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Design
Programe

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NAME :

DATED:

1. Look carefully for the pattern, and then choose which pair of numbers comes next.

   36 31 29 24 22 17 15 ? ?

   A. 13 11 B. 10 5 C. 13 8 D. 12 7 E. 10 8

2. Three number are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5 and their L.C.M. is 2400. Their H.C.F. is:

   A. 40 B. 80 C. 120 D. 200

3. 3889 + 12.952 - ? = 3854.002

   A. 47.095 B. 47.752 C. 47.932 D. 47.95

4. A man has Rs. 480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has ?

   A. 45 B. 60 C. 75 D. 90

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

   A. 10 B. 12 C. 15 D. 18

6. If 35 + 125 = 17.88, then what will be the value of 80 + 65 ?

   A. 13.41 B. 20.46 C. 21.66 D. 22.35

7. If $x = \dfrac{3 + 1}{3 - 1}$ and $y = \dfrac{3 - 1}{3 + 1}$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is:

   A. 10 B. 13 C. 14 D. 15

8. A car owner buys petrol at Rs.7.50, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.50 per litre for three successive years. What approximately is the average cost per litre of petrol if he spends Rs. 4000 each year?

   A. Rs. 7.98 B. Rs. 8 C. Rs. 8.50 D. Rs. 9

9. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be:

   A. 12 years B. 14 years C. 18 years D. 20 years

10. At present, the ratio between the ages of Arun and Deepak is 4 : 3. After 6 years, Arun's age will be 26 years. What is the age of Deepak at present ?

    A. 12 years B. 15 years C. 19 and half D. 21 years

11. If $\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\dfrac{b}{a}\right)^{x-3}$ then the value of x is:

A. $\dfrac{1}{2}$ B. 1   C. 2   D. $\dfrac{7}{2}$

12. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of B. Find the ratio of A : B.
A. 2 : 3   B. 1 : 1   C. 3 : 4   D. 4 : 3

13. The population of a town increased from 1,75,000 to 2,62,500 in a decade. The average percent increase of population per year is:
A. 4.37%   B. 5%   C. 6%   D. 8.75%

14. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?
A. 30%   B. 70%   C. 100%   D. 250%

15. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 20, 30 and 60 days respectively. In how many days can A do the work if he is assisted by B and C on every third day?
A. 12 days   B. 15 days   C. 16 days   D. 18 days

16. A bank offers 5% compound interest calculated on half-yearly basis. A customer deposits Rs. 1600 each on 1st January and 1st July of a year. At the end of the year, the amount he would have gained by way of interest is:
A. Rs. 120   B. Rs. 121   C. Rs. 122   D. Rs. 123

17. 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:
A. 50 km   B. 56 km   C. 70 km   D. 80 km

18. A can contains a mixture of two liquids A and B is 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?
A. 10   B. 20   C. 21   D. 25

19. A man took loan from a bank at the rate of 12% p.a. simple interest. After 3 years he had to pay Rs. 5400 interest only for the period. The principal amount borrowed by him was:
A. Rs. 2000   B. Rs. 10,000   C. Rs. 15,000   D. Rs. 20,000

20. A and B started a business in partnership investing Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. After six months, C joined them with Rs. 20,000. What will be B's share in total profit of Rs. 25,000 earned at the end of 2 years from the starting of the business?
A. Rs. 7500   B. Rs. 9000   C. Rs. 9500   D. Rs. 10,000

21. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
A. 40%   B. 42%   C. 44%   D. 46%

22. A towel, when bleached, was found to have lost 20% of its length and 10% of its breadth. The percentage of decrease in area is:
A. 10%   B. 10.08%   C. 20%   D. 28%

23. $(112 \times 5^4) = ?$
A. 67000   B. 70000   C. 76500   D. 77200

24. 1397 x 1397 = ?
A. 1951609   B. 1981709   C. 18362619   D. 2031719

25. $$\frac{(963 + 476)^2 + (963 - 476)^2}{(963 \times 963 + 476 \times 476)} = ?$$

      A.   1449   B.   497   C.   2   D.   4

26. Three of the words will be in the same classification, the remaining one will not be. Your answer will be the one word that does NOT belong in the same classification as the others.

