## Q. 1

Milk and water in two vessels A and B are in the ratio 4:3 and 2: 3 respectively. In what ratio the liquids in both the plate vessels should be mixed to obtain a new mixture in vessel C , only five maintaining half milk and half water?
(a) $1: 1$
(b) $1: 1$
(c) $2: 4$
(d) $1: 3$

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 2

A picture was bought at a certain sum, which was the price paid for its frame, Had the frame cost Rs 100 less and the picture Rs 75 more the price for the frame would have been only half of that of the picture. What is the price of the frame?

SNAP -2006
(a) 75
(b) 100
(c) 175
(d) 275

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 3

What is the closest time between 7 and 8 when the hands of your watch are exactly Opposite each other?

SNAP -2006
(a) $7 \mathrm{Hr}-5 \mathrm{Min}$
(b) $7 \mathrm{Hr}-5.5 \mathrm{Min}$
(c) $7 \mathrm{Hr}-6 \mathrm{Min}$
(d) $7 \mathrm{Hr}-6.5 \mathrm{Min}$

Sol:

Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 4

There are 6 tickets to the theater, four of which are for seats in the front row. 3 tickets are selected at random. What is the probability that two of them are for the front row?

SNAP -2006
(a) 0.6
(b) 0.7
(c) 0.9
(d) $\frac{1}{3}$

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 5

When $75 \%$ of a no. is added to 75 , the result is the same number. The no. is
SNAP -2006
(a) 150
(b) 300
(c) 100
(d) 450

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 6

Any traveled $\frac{4}{7^{\text {th }}}$ as many miles on foot as by water and $\frac{2}{5^{\text {th }}}$ as many miles on horse back as by water. If she covered a total of 3036 miles, how many miles did she travel in each manner: foot and horseback?
(a) 1540, 880, 616
(b) $616,880,1540$
(c) $1540,616,880$
(d) $880,1540,616$

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 7

A family has several children. Each boy in the family has as many sisters as brothers both each girl has twice as many brother \& sisters are there?
(a) 3 Brothers, 4 Sisters
(b) 4 Brothers, 4 Sisters
(c) 4 Brothers, 3 Sisters
(d) Cannot say

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 8

You are given 50 white marbles, 50 black marbles and two jars. You need to put 100 marbles in any of these two jars. The jars will then be shaken and you will be asked to pick one marbles from either jar. How would you distribute the marbles in two are to maximize the possibility of picking a white marble blind folded?

SNAP -2006
(a) 25 white and 25 black in each.
(b) White in one and till 99 in the other.
(c) 50 white in one and 50 black in the other.
(d) All hundred in one

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 9

The no. plate of a bus had peculiarity. The bus number was a perfect square. It was also a perfect square when the plate was turned upside down. The bus company had only five hundred buses numbered from 1 to 500 . What was the number?

SNAP -2006
(a) 169
(b) 36
(c) 196
(d) Cannot say

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 10

If 5 spiders can catch five flies in five minutes. How many flies can hundred spiders catch in 100 minutes?
(a) 100
(b) 1000
(c) 500
(d) 2000

Sol:

$$
\frac{(M 1 . D 1 .)}{W 1}=\frac{(M 2 . D 2)}{W 2}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(5.5)}{5}=\frac{(100.100)}{W 2} \\
& \Rightarrow W=2000
\end{aligned}
$$

Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 11

Recently my brother and I played chess form chocolates. Who ever lost the game gave the other a chocolate. After the last game we counted the chocolates. I had 20 more chocolates than I started with, although he won 7 games. There is no draw. How many games did we play?

SNAP -2006
(a) 27
(b) 34
(c) 37
(d) 54

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 12

Study the series carefully 'B 84 CRM9 P D KWF A 2 E J 7 XU Q H LTY 6 G S'. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the ninth, the sixteenth, the twenty-fourth and the twenty? seventh letters from the left in the above series, which of the following will be the first letter of the word? If no such word can be made, give ' X ' as an answer. If more than one such word can be made, give ' M ' as an answer.

SNAP-2006
(a) X
(b) M
(c) J
(d) Y

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 13

The value is?
$5^{\frac{1}{4}} \times(125)^{0.25}$
SNAP -2006
(a) 5
(b) 25
(c) 50
(d) 10

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 14

Imagine you have two large pitchers, A and B. A contains 10 litres of wine and B contains 10 litres of water. One litre of water is removed from $B$ and poured into $A$. The liquid is mixed very well. Then one litre of the mixture from A is poured into B. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) The water contents in A is more than the wine contents in B
(b) The water contents in $A$ is less than the wine contents in $B$
(c) The water contents in A is same as the wine contents in B
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 15

Anand, Binoy, Chetan and Dharma together have Rs 47 with them. Anand and Binoy together have Rs 27; Chetan and Anand have Rs 25 and Dharma and Anand have Rs 23. How much money does Binoy have?

