita
- 5) None of these
- 129. The expansion for BIFR, in the context of the Indian industry, is
  - 1) Board for Investment and Financial Redevelopment
  - 2) Bureau for Industrial and Financial Revolution
  - Board for Investment and Formal Reconstruction
  - Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
  - Bureau for Investment and Financial Reconstruction
- 130. What is the SLR at present?
  - 1)6%
- 2) 12%
- 3) 18%
- 4)25% 5) None of these
- 131. Who amongst the following is NOT a famous economist?
  - 1) Amartya Sen
- 2) Octavio Paz
- Muhammad Yunus 4) Peter A Diamond
- 5) Dale I Mortensen



| In a continue of the second   | 141. Which of the following is the most active segment of the  |
|---|--|
| 132. Rabi season is considered between  1) December to May  2) October to March | money market in India?   |
| -,  | 1) Call Money/Notice Money Market  |
| 3) May to October 4) April to September   | 2) Reparkevene Repo  |
| 5) January to June  | 3) Cemmercial Paper (CP)   |
| 133. Which of the following is not a measure adopted by the                     | 4) Certificate of Deposit (CD)   |
| Government or RBI to control inflation?   | 5) None of these   |
| 1) Monetary Policy  | 142. Which of the following schemes is related exclusively to  |
| 2) Fiscal Policy  | Financial Inclution?   |
| Public Distribution System  | 1) Swawalamban 2) Swadeshi 3) Swabhiman  |
| 4) Price Control  | 4) SOSY 5) None of these   |
| 5) Pinancial Inclusion  | 143. Which of the following is the top dividend-paying   |
| 134. Which of the following is not a negotiable instrument?                     | company of India as per a study done by Economic   |
| 1) Cheque 2) Pay order  | Times?   |
| 3) Bill of Exchange 4) Warehouse receipt  | DONGC 2) TCS 3) ITC  |
| 5) All are negotiable instruments   | 4)IOC 5) Tech Mahindra   |
| 135. The main function of the IMF is  | 144. Anant Pai, better known as 'Uncle Pai', who died recently   |
| 1) to help solve balance-of-payments problems of                                | was the creator of which of the following comic series?  |
| member countries  |  |
| 2) to arrange international deposits from banks                                 | The state of the s |
| 3) to act as private sector lending arm of the World Bank                       |  |
| 4) to finance investment loans to developing countries                          | 5) None of these   |
| 9) None of these  | 145. Consider the following.   |
| 20 Project of access closed closedown almost all angles                         | (A) Deposit rates  |
| 136. During the recent global slowdown, almost all major                        | (B) Base Rate  |
| countries were in recession. But, some countries like                           | (C) Prime Lending Rate   |
| and were not going through recession. Which                                     | Which of the above are decided by the Reserve Bank of  |
| of the following fits in the blanks?  | India?   |
| 1) England and America 2) India and China                                       | 1) Only (A) 2) Only (B) 3) Only (C)  |
| 3) Japan and China 4) Germany and Prance  | 4) Both (B) and (C) 5) None of these   |
| 5) Beliand and Grocce   | 146. Which of the following is the biggest borrower in India?  |
| 137. The becous in India is done after a gap of every                           | 1) Indian Government 2) Palerve Bank of India  |
| 1) 5 years 2) 10 years 3) 12 years  | 3) Indian Railways 4) State Governments  |
| 4) 15 years 5) None of these  | 5) Public Sector Undertakings  |
| 138. Which of the following is NOT a Public Sector Unit?                        | 27. 40   |
| 1) HPCL 2) Yes Bank 3) HAL  |  |
| 4) SAIL 5) IDBI Bank  | 147. Which of the following would result in a fall in asset  |
| 139. As per recent notification issued by RBI, circulation of                   | prices?  |
| which of the following coins shall be ceased wef 29th                           | 1) Low liquidity in the economy  |
| June, 2011?   | 2) High liquidity in the economy   |
| 200,0011  | 3) RBI increasing the Reverse Repo Rates   |
| 1) 🗗 2) 50 paise  | 4) RBI allowing more banks to play   |
| 3) 25 paise 4) Both 2) and 3) above   | 5) None of these   |
| 5) None of these  | 148. As per Union Budget 2011-12, the fiscal deficit as % of   |
| 140. Which of the following bodies promoted Securities                          | GDP has been projected at for 2011-12.   |
| Trading Corporation of India Limited (STCI) jointly with                        | 1)5% 2)5.5% 3)4.6%   |
| the Public Sector Banks?  | 4)4% 5)42%   |
| 1) Securities Exchange Board of India   | And A Salar  |
|   |  |
| 2)ICICILM   |  |
| 3) IDBI Ltd   |  |
| 4) Reserve Bank of India  |  |
| 5) IRDA   |  |



- 149. Additional deduction from income is proposed to be continued for investment in \_\_as per the provisions of Union Budget 2011-12.
  - 1) Bank deposits of three years
  - Long-term infrastructure bonds
  - 3) Tax-free bonds
  - 4) New public issues
  - There is no such provision.
- 150. Who amongst the following was never the Finance Minister of India?
  - 1) Dr Manmohan Singh
- P Chidambaram
- Yashwant Sinha
- 4) Kamal Nath
- Pranab Mukherjee

## Test-IV: General English

Directions (Q. 151-160): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Depending upon how humanity chooses to use it, technology can enhance or (151) any aspect of life. The realm of interpersonal communication generally feels this impact first.

