



AFCMT/11/afc12K20/#04(a)



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MOCK TEST#04 (a)

GENERAL ABILITY SECTION

Duration 2 hrs

Mm: 100 marks

INSTRUCTIONS: ALL questions carry equal marks (@+1). There is negative marking @-0.25 for each wrong answer.

You **MUST** write the serial numbers 1 to 100 in a tabulated form and then mark the answers of respective questions. Leave the un-attempted ones blank. Do not write the answers, only write the options.

Do not write answers in random order, follow the sequence.

Directions (Questions 1-5): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

"I Have a Dream" is a public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and called for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement.

Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: "one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free". Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the theme "I have a dream", prompted by Mahalia Jackson's cry: "Tell them about the dream, Martin!" In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has now become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, "With a single phrase, Martin Luther King Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who've shaped modern America". The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address.

Q1. What issues does Martin Luther King's speech address?

- (a) Continuation of racism (b) End to racism and civil and economic rights (c) Civil rights
(d) Civil War (e) none of these

Q2. What pushes King to speak: "I have a dream"?

- (a) He reads out the Emancipation Proclamation (b) He is prompted by Mahalia Jackson
(c) He is overwhelmed by the crowd (d) Lincoln had asked him to give the speech (e) none of these

Q3. From the passage, give one word for "to leave".

- (a) Departed (b) Proclamation (c) Improvised (d) Address (e) none of these

Q4. What is the name of Martin Luther King's famed speech?

- (a) The Emancipation Proclamation (b) An Improvisation (c) A Peroration
(d) I Have a Dream (e) none of these

Q5. In front of whom does King speak?

- (a) The civil rights supporters (b) His friends (c) Lincoln (d) The Negroes (e) none of these

Directions (Questions 6-10): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

"A principal fruit of friendship," Francis Bacon wrote in his timeless meditation on the subject, "is the ease and discharge of the fullness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce." For Thoreau, friendship was one of life's great rewards. But in today's cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms for connecting, amidst constant debates about whether our Facebook "friendships" are making us more or less happy, it pays to consider what friendship actually is. That's precisely what CUNY philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores in *Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to a More Meaningful Life* (public library), which also gave us this provocative read on the science of what we call "intuition."

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Philosophers and cognitive scientists agree that friendship is an essential ingredient of human happiness. But beyond the dry academic definitions — like, say, “voluntary interdependence between two persons over time, which is intended to facilitate socio-emotional goals of the participants, and may involve varying types and degrees of companionship, intimacy, affection and mutual assistance” — lies a body of compelling research that sheds light on how, precisely, friendship augments happiness. The way friendship enhances well-being, it turns out, has nothing to do with quantity and everything to do with quality — researchers confirm that it isn't the number of friends (or, in the case of Facebook, “friends”)

Q6. Name one change effected in the present situation which hassled to a re-thinking of the concept of friendship
 (a) Bacon and Thoreau's theories are no longer available to read (b) The arrival of social media on the scene
 (c) There is more interest in the sciences (d) Friendships are not possible in the real world anymore, due to over-competition
 (e) none of these

Q7. Friendship leads to happiness. Is it true?
 (a) Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness (b) No, there is no relationship between friendship and happiness
 (c) Friends cannot make each other happy (d) One needs to find one's happiness alone, with peace of mind
 (e) none of these

Q8. Did Pigluicci's book discuss intuition too?
 (a) No, it only discussed friendship (b) It explained science and philosophy
 (c) It discusses Aristotle's theories (d) Yes (e) none of these

Q9. As per the passage, give another word for 'assistance'.
 (a) friendship (b) betrayal (c) aid (d) None of these

Q10. As per the first, paragraph what are the debates about?
 (a) They are centred around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy
 (b) There are no debates around friendship (c) The quality of comments of social media is debatable
 (d) Thoreau and Aristotle's thinking is at loggerheads (e) none of these

Directions (Questions 11-15): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

Born on Jan 12, 1863 in an affluent Bengali family, Narendra Natha Datta was a precocious child who was what we call nowadays, an all-rounder, excelling in music, studies and athletics. His father Vishwanatha Datta was a well-known attorney. However, he took the spiritual route instead and introduced Hinduism to the world in 1893 when he spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion (probably one of the most epic things any Indian has done abroad!).