SNAP -2006
(a) 9
(b) 11
(c) 13
(d) 28

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 16

David gets on the elevator at the 11th floor of a building and rides up at the rate of 57 floors per minute. At the same time Albert gets on an elevator at the 51 it floor of the same building and rides down at the rate of 63 floors per minute. If they continue traveling at these rates, then at which floor will their elevators meet?

SNAP -2006
(a) 19
(b) 30
(c) 28
(d) 37

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 17

The average of 5 consecutive numbers is $n$. If the next two numbers are also included the average will
(a) remain the same
(b) increase by 1
(c) increase by 1.4
(d) increase by 2

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction:
Q. 18

Which is the wrong term in the following sequence?
$52,51,48,43,34,27,16$
SNAP -2006
(a) 27
(b) 34
(c) 43
(d) 48

Sol:
Ans: (b)
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 19
$P$ is six times as large as $Q$. By what per cent is $Q$ less than $P$ ?
SNAP -2006
(a) $162 / 3 \%$
(b) $60 \%$
(c) $831 / 3 \%$
(d) $90 \%$

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 20

When a heap of pebbles is grouped in 32,40 or 72 it is left with remainders of 10,18 or 50 respectively. What is the minimum number of pebbles that the heap contains?
(a) 1416
(b) 1418
(c) 1412
(d) 1420

Sol:
Family of numbers when divided by a,b,c and leaves remainders $x, y, z$ respectively such that $(\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{x})=(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{y})=(\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{z})=\mathrm{v}$ are of the form $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{k} * \operatorname{LCM}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c})-\mathrm{v}$
Therefore $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{k}^{*} \operatorname{LCM}(32,40,72)-22=>\mathrm{N}=1440 \mathrm{k}-22$
Smallest such number is obtained when $\mathrm{k}=1$ which is 1418
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 21

Each of the series $\mathrm{S} 1=2+4+6+\ldots . . . .$. and $\mathrm{S} 2=3+6+9+\ldots . . . .$. is continued to 100 terms. Find how many terms are identical.

SNAP -2006
(a) 34
(b) 33
(c) 32
(d) None of these

Sol:
The identical terms will be of the form $\mathrm{k}^{*} \mathrm{LCM}(\mathrm{d} 1, \mathrm{~d} 2)+$ smallest common number .
Where d1, d2 are common differences in two series and smallest common term in two series $=6$
So $N=k^{*}$ LCM $(2,3)+6$
$\mathrm{N}=6 \mathrm{k}+6$ (where k is a whole number)

Since the last number in 1st series is 200 and last number in 2 nd series is 300 , it is sufficient to check multiples of till 200
Therefore total number of multiples of 6 below $200=33$
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 22

Ram Singh goes to Pushkar Mela with Rs 10000 to buy exactly 100 animals. He finds that cows are sold at Rs 1000, horses at Rs 300 and chicken at Rs 50. How many chicken should be buy to meet his target of 100 animals?
(a) 92
(b) 94
(c) 90
(d) 88

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer themindividually
Q. 23

Fill in '+' or '-' sign in between these numbers so that they give the correct answer.
$12^{3} 3^{3} 14^{3}=31$
SNAP -2006
(a) $++\cdots$
(b) +++-
(c) --++
(d) ---+

Sol:
Option A: $1+2^{3}+3^{3}-1-4^{3}=-29$
Option B: $1+2^{3}+3^{3}+1-4^{3}=-27$
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 24

Symbiosis runs a Corporate Training Programme. At the end of running the first programme its total takings were Rs 38950 . There were more than 45 but less than 100 particulars. What was the participant fee the programme?

SNAP -2006
(a) Rs 410
(b) Rs 450
(c) Rs 500
(d) Rs 510

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 25

Complete the series $1,6,6,36,216, \ldots .$.
(a) 7775
(b) 7776
(c) 7777
(d) 7778

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 26

Three friends had a dinner at a restaurant. When the bill was received Amita paid $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as Veena paid and Veena paid $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as Tanya paid. What fraction of the bill did Veena pay?

SNAP -2006
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$
(b) $\frac{3}{11}$
(c) $\frac{12}{31}$
(d) $\frac{5}{8}$

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 27

128 players start in the men's single at a tennis tournament, where this number reduces to half on every succeeding round. How many matches are played totally in the event?

