

**NIFT MOCK TEST 001**

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDENT CARE 72 777 999 67**

BATCH : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Total Marks 100**  
**Time 2:00 hr****NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY****Instructions :**

1. This test comprises of Quantitative Ability, Communication Ability, English Comprehension Analytical Ability, General Knowledge and Current Affairs.
2. Attempt every section of the paper each will have equal significance.
3. Read the directions properly and carefully. Read twice, thrice, till you get to understand the question.
4. Of all the options 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or A, B, C, D, E or a, b, c, d any one is true rest are false.
5. Mark only one correct answer on the OMR sheet.
6. Fill in the OMR sheet with Black or Blue ball pen.
7. Use the space provided for rough on the Question Paper.
8. Only one correct answer will be counted. Overwritings and other mistakes are not allowed on OMR sheet provided.

**Directions (Questions 1-25):** Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

### Passage - I

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalist consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism

was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
  - 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
  - 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
  - 3) There was no difference
  - 4) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science
2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
  - 1) It is not practically applicable
  - 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
  - 3) It is irrelevant for education
  - 4) None of the above
3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
  - 1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
  - 2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
  - 3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
  - 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now
4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
  - 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education

- 2) Yes
  - 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
  - 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented
5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?
- 1) Facts are not important
  - 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
  - 3) Facts change with the changing times
  - 4) Facts are frozen in time

### Passage - II

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things: hamburgers, French Fries, milk shakes and coca cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr. Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brother so that he could use their idea and their name: McDonald's.

Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr. Kroc opened his first McDonald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of McDonald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now there are more than 13,000 McDonald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing.

Anyone who wants to open a McDonald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine month training programmed, in the restaurants and at "McDonald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the McDonald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. McDonald's has strict rules, Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old, and French fries, seven.

McDonald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive-in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and, in some places, pizza are now on the menu. McDonald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows they have found the recipe for success.

6. How did putting up signs of his success in America help Mr. Kroc?
- 1) People could work in the outlets for a week
7. What made the restaurants more popular?
- 1) The servers were kind
  - 2) The ingredients used were genuine
  - 3) It was owned by two brothers
  - 4) It was clean and inexpensive

8. What is McDonald's philosophy?
- 1) Quality control, service, cleanliness and high prices
  - 2) Quality control, cleanliness and cheap prices
  - 3) Quality control, service and cheap prices
  - 4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices
9. Who is McDonald's named after?
- 1) Two brother unrelated to Mr. Kroc
  - 2) Two brothers related to Mr. Kroc
  - 3) Mr. Kroc's two sons
  - 4) Mr. Kroc's two brothers
10. Which statement is false?
- 1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods
  - 2) McDonald's is both a domestic and international food chain
  - 3) McDonald's is a rapidly growing food chain
  - 4) McDonald's is not a multi cuisine restaurant

### Passage - III

We tend to be harsh on our bureaucracy, but nowhere do citizens enjoy dealing with their government. They do it because they have to. But they doesn't men that the experience has to be dismal. Now there is a new wind blowing through government departments around the world, which could take some of this pain away. In the next five years it may well not transform not only the way public services are delivered but also the fundamental relationship between governments and citizens. Not surprisingly, it is the internet that behind it. After e-commerce and e-business, the next revolution may be e-governance.

Examples abound. The municipality of phoenix, Arizona, allows its citizens to renew their car registrations, pay traffic fines, replace lost identities cards, etc, online without having to stand in endless queues in a grubby municipal office. The municipality is happy because it saves \$5 a transaction. It costs only \$ 1.60 to process an online transaction versus \$ 6.60 to do it across the counter. In Chile, people routinely submit their income tax returns over the Internet, which has increased transparency, and drastically reduced the time taken and the number of errors and litigation with the tax departments. Both tax payers and the revenue department are happier.

The furthest ahead, not surprisingly, is the small, rich and entrepreneurial civil services of Singapore, which allows citizens to do more functions online than any other. As in many private companies, the purchasing and buying of Singapore's government departments is own on the Web, and cost benefits

come through more competitive bidding, easy access to global suppliers and time saved by online processing of orders. They can post their catalogs on their site, bid for contracts, submit invoices and check their payment status over the Net.

The most useful idea for Indian municipalities is gave works, a private sector-run site that collect local taxes, fines and utility bills for 3600 municipalities across the United states. It is a citizens site, which also provide information on government jobs, tenders, etc. The most ambitious is the British government, which has target to convert 100 per cent of his transactions with its citizens to the Internet by 2005.