The historic speech was given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda. Here's the full text of his opening and closing address:

Sisters and Brothers of America,
 It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honour of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: "As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "Whosoever comes to me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth.



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- Q11. What was Vishwanatha Datta's profession?
(a) Lawyer (b) Spiritual leader (c) Teacher (d) Preacher (e) None of these
- Q12. Who spoke at the World's Parliament?
(a) Narendra Nath Datta (b) Swami Vivekananda (c) Both (d) None (e) None of these
- Q13. Give the opposite of the word "Occident" from the second passage of the speech.
(a) Delegate (b) Universal (c) Orient (d) Toleration (e) None of these
- Q14. In the phrase: "all lead to Thee", to whom does the word 'Thee' refer?
(a) All religions (b) The delegates present (c) Universal brotherhood and peace
(d) God (e) None of these
- Q15. In the phrase: "I am proud to belong to a nation" – what nation is the speaker referring to?
(a) India (b) Southern India (c) Rome (d) America (e) None of these

Directions (Questions 16-20): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

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 educationalists 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 to 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.

- Q16. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
- (a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
(b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
(c) There was no difference
(d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science
(e) None of these



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- Q17. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
(a) It is not practically applicable (b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
(c) It is irrelevant for education (d) None of these
- Q18. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
(a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance (b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
(c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
(d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now (e) None of these
- Q19. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
(a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education (b) Yes
(c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools (d) He believed that all pupils are not talented
(e) None of these
- Q20. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?
(a) Facts are not important (b) Facts do not lead to holistic education (c) Facts change with the changing times
(d) Facts are frozen in time (e) None of these

Directions (Questions 21-25): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

Today I, Rabindranath Tagore complete eighty years of my life .As I look back on the vast stretch of years that lie behind me and see in clear perspective the history of my early development, I am struck by the change that has taken place both in my own attitude and in the psychology of my countrymen -- a change that carries within it a cause of profound tragedy. Our direct contact with the larger world of men was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these newcomers to our Indian shores. In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse, nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence. Thus their scope being strictly limited, the educated of those days had recourse to English language and literature. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences; discussions centered upon Shakespeare's drama and Byron's poetry and above all upon the large-hearted liberalism of the nineteenth-century English politics. At the time though tentative attempts were being made to gain our national independence, at heart we had not lost faith in the generosity of the English race. This belief was so firmly rooted in the sentiments of our leaders as to lead them to hope that the victor would of his own grace pave the path of freedom for the vanquished. This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided a shelter to all those who had to flee from persecution in their own country. Political martyrs who had suffered for the honour of their people were accorded unreserved welcome at the hands of the English. I was impressed by this evidence of liberal humanity in the character of the English and thus I was led to set them on the pedestal of my highest respect. This generosity in their national character had not yet been vitiated by imperialist pride. About this time, as a boy in England, I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright, both in and outside Parliament. The large-hearted, radical liberalism of those speeches, overflowing all narrow national bounds, had made so deep an impression on my mind that something of it lingers even today, even in these days of graceless disillusionment.

- Q21. From the first paragraph, give a synonym for 'deep':
(a) Perspective (b) Profound (c) tragedy (d) Psychology (e) None of these
- Q22. What helped the Indians to conceive of a notion of the Englishmen?
(a) Their advanced weaponry (b) Their literature (c) Their orders
(d) Their administration (e) None of these
- Q23. Who could read and gain from English literature?
(a) The educated Indians (b) All the Indians (c) Only writers such as Rabindranath Tagore (d) None of these
- Q24. As per the passage, give an antonym for 'victorious'
(a) Victor (b) Vanquished (c) Belief (d) Persecution (e) None of these
- Q25. Whose speeches did Tagore listen to, as a boy?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Byron (c) John Bright (d) Macaulay (e) None of these