SNAP -2006
(a) 63
(b) 48
(c) 127
(d) 144

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 28

A crew can row 10 miles in 5/6th of an hour down-stream and 12 miles upstream in 90 minutes. Find the current's rate and crew's rate in still water.

SNAP -2006
(a) $12 \mathrm{mph}, 4 \mathrm{mph}$
(b) $10 \mathrm{mph}, 2 \mathrm{mph}$
(c) $8 \mathrm{mph}, 4 \mathrm{mph}$
(d) $12 \mathrm{mph}, 2 \mathrm{mph}$

Sol:
Let speed of crew= 'a' mph
Speed of current = 'b' mph
Down stream ,the speeds will be added
Upstream,the speeds will be subtracted
$\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\begin{gathered}(10) \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{b}={ }_{(12)}^{(12)} \\ \frac{3}{2}\end{gathered}$
Solving the above two equations, $\mathrm{a}=10$ and $\mathrm{b}=2$
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 29

If Swamy has two children and he truthfully answers yes to the question "Is at least one of your children a girl?" what is the probability that both his children are girls?

SNAP -2006
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) 1
(d) 0

Sol:
Probability $=\frac{\text { (Number of favourable cases) }}{\text { Total number of cases }}$
Here the possible outcomes are GG or GB
So probability of two girls = 1/2
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 30

Starting from his house one day, a student walks at a speed of 122 kmph and reaches his school 6 minutes late. Next day he increases his speed by 1 kmph and reaches his school 6 minutes early. How far is the school from the house?

SNAP -2006
(a) 1 km
(b) 112 km
(c) 314 km
(d) 2 km

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 31

What year comes next in the sequence 1973, 1979, 1987, 1993, 1997, 1999 .?

SNAP -2006
(a) 2001
(b) 2003
(c) 2005
(d) 2007

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 32

The numbers of students studying Physics, Chemistry and Zoology in a college were in the ratio 4: $3: 5$ respectively. If the number in these three disciplines increased by $50 \%, 25 \%$ and $10 \%$ respectively in the next year, then what was the new respective ratio?

SNAP -2006
(a) $24: 15: 22$
(b) 18: 11:13
(c) $24: 13: 17$
(d) Cannot be determined

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 33

A man earns Rs 20 on the first day and spends Rs 15 onthe next day. He again earns Rs 20 on the third day and spends Rs 15 on the fourth day. If he continues to save like this, how soon will he have Rs 60 in hand?

SNAP -2006
(a) On $17^{\text {th }}$ day
(b) $0 n 27^{\text {th }}$ day
(c) $0 n 24^{\text {th }}$ day
(d) On $30^{\text {th }}$ day

Sol:
For every cycle of 2 days his overall earnings will be 5 Rs, In 8 cycles i.e. in 16 days he will earn 40 Rs, on 17th day he will earn 20 more rupees and his overall savings will reach to 60 Rs.
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 34

A game of football with 11 players lasts for exactly 90 minutes. There are four substitutes that alternate equally. If each player plays for the same length of time, what is the duration?

SNAP -2006
(a) 22.5 mins
(b) 18 mins
(c) 66 mins
(d) None of the above

Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 35

A, B and C start a business each investing Rs 20000. After 5 months A withdrew Rs 5000, B Rs 4000 and C invested Rs 6000 more. At the end of the year a total profit of Rs 69900 was recorded. What is the share of $B$ ?
(a) Rs. 20500
(b) Rs. 21200
(c) Rs. 28200
(d) Rs. 27300

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 36

The current birth rate per thousand is 32 , whereas corresponding death rate is 11 per thousand. The growth rate in terms of population increase in per cent is given by

SNAP -2006
(a) $0.021 \%$
(b) $0.21 \%$
(c) $2.1 \%$
(d) $21 \%$

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 37

A difference between two numbers is 1365 , when larger number is divided by the smaller one, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 15 . What is the smaller number?

SNAP -2006
(a) 240
(b) 360
(c) 270
(d) 295

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 38

Two vertical poles are 40 metres apart and the height of one is double that of the other!. From the middle point of the line joining their feet, an observer finds the angular elevatians of their tops to be complementary. Find their heights.

SNAP -2006
(a) $14.14 \mathrm{~m}, 28.28 \mathrm{~m}$
(b) $12 \mathrm{~m}, 22 \mathrm{~m}$
(c) $12.12 \mathrm{~m}, 24.24 \mathrm{~m}$
(d) None of these.