Many times, throughout history, humanity has changed its modes of communication as society itself has (152). As people began to spread out geographically, verbal communication turned to writing to make it more (153). Then, people invented ways of carrying both conversation and written communication between their communities to keep in (154) with one another as travel became simpler. With the advent of the telephone, people began to wonder if picking up the receiver to call one another would eventually (155) out other forms of communication. So far, as families and friends have moved away from one another, the telephone, even its cellular form, has allowed humanity to (156) the necessary links among its members.

Naturally, now that computers, instant and text messaging, and other forms of communication have found their way into the world, people not familiar with these technologies wonder what they will do to the human race. Etiquette experts and those raised on writing formal letters often (157) that e-mail and text message lingo will replace the language of pen and paper. This will not (158), and both methods of communication can survive to enhance humans enjoyment of one another's company if the next generation learns how to (159) both. Each form of communication can survive with its own rules as people learn which situations in life (160) for which level of formality and which of the people they spend time with can connect better with which type of language.

- 151. 1) depressed
- finish
- problem
- hinder 152. 1) evolved
- 5) featured
- destroyed.
- 3) pledged
- 4) extinguished 5) waited

| 153. 1) expensive | 2) subjective | 3) easier  |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 4) loud           | 5) portable   |  |
| 154. 1) lines     | 2) faith      | 3) distance  |
| 4) touch          | 5) check      |  |
| 156. 1) pushed    | 2) cancel     | 3) shells  |
| 4) try            | 5) turn       | , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,  |
| 156. 1) maintain  | 2) teleport   | 3) cut   |
| 4) curb           | 5) regulation | -90-   |
| 157. 1) dominate  | 2) clate      | 3) worry   |
| 4) says           | 5) mentioning | (  |
| 158. 1) agree     | 2) happen     | 3) occurred  |
| 4) exist          | 5) possible   |  |
| 159. 1) forms     | 2) prove      | 3) accomplish  |
| 4) study          | 5) example    | Sale and and   |
| 160. 1) take      | 2) require    | 3) jump  |
| 4) stands         | S) cell       | Sales and the sa |

Directions (161-165): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below.

- (A) When it comes to the number of tigers though, I think it is too small a number representing a species.
- (B) These days, everywhere I go, I see hoardings saying Just 1411 Left',
- (C) The three being, the Caspian, Balinese and Javan.
- (D) Besides the small number, we are steadily losing a fev species of these animals as well.
- (E) Normally, I would grown and grumble on seeing this figure of 1411 on my shopping bills as it sounds too
- (F) At the end of the last century we had lost 3 out of 8 tiger species.
- 161. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
  - 1)A 2)B
    - 3)F
- - 4)D S)E
- 162. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
  - 2)D
    - 3)C
- 4)E 5)A
- Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement? 1)A
  - 4)D 2)B 3)C
- 164. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
  - I)A 2)B
    - 3)F
- 4)D
- 165. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (Last) sentence after rearrangement?
  - 1)E 2)D 3)C 4)B 5) A

Directions (Q. 166-170): Which of the phrases 1), 2), 3) and 4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, asark 5) as the answer.

166. Never the one to mince words when it comes speaking his mind, the captain criticised the hectic schedule of his No. 2 (2010) 10 (64) 4000 C



| <ol> <li>comes to speaking</li> </ol>         | 2) comes and speaks              |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 3) comes to speak                             | 4) come for speak                |
| 5) No correction required                     |                                  |
| 167. Indians are far more tran                | sparent than the Americans.      |
|   | er more 3) greater               |
|   | orrection required               |
| 4) many more 5) No c                          | rat race, which starts around    |
| 108. He will not be joining the               | board exams draw a close.        |
|   | 2) Annulus a classes             |
| 1) draw to close                              | 2) drawing a closure             |
|   | 4) draw a closer                 |
| <ol><li>No correction required</li></ol>      | and the same and the same        |
| 169. Lights will go out aroun                 | d the world with hundreds of     |
| people sets to take part in                   | the Earth Hour climate change    |
| campaign.                                     |                                  |
| 1) set to take part                           | 2) set to be part                |
| 3) sets for taking part                       | 4) set for part                  |
| 5) No correction required                     | et in the                        |
| 120 With nesty viral infections               | do the rounds in the city, you   |
| should give all it takes to                   | protect yourself.                |
| 1) coining rounds                             | 2) roundabout                    |
| 3) doing the rounds                           | 4) done rounding                 |
| 5) No correction required                     | e a filia e e al al Tara         |
| mission of the 17th                           | Each question below has two      |
| Directions (Q. 171-175):                      | that comething has been omit-    |
| blanks, each blank indicating                 | that something has been omit-    |
| ted. Choose the set of words                  | for each blank which best fits   |
| the meaning of the sentence;                  | s a whole.                       |
| 171. Governments do not war                   | nt to take a decision and resort |
| to soft pedalling, delay                      | tactics and collusion, hoping    |
| that the judiciary will                       | in to relieve them of the        |
| of decision-making.                           |                                  |
| 1) come, enlighteriment                       | 2) youch, trouble                |
| 3) barge, pleasure                            | 4) step, burden                  |
| 5) vote, task                                 | er i akuru aya maja ar           |
| 172. The most important fac                   | tor is the of a wealthy          |
| Indian middle class which                     |                                  |
| children abroad for educ                      |                                  |
| 1) emergence, afford                          | 2) advent, focus                 |
| 3) decline, manage                            | 4) rise, wish                    |
|   | 7) 1150, 41611                   |
| 5) perception, go                             | son parks in the city and        |
| 173. Crores of public money i                 |                                  |
| yet most of them are out                      | of for the public.               |
| 1) invested, limits                           | 2) spent, bounds                 |
| 3) bet, reach                                 | 4) put, areas                    |
| <ol><li>made, boundaries</li></ol>            |                                  |
| 174. Rules are for those who                  | cannot them and not for          |
| the rich and influential v                    | who can to ignore them.          |
| 1) follow, demand 2).                         | set, opt 3) break, suggest       |
|   | challenge, choose                |
| 175, Experts cannot                           | nough on the benefits of         |
| more fruits and vegetable                     | es in your daily diet.           |
| 1) pressure, involving                        | 2) strain adding                 |
| pressure, involving     emphasise, contributi | no d) stress including           |
|   | ng vy suces, mounting            |
| 5) state, mixing                              | t. Danie and annihimatic field   |
| Directions (Q. 176-185                        | ): Read each sentence to find    |
| out whether there is any gr                   | ammatical error or idiomatic     |

