## Part - c

## QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

101. $\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\text {th }}$ of $\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)^{\text {th }}$ of a number is 240 . What is the number?
(A) 12
(B) 1200
(C) 4800
(D) 48
102. If $\sqrt{15-x \sqrt{14}}=\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}$, then the value of $x$ is
(A) 2
(B) $\sqrt{2}$
(C) 4
(D) 7
103. The next term of the series $325,259,204,160,127,105, \ldots \ldots$ is
(A) 95
(B) 94
(C) 102
(D) 101
104. The simplified form of $\frac{17+12 \sqrt{2}}{3+2 \sqrt{2}}$ is
(A) $11 \frac{2}{3}$
(B) 19
(C) $3+2 \sqrt{2}$
(D) $3-2 \sqrt{2}$
105. The least number which must be subtracted from 2361 to make it a perfect square is
(A) 77
(B) 67
(C) 57
(D) 47
106. $A$ and $B$ can together do a piece of work in 6 days. If B can do the work by himself in 8 days, how many days will A take to do the work independently?
(A) 24 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 2 days
(D) 22 days
107. A does half as much work as B, and C does half as much work as A and B together. If C alone can finish the work in 40 days, then all together will finish the work in
(A) $13 \frac{1}{3}$ days
(B) 15 days
(C) 20 days
(D) 30 days
108. A dealer buys a table listed at $₹ 1,500$ and gets successive discounts of $20 \%$ and $10 \%$. He spends ₹ 20 on transportation and sells it at a profit of $20 \%$. The selling price of the table is
(A) ₹ 1,320
(B) ₹ 1,350
(C) ₹ 1,360
(D) ₹ 1,380
109. A pair of articles was bought for ₹ 37.40 at a discount of $15 \%$. What must be the marked price of each of the articles?
(A) ₹ 11
(B) ₹ 44
(C) ₹ 33
(D) ₹ 22
110. In a relief camp of 550 men, the food was enough for 28 days. If 150 more people joined in the camp, the same amount of food will be enough for
(A) 22 days
(B) 35 days
(C) 25 days
(D) 10 days
111. A bag contains ₹ 121 in the form of 1 rupee, 50 paise and 25 paise coins in the ratio $1: 2: 3$. Find the number of each type of coins (1Re, 50P, 25P respectively).
(A) $40,92,140$
(B) $42,92,132$
(C) $45,90,132$
(D) $44,88,132$
112. There were 984 mangoes on 12 trees of a mango-garden. What will be the average number of mangoes per tree after taking down 26 mangoes in average from 5 trees and 38 mangoes in average from 7 trees?
(A) 53
(B) 49
(C) 45
(D) 39
113. The average age of a class is 15.8 years. The average age of the boys in the class is 16.4 years, while that of the girls is 15.4 years. What is the ratio of boys to girls in the class ?
(A) $1: 2$
(B) $3: 4$
(C) $3: 5$
(D) None of these
114. A man sells an article at a profit of $25 \%$. If he had bought it at $20 \%$ less and sold it for $₹ 10.50$ less, he would have gained $30 \%$. Find the cost price (in rupees) of the article.
(A) 50
(B) 20
(C) 25 (D) 35
115. Rahul had 200 mangoes. He sold 30 mangoes at $25 \%$ gain, 40 mangoes at $20 \%$ gain, 60 mangoes at $10 \%$ gain and 70 mangoes at $10 \%$ loss. His net gain/loss percentage is
(A) $7 \%$ gain
(B) $7 \%$ loss
(C) $7 \frac{1}{4} \%$ gain
(D) $7 \frac{1}{4} \%$ loss
116. $13 \%$ of a number exceeds $5 \%$ of the same by 16 . The number is
(A) 500
(B) 450
(C) 300
(D) 200
117. If A's salary is $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$ less than $B$ 's salary, by how much percentage is B's salary more than A's ?
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 50
(D) $16 \frac{2}{3}$
118. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of $240 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in $1 \frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed (in $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{hr}$ ) of
(A) 300