      Which word does NOT belong with the others?

      A.   inch   B.   ounce   C.   centimeter   D.   yard

27. 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.

      Odometer is to mileage as compass is to

      A.   speed   B.   hiking   C.   needle   D.   direction

28. Find the statement that must be true according to the given information.

      Vincent has a paper route. Each morning, he delivers 37 newspapers to customers in his neighborhood. It takes Vincent 50 minutes to deliver all the papers. If Vincent is sick or has other plans, his friend Thomas, who lives on the same street, will sometimes deliver the papers for him.

      A.   Vincent and Thomas live in the same neighborhood.

      B.   It takes Thomas more than 50 minutes to deliver the papers.

      C.   It is dark outside when Vincent begins his deliveries.

      D.   Thomas would like to have his own paper route.

29. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, _____, MLNA

      A.   OLPA   B.   KLMA   C.   LLMA   D.   KLLA

30. In a certain code ROSE is written as #43$ and FIRST is written as 5*#37. How is STORE written in that code?

      A) 473$#   B) 473#$ C) 374#$ D) 347#$ E) None of these

31. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word DISTINGUISH, each of which have as many letters between them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabet?

      A) None   B) One   C) Two   D) Three   E) More than three

32. How many meaningful English words can be made from the letters ADER, using each letter only once in each word?

      A) None   B) One   C) Two   D) Three   E) Four

33. In a certain code SOUTHERN is written as UVPTMQDG. How is MARIGOLD written in that code?

      A) JSBCNFKS   B) JSBNHPME   C) JSBNCKNF   D) NBSKCJNF   E) None of these

34. In each of the following questions, arrange the given words in a meaningful sequence and thus find the correct answer from alternatives.

Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Key 2. Door 3. Lock 4. Room 5. Switch on

A. 5, 1, 2, 4, 3   B. 4, 2, 1, 5, 3   C. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5   D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4

35. 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 sonly (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

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

Conclusions:

1. Some actors are dancers.

2. No singer is actor.

A. Only (1) conclusion follows

B. Only (2) conclusion follows

C. Either (1) or (2) follows

D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows

E. Both (1) and (2) follow

36. In each of the following questions find out the alternative which will replace the question mark.

CUP : LIP :: BIRD : ?

A. BUSH   B. GRASS   C. FOREST   D. BEAK

37. Which one will replace the question mark ?

5	4	7	8
6	9	5	10
3	7	2	?
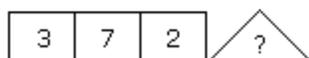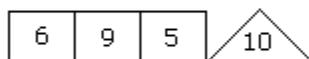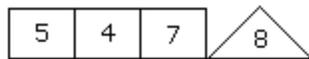
A. 1   B. 4   C. 3   D. 6

38. In each of the following questions, five words have been given out of which four are alike in some manner, while the fifth one is different. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

Choose the word which is different from the rest.

A. Chicken   B. Snake   C. Swan   D. Crocodile   E. Frog

39. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of the father of my uncle." How is the boy related to the girl?

A. Brother   B. Nephew   C. Uncle   D. Son-in-law

40. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern and replace the question mark in the given series.

120,   99,   80,   63,   48,   ?

A. 35   B. 38   C. 39   D. 40

41. A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting ?

A. Between B and D   B. Between B and C   C. Between E and D   D. Between C and E

42. Rahul put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M. ?

A. South-East   B. South   C. North   D. West

43. If A + B means A is the brother of B; A - B means A is the sister of B and A x B means A is the father of B. Which of the following means that C is the son of M?

A. M - N x C + F   B. F - C + N x M   C. N + M - F x C   D. M x N - C + F

44. A child went 90 m in the East to look for his father, then he turned right and went 20 m. After this he turned right and after going 30 m he reached to his uncle's house. His father was not there. From there he went 100 m to his north and met his father. How far did he meet his father from the starting point?