Cynics in India will say, 'Oh e-governance will never work n India. We are so poor and we don't have computers. 'But they are wrong! They are many experiments afoot in India as well. Citizens in Andhra Pradesh can download government forms and submit applications on the net without having to bribe clerks. In many district land records are online and this has created transparency. Similarly in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh, villagers have begun to fie applications for land transfers and follow heir progress on Net. In seventy villages in the Kolhapur and Sangli districts in Maharashtra, Internet booth have come-up where farmers can daily check the market rates of agricultural commodities in Marathi, along with data on agricultural schemes, information on crop technology, when to spray and plan their crops and bus and railway time tables. hey also find vocational guidance on jobs, applications for rations cards, Kerosene/ gas burners and land record extracts with details of land ownership.

Sam pritoda's WorldTel, Reliance Industries and the Tamil Nadu government are jointly laying 3000 km to optic fiber cables to create a Tamil Network which will offer rat on cards, school, college and hospital admission forms, land records, and pensions records. If successful, worldTel will expand the network to Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal. In Kerala, all the villages are getting linked online to the district headquarters, allowing citizens to compare the development priorities of their villages with other villages in the state.

Many are still skeptical of the real impact because so few Indians have computers. The answers in interactive cable TV and in Internet Kiosks. Although India has only five million computers and thirty-eight millions telephones, it has thirty-four millions homes with cable TV and these are growing eight per cent a year. By 2005 most cable homes will have access to

the Internet from many of the 700000 local STD/PCO booths. Internet uses may be low today, but it is bound to grow rapidly in the future, and e-governance in India may not be a dream.

11. According to the passage, which country has the most ambitious plan for e-governance?
- 1) USA                      2) Chile  
3) Singapore              4) India                      5) UK
12. GovWorks is working in which of the following countries?
- 1) India                      2) UK                      3) Chile  
4) Singapore              5) None of these
13. Choose the word that is opposite in meaning of the word "dismal" as used in the passage.
- 1) grim                      2) approve  
3) pleasing                      4) better                      5) enrich
14. How can India overcome low penetration of computers for e-governance?
- 1) By manufacturing more computers  
2) Through cable TV and internet Kiosks  
3) By opening more STD/PCO booths  
4) By making the internet free  
5) By putting more services on the internet
15. Which of the following has not been one of the effects of submitting income tax returns over the internet in Chile?
- 1) Reduction of legal cases  
2) Reduction in errors  
3) Increase in transparency  
4) Increase in number of returns  
5) Reduction in time taken
16. Choose the word that is the same in the meaning as the word "abound" as used in the passage.
- 1) around                      2) proliferate  
3) flourish                      4) plentiful                      5) few
17. Choose the word that is the same in the meaning as the word "post" as used in the passage.
- 1) deliver                      2) send  
3) put up                      4) drop out                      5) later
18. According to the passage, which country is at present the most advanced in e-governance?
- 1) Singapore                      2) Chile  
3) India                      4) USA                      5) UK



19. In which direction is the new wind blowing?

- 1) More and more interaction of citizens with government through internet
- 2) Outsourcing the work of infrastructure creation for internet
- 3) Increasing the penetration of computers in rural areas
- 4) Integrating the e-commerce, e-business and e-governance
- 5) Introducing e-governance programmes in schools and colleges

20. According to the passage, what is the annual growth rate of computer in India?

- 1) 8%
- 2) 5%
- 3) 0.5%
- 4) not mentioned
- 5) None of these

### Passage - IV

At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

21. According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly product of its

- 1) history
- 2) international position
- 3) politics
- 4) present character

22. The need for a greater understanding between nations

- 1) was always there
- 2) is no longer there
- 3) is more today than ever before
- 4) will always be there

23. The character of a nation is the result of its

- 1) mentality
- 2) cultural heritage
- 3) gross ignorance
- 4) socio-political conditions

24. According to the author his countrymen should

- 1) read the story of other nations
- 2) have a better understanding of other nations
- 3) not react to other actions
- 4) have vital contacts with other nations

25. Englishmen like others to react to political situations like

- 1) us
- 2) themselves
- 3) others
- 4) each others

**Directions (Questions 26-30):** Rearrange the following five sentences in proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

1. After Examining him, the doctor smiled at him mischievously and took out a syringe.
2. Thinking that he was really sick, his father summoned the family doctor.
3. That day, Mintu wanted to take a day off from school
4. Immediately, Mintu jumped up from his bed and swore the he was fine
5. Therefor; he pretended to be sick and remained in bed.