error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- 176. The actor, who plays 1) a detective in the film, alleged to have pushed the director 2) when he asked him to get into his costume 3) as it was getting late. 4) No error 5).
- 177. Manish was advised an operation 1) more than thirty years back, but 2) due to his financial condition he 3)/ could not undergoes the procedure. 4) / No error 5)
- 178. India's largest corporate house may be 1) force to review the selection parameters after 2) struggling to shortlist potential candidates 3) / for the past eight months. 4) / No error 5)
- 179. This questions force us.1)/ to face the unpleasant truth that 2) / the policies of social justice have 3)/ reached a dead end. 4) No error 5)
- 180. Many of the young people 1)/ studying abroad agreed that 2)/ returning home was always. 3)/ an attractive option. 4)/ No error 5)
- 181. The government needs to provide 1)/ specific regulations that create an environment 2)/ where trained scientific personnel enjoyed space and freedom 3)/ to design new products benefiting society. 4)/ No error 5).
- 182. Though the book is not yet available on India, 1) reviews published in this country suggest 2) / that it is a complex study of 3) an extremely complex personality. 4) No error 5)
- 183. Conventionally speaking, 1) men are supposed to earn while 2) women are supposed to sit at home, 3) do housework and bringing up the children. 4) No error 5)
- 184. The movement, which aims to 1)/ raise awareness about climate change, hopes 2) / to bring people together to think about 3) / what they can do for reduce harmful pollution. 4)/ No error 5)
- 185. Workers battling to restore 1) power supply to the damaged reactors 2) have successful in 3) reaching up to the second reactor. 4) No error 5)



Directions (Q. 186-200): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

India's colleges and universities, with just a few exceptions, have become large, under-funded, ungovernable institutions. At many of them, politics has intruded into campus life, influencing academic appointments and decisions across levels. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top-quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have affected morale in the academic profession. The lack of accountability means that teaching and research performance is seldom measured. The system provides few incentives to perform. Bureaucratic inertia hampers change. Student unrest and occasional faculty agitation disrupt operations. Nevertheless, with a semblance of normality, faculty administrators are able to provide teaching, coordinate examinations, and award degrees.

Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India. Half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study. Another significant group, of about 30 per cent, decides to earn MBAs in India because local salaries are higher and are lost to science and technology. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector makes it increasingly difficult to retain the best and brightest to the academic profession.

Few in India are thinking creatively about higher education. There is no field of higher education research.

Those in government as well as academic leaders seem content to do the "same old thing". Academic institutions and systems have become large and complex. They need good data, careful analysis, and creative ideas. In China, more than two dozen higher education research centres and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy for optimum planning. India has survived with an increasingly mediocre higher education system for decades. Now, as India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India's large educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately well-trained university graduates have permitted the country to move shead. But, the competition is flerce. China, in particular, is heavily investing in improving its best universities with the aim of making a small group of them world class in the coming decade, and making a larger number

internationally competitive research universities.

To compete successfully in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century, India needs enough universities that not only produce bright graduates for export but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields and produce at least some of the knowledge and technology needed for an expanding economy. How can India build a higher education system that will permit it to join developed economies? The newly emerging private sector in higher education cannot spearhead academic growth. Several of the well-endowed and effectively managed private institutions maintain reasonably high standards, although it is not clear whether these institutions will be able to sustain themselves in the long run. They can help produce well-qualified graduates in such fields as management, but they cannot form the basis for comprehensive research universities. This sector lacks the resources to build the facilities required for quality instruction and research in the sciences. Most of the private institutions do not focus on advanced training in the sciences.