A. 80 m   B. 100 m   C. 140 m   D. 260 m

45. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting round the circle and are facing the centre:

1. P is second to the right of T who is the neighbour of R and V.

2. S is not the neighbour of P.

3. V is the neighbour of U.

4. Q is not between S and W. W is not between U and S.

1. Which two of the following are not neighbours ?

A. RV   B. UV   C. RP   D. QW

2. Which one is immediate right to the V ?

A.   B.   U   C.   R   D.   T

3.   Which of the following is correct ?

     A.   P is to the immediate right of Q   B.   R is between U and V

     C.   Q is to the immediate left of W   D.   U is between W and S

4.   What is the position of S ?

     A.   Between U and V   B.   Second to the right of P   C.   To the immediate right of W   D.   Data inadequate.

46.   By the words public duty I do not necessarily mean official duty although it may … (1) … that. I mean simply the constant and active practical … (2) … in the details of politics without which, upon the past of most intelligent citizens, the … (3) … of public affairs falls under the control of selfish and ignorant or crafty and … (4) … men. I mean the personal attention – which, as it must be … (5) … is often wearisome and even … (6) … to the details of politics, attendance at meetings, services upon committees care and trouble and expense of many kinds, patient … (7) …of rebuffs, chagrins, ridicules, disappointments, defeats in a word, all those duties and services which, when selfishly and meanly performed … (8) …a man as a mere politician; but whose constant, honourable, intelligent and vigilant performance is the … (9) … building stone by stone and layer by layer, of that great temple of self-restrained liberty which all … (10) … souls mean that our government should be.

1.   A.   exclude   B.   incorporate   C.   comprise   D.   include

2.   A.   sharing   B.   participation   C.   collaboration   D. involvement

3.   A.   conduct   B.   character   C.   discharge   D. functioning

4.   A.   prodigal   B.   artistic   C.   hefty   D.   venal

5.   A.   incessant   B.   continuous   C.   continual   D.   constant

6.   A.   disgusting   B.   nauseating   C.   repulsive   D.   boring

7.   A.   attention   B.   concentration   C.   endurance   D.   tolerance

8.   A.   ennoble   B.   stigmatize   C.   slander   D.   disrepute

9.   A.   gradual   B.   systematic   C.   symmetrical   D.   slow

10.   A.   generous   B.   liberal   C.   radical   D.   freedom-loving

47.   The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people. But what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.4

1.   Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they

    A.   disseminate knowledge   B.   are informative

    C.   satisfy a typically serious reader   D.   are sensational

2.   The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to

    A.   give wide publicity to Dickens works B.   offer the readers what best he could

    C.   counter the trash   D   make money easily

3.   What is the main contention of the passage?

    A.   to stress the popularity of the printing press   B   To point out the disappointment of serious readers   C.   To shed light on the morale of the publishers   D.   To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press

4.   The author's contention makes us feel that he

    A   is unilateral in his argument   B   is balanced

    C   is a typical critic   C   argues convincingly

5.   Who is Charles Dickens?

    A   A playwright   B   An epic poet
    C   A short story writer   D.   A novelist

48.   The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

        In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

        Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

        The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

1.   Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?

    A   Darius   B   Herodotus   C
            Plataea   D   None of the above

2.   What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?

A   They equipped their army with better weapons.   B They
prayed for assistance of neighboring states.   C They fooled the Persians
by retreating.   D   They sought divine assistance.

3.   Marathon was the place where

A   people went to sanctuaries   B   Athenians achieved victory   C
         Darius ruled   D   Greeks seized Persian ships

4.   In the passage "intercede" means to

A   argue   B   support without any conditions
C   justify with examples   D   intervene on behalf of

5.   This is a passage about

A   military strategy   B   committed patriotism   C social
harmony   D   historical record

49.   Keshava, the washerman had a donkey. They worked together all day, and Keshava would pour out his
heart to the doneky. One day, Keshava was walking home with the donkey when he felt tired. He tied the
donkey to a tree and sat down to rest for a while, near a school. A window was open, and through it, a
teacher could be heard scolding the students. 'Here I am, trying to turn you donkeys into human beings, but
you just won't study !' As soon as Keshava heard these words, his ears pricked up. A man who could
actually turn donkeys into humans ! This was the answer to his prayers. Impatiently, he waited for school to
be over that day. when everyone had gone home,and only the teacher **remained** behind to check some
papers, Keshava entered the classroom.

