VERBAL REASONING

Complete the sentences by choosing the best option, from the given lettered choices (A to D) below each.

1. **Yaseen has been unemployed since _____ our company.**

   A. leave
   B. leaving
   C. left
   D. to leave

2. **The youth grinned _____ me.**

   A. at
   B. by
   C. on
   D. to

Each of the following questions consists of a sentence with all or part of the sentence underlined. Following the requirements of standard written English, select (A) if the original is best; otherwise choose the best phrase from the options.

3. **Take not a musket to kill <u>an innocent</u>.**

   A. Take not a musket to kill an innocent
   B. Take not a musket to kill a butterfly
   C. Take not a musket to kill a lion
   D. Take not a musket to kill an enemy

Four lettered pairs (A to D) follow a related pair of words given in the question. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair in capital letters.

4. **ANIMAL: ZOO::**

   A. clown: circus
   B. cook: chef
   C. doctor: patient
   D. stream: sea

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5. RECTANGLE: SQUARE::

- **A. base: triangle**
- **B. horizontal: vertical**
- **C. radius: diameter**
- **D. sphere: circle**

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is MOST NEARLY OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

6. Akbar was a HEFTY fellow and not _____.

- **A. fair-complexioned**
- **B. poor**
- **C. stingy**
- **D. weak**

7. It was a CELESTIAL experience and not anything _____.

- **A. earthly**
- **B. easy**
- **C. foolish**
- **D. unplanned**

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is MOST NEARLY SIMILAR in meaning to the word in capital letters.

8. The crowd was DISPERSED and it soon _____.

- **A. became aggressive**
- **B. cheered**
- **C. got scattered**
- **D. raised slogans**

9. If you MOOR a BOAT, you _____ it.

- **A. build**
- **B. embark**
- **C. sail**
- **D. secure**

Question 10 is based on the following paragraph.

While the English were planting the first frail colonial shoots in the Chesapeake, they were also busily colonizing the West Indies. By the mid-seventeenth century England had secured its claim to several West Indian islands, including the large prize of Jamaica in 1655. Sugar found the foundation of the West Indies economy. What tobacco was to Chesapeake, sugarcane was to Caribbean – with one

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crucial difference. Tobacco was a poor man's crop that could be planted and processed easily. Sugarcane was a rich man's crop, requiring extensive planting and an elaborate refining process in a mill. Because of the need for land, and the labor to clear it and to run the mills, sugar cultivation was a capital intense business. Only wealthy growers with abundant capital to invest could succeed in producing the crops. So profitable was the sugar plantation system that it too soon crowded out all other forms of agriculture, a development that made the West Indies increasingly dependent on the North America mainland for food and other basic supplies.

The sugar lords extended their dominion over the West Indies in the seventeenth century. To work their sprawling plantations, they imported enormous number of black slaves – more than a quarter of a million in the five decades after 1640. By about 1700, black slaves outnumbered white English in the British West Indies by nearly four to one, and the region's population has remained predominantly black ever since. West Indians thus take their place among the numerous children of the African diaspora – the vast scattering of African peoples throughout the New World.

To control this large and potentially restive population of slaves, British authorities devised codes, formal laws that defined the legal status of slaves and the prerogatives of masters. The notorious Barbados slave code of 1661 denied even the most fundamental rights to the slaves and gave masters virtually complete control over their laborers.

A group of displaced English settlers from Barbados arrived in South Carolina in 1670, bringing with them a few African slaves – and the model of the Barbados code. In 1696, Carolina officially adopted a version of the code, which eventually inspired statutes governing slavery throughout the mainland colonies. The Caribbean islands thus served as a staging area for the slave system that would take root in British North America.

10. The islands of West Indies are located in _____.

A. Caribbean
B. Chesapeake
C. Jamaica
D. North America

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ANALYTICAL REASONING

Questions 11-17

Exactly six different poems will appear in a coming issue of a magazine. Three of the poems-F, H, and L are by the poet O, and the other three poems R, S, and T are by the poet W. Each poem will appear exactly once in the issue, and a poem must appear on each of the pages 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35. The order in which the poems appear in the issue will be governed by the following conditions:

The poems on pages 10, 20, and 30 must all be by the same poet.
H must precede T.
R must precede L.

11. Which of the following is an acceptable order, from first to last, in which the poems can appear in the magazine?

A. H, T, R, F, S, L
B. L, S, H, T, F, R
C. R, H, T, F, S, L
D. S, F, R, L, T, H

12. L could appear on any of the following pages EXCEPT:

A. 10
B. 15
C. 20
D. 30

13. If S appears on page 15, which of the following poems must appear on page 25?

A. F
B. H
C. L
D. R

14. If a poem by O appears on page 10, which of the following is a pair of poems either of which could appear on page 35?