26. Which sentence should come third in the paragraph?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5

27. Which sentence should come last in the paragraph?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5

28. Which sentence should come fourth in the paragraph?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5

29. Which sentence should come second in the paragraph?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5

30. Which sentence should come first in the paragraph?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5

**Directions (Questions 31-35):** In the following the questions choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

31. WARRIOR

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) Soldier | 2) Sailor |
| 3) Pirate  | 4) Spy    |

32. DISTANT

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) Far      | 2) Removed  |
| 3) Reserved | 4) Separate |

33. ADVERSITY

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) Failure    | 2) Helplessness |
| 3) Misfortune | 4) Crisis       |

34. FAKE

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Original    | 2) Imitation |
| 3) Trustworthy | 4) Loyal     |

35. INDICT

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1) Condemn | 2) Reprimand |
| 3) Accuse  | 4) Allege    |

**Directions (Questions 36-40):** Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in the sentence.

36. To make clean breast of

- 1) To gain prominence
- 2) To praise oneself
- 3) To confess without of reserve
- 4) To destroy before it blooms
- 5) None of these

37. A black sheep

- 1) An unlucky person
- 2) A lucky person
- 3) An ugly person
- 4) A partner who takes no share of the profits
- 5) None of these

38. A man of straw

- 1) A man of no substance
- 2) A very active person
- 3) A worthy fellow
- 4) An unreasonable person
- 5) None of these

39. To beg the question

- 1) To refer to
- 2) To take for granted
- 3) To raise objections
- 4) To be discussed
- 5) None of these

40. To cry wolf

- 1) To listen eagerly
- 2) To give false alarm
- 3) To turn pale
- 4) To keep off starvation
- 5) None of these

**Directions (Questions 41-45):** In each of these questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

41. 1) Efficient 2) Treatmeant  
3) Beterment 4) Employd

42. 1) Foreign 2) Foreine  
3) Fariegn 4) Forein

43. 1) Forcast 2) Forecaste  
3) Forcaust 4) Forecast

44. 1) Rigerous 2) Rigourous  
3) Regerous 4) Rigorous

45. 1) Bouquete 2) Bouquette  
3) Bouquet 4) Boqquet

**Directions (Questions 46-50) :** Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

46. ARTIFICIAL

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) Red      | 2) Natural |
| 3) Truthful | 4) Solid   |

47. EXODUS

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) Influx | 2) Home-coming |
| 3) Return | 4) Restoration |

48. RELINQUISH

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) Abdicate | 2) Renounce |
| 3) Possess  | 4) Deny     |

49. EXPAND

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) Convert | 2) Condense |
| 3) Congest | 4) Conclude |

## 50. MORTAL

- 1) Divine                      2) Immortal  
3) Spiritual                    4) Eternal

51. A train running at the speed of 60 km/hr crosses a pole in 9 seconds. What is the length of the train?

- 1) 120 metres                2) 180 metres  
3) 324 metres                4) 150 metres

52. How much time will it take for an amount of Rs. 450 to yield Rs. 81 as interest at 4.5% per annum of simple interest?

- 1) 3.5 years                    2) 4 years  
3) 4.5 years                    4) 5 years

53. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

- 1) Rs. 4991                    2) Rs. 5991  
3) Rs. 6001                    4) Rs. 6991

54.  $(112 \times 5^4) = ?$

- 1) 67000                      2) 70000  
3) 76500                      4) 77200

55. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 23 and the other two factors of their L.C.M. are 13 and 14. The larger of the two numbers is:

- 1) 276                          2) 299  
3) 322                          4) 345

56. If  $a - b = 3$  and  $a^2 + b^2 = 29$ , find the value of  $ab$ .

- 1) 10                            2) 12  
3) 15                            4) 18

57. The value of  $[(10)^{150} \div (10)^{146}]$

- 1) 1000                        2) 10000  
3) 100000                      4) 10

58. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:

- 1) 50 km                        2) 56 km  
3) 70 km                        4) 80 km

59. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of  $x$  articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of  $x$  is:

- 1) 15                            2) 16  
3) 18                            4) 25

60. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

- 1) 2 : 5                        2) 3 : 5  
3) 4 : 5                        4) 6 : 7

61. There is 60% increase in an amount in 6 years at simple interest. What will be the compound interest of Rs. 12,000 after 3 years at the same rate?