'How can I help you ?' asked the teacher. Keshava scratched his head and said, 'I heard what you said to
the children. This donkey is my companion. If you made it human, we could have such good times together.'
The teacher decided to **trick** Keshava. He pretended to think for a while and then said, 'Give me six months
and it will cost you a thousand rupees.' The washerman agreed and rushed home to get the money. He then
left the donkey in the teacher's care.

After the six months were up, Keshava went to the teacher. The teacher had been using the donkey for his
own work. Not wanting to give it up, he said, 'Oh, your donkey became so clever that it ran away. He is the
headman of the next village.' When Keshava reached the next village he found the village elders sitting
under a tree, discussing serious problems. How surprised they were when Keshava marched up to the
headman, grabbed his arm and said, 'How dare you ? You think you are so clever that you ran away ?
Come home at once !'

The headman understood someone had played a trick on Keshava. 'I am not your donkey !' he said. 'Go find
the sage in the forest.' Keshava found the sage sitting under a tree with his eyes closed, **deep** in meditation.
He crept up and grabbed the sage's beard. 'Come back home now !' he shouted. The startled sage
somehow calmed Keshava. When he heard what had happened, he had a good laugh. Then he told the
washerman kindly, 'The teacher made a fool of you. Your donkey must be still with him. Go and take it back
from him. Try to make some **real** friends, who will talk with you and share your troubles. A donkey will never
be able to do that !' Keshava returned home later that day with his donkey, sadder and wiser.

1.   Which of the following can be said about the29 teacher ?

(A) He had the ability to transform animals into human beings

(B) He took advantage of Keshava's simple nature

(C) He had plotted with the village headman to cheat Keshava

(D) He enjoyed teaching children though he was poorly paid

(E) He was honest and used Keshava's money to care for the donkey

2.   Why did Keshava talk to his donkey while working ?

(A) He wanted to practise his communication skills because he wanted to make friends

(B) To entertain himself because he found his work monotonous

(C) The donkey helped him to find answers to his problems

(D) He regarded the doneky as his friend and confided in him

(E) He believed the donkey to be a human being in disguise

3.   How did Keshava get his donkey back ?

(A) He threatened to take the teacher to the village elders

(B) The sage forced the teacher to release the donkey

(C) He asked the village headman for help

(D) The teacher returned it on learning that Keshava had learnt his lesson

(E) None of these

4.   Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

(a) The donkey was over burdened by the teacher.

(b) The teacher was cunning by nature.

(c) The sage laughed at Keshava and treated him unkindly.

(A) Both (a) & (c)   (B) Both (b) & (c)

(C) Only (b)   (D) All (a), (b) & (c)   (E) None of these

5.   Why was Keshava keen to meet the teacher one day ?

(A) Keshava wanted to ask the teacher how to make his donkey a better companion

(B) He wanted to learn more prayers as he was devout

(C) He had been reliably informed that the teacher had changed donkeys into human beings

(D) He heeded the teacher's words of advice and wanted to study   (E) None of these

6.   Why did Keshava interrupt the discussion among the village elders ?

(A) He did not agree with their views on different issues

(B) To confront the headman who had cheated him out of one thousand rupees

(C) He wanted them to get justice for him

(D) He was looking for the donkey and wanted to ask for directions (E) None of these

7. What made Keshava pull the sage's beard ?

(A) He wanted to wake up the sage who was a sleep under the tree

(B) The headman requested him to move the sage from under the tree

(C) He wanted the sage to explain what had happened to the donkey

(D) He misunderstood the village headman and took the sage to be his donkey

(E) None of these

8. Why did the teacher ask Keshava to leave the donkey with him for six months ?

(a) He realised that the donkey would require a lot of training.

(b) To reduce Keshava's dependence on the donkey.

(c) He wanted to rescue the donkey from Keshava who did not know to treat the donkey properly.