Only public universities have the potential to be truly world-class institutions. But these institutions have not been adequately or consistently supported. The top institutions require sustained funding from public sources. Academic salaries must be high enough to attract excellent scientists and scholars. Fellowships and other grants should be available for bright students. An academic culture that is based on merit-based norms and competition for advancement and research funds is a necessary component, as is a judicious mix of autonomy to do creative research and accountability to ensure productivity. World-class universities require world-class professors and students and a culture to sustain and stimulate them.

- 186. What, according to the author, is the shortfall of our government officials as well as academicians when it comes to higher education?
  - They are of the opinion that India has the best system of higher education in the world.
  - They believe that it is the responsibility of private institutions to bring about a change in higher education.
  - They are unaware of the new developments in the field of higher education.
  - They are unwilling to invest money in higher education despite getting sufficient grants for the purpose.
  - They do not think innovatively in the direction of bringing about a change in higher education and are stuck in a rut.
- 187. Which of the following is/are the problem/s faced by Indian colleges and universities?
  - (A) Political interference in decision making
  - (B) Lack of funding necessary for improvement in classrooms, libraries, etc
  - (C) Hiring of teachers on a part-time basis



| ,   |  |  |   | J. 60 11960. W   |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| I) Only (A)   | 2) Only (B) and (C)  | 3) Only (A)  |   | y(B) and (C)   |
| 3) Only (C)   | 4) Only (A) and (B)  | 5) All (A), (B) and  | <b>(C)</b>  | 1980 1880 18 A Land  |
| 5) All (A), (B) and (C)   | )  | 193. What, according   | to the author, is   | And the stebas mar can   |
| 83. Which of the following  | ng steps has China taken to improve  | make Indian univ   | ersities world-ci   | assy   |
| higher education?   | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  |  | d to be given inc   | dependence to conduct  |
| (A) Their education   | policy formation involves many   | research   | THE OF THE  | and the farming  |
| government bod  | lies for thoughtful planning.  | (B) Remuneration   | a of teachers sh  | ould be increased  |
| (B) They are sancti<br>facilitate the imi   | ioning grants to their teachers to<br>provement process.   | provided to  | universities  | n of funds should be   |
| (C) They are invest   | ting in universities to make them  | <ol> <li>Only (A) and (E)</li> </ol>   |   |  |
| internationally o   | ompetitive.  | 3) All (A), (B) and  | I(C) 4) On  | ly (B) and (C)   |
| 1) Only (B)   | 2) Only (A) and (C)  | 5) Only (A)  |   |  |
| 3) Only (C)   | 4) Only (B) and (C)  | Directions (Q. 19  | 4-197); Choose  | the word which is most   |
| 5) All (A), (B) and (C  | )  |  | the word printe   | d in hold as used in the   |
| 189 How, according to   | the author, has India progressed   | passage  |   |  |
| despite a mediocre i  | igher education system?  | 194. JUDICIOUS   |   | an The stable of the   |
| By borrowing ide     West   | eas as well as technology from the   | 1) Hard working<br>4) Difficult  | Legal    Shrewd   | 3) Thoughtful  |
| 2) By convincing the  | world that it is more knowledgeable  | 195. CONTENT   |   | as Produced  |
| then it actually is   |  | <ol> <li>Unhappy</li> </ol>  | 2) Matter   | 3) Enclosure   |
| 3) On the basis of it   | is fairly competent graduates and a  | 4) Satisfied   | 5) Substax  |  |
| large number of   | educated population  | 196. GRANT   |   | 77 W. C. C.  |
| 4) Because of its   | sound and progressive economic .   | 1) Agreement   | 2) Funding  | 3) Allow   |
| policies  |  | 4)Let  | 5) Consent  |  |
| 5) On the basis of t  | he goodwill accumulated by it over   | 197. INCENTIVE   |   |  |
| the years   | and the state of t | 1) Prompt  | _, _  | scouragement   |
| 190. Which of the follow  | ing is possibly the most appropriate   | 3) Cash  | 4) M  | argin.   |
| title for the passage   |  | 5) Motivator   |   | ale a monet  |
| 1) Literacy in India  |  | Directions (Q. 15  | 8-200); Choose  | the word which is most   |
| 2) State of Higher E  | ducation in India  |  | of the word br  | inted in bold as used in   |
| 2000 Mil. Add 4 818   | of India   | the passage.   |   |  |
| Top Universities  |  | 100 00000  |   |  |
| A Reucational Inst  | itutes in India  | 198. FIERCE  | 2) Week   | 3) Tame  |
| A Raucational Inst  | itutes in India<br>dy of Higher Education in India and   | 1) Strong  | 2) Weak   | 3) Tame  |
| 5) Comparative Stu<br>China   | itutes in India<br>dy of Higher Education in India and   | 1) Strong<br>4) Scrawny  | 2) Weak<br>5) Timid   | 3) Tame  |
| 5) Comparative Stu<br>China<br>191. Which of the follo  | itutes in India<br>dy of Higher Education in India and<br>wing problems do top institutes in   | 1) Strong<br>4) Scrawny<br>199. BURGEONING   | 5) Timid  |  |
| 5 Comparative Stu<br>China<br>191. Which of the follo<br>India face in terms  | itutes in India<br>dy of Higher Education in India and<br>wing problems do top institutes in<br>of contribution to academics?  | Strong     Strawny     Strawny     BURGEONING     Minimising   | 5) Timid<br>2) Growing  | 3) Tame 3) Escalating  |
| 5) Comparative Stu-<br>China 191. Which of the follo<br>India face in terms (A) The teachers o  | itutes in India<br>dy of Higher Education in India and<br>wing problems do top institutes in<br>of contribution to academics?<br>If these institutes get enticed by the  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling  | 5) Timid  |  |
| 5) Comparative Stu-<br>China 191. Which of the follo<br>India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for   | itutes in India and dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE  | 5) Timid<br>2) Growing<br>5) Easing   | 3) Escalating  |
| 5) Comparative Stu<br>China<br>191. Which of the follo<br>India face in terms (A) The teachers of<br>openings in for<br>(B) Many gradus   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries. ates from these institutes find   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative   | 5) Timid<br>2) Growing<br>5) Easing<br>2) Middle  |  |
| 5) Comparative Stu<br>China  191. Which of the follor<br>India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradus opportunities a (C) Graduates from   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries. ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant   | 5) Timid<br>2) Growing<br>5) Easing<br>2) Middle<br>5) Ordinary   | 3) Escalating 3) Average   |
| 5) Comparative Stu<br>China 191. Which of the follo<br>India face in terms of<br>Openings in for<br>(B) Many gradua<br>Opportunities a<br>(C) Graduates from<br>to foreign cour   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries. ates from these institutes find   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant Test-V: C   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  | 3) Escalating 3) Average Knowledge   |
| China  191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign cour institutes.  | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries. Ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant Test-V: C   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  xtend the length  | 3) Escalating 3) Average Knowledge of the network without  |
| Sequentional Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign cour institutes. 1) Only (A)   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C 201. If you wish to a having the signal  | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  xtend the length  | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a   |
| Educational Insti  5) Comparative Stu China  191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign coun institutes.  1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C)   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant Test-V: C   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  xtend the length al degrade, you 2) router  | 3) Escalating 3) Average Knowledge of the network without  |