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- Q26. What is the name of India's first nuclear reactor?
(a) Apsara (b) Dhruv (c) Kamini (d) Naag (e) None of these
- Q27. Who signs one rupee currency note of India?
(a) RBI Governor (b) Finance Secretary (c) Finance Minister (d) President (e) None of these
- Q28. As per the latest census, which of the following Union Territories of India has the lowest sex ratio?
(a) Daman & Diu (b) Pondicherry (c) Delhi (d) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (e) None of these
- Q29. The new Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India is?
(a) S.Y. Qureshi (b) Navin Chawla (c) Sunil Arora (d) Mani Shankar (e) None of these
- Q30. Board of Cricket Control of India (BCCI) is presently presided by?
(a) Jagamohan Dalmiya (b) Ranbir Singh Mahindra (c) Shashank Manohar (d) Saurav Ganguly
- Q31. Can you identify the automobile manufacturer that launched 'People's car', Nano?
(a) Hindustan Motors (b) Tata Motors (c) Maruti Suzuki Ltd. (d) Honda Motors (e) None of these
- Q32. Which of the following personalities holds the world record of scoring a record 15 goals in the history of the World Cup Football tournaments till date?
(a) Gerd Muller (b) Ronaldo (c) Ronaldinho (d) Luis Figo (e) None of these
- Q33. Who created fictional character Harry Potter?
(a) Ruskin Bond (b) J.K.Rowling (c) Enid Blyton (d) R.K.Narayan (e) None of these
- Q34. What is the full name of CBI, India's intelligence agency?
(a) Central Bureau of Investigation (b) Central Bureau of Intelligence
(c) Central Bureaucratic Intelligence (d) Central Board of Investigation (e) None of these
- Q35. Who has written the book "Business at the speed of thought"?
(a) Narayan Murthy (b) Azim Premji (c) Bill Gates (d) Larry Ellison (e) None of these
- Q36. Graphite and Diamond are allotropes of which element?
(a) Titanium (b) Selenium (c) Arsenic (d) Carbon (e) None of these
- Q37. Which of the given brands uses the tagline "SHEER DRIVING PLEASURE"?
(a) Jaguar (b) BMW (c) Mercedes Benz (d) Ferrari (e) none of these
- Q38. Who among the following have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 2020?
(a) WHO (b) CRY (c) UNICEF (d) WFP (e) none of these
- Q39. Which of the following is not an Italian brand?
(a) Gucci (b) Louis Vuitton (c) Prada (d) Fendi (e) none of these
- Q40. Which of the following combinations has the highest contrast?
(a) Purple & Lime (b) Pink & Fuchsia (c) Olive & Cyan (d) Orange & Red (e) none of these
- Q41. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Happy (b) Elated (c) Moved (d) Joyful (e) Excited
- Q42. 'Colleague' is related to 'Office' in the same way as 'Classmate' is related to –
(a) School (b) Childhood (c) Parents (d) Teachers (e) Principal
- Q43. **Statement:** Should the teenagers be denied access to the Internet?
Argument I. Yes, most of the children, particularly the teenagers, are found indulging in accessing pornographic content.
II. No, denying access to the Internet would mean denying access to a lot of useful information, instead the access may be controlled.
(a) Only I is strong (b) Only II is strong (c) Either I or II is strong

- (d) Neither I nor II are strong (e) Both I & II are strong

Q44. Statement: Should computer education be made a compulsory subject at school level by the Government?

Arguments: I. No, it may be difficult to teach computers in the schools located in rural parts of the country.

II. Yes, it is difficult to function without computer in the era of modernisation.

- (a) Only I is strong (b) Only II is strong (c) Either I or II is strong
(d) Neither I nor II are strong (e) Both I & II are strong

Q45. Statement: There is no need for a school here.

Assumptions: I. Children in this area do not study. **II.** There are already many schools in this area.

- (a) Only II is implicit (b) Only I is implicit (c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II are implicit (e) Both I & II are implicit

Q46. Statement: Poverty is a symptom as well as a consequence of social disorder.

Assumptions: I. Poverty is a type of disorder. **II.** Poverty is related to social disorder.

- (a) Only II is implicit (b) Only I is implicit (c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II are implicit (e) Both I & II are implicit

Q47. Manu ranks 14th from the bottom in a class of 40. What is his rank from the top?

- (a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 29 (d) 28 (e) None of these

Q48. In a certain code language 123 means "bright little boy", 145 means "tall big boy" and 637 means "beautiful little flower". Which of the following represents "bright" in that code language?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) Can't be determined

Q49. Four of the following five are alike in some way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- (a) FCI (b) MKO (c) RPT (d) WUY (e) KIM

Q50. Which of the following will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter series?

ADI CFK EHM GJO ?

- (a) ILO (b) IMQ (c) ILQ (d) JLQ (e) JMQ

Q51. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word **TEACHER** each of which has as many letters between the two letters of the pair as there between them in the English alphabet?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) None of these

Q52. In a row of boys P is 14th from the left end Q is 15th from the right end. If they interchange their places P becomes 24th from the left end. If R occupies 11th position from the left end then what is his position from the right end of the row?