(A) None (B) Only (b) (C) Both (a) & (b)

(D) Only (c) (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 9 – 10) Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in MEANING to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. trick

(A) joke (B) skill (C) mislead (D) technique (E) lunny

10. remained

(A) pending (B) waited (C) lasted (D) survived (E) continued

Directions (Q. 11 12) Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in MEANING to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. real

(A) false (B) imitated (C) dishonest (D) imagine (E) genuine

12. deep

(A) low (B) distracted (C) flat (D) awake (E) sleep

50. Known to the Albanians as Cobans (or shepherds), to the Slavs as Vlachs and to the Greeks as Koustchovlachis, they call themselves Aromanians or Rrrumanians. Numbering over 80,000 members, in the opinion of the best – known Vlach scholar, Tom Winnifrith, one could find them throughout much of the southern part of the country, and as far north as Elbasan. Usually, they live intermingled with their Albanian neighbors and only a few areas could be claimed to be purely Aromanian, the most notable one being the one between Pogradec and Korce. Omnipresent to a knowledgeable eye, dispersed and hardly visible to a passing visitor, the Aromanian community in Albania remains today, much like it has in the past, one of the most elusive ethnic groups of the country.

While little is known of this community today, partly due to the isolation in which Albania was subdued for so long, even less is known of its past, its origin. In spite of the fact that so much has been written about Albania's Aromanians, especially in the first decades of the 1900s, few studies have paid a special attention to the early history of this community. Most have focused on the status of the community at the time and on the problems with which they were focused in relation to the state and the majority of interest toward Aromanian history is his absence of reliable sources of information before and during the Turkish period, and partly to the unique style of living practiced by a large part of the Aromanian community as wondering shepherds.

To further complicate matters, some Balkan countries have often speculated this lack of pertinent information in order to foster their political interests in the region. Today, one can read about the Greek origin of the Aromanians, about the Illyrian origin of some Vlachs and even about the Aromanian origin of the Romanians and vice – versa. While some theories are based on more scientific observations and are worth taking a second look at.

Whatever little is known today of the origin of the Aromanians comes mainly through their language which stands as a clear proof of their link to the Latin culture which has existed in the area since the beginning of the millennium. As to their actual ethnic origin, that is a subject much debated and which may never be properly answered. Greeks and Albanian historians point to a Greek or Illyrian origin of the Aromanians which they say were Latinised during that time and somehow managed to maintain their newly adopted language. Others point to the fact that the area inhabited today by Aromanians corresponds roughly to via Egnatia, the road was heavily guarded by Roman troops, which in turn may help explain the presence of a Latin speaking population so far south in what is regarded by most historians as an area dominated by the Greek language. The truth may lie somewhere in the middle, since it is most likely that the Roman legionaries intermarried with the local, native population, Greek and Illyrian, giving birth to a new nation, the Aromanians.

By the fourth century, much of the Balkan peninsula had been Romanised and a distinct form of Vulgar Latin was developing in this area of the empire. However, it was not until the tenth century, after the fall of the Byzantine northern border along the Danube and the massive arrival of the migratory populations, that the Latin speaking population was split into two main groups: The Romanians in the north and the Aromanians in the south. This explains in fact the close similarity that exists to this day between Romanian and Aromanian; besides the classification made by most linguists of Aromanian as a dialect of Romanian, rather than a separate language. Due to these circumstances, it is unclear whether the first mention of spoken Latin in the Balkans made by Theopanes and Theophylact in 579 during a ride of the Byzantine army in present day Bulgaria, refers to Romanian or Aromanian. However, the next mention of Vlachs (the name used for Latin speaking population in general) – e.g. the Swiss – German word "Welschschweizer' for their French speaking compatriots) made in 976 by Cedrenuc, a Byzantine historian, clearly refers to Aromanians. In his writings, Cedrenuc talks about the assassination of David, the brother of Samuel, the Tsar of Bulgaria, by wandering Vlachs. From that point, there are numerous mentions of Aromanians particularly since they became an active presence on the political stage with the establishment of the Second Bulgarian Empire by two Aromanian brothers, Peter and Asan, in 1204. Later on, Aromanians come to play an increased role in the region as it can be assumed from the fact that two areas, one just south of present day Albania, in Epirus and another around Thessalonika, came to be known as Little Vlachia and respectively Vlachia. It could be easily observed that even during those times when there was a relative wealth of information about Aromanians, little is known abut those living in present day Albania. This may be due to the fact that most of the mentions were made by Byzantine historians and therefore were limited to the areas with which they had a more direct contact.