(B) 360
(C) 600 (D)
(D) 720
119. ₹ 25,000 is borrowed at compound interest at the rate of $3 \%$ for the first year, $4 \%$ for the second year and $5 \%$ for the third year. The amount to be paid after 3 years is
(A) ₹ 28,119
(B) ₹ 29,118
(C) ₹ 28,129
(D) ₹ 28,117
120. If the diameter of a circle is increased by $100 \%$, its area is increased by
(A) $300 \%$
(B) $400 \%$
(C) $100 \%$
(D) $200 \%$
121. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 18 cm . Its lateral side and the base are in the ratio $7: 4$. The area of the triangle is
(A) $8 \sqrt{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(B) $6 \sqrt{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(C) $4 \sqrt{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(D) $10 \sqrt{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
122. Areas of three adjacent faces of a rectangular parallelepiped are 12 sq.m., 15 sq.m. and 20 sq.m. The volume (in cu.m.) of the parallelepiped is
(A) 80
(B) 30
(C) 40
(D) 60
123. If the volumes of two cones are in the ratio 1:4 and the diameters of their bases are in the ratio $4: 5$, then the ratio of their heights is
(A) $1: 25$
(B) $25: 16$
(C) $16: 125$
(D) $25: 64$
124. The length of a hollow thick cylindrical metallic pipe is 6 cm and its total surface area including the surface at the ends is $98 \pi \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{cm}$. If the outer diameter is 8 cm , then the inner diameter in cm is
(A) 6.5
(B) 7
(C) 5
(D) 6
125. An open box is made of wood 3 cm thick. Its externăl dimensions are $1.36 \mathrm{~m}, 1.06 \mathrm{~m}$ and 8.3 dm . The cost of painting the inner surface of the box at 50 paise per $100 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{cm}$ (in $₹$ ) is
(A) 232
(B) 246
(C) 249
(D) 256
126. A spherical ball of lead 3 cm in diameter is mettod and recast into three spherical balls. The diameter of two of these are 1.5 cm and 2 cm respectively. The diameter of the third ball is
(A) 1.4 cm
(B) 1.8 cm
(C) 2.1 cm
(D) 2.5 cm
127. If $x=2+\sqrt{3}$, then the value of $x^{2}-4 x+2$ is
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
128. The circumradius of the triangle formed by the straight line $3 x+4 y=12$ and the coordinate axes is
(A) $5 / 2$
(B) $3 / 2$
(C) 2
(D) 6
129. If $x\left(3-\frac{2}{x}\right)=\frac{3}{x}$, then value of $x^{2}+\frac{1}{x^{2}}$ is
(A) $1 \frac{1}{9}$
(B) $2 \frac{4}{9}$
(C) $3 \frac{5}{9}$
(D) $4 \frac{7}{9}$
130. If $a^{2}+b^{2}-c^{2}=0$, then the value of $\frac{a^{6}+b^{6}-c^{6}}{a^{2} b^{2} c^{2}}$ is
(A) 0
(B) 3
(C) -3
(D) 1
131. If $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ are four non-negative real numbers and $a+b+c+d=1$, then the maximum value of $a b+b c+c d$ is
(A) 3
(B) 1
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{1}{4}$
132. If $P$ and $Q$ are the middle points of the sides $A B$ and $A C$ respectively of a triangle $A B C, X$ is any point on $B C$ and $A X$ meets $P Q$ at 0 , then the length $A O$ is equal to
(A) $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{AX}$
(B) $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{AX}$
(C) PQ
(D) AP
133. $A B C D$ is a parallelogram with $\mathrm{AB}=10 \mathrm{~cm}, \mathrm{AD}=6 \mathrm{~cm}$. The bisector of $\angle A$ meets $D C$ in $E$, and is extended to meet $B C$ produced at $F$. CF is
(A) 4 cm
(B) 2 cm
(C) 6 cm
(D) 8 cm
134. The radius of a circle is 13 cm and AB is a chord which is at a distance of 12 cm from the centre. Then the length of the chord is
(A) 16 cm
(C) 8 cm
(B) 10 cm
(A) 16 cm
(C) 8 cm
(D) 15 cm
135. If $\mathrm{f}(x)=\cos ^{2} x+\sec ^{2} x$, then the minimum value of $\mathrm{f}(x)$ is
(B) -1
(C) -2
(D) 2
(A) 1

