

Fill in the following information:

Name: _____

Roll No. _____

Centre: _____

SECTION-I: GENERAL PROFICIENCY TEST

Time: 1 Hour

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This section consists of 60 questions and all questions carry equal marks.
 2. A separate 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 ANSWER-SHEET BEFORE STARTING THE TEST.
 5. THE ANSWERS ARE TO BE GIVEN IN THE ANSWER-SHEET ONLY AND NOT IN THE BOOKLET. BOTH SIDES OF THE 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 mark it with a cross (x) in the appropriate box in the Answer-Sheet.
 8. THERE ARE NEGATIVE MARKS FOR WRONG ANSWERS.
 9. The Booklet will be collected along with the Answer-Sheet after this Section is over.
 10. ANSWERS, I.E., CROSS MARKS MUST BE IN INK. YOU MAY USE BALL PEN.
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NOTE: DO NOT BREAK OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

1. What least value must be assigned to *, so that the number 63576*2 is divisible by 8?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5
2. If 10 be added to four times a certain number, the result is 5 less than five times the number. The number is :
 (a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 35
3. Which of the following sets of fractions is in descending order?
 (a) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{6}{7}$ (b) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{7}$ (c) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{3}{5}$
4. The difference between the ages of two persons is 10 years. 15 years ago, the elder one was twice as old as the younger one. The present age of the elder person is :
 (a) 35 years (b) 45 years (c) 55 years (d) 25 years
5. If $\frac{1}{8}$ of the pencil is black, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining is white and the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm is blue, then the total length of pencil is :
 (a) 6 cm (b) 7 cm (c) 8 cm (d) 11 cm
6. If the selling price of an article is $\frac{4}{3}$ times its cost price, the profit percent is :
 (a) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $25\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $20\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $20\frac{1}{3}$
7. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{3}$, then $\frac{3a+2b}{3a-2b}$ is equal to:
 (a) -1 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6
8. 12.5% of 192 = 50% of ?
 (a) 48 (b) 96 (c) 24 (d) none of these
9. If $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2.25}} = 550$, then the value of x is :
 (a) 825 (b) 82.5 (c) 3666.6 (d) 2
10. If the length and breadth of a rectangular plot are increased by 50% and 20% respectively, then the new area is how many times the original area?
 (a) $\frac{5}{9}$ (b) 10 (c) $\frac{9}{5}$ (d) none of these

11. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Nikhil's money is equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of Yogesh's money. If both together have Rs. 600, the difference between their amounts is :
- (a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 120 (c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 360
12. The average price of three items of furniture is Rs. 15,000. If their prices are in the ratio of 3 : 5 : 7, the price of the cheapest item is :
- (a) Rs. 9000 (b) Rs. 15000 (c) Rs. 18000 (d) Rs. 21000
13. The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. The largest of these numbers is :
- (a) 36 (b) 32 (c) 30 (d) 28
14. If 20 men working together can finish a job in 20 days, then the number of days taken by 25 men of the same capacity to finish the job is :
- (a) 25 (b) 20 (c) 16 (d) 12
15. The value of 36 coins of 10 p and 20 p is Rs. 6.60. The number of 20 p coins is :
- (a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 28 (d) 30
16. A is twice as good a workman as B and together they finish a piece of work in 14 days. The number of days taken by A alone of finish the work is :
- (a) 11 (b) 21 (c) 28 (d) 42
17. The value of $\frac{8.94 \times 8.94 \times 8.94 - 3.56 \times 3.56 \times 3.56}{8.94 \times 8.94 + 8.94 \times 3.56 + 3.56 \times 3.56}$ is:
- (a) 0.538 (b) 5.38 (c) 0.0538 (d) 53.8
18. If $2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} = 320$, then x is equal to :
- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 7
19. Two numbers are such that the ratio between them is 4 : 7. If each is increased by 4, the ratio becomes 3 : 5. The larger number is :
- (a) 36 (b) 48 (c) 56 (d) 64
20. The area of a circle is 38.5 sq. cm. Its circumference is :
- (a) 6.2 cm (b) 11 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 121 cm

For answering questions 21 to 25 refer to the following information:

Seven trees of species M, N, O, R, T, X, and W are to be planted in a row along a garden path.

Species R must be planted third in the row.

Species X must be planted sixth in the row.

Species N and T must be planted with exactly one tree between them.

Species M and W may not be planted next to one another.

21. Which of the following is an acceptable sequence?
- (a) M, W, R, O, N, X, T
 - (b) T, N, R, W, O, X, M
 - (c) W, O, R, T, M, N, X
 - (d) O, T, R, N, W, X, M
22. If species M is planted fifth in the row, species N could be planted in which row ?
- (a) First
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Sixth
23. If species W is planted first in the row and species T is planted fifth, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Species M is planted second row.
 - (b) Species O is planted second row.
 - (c) Species N is planted fourth row.
 - (d) Species M is planted seventh row.
24. If species M is planted fourth in the row, which species could be planted in the second row ?
- (a) N
 - (b) O
 - (c) R
 - (d) T
25. If species O is planted next to species N, which of the following species could be planted seventh in the row?
- (a) Either M or O
 - (b) Either M or W
 - (c) Either N or T
 - (d) Either R or W.