1. According to the passage, the Non – Albanian inhabitants of the region between Pogrdec and Karec are known to the locals as_____

A). Corbans   B). Aromanians or Rrumanians
C). Vlachs   D). Koustchovlachs
E). Albanians

2. According to the passage, what reasons have been cited for lack of knowledge pertaining to the history of the Aromanians_____
I. Absence of reliable source of information
II. Unique style of living of the community   III. Isolation of Albania
IV. Most are concerned only with the present status of the community
V. Speculation by Balkan countries about the history of the Aromanians
A) I & II   B) I, II & III   C) All of The Above   D) None of The Above
E) Only I

3. Which of the following matches the definition of "Via Egnatia" as given in the passage
I. A four km long bridge that connects two cities
II. The stretch of highway between Delhi & Mumbai
III. The Suez Canal   IV. The navigable river between city I & city II
A) I & III   B) I & IV   C) II only
D) All of The Above   E) None of The Above

4. In the light of the passage, what is the most likely native language of Winnifrith_____
A) Latin B) German   C) Illyrian   D) Greek   E) None of The Above

5. According to the passage, one is likely to be able to read about which of the following theories of the origin of the Aromanians?
A) Their Greek Origin   B) The Illyrian origin of some of them
C) Their Romanian origin   D) All of The Above   E) Only (a) and (b)

51.   Brand ambassador of jio

        A) Shah Rukh Khan   B) Amitabh Bachchan   C) Aamir Khan   D) M S Dhoni

52.   Who is the director of Pink movie ?

        A) Neeraj Pandey   B) Aniruddha Roy Chowdhury   C) Nitesh Tiwari   D) Gauri Shinde

53.   Who created a new world record is scoring the fastest century in Test Cricket history in February 2016?

        A) Steve Smith   B) Chris Gayle   C) Brendon McCullum   D) Virat Kohli

54.   The "Pommel Horse" is term associated with the game -

        A) Chess   B) Tennis   C) Badminton   D) Gymnastics

55.   "Gidda" is a popular folk dance from which state of India?

        A) Punjab   B) Haryana   C) Uttar Pradesh   D) Uttarakhand

56.   Which city starts the first all women two-wheeler public transportation service in Indian

        A) Gurgaon   B) Chandigarh C) Ranchi   D) Noida

57. The book "The Adivasi Will Not Dance" has been authored by whom?

A) V Ramakrishnan   B) Pradeep Sebastian
C)Hansda Sowendra Shekhar   D)Manu Chakravarthy

58. Mewa Ramgobin, who passed away recently, was well-known Gandhian activist of which country?

A) Bhutan   B) South Africa C) Nepal   D) Bangladesh

59. The 2017 India International Garment Fair (IIGF) will be held in which city?

A) Kanpur   B) New Delhi   C) Jaipur   D) Pune

60. "Pinakin" mobile app has been launched by which state tourism department to boost tourism?

A) Karnataka B) Tamil Nadu   C) Andhra Pradesh D) Kerala

61. Name the Swiss pilot who has won AAI Paragliding World Cup ?

A) Mizengo Pinda   B) Michael Kuffer   C) Edward Lowassa   D) Fickel Kannan

62. When is Audio-visual Heritage day observed by UNESCO?

A) October 27   B) September 27   C) November 06   D) June 22

63. Who amongst the following has lunched a new venture named blogeverywhere.com?

A) Azim Premji B) Bill Gates   C) Narayan Murthy   D) Sabeer Bhatia

64. On which of the following routes will India's first Bullet Train run (upto 2024)?

A) New Delhi - Ahmedabad Route   B   ) New Delhi - Mumbai Rokute

C) Ahmedabad - Mumbai Route D) Pune - Ahmedabad Route

65. After India which of the following country has demonetise their high value currency?

A) Brazil   B) Colombia   C) Peru D) Venezuela