- 1) Rs. 2160                    2) Rs. 3120  
3) Rs. 3972                    4) Rs. 6240

62. What decimal of an hour is a second ?

- 1) .0025                        2) .0256  
3) .00027                      4) .000126

63. A and B invest in a business in the ratio 3 : 2. If 5% of the total profit goes to charity and A's share is Rs. 855, the total profit is:

- 1) Rs. 1425                    2) Rs. 1500  
3) Rs. 1537.50                4) Rs. 1576

64. A can contains a mixture of two liquids A and B in the ratio 7 : 5. When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off and the can is filled with B, the ratio of A and B becomes 7 : 9. How many litres of liquid A was contained by the can initially?

- 1) 10                            2) 20  
3) 21                            4) 25

65. 3 pumps, working 8 hours a day, can empty a tank in 2 days. How many hours a day must 4 pumps work to empty the tank in 1 day?

- 1) 9                              2) 10  
3) 11                            4) 12

66. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

- 1) 3                              2) 4  
3) 5                              4) 6

67. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:

- 1) 50 km                        2) 56 km  
3) 70 km                        4) 80 km

68. A person borrows Rs. 5000 for 2 years at 4% p.a. simple interest. He immediately lends it to another person at 6% p.a for 2 years. Find his gain in the transaction per year.

- 1) Rs. 112.50                      2) Rs. 125  
3) Rs. 225                          4) Rs. 167.50

69.  $1397 \times 1397 = ?$

- 1) 1951609                      2) 1981709  
3) 18362619                      4) 2031719

70. Which of the following is a prime number ?

- 1) 33                                  2) 81  
3) 93                                  4) 97

**Directions (Questions 71-73):** Find the odd one out.

71. 3, 5, 11, 14, 17, 21

- 1) 21                                  2) 17  
3) 14                                  4) 3

72. 1) OTP    2) ABA    3) SZX  
4) UVB    5) YQR

73. 1) Teach                      2) Instruct  
3) Educate                      4) Explain

74. From his house, Lokesh went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km. Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?

- 1) East                                  2) West  
3) North                                  4) South

75. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P ?

- 1) A                                      2) X  
3) S                                      4) Z

76. In a certain code language,

'134' means 'good and tasty';

'478' means 'see good pictures' and

'729' means 'pictures are faint'.

Which of the following digits stands for 'see'?

- 1) 9                                      2) 2  
3) 1                                      4) 8

77. If FRIEND is coded as HUMJTK, how is CANDLE written in that code ?

- 1) EDRIRL                              2) DCQHQB  
3) ESJFME                              4) DEQJQM

78. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Suresh said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Suresh related to that boy?

- 1) Brother                              2) Uncle  
3) Cousin                              4) Father

**Directions (Questions 79-80):** In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (1) and (2). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer:

- (A) If only (1) conclusion follows  
(B) If only (2) conclusion follows  
(C) If either (1) or (2) follows  
(D) If neither (1) nor (2) follows and  
(E) If both (1) and (2) follow.

79. Statements: Some actors are singers. All the singers are dancers.

Conclusions:

1. Some actors are dancers.  
2. No singer is actor.

- 1) Only (1) conclusion follows  
2) Only (2) conclusion follows  
3) Either (1) or (2) follows  
4) Neither (1) nor (2) follows  
5) Both (1) and (2) follow

80. Statements: All the harmoniums are instruments. All the instruments are flutes.

Conclusions:

1. All the flutes are instruments.  
2. All the harmoniums are flutes.  
1) Only (1) conclusion follows  
2) Only (2) conclusion follows  
3) Either (1) or (2) follows  
4) Neither (1) nor (2) follows  
5) Both (1) and (2) follow



**Directions (Questions 81-83) :** Complete the series by replacing '?' with the correct option.

81. F2, '?', D8, C16, B32

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 1) A16 | 2) G4 |
| 3) E4  | 4) E3 |

82. 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, '?'

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1) 20 | 2) 22 |
| 3) 23 | 4) 26 |

83. AB, DEF, HIJK, ?, STUVWX

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1) LMNO  | 2) LMNOP |
| 3) MNOPQ | 4) QRSTU |

**Directions (Questions 84-85)**

A good way to figure out the relationship in a given question is to make up a sentence that describes the relationship between the first two words. Then, try to use the same sentence to find out which of the answer choices completes the same relationship with the third word.