Study the following two passages and answer the questions given at the end of the passages. The answers should be based either on the author's views or inferences drawn from the given material.

PASSAGE-A

Originator of the Montessori method of education for pre-school children, Maria Montessori was the first woman to receive a medical degree in Italy. After receiving her degree in 1894, she worked with sub-normal children as a psychiatrist at the University of Rome. It was there that she pioneered in the instruction of retarded children, especially through the use of an environment rich in manipulative materials. The success of Maria's program with retarded children led her to believe that the same improvements could be made in the education of normal pre-school children. This led her to open the first day care centre in Rome. With its success, similar institutions were opened in other parts of Europe and in the United States. In the early part of this century, however, interest in the Montessori method declined because of those who argued that education should be more disciplined. But by the late 1950s the Montessori method experienced a renaissance, and in the 1960s the American Montessori Society was formed. The chief components of the Montessori method are self-motivation and auto-education. Followers of the method believe that a child will learn naturally if put in an environment with the proper materials. The teacher acts as an observer and only interferes if help is needed. Educators in this system are trying to reverse the traditional system of an active teacher and a passive class.

PASSAGE-B

After the "Liberalisation", "Globalisation" and the consequent changes in the new international economic order, a new catch-phrase is being coined: "A New Health Order". Talking about setting it up is the theme of the WHO-sponsored International Conference on Primary Health and Medical Care, currently being held in Milan, Italy. While much has been said and written on establishing "new orders", little has actually been done. Will the conference at Milan, too, swear by the "New Health Order", go home and then forget about it, while the present medical and health care set-up in poor countries further entrenches itself? This does not have to be the fate of the radical resolutions that will undoubtedly be passed at Milan. Unlike creating a new world economic or information order, establishing a new health set-up is essentially a matter for individual countries to accomplish. No conflict of international interests is involved. But this advantage is, at least until it begins to take a concrete shape, only theoretical. The million-dollar question is whether individual third-world governments are able and willing to muster the will, the resources, the administrative and other infrastructure to carry out what it is entirely within their power to attain and implement.

The dimensions of the problem are known and the solutions broadly agreed on. The present medical and health-care system is urban-biased, closely geared to drugs, hospitals and expensively trained allopathic doctors. The bulk of the population in poor countries, who live in rural areas, are left untouched by all this and must rely on traditional healers. The answer is to turn out medical/health personnel sufficiently, but not expensively, trained to handle routine complaints and to get villagers to pay adequate attention to cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation, garbage disposal and other elementary but crucial matters. More complicated ailments can be referred to properly equipped centres in district towns, cities and metropolises. Traditional healers, whom

villagers trust, can be among these intermediate personnel. Some third-world countries, including India, have launched or are preparing elaborate schemes of this nature. But the experience is not quite happy. There is resistance from the medical establishment which sees them as little more than licensed quackery, but is not prepared either to offer condensed medical courses such as the former licentiate course available in this country and unwisely scrapped. There is the question of how much importance to give to indigenous system of medicine. And there is the difficult matter of striking the right balance between preventive health care and curative medical attention. These are complex issues and the Milan conference would perhaps be more fruitful if it were to discuss such specific subjects.

PASSAGE-A

26. The passage deals with
- (a) self-motivation
 - (b) discipline in education
 - (c) the Montessori method of education
 - (d) a new system of education
27. The author implies that Maria Montessori believed that
- (a) children need strict discipline
 - (b) it is important that teachers instruct children
 - (c) teachers should be active
 - (d) children will learn by themselves
28. In 1894 Maria Montessori
- (a) worked as a psychiatrist
 - (b) taught normal pre-school children
 - (c) disciplined retarded children
 - (d) opened a new day care centre
29. With which phrase can the words 'rich in' be best replaced?
- (a) With a number of expensive
 - (b) That amuses children
 - (c) Having an abundant supply of
 - (d) Containing deep and strong
30. According to the author, the most important things in this method of education are
- (a) teachers
 - (b) rules
 - (c) materials
 - (d) observers