A. F and R
B. L and T
C. R and S
D. S and T

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15. If F and S appear on pages 30 and 35, respectively, which of the following is a pair of poems that must appear on pages 10 and 15, respectively?

A. H and L
B. H and R
C. H and T
D. L and R

16. If T appears on page 15, F must appear on which of the following pages?

A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 35

17. If H appears on page 25, which of the following is a complete and accurate list of all the poems any one of which could appear on page 20?

A. R
B. R, S
C. R, S, T
D. T

Ergot is a fungus that can infest the seed heads of any grain crop but is common only on rye. Ergot contains chemicals poisonous to humans.
Rye was introduced in Europe in the Middle Ages as a crop for land too poor and damp for wheat to grow well. Thus, rye tended to be the staple of the poorer pea's ants.

18. Which of the following hypotheses is best supported by the information above?

A. Before the introduction of rye, no attempts had been made to cultivate the poor and damp land in Europe
B. Ergot did not occur in Europe prior to the Middle Ages
C. In Europe during the Middle Ages, prosperous people were less at risk from ergot poisoning than poor people were
D. People in the Middle Ages were well aware of the toxicity of ergot

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Noting that the number of crimes committed in a certain city had decreased in 1982 by 5.2 percent in comparison with 1981, the police chief of the city said, "We see here the result of the innovative police program put into effect in the city at the beginning of 1982."

19. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion drawn by the police chief?

- **A. Several cities that have recently increased spending for police programs experienced no decrease in crime in 1982, as compared with 1981**
- **B. The number of crimes committed in the city in 1982 was 10 percent higher than the number committed in 1972**
- **C. The number of crimes committed in the city is estimated, by the same method each year, from the number of crimes reported**
- **D. The size of the age-group most likely to commit crimes decreased considerably in the city in 1982, as against 1981, because of a declining birth rate**

Carla and Joel took five courses together but achieved the same grade in only one of the courses-history. Each course was graded on a scale ranging from 60 to 100.

20. Which of the following statements allows one to determine whether the average of the grades Carla achieved in the five courses was higher than the average of the grades Joel achieved in those courses?

- **A. Carla achieved higher grades than Joel in three courses**
- **B. Carla's lowest grade and Joel's highest grade were the same**
- **C. Carla's lowest grade was in history, but Joel's lowest grade was in math**
- **D. Joel's highest grade was higher than Carla's highest grade**

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QUANTITATIVE REASONING

21. If p^{th} term of A.P(arithmetic progression) is q and q^{th} term is p then $(p+q)^{th}$ term is _____.

A. 0
B. -3
C. q - p
D. q + p

22. Sheraz purchased 24 notebooks at the rate of Rs. 19.5 per notebook and 48 lead pencils at the rate of Rs. 8.50. Remaining amount he has left out of Rs. 1000 is _____.

A. Rs. 0
B. Rs. 124
C. Rs. 532
D. Rs. 592

23. If f (x, y, z) = $x^5yz^2 + x^4y^3z^2 + xyz + 10$ then the degree of the function is _____.

A. 01
B. 08
C. 09
D. 10

24. At six O'clock the angle between the hands of clock is _____.

A. 30^o
B. reflex angle
C. right angle
D. straight angle

25. The probability of occurring a prime number on rolling a die is _____.

A. 1/6
B. 1/4
C. 1/2
D. 1

26. $\log_3$ 27 x 81 _____.

A. 03
B. 06
C. 07
D. 12

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27. $3^7 - 3^5 - 27 =$ _____.

A. 3^3
B. 51×3^3
C. 71×3^3
D. 80×3^3

28. The conjugate of the complex (2 + 5i) (2 - 3i) is _____.

A. 2 - 5i
B. 4 + 9i
C. 19 + 4i
D. 19 - 4i

29. $\left[\frac{20}{13} \times \left\{\frac{7}{5} - \left(\frac{16}{11} \div \frac{15}{2} \times \overline{\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{2}}\right)\right\}\right] =$ _____.

A. 44
B. -2/3
C. 2/3
D. 4/3

30. If $x = \sqrt{5} - 2$**, then value of** $x + \frac{1}{x} =$ _____.

A. 0
B. $2\sqrt{5}$
C. 4
D. 5

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Answer Key

1	B	7	A	13	D	19	D	25	C
2	A	8	C	14	D	20	B	26	C
3	B	9	D	15	B	21	A	27	C
4	A	10	A	16	B	22	B	28	D
5	D	11	C	17	B	23	C	29	D
6	D	12	A	18	C	24	D	30	B