- (a) 25th (b) 26th (c) 27th (d) 28th (e) None of these

Q53. Statements: $A > B = C \geq D, V \geq G \leq H = D$

Conclusion: I. $C \geq D$ **II.** $A > H$ **III.** $B \geq G$ **IV.** $C < V$

- (a) Only I and II are true (b) Only III and IV are true (c) Only I, II and III are true
(d) All I, II and III and IV are true (e) None of these

Q54. Pointing towards a male in a photograph, Renu said, "He is the husband of the sister of my brother's sister's husband." How is the man in the photograph related with Renu's husband?

- (a) The man in the photograph has no direct relationship with Renu's husband (b) Brother – in- law
(c) Son – in- law (d) Brother (e) Data inadequate

Q55. Mr. Bean started walking towards East from a point 'P' After walking 100m he turned left and walked 150m. Again he turned right and walked 200m. Again he turned left and walked 250m. Again he turned right and walked 300m. Once again he turned right and walked 1000m. Again he turned left and walked 200m. Again he turned left and walked 300m and reached a point Q. What is the shortest distance between the points P and Q?

- (a) 1100m (b) 1081.66m (approx) (c) 921.95m (approx) (d) 1000m (e) None of these

- Q56. What is the probability of getting an even number when a dice is rolled?
 (a) $1/5$ (b) $1/2$ (c) $1/3$ (d) $1/4$ (e) None of these
- Q57. What is the probability of getting two tails when two coins are tossed?
 (a) $1/3$ (b) $1/6$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $1/4$ (e) None of these
- Q58. The tickets numbered from 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?
 (a) $9/20$ (b) $9/24$ (c) $9/27$ (d) $9/30$ (e) None of these
- Q59. A box contains 2 red, 3 green, and 2 blue balls. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?
 (a) $10/25$ (b) $10/21$ (c) $10/31$ (d) $10/35$ (e) None of these
- Q60. When 15% is lost in grinding wheat, a country can export 30 lakh tons of wheat. On the other hand, if 10% is lost in grinding, it can export 40 lakh tons of wheat. The production of wheat in the country is:
 (a) 20 lakh tons (b) 80 lakh tons (c) 200 lakh tons (d) 800 lakh tons (e) none of these
- Q61: In a competitive examination in State A, 6% candidates got selected from the total appeared candidates. State B had an equal number of candidates appeared and 7% candidates got selected with 80 more candidates got selected than A. What was the number of candidates appeared from each State?
 (a) 7600 (b) 8000 (c) 8400 (d) Data Inadequate (e) none of these
- Q62. The price of a car is Rs. 3,25,000. It was insured to 85% of its price. the car was damaged completely in an accident and the insurance company paid 90% of the insurance. What was the difference between the price of the car and the amount received?
 (a) Rs. 32500 (b) Rs. 48750 (c) Rs. 76375 (d) Rs 81250 (e) None of these
- Q63: Gauri went to the stationers and bought things worth Rs. 25 out of which 30 paise went on sales tax on taxable purchases. if the tax rate was 6%, then what was the cost of the tax-free items?
 (a) Rs. 15 (b) Rs. 15.70 (c) Rs. 19.70 (d) Rs. 29 (e) None of these
- Q64. Using all the letters of the word GIFT how many distinct words can be formed?
 (a) 24 words (b) 24 words (c) 256 words (d) 200 words (e) None of these
- Q65. Find out how many distinct three-digit numbers can be formed using all the digits of 1, 2, and 3.
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7 (e) None of these
- Q66. In how many different ways can five friends sit for a photograph of five chairs in a row?
 (a) 120 ways (b) 24 ways (c) 240 ways (d) 720 ways (e) None of these
- Q67. In how many different ways can the letters of the word MAGIC can be formed?
 (a) 24 ways (b) 120 ways (c) 240 ways (d) 720 ways (e) None of these
- Q68. For the above word how many different types of arrangement are possible so that the vowels are always together?
 (a) 44 words (b) 24 words (c) 48 words (d) 60 words (e) None of these
- Q69. In how many ways can the letters of the word BEAUTY be arranged if all consonants come together?
 (a) 360 (b) $5!$ (c) $6!$ (d) 265 (e) none of these
- Q70. There are 45 games in total in a competition. Many teams took part in the competition and each of them must play one with the other teams. In total how many teams took part in the competition?
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 24 (d) 20 (e) none of these
- Q71. A person has 4 coins of different denominations. What is the number of different sums of money the person can form?
 (a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 11 (d) 16 (e) none of these
- Q72. Seven men can complete a work in 12 days. They started the work and after 5 days, two men left. In how many days will the work be completed by the remaining men?
 (a) 5days (b) 6 days (c) 7days (d) 8 days (e) None of these

Q73. 12 men complete a work in 9 days. After they have worked for 6 days, 6 more men join them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work?