| Educational Insti  5) Comparative Stu China  191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities as (C) Graduates from to foreign cours institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C)  | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries. Less from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C) 4) Only (A) and (B) C)  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C 201. If you wish to echaving the signul 1) resonance 4) switch   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  xtend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater  | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway  |
| Sequentional Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many graduate opportunities at (C) Graduates from to foreign court institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) Ali (A), (B) and (C) 192. Which of the folke  | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDBOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C 201. If you wish to echaving the signal 1) resonance 4) switch 202. A repair for a local   | 2) Growing 5) Easing 2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater nown software  | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway  |
| Educational Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign cours institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) 192. Which of the folkonssage?  | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C) 4) Only (A) and (B)  C) owing is true in the context of the  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C 201. If you wish to echaving the signul 1) resonance 4) switch   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater  nown software te internet, is cal  | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway bug, usually available at lied             |
| Educational Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign count institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) passage? (A) Private univer   | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate atries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)  C) owing is true in the context of the sities are well equipped to produce   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDBOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C 201. If you wish to echaving the signal 1) resonance 4) switch 202. A repair for a local   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater  nown software to internet, is cal 2) patch   | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway  |
| Educational Insti  5) Comparative Stu China  191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many gradual opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign cours institutes.  1) Only (A)  3) Only (B) and (C)  5) All (A), (B) and (C)  5) All (A), (B) and (C)  passage? (A) Private univer graduates who  | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  Attes from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate attries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)  C) Owing is true in the context of the sities are well equipped to produce o can conduct research.   | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C  201. If you wish to end having the signumble signumble signumble signumble switch 202. A repair for a known charge on the signumble signumble signumble switch 203. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 204. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 205. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 206. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 207. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 208. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 209. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 200. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 201. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 202. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 203. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 204. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 205. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 206. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 207. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 208. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 209. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 200. A repair for a known charge on the signumble switch 201. A repair for a known charge switch 202. A repair for a known charge switch 203. A repair for a known charge switch 204. A repair for a known charge switch 205. A repair for a known charge switch 206. A repair for a known charge switch 207. A repair for a known charge switch 208. A repair for a known charge switch 208. A repair for a known charge switch 209. A repair for a know | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater nown software le internet, is cal 2) patch 5) rectifier   | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway bug, usually available at lied             |
| Educational Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many graduate opportunities a (C) Graduates from to foreign court institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) Alt (A), (B) and (C) 5) Alt (A), (B) and (C) 192. Which of the follopassage? (A) Private univer graduates who (B) India needs in                              | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate miries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)  C) owing is true in the context of the sities are well equipped to produce ocan conduct research. In ore universities that can cater to  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDBOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C  201. If you wish to enhaving the signal 1) resonance 4) switch 202. A repair for a known charge on the signal 1) version 4) FAQ 203. URL stands for   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater nown software to internet, is cal 2) patch 5) rectifier   | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway bug, usually available at lied 3) tutorial |
| Educational Insti 5) Comparative Stu China 191. Which of the follo India face in terms (A) The teachers of openings in for (B) Many graduate opportunities at (C) Graduates from to foreign court institutes. 1) Only (A) 3) Only (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) 5) All (A), (B) and (C) 192. Which of the follopassage? (A) Private univer graduates who (B) India needs in research studies.           | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate miries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C) 4) Only (A) and (B)  C) owing is true in the context of the sities are well equipped to produce ocan conduct research. In ore universities that can cater to es in different scientific fields.  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDIOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C  201. If you wish to entire having the signum of the s | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  Extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater nown software le internet, is cal 2) patch 5) rectifier  search List 2) U                               | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway bug, usually available at lied 3) tutorial |
| Significational Institutes  5) Comparative Sturchina  191. Which of the following in form openings in form openings in form opportunities and (C) Graduates from to foreign court institutes.  1) Only (A)  3) Only (B) and (C)  5) All (A), (B) and (C)  5) All (A), (B) and (C)  192. Which of the following passage?  (A) Private univer graduates who (B) India needs in research studie (C) India should | itutes in India dy of Higher Education in India and wing problems do top institutes in of contribution to academics? If these institutes get enticed by the reign countries.  ates from these institutes find abroad and never return. In these institutes who do not migrate miries are unfit for teaching in these  2) Only (C)  4) Only (A) and (B)  C) owing is true in the context of the sities are well equipped to produce ocan conduct research. In ore universities that can cater to  | 1) Strong 4) Scrawny 199. BURGEONING 1) Minimising 4) Dwindling 200. MEDBOCRE 1) Superlative 4) Pleasant  Test-V: C  201. If you wish to enhaving the signal 1) resonance 4) switch 202. A repair for a known charge on the signal 1) version 4) FAQ 203. URL stands for   | 5) Timid  2) Growing 5) Easing  2) Middle 5) Ordinary  omputer  Extend the length al degrade, you 2) router 5) repeater nown software le internet, is cal 2) patch 5) rectifier  search List 2) Uearch List 4) Uearch List 4) U | 3) Escalating 3) Average  Knowledge of the network without would use a 3) gateway bug, usually available at lied 3) tutorial |