PASSAGE-B

31. The author is doubtful whether _____
- (a) an individual country can set up a new health order
 - (b) the Milan conference would pass radical solutions
 - (c) under-developed countries have the capacity to organize their resources
 - (d) traditional healers could be trained as intermediate health personnel
32. The author has reservations about the utility of the Milan Conference because _____
- (a) it is expecting only to discuss but not decide upon anything
 - (b) earlier conferences had failed to reach any decisions
 - (c) the medical profession is opposed to a new health order
 - (d) while "new orders" are talked and written about, not much is actually done
33. The contents of the passage indicate that the author is opposed to _____
- (a) licentiate practitioners
 - (b) allopathic system of medicine
 - (c) hospitals
 - (d) none of these
34. It can be inferred from the contents of the passage that the author's approach is _____
- (a) sarcastic (b) constructive (c) indifferent (d) fault-finding
35. The author thinks that the solution to the problem of medical/health care lies in _____
- (a) opening hospitals in rural areas
 - (b) conducting inexpensive medical courses
 - (c) improving the economic condition of the masses
 - (d) expediting the setting up of a new health order
36. To make the conference really useful, the author suggests _____
- (a) resolving the international conflicts involved
 - (b) that it should address itself to specific issues
 - (c) it should give importance to indigenous systems of medicine
 - (d) that it should not pass radical resolutions
37. What does the author suggest for the cure of the cases involving complications?
- (a) Treating such cases at well-equipped hospitals in districts
 - (b) Training such victims in preliminary hygiene
 - (c) Training semi-skilled doctors to treat such cases
 - (d) Issuing licenses to semi-skilled doctors to treat such cases

38. The medical establishment seems to be reluctant to trust the _____
- (a) allopathic medical practitioners
 - (b) traditional healers
 - (c) urban-based medical practitioners
 - (d) expensively trained allopathic doctors
39. For a new health order, the author recommends all the following EXCEPT _____
- (a) motivating villages to pay attention to cleanliness
 - (b) setting up well equipped centres in district towns
 - (c) discontinuing the present expensive medical courses
 - (d) training traditional healers to function as medical health personnel

Questions 40 to 45 consist of a word printed in CAPITAL letters followed by four words or phrases lettered (a) through (d). Select the word or phrase that gives most nearly the **same** meaning as the word given in CAPITAL letters.

40. PROGNOSIS
- (a) scheme
 - (b) forecast
 - (c) preface
 - (d) identification
41. ENIGMATIC
- (a) displeased
 - (b) puzzling
 - (c) learned
 - (d) short-sighted
42. AMELIORATE
- (a) to appease
 - (b) to make excuses
 - (c) to humiliate
 - (d) to improve
43. CONSUMMATION
- (a) act of devouring
 - (b) act of forgiveness
 - (c) failure
 - (d) ultimate completion
44. OSTENTATIOUS
- (a) wealthy
 - (b) talkative
 - (c) showy
 - (d) noisy
45. HISTORIC
- (a) hypersensitive
 - (b) overdramatic
 - (c) historically important
 - (d) inactive

In questions 46 to 50, a related pair of words is given in CAPITAL letters followed by four lettered pair of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship **similar** to that expressed in the original pair.

46. CENSUS : POPULATION
- (a) index : information
 - (b) catalog : salesperson
 - (c) collection : specimens
 - (d) inventory : merchandise
47. PROSCENIUM : CURTAIN
- (a) house : façade
 - (b) movie : screen
 - (c) doorway : lintel
 - (d) window : shade
48. MOTORCADE : CAR
- (a) flotilla : ship
 - (b) train : caboose
 - (c) parade : bandleader
 - (d) caravan : merchandise
49. IMMUNE : DISEASE
- (a) invisible : senses
 - (b) afflicted : suffering
 - (c) curable : illness
 - (d) impregnable : attack
50. CONSULT : DICTIONARY
- (a) examine : specimen
 - (b) measure : length
 - (c) gaze : stars
 - (d) write : paper

In questions 51 to 55, choose the appropriate alternatives to fill in the blanks.

51. It was _____ that a mind so pure and searching could miss the truth.
- (a) likely (b) unlikely (c) possible (d) scarcely
52. The _____ is working on wood.
- (a) artifact (b) artistic (c) artist (d) artisan
53. If an indelible ink is used, this will not be _____.
- (a) observed (b) obligated (c) obliterated (d) obviated

54. The stenographer is very efficient. He is _____ to his firm.
(a) a credit (b) a blessing (c) an asset (d) a boon
55. Many women in the developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born and persists through adulthood passing from generation to generation.
(a) derives (b) establishes (c) begins (d) originates

In questions 56 to 60, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the idiom/phrase given in *italics* .:

56. She exhibited remarkable *sang froid* during the crisis.
(a) temper (b) irritation (c) composure (d) anger
57. Let us admit that we could not *heap coals of fire on his head*.
(a) bum him alive
(b) agitate him
(c) make him feel sorry by returning good for evil.
(d) put him to shame.
58. The *study of insects* was a fascinating pursuit for him.
(a) anthropology (b) zoology (c) etymology (d) entomology
59. *To cut the crackle*
(a) to stop talking and start
(b) to dig a well
(c) to annoy others
(d) to act in a friendly way
60. His friends failed to see why he should *ride the high horse* just because he had won an election.
(a) become abnormal
(b) appear arrogant
(c) indulge in dreams
(d) hate others.