- (a) 2 days (b) 3 days (c) 4 days (d) 5 days (e) None of these.

Q74. Three men, four women and six children can complete a work in seven days. A woman does double the work a man does and a child does half the work a man does. How many women alone can complete this work in 7 days?

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Q75. A man, a woman and a boy can complete a job in 3, 4 and 12 days respectively. How many boys must assist 1 man and 1 woman to complete the job in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day?

- (a) 11 (b) 43 (c) 19 (d) 41 (e) none of these

SYNONYMS

Q76. HOARSE

- (a) rough (b) smooth (c) petulant (d) stag (e) none of these

Q77. HOITY-TOITY

- (a) snobbish (b) arrogant (c) petulant (d) all of these (e) none of these

ANTONYMS

Q78. VAGABOND

- (a) wanderer (b) worker (c) derision (d) close (e) none of these

Q79. SAGACIOUS

- (a) sad (b) intelligent (c) insane (d) worried (e) none of these

IDIOMS

Q80. ON TENTER HOOKS

- (a) excitement (b) to alert someone (c) ready to go (d) in danger (e) none of these

Q81. TO LOOK BLUE

- (a) appear miserable (b) pretentious (c) to be happy (d) be scared (e) none of these

Directions: In each of these questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q82. (a) Refrigerator (b) Refriderater (c) Refridgerator (d) Referigerator (e) none of these

Q83. (a) Commission (b) Commisson (c) Commision (d) Comission (e) none of these

Q84. (a) Exemple (b) Exampel (c) Example (d) Exampal (e) none of these

Q85. (a) Forein (b) Fariegn (c) Foriegn (d) Foreign (e) none of these

Directions (86-95) Given below are statements with blank and four options. You are required to fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or set of prepositions given in the options.

Q86. Reshma travelled ____ her father all ____ the world when she was 12 years old.

- (a) With, around (b) By, above (c) With, over (d) For, around (e) none of these

Q87. When Mom will serve the dinner, get the books ____ the table.

- (a) From (b) Off (c) Of (d) Out (e) none of these

Q88. My Fathers-in-law lives ____ Stanley Road.

- (a) At (b) On (c) By (d) In (e) none of these

Q89. The hosts were happy ____ our visit ____ their home.

- (a) On, to (b) For, in (c) With, in (d) With, to (e) none of these

Q90. She was relieved ____ the pain after the effect of medicines.

- (a) Off (b) From (c) Of (d) With (e) none of these



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- Q91 The manager has no supportive facts to speak ____.
(a) On (b) Of (c) For (d) About (e) none of these
- Q92. They think that Sherry just drove ____ them.
(a) From (b) Through (c) On (d) Past (e) none of these
- Q93. He saw a cat crawling ____ the fence, he took it to school ____ him.
(a) Under, with (b) With, along (c) In, by (d) By, with (e) none of these
- Q94 The river Saraswati that flows ____ India is the oldest river ____ the country.
(a) In, of (b) Through, for (c) Over, in (d) Through, of (e) none of these
- Q95. People judge us by our actions, ____ we judge ourselves ____ our thoughts.
(a) Whereas, by (b) While, for (c) For, on (d) And, over (e) none of these

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

- Q96. Neha with her friendsgoing to the market.
(a) Is (b) are (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) were (e) none of these
- Q97. Two and twofour
(a) Make (b) makes (c) either (a) or (b) (d) are (e) none of these
- Q98. I, as well as my cousins playing yesterday
(a) Were (b) was (c) either (a) or (b) (d) got (e) none of these
- Q99. Shyamto the market daily.
(a) go (b) goes (c) either (a) or (b) (d) run (e) none of these
- Q100. I, along with my parents Australia.
(a) have seen (b) had seen (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) been to (e) none of these