| 204. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes  | 1) prices 2) striping 3) scanners 4) OCR 5) barcodes          |
|--|---|
| 1) data redundancy 2) information overload   |   |
| 3) duplicate data 4) data inconsistency  | 216. Most mail programs automatically complete the following  |
| 5) data repetition   | two parts in an e-mail: 1) From: and Body: 2) From: and Date: |
| 205. What is a backup?   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                         |
| 1) Restoring the information backup  | 3) From: and To: 4) From: and Subject:                        |
| 2) An exact copy of a system's information   | 5) None of these  |
| 3) The ability to get a system up and running in the   | 217. The computer's capability of distinguishing spoken       |
| event of a system crash or failure   | words is called   |
| 4) All of these  | 1) voice analysis 2) speech acknowledgment                    |
| 5) None of these   | 3) voice recognition 4) speech interpretation                 |
| 206. The Internet is   | 5) vocalisation   |
| 1) a large network of networks   | 218. Which of the following is an advantage of mounting an    |
| 2) an internal communication system for a business   | application on the Web?                                       |
| 2) a communication system for the Ladies and system and a system a system and a system and a system and a system a s | 1) The possibility of 24-hour access for users                |
| 3) a communication system for the Indian government  | 2) Creating a system that can extend globally                 |
| 4) a communication system for some states of India   | 3) Standardising the design of the interface                  |
| 5) a communication system for some cities of India   | 4) All of these 5) None of these                              |
| 207. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as  | 219. The first page of a Web site is called the               |
|  | 1) Homepage 2) Index 3) Java Script                           |
|  | 4) Book mark 5) Intro Page                                    |
|  | 220. ERP is an acronym for                                    |
| 5) laptops   | 1) Enterprise Retirement Planning                             |
| 208. What is the storage area for e-mail messages called?  | 2) Enterprise Relationship Planning                           |
| 1) A folder 2) Amail box 3) A directory  | 3) Enterprise Resource Planning                               |
| 4) The hard disk 5) None of these  | 4) Enterprise Reorder Planning                                |
| 209. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is that  | 5) Enterprise Retention Planning                              |
| 1) it utilises broadband technology  | 221. The software that allows users to surf the Internet is   |
| 2) it is Indian  | called a/an   |
| 3) it uses a router for security   | 1) Search engine  |
| 4) modem speeds are very fast  | 2) Internet Service Provider (ISP)                            |
| 5) it utilises existing telephone service  | 3) Multimedia application                                     |
| 210. What is the process of copying software programs from   | 4) Browser  |
| secondary storage media to the hard disk called?   | 5) Internet Surfing Provider                                  |
| 1) Configuration 2) Download 3) Storage  | 222. The issues that deal with the collection and use of data |
| 4) Upload 5) Installation  | about individuals is  |
| 211. Which process checks to ensure the components of the  | 1) access 2) publicity 3) accuracy                            |
| computer are operating and connected properly?   | 4) property 5) privacy  |
| 1) Booting 2) Processing 3) Saving   | 223. A term related to sending data to a satellite is         |
| 4) Editing 5) Starting   | 1) downlink 2) modulate 3) demodulate                         |
| 212. A means of capturing an image (drawing or photo) so   | 4) uplink 5) inter-relate                                     |
| that it can be stored on a computer is   | 224. Online documents containing underlined phrases or        |
| 1) Modem 2) Software 3) Scanner  | icons that a user can click in order to move immediately      |
| 4) Keyboard 5) Mouse   | to related parts of the current document or to other          |
| 213. An error in a computer program is called a  | documents with relative information are called                |
| 1) crash 2) power failure 3) bug   | 1) hypermedia 2) hypertext 3) HTML                            |
| 4) virus 5) fatal error  | 4)URL 5)FTP   |
| 214. Access control based on a person's fingerprints is an   | 225. Physical security is concerned with protecting computer  |
| example of   | hardware from human tampering and natural disasters           |
| 1) biometric identification  | andsecurity is concerned with protecting software             |
| 2) characteristic identification   | from unauthorised tampering or damage.                        |
| 3) characteristic security   | l) data 2) cyber 3) Internet                                  |
| 4) fingerprint security  | 4) metaphysical 5) publicity                                  |
| 5) logistics   | 226. Hackers  |
| 215. The patterns of printed lines on most products are called   | 1) all have the same motive                                   |