84. Optimist is to cheerful as pessimist is to

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1) gloomy | 2) mean    |
| 3) petty  | 4) helpful |

85. Play is to actor as concert is to

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) symphony | 2) musician   |
| 3) piano    | 4) percussion |

86. Kantha, Baluchari, Tangail and Jamdani are the hand printed famous sarees from \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) Tamil Nadu     | 2) Gujarat     |
| 3) Madhya Pradesh | 4) West Bengal |

87. The minimum age required to become the prime minister of India is

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) 25 years | 2) 30 years |
| 3) 40 years | 4) 35 years |

88. 'Natya - Shastra' the main source of India's classical dances was written by

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) Nara Muni    | 2) Bharat Muni |
| 3) Abhinav Gupt | 4) Tandu Muni  |

89. The largest country of the world by geographical area is

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) Russia    | 2) Vatican City |
| 3) Australia | 4) USA          |

90. The office of the UN General Assembly is in

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1) Vienna | 2) New York |
| 3) Paris  | 4) Zurich   |

91. Hari Prasad Chaurasia is a renowned player of

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1) Sitar | 2) Flute |
| 3) Sarod | 4) Tabla |

92. Vandana Katariya will be the brand ambassador of which state's Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development?

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) Bihar       | 2) Haryana |
| 3) Uttarakhand | 4) Odisha  |

93. Navroz festival is being celebrated in India on which date?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) August 15 | 2) August 16 |
| 3) August 14 | 4) August 17 |

94. Jyothi Surekha Vennam belongs to which game?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) Archery | 2) Boxing |
| 3) Cricket | 4) Hockey |

95. Which city has been added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Site?

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Kalibangan | 2) Dholavira |
| 3) Bangalore  | 4) Jaipur    |

96. Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is in which state?

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Bihar       | 2) Tamil Nadu |
| 3) West Bengal | 4) Telangana  |

97. Who has been crowned Miss India USA 2021 at the beauty pageant?

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) Vaidehi Dongre | 2) Mira Kasari |
| 3) Arshi Lalani   | 4) Neha Uppal  |

98. Global Tiger Day or International Tiger Day is observed on which date?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1) July 28 | 2) July 29 |
| 3) July 27 | 4) July 26 |

99. Momiji Nishiya, who became one of the youngest individual Olympic champions, belongs to which country?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) China | 2) Japan  |
| 3) USA   | 4) Russia |

100. Najib Mikati has become the new Prime Minister of which country?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1) Haiti   | 2) Germany |
| 3) Lebanon | 4) Congo   |

**STUDENT CARE 72 777 999 67**

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

BATCH : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

NIFT NID IIT UCEED FDDI IICD NIFT NID IIT UCEED FDDI NIFT NID IIT CEED FDDI IICD NIFT NID IIT UCEED FDDI NIFT NID IIT

1	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	51	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	101	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	151	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	52	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	102	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	152	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	53	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	103	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	153	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	104	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	154	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	55	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	105	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	155	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	56	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	106	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	156	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	57	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	107	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	157	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	108	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	158	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	59	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	109	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	159	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
10	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	60	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	110	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	160	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
11	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	61	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	111	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	161	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	62	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	112	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	162	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	63	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	113	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	163	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	64	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	114	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	164	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	65	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	115	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	165	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	66	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	116	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	166	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	67	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	117	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	167	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	68	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	118	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	168	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	69	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	119	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	169	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	70	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	120	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	170	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	71	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	121	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	171	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	72	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	122	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	172	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	73	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	123	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	173	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	74	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	124	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	174	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
25	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	75	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	125	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	175	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
26	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	76	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	126	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	176	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
27	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	77	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	127	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	177	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
28	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	78	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	128	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	178	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
29	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	79	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	129	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	179	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
30	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	80	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	130	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	180	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
31	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	81	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	131	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	181	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
32	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	82	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	132	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	182	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
33	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	83	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	133	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	183	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
34	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	84	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	134	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	184	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
35	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	85	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	135	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	185	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
36	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	86	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	136	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	186	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
37	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	87	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	137	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	187	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
38	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	88	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	138	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	188	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
39	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	89	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	139	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	189	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
40	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	90	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	140	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	190	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
41	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	91	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	141	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	191	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
42	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	92	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	142	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	192	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
43	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	93	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	143	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	193	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
44	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	94	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	144	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	194	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
45	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	95	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	145	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	195	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
46	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	96	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	146	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	196	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
47	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	97	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	147	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	197	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
48	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	98	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	148	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	198	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
49	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	99	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	149	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	199	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
50	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	100	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	150	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	200	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Student's Signature

Invigilator's signature