The following graph shows the Profits and Losses, (in thousand rupees) in a business for the years 2005-2010.
Study the graph and answer questions (142-145) :

142. The amount of maximum profit as seen from the diagram is
(A) 2 thousand rupees
(B) 1.5 thousand rupees
(C) 1 thousand rupees
(D) 4.5 thousand rupees
143. The amount of total loss incurred during 2005-2010 is
(A) 3 thousand rupees
(B) 2.5 thousand rupees
(C) 1.5 thousand rupees
(D) 2 thousand rupees
144. The ratio of the maximum profit earned to the minimum loss suffered is
(A) $4: 3$
(B) $3: 4$
(C) $9: 2$
(D) $2: 9$
145. If the loss is $x \%$ of the profit for the years under study, then $x$ is
(A) 15
(B) 25
(C) 20
(D) 19

The pie-graph given below shows the break-up of the cost of construction of a house. Assuming that the total cost of construction is ₹ $6,00,000$, answer the Question Nos. (146-150)

146. The amount spent on cement is
(A) ₹ $2,00,000$
(B) ₹ $1,60,000$
(C) ₹ $1,20,000$
(D) ₹ $1,00,000$
147. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on steel by
(A) $5 \%$ of the total cost
(B) $10 \%$ of the total cost
(C) $12 \%$ of the total cost
(D) $15 \%$ of the total cost
148. The amount spent on cement, steel and supervision is what percent of the total cost of construction?
(A) $40 \%$
(B) $45 \%$
(C) $50 \%$
(D) $55 \%$
149. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on supervision by
(A) ₹ $2,00,000$
(B) ₹ 16,000
(C) ₹ $1,20,000$
(D) ₹ 60,000
150. The amount spent on Timber is
(A) ₹ 60,000
(B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ $1,20,000$
(D) ₹ 36,000

## FOR VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CANDIDATES ONLY

142. $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C started a business with ₹ 3 lacs, ₹ 5 lacs and $₹ 6$ lacs respectively. A remained in the business throughout the year. After 6 months, B invested ₹ 4 lacs more and C left the business 2 months before the end of the year. If the total profit was ₹ 3 lacs, then how much more profit did B get than C ? (in ₹)
(A) ₹ 40,000
(B) ₹ 80,000
(C) ₹ 20,000
(D) ₹ $1,60,000$
143. 22 big lemons bought at the rate of $₹ 10$ for 11 and 33 small lemons bought at the rate of ₹ 5 for 11 are mixed and sold at $₹ 12$ for 10 . The total loss or gain in this transaction is
(A) Profit of ₹ 31
(B) Loss of ₹ 11
(C) Profit of ₹ 21
(D) Loss of ₹ 21
144. In an examination, $72 \%$ of the students passed in Mathematics and $78 \%$ passed in Bengali. If none failed in both the subjects, then what percent of the students passed in both the subjects?
(A) $55 \%$
(B) $60 \%$
(C) $45 \%$
(D) $50 \%$
145. $A$ and $B$ can do a piece of work in 18 days; B and C in 24 days; A and C in 36 days. In what time can they do it all working together?
(A) 12 days
(B) 13 days
(C) 16 days
(D) 26 days
146. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest on $₹ 10,000$ for 2 years at $4 \%$ per annum.
(A) ₹ 16
(B) ₹ 18
(C) ₹ 19
(D) ₹ 31
147. If $\tan \theta=\cos 30^{\circ}+\sin 60^{\circ}$, then the value of $\theta$ is
(A) $45^{\circ}$
(B) $60^{\circ}$
(C) $30^{\circ}$
(D) $15^{\circ}$
148. Manoj covers two-third of a certain distance at $4 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ and the remaining at $5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$. If he takes 42 minutes in all to cover the total journey, the distance in km is
(A) 4
(B) 4.6
(C) 2.5
(D) 3
149. $A B C D$ is a cyclic trapezium and $A D \| B C, \angle A B C=80^{\circ}$, the measure of $\angle \mathrm{BCD}$ is
(A) $80^{\circ}$
(B) $100^{\circ}$
(C) $60^{\circ}$
(D) $110^{\circ}$
150. A shopkeeper is giving 6 kg of tomatoes at the rate of price $₹ 5$ per kg. What should be the mark up on cost price if he wants to make a profit of $20 \%$ ?
(A) $25 \%$
(B) $50 \%$
(C) $44 \%$
(D) $20 \%$