238. Why should you delete unknown e-mail attachments? are people who maintain computers It can make you land in jail. 3) may legally break into computers as long as they do The person could track you down and hurt you. not do any damage It is a bad manners. 4) are people who are allergic to computers 4) It might contain a virus that could hurt your computer. 5) break into other people's computers None of these 27. Unauthorised copying of software to be used for 239. How is it possible that both programs and data can be personal gain instead of for personal backups is called stored in the same floppy disk? 2) data snatching 1) program thievery A floppy disk has two sides, one for data and one for 4) program looting software piracy 5) data looting A floppy disk has to be formatted for one or for the 228. Junk e-mail is also called 2) spoof cookie crumb spam Programs and data are both software and both can be 4) smiffer script 5) spill stored in any memory device. 229. What is usually used for displaying information at public Floppy disks can only store data, not programs. places? Floppy disks are better than CDs. 1) Monitors 240. What is an embedded system? 2) Overhead Projections A program that comes wrapped in a box 3) Monitors and Overhead Projections A program that is permanent part of a computer 4) Touch Screen Kiosks 5) Loud Speakers A computer that is part of a larger computer ... 230. What is MP3? 4) A computer and software system that controls a 2) A Printer A Sound format 1) A Mouse machine or appliance 4) A Scanner 5) A Mobile Phone None of these 231. What is the most popular hardware for multimedia 241. Which of the following will you require to hear music on creations? your computer? 2) Minicomputers f) PCs 2) Tape Recorder 3) Mouse l) Video Card 3) Mainframe Computers 4) WANs Sound Card 4) Joy Stick 5) Super Computers 242. The signal which shows that a computer is waiting for a 232. Which of the following is needed for sound recording? command from the user is 2) Microphone 3) Talker Speaker time slice 1) prompt event 5) Telephone 4) Mouse 5) None of these 4) interrupt ZES. The life span of a CD-ROM is 243. Which of the following softwares allows the user to move 1) approximately one year 2) approximately two years from page to page on the Web by clicking on or selecting 3) approximately five years a hyperlink or by typing in the address of the destination 4) approximately twenty-five years page? 5) almost unlimited 2) Web search engine 1) Web browser settings are automatic and standard. 234. The 4) Web service .... 3) Web home page 3) peripheral 2)CPU default None of these 4) user-friendly 5) defaulter 244. For viewing video CDs, you would use 235. What are the two parts of an e-mail address? 2) Windows Media Player 1) CD Piayer. 1) User name and street address 3) Windows Video Player 4) Windows Movie Player Legal name and phone number 5) None of these 3) User name and domain name 245. Executing more than one program concurrently by one 4) Initials and password user on one computer is known as 5) User name and recipient name 2) multi-processing l) multi-programming 236. Participants can see and hear each other in a/an 4) multi-tasking time sharing 1) electronic mail system 2) message system multi-action 3) teleconference 4) bulletin board 246. Which of the following controls the manner of interaction 3) None of these between the user and the operating system? 237. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where 2) Platform 1) Language translator data must be quickly recalled because tape is 3) User interface 4) Icon 1) a random access medium None of these 2) expensive 247. You can keep your personal files/folders in 3) a read-only medium 2) My Documents My Folder 4) fragile and easily damaged 4) My Text 3) My Files 5) a sequential access medium 5) My Collection



248. Three types of compact disks include CD-ROM, CD-R,

and

I)CD-W

2) CD-RAM

3)CD-DVD

4) CD-RW

5) None of these

249. All computers must have

- 1) a word processing software
- 2) an operating system

- 3) an attached printer
- 4) a virus checking program
- 5) None of these
- 250. Collecting personal information and effectively posing
  - as another individual is known as
  - 1) spooling
    - 2) spoofing
- 3) hacking
- 4) identity theft 5) None of these



## Answer:

| 1  | (1) | 26 | (3) |   | 51 | (4) | 76  | (1) | 101 | (1) |
|----|-----|----|-----|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2  | (3) | 27 | (5) |   | 52 | (4) | 77  | (4) | 102 | (5) |
| 3  | (3) | 28 | (5) |   | 53 | (3) | 78  | (5) | 103 | (4) |
| 4  | (5) | 29 | (2) |   | 54 | (2) | 79  | (2) | 104 | (3) |
| 5  | (2) | 30 | (4) |   | 55 | (5) | 80  | (5) | 105 | (4) |
| 6  | (4) | 31 | (2) |   | 56 | (2) | 81  | (4) | 106 | (2) |
| 7  | (4) | 32 | (5) |   | 57 | (3) | 82  | (1) | 107 | (5) |
| 8  | (4) | 33 | (1) |   | 58 | (5) | 83  | (2) | 108 | (1) |
| 9  | (3) | 34 | (4) |   | 59 | (3) | 84  | (3) | 109 | (5) |
| 10 | (1) | 35 | (1) |   | 60 | (1) | 85  | (1) | 110 | (3) |
| 11 | (5) | 36 | (3) |   | 61 | (1) | 86  | (2) | 111 | (4) |
| 12 | (3) | 37 | (2) |   | 62 | (2) | 87  | (5) | 112 | (5) |
| 13 | (1) | 38 | (3) |   | 63 | (1) | 88  | (4) | 113 | (3) |
| 14 | (4) | 39 | (3) |   | 64 | (3) | 89  | (1) | 114 | (5) |
| 15 | (1) | 40 | (5) |   | 65 | (2) | 90  | (5) | 115 | (4) |
| 16 | (2) | 41 | (3) |   | 66 | (4) | 91  | (1) | 116 | (4) |
| 17 | (3) | 42 | (1) |   | 67 | (2) | 92  | (2) | 117 | (1) |
| 18 | (5) | 43 | (2) |   | 68 | (5) | 93  | (1) | 118 | (2) |
| 19 | (5) | 44 | (4) |   | 69 | (1) | 94  | (5) | 119 | (3) |
| 20 | (5) | 45 | (3) |   | 70 | (1) | 95  | (3) | 120 | (2) |
| 21 | (5) | 46 | (2) |   | 71 | (3) | 96  | (2) | 121 | (1) |
| 22 | (3) | 47 | (1) |   | 72 | (2) | 97  | (4) | 122 | (4) |
| 23 | (4) | 48 | (4) |   | 73 | (1) | 98  | (4) | 123 | (1) |
| 24 | (5) | 49 | (3) |   | 74 | (2) | 99  | (5) | 124 | (5) |
| 25 | (4) | 50 | (4) |   | 75 | (3) | 100 | (2) | 125 | (3) |
|    |     |    | ·   | - |    |     |     |     |     |     |

| 126 | (2) |
|-----|-----|
| 127 | (3) |
| 128 | (1) |
| 129 | (4) |
| 130 | (5) |
| 131 | (2) |
| 132 | (1) |
| 133 | (5) |
| 134 | (5) |

| 151 | (4) |
|-----|-----|
| 152 | (1) |
| 153 | (5) |
| 154 | (4) |
| 155 | (5) |
| 156 | (1) |
| 157 | (3) |
| 158 | (2) |
| 159 | (3) |

| 176 | (2) |
|-----|-----|
| 177 | (4) |
| 178 | (2) |
| 179 | (1) |
| 180 | (5) |
| 181 | (3) |
| 182 | (1) |
| 183 | (4) |
| 184 | (4) |
| ·   |     |

| 201 | (5) |
|-----|-----|
| 202 | (2) |
| 203 | (5) |
| 204 | (4) |
| 205 | (4) |
| 206 | (1) |
| 207 | (5) |
| 208 | (2) |
| 209 | (5) |

| 226 | (5) |
|-----|-----|
| 227 | (3) |
| 228 | (1) |
| 229 | (3) |
| 230 | (3) |
| 231 | (1) |
| 232 | (2) |
| 233 | (3) |
| 234 | (1) |



| 135 | (1) | 160 | (5) | 185 | (3) | 210 | (5) | 235 | (3) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 136 | (2) | 161 | (2) | 186 | (5) | 211 | (1) | 236 | (3) |
| 137 | (2) | 162 | (4) | 187 | (5) | 212 | (3) | 237 | (5) |
| 138 | (2) | 163 | (1) | 188 | (2) | 213 | (3) | 238 | (4) |
| 139 | (3) | 164 | (3) | 189 | (2) | 214 | (1) | 239 | (3) |
| 140 | (4) | 165 | (3) | 190 | (2) | 215 | (5) | 240 | (4) |
| 141 | (1) | 166 | (1) | 191 | (4) | 216 | (2) | 241 | (5) |
| 142 | (4) | 167 | (5) | 192 | (1) | 217 | (3) | 242 | (4) |
| 143 | (1) | 168 | (3) | 193 | (3) | 218 | (4) | 243 | (1) |
| 144 | (4) | 169 | (1) | 194 | (3) | 219 | (1) | 244 | (2) |
| 145 | (1) | 170 | (3) | 195 | (4) | 220 | (3) | 245 | (4) |
| 146 | (1) | 171 | (4) | 196 | (2) | 221 | (4) | 246 | (3) |
| 147 | (1) | 172 | (1) | 197 | (5) | 223 | (4) | 247 | (2) |
| 148 | (3) | 173 | (2) | 198 | (2) | 224 | (2) | 248 | (4) |
| 149 | (2) | 174 | (5) | 199 | (4) | 225 | (2) | 249 | (2) |
| 150 | (4) | 175 | (4) | 200 | (1) | 226 | (5) | 250 | (2) |