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 39

Meera and Sameera start moving from the same point. Meera goes 4 kms west followed by 3 kms north. Sammera goes 4 kms east and then a right turn and keeps going for 3 kms . What is the shortest distance between the two of them?
(a) 10 kms
(b) 12 kms
(c) 8 kms
(d) 14 kms

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 40

A boy was asked to multiply a certain number by 53 . He multiplied it by 35 and got his answer less than the correct one by 1206. Find number to be multiplied.

SNAP -2006
(a) 68
(b) 67
(c) 77
(d) None of the above.

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 41

This group of companies operates in multiple sectors. The holding company has decided to closely monitor minimum number of sectors (not exceeding 5) contributing together a major part (at least 80\%) of sales of the group. Identify the correct set of sectors

SNAP -2006
(a) Engineering, Services, CIS \& Consumer Goods
(b) Engineering, Services, CIS, Energy \& Consumer Goods.
(c) Engineering, Material, Services and CIS
(d) Engineering, Material, CIS and Energy

Sol:
Engineering, Material, Services and CIS contributes around 81\% of market share.
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the sector wise sales of a group of companies for the financial year 2004 - 2005 and answer the following questions.


| Sectors | (Rs million) | \% Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials | 164,430 | 21.0 |
| Engineering | 244,830 | 31.2 |
| Energy | 62,990 | 8.0 |
| Consumer Goods | 47,880 | 6.1 |
| Chemicals | 35,510 | 4.5 |
| Communications and <br> information systems | 148,160 | 18.9 |
| Services | 78,950 | 10.1 |
| Total | 782,750 |  |

Q. 42.

The average profit against the sales across the sectors is $10 \%$ while the profit margin of engineering is $12 \%$ and CIS, $20 \%$. What is the average profit across the remaining'sectors?

SNAP -2006
(a) $5.87 \%$
(b) $7.6 \%$
(c) $4.94 \%$
(d) $8.9 \%$

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question given below is followed by three statements. Study the question and the statements. Identify which option is necessary to answer the question.
Q. 43

The mean temperature of Monday to Wednesday was 37 degree Celsius and of Tuesday to Thursday was 34 degree. What was the temperature on Thursday?
I. The temperature on Thursday was $\frac{4}{5^{t h}}$ that of Monday.
II. The mean temperature of Monday and Thursday was 40.5 degree Celsius.
III. The difference between the temperature on Monday and that on Thursday was 9 degree Celsius.
(a) I only
(b) Either I or II
(c) Either I or II or III
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question given below is followed by three statements. Study the question and
the statements. Identify which option is necessary to answer the question.
Q. 44

What will be the sum of two numbers?
I. Among the two numbers, the bigger number is greater than the smaller number by 6 .
II. $40 \%$ of the smaller number is equal to $30 \%$ of the bigger number.
III. The ratio of half of the bigger number to one third of the smaller number is $2: 1$.
(a) I or II
(b) II or III
(c) I and II or I and III
(d) Any two of the three

Sol:
Case 1 : I and II
Let Smaller number be $x=>$ bigger number $=x+6$
$\frac{40}{100} . x=\frac{30}{100}(x+6)$
$=>\mathrm{x}=18$, Sum of bidder and smaller number $=42$
Case 2: I and III
Let smaller number be $\mathrm{x}=>$ bidder number $=\mathrm{x}+6$
$\frac{(x+6)}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{x}=\frac{2}{1}$
On solving, $\mathrm{x}=18$. So sum $=42$
Case 3 : II and III
Only the ration between bidder and smaller number can be found out
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: Each question given below is followed by three statements. Study the question and
the statements. Identify which option is necessary to answer the question.
Q. 45

A tank is fitted with two taps A and b: In how much time will the tank be full if both the taps are opened together?
I. A is $50 \%$ more efficient than B
II. A alone takes 16 hours to fill the tank
III. B alone takes 24 hours to fill the tank

SNAP -2006
(a) I and III only
(b) Any two options will suffice
(c) I and II only
(d) II and III only

Sol:
Let total work to be done is 48 units
Case 1 : I and II
A takes 16 hours $=>B=24$ hours (Since A is 50 percent more efficient than $B$ )
A does 3 units/hour
$B$ does 2 units/hour
Total per day work $=5$ units
Total time taken $=48 / 5 \mathrm{hr}$
Case 2 : I and III
$B$ takes 24 hours $=>A=16$ hours (since $A$ is 50 percent more efficient than $B$ )
Together they take $=48 / 5$ hours
Case 3 : II and III
B takes 24 hours
A takes 16 hours
Together they take $=48 / 5$ hours
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question given below is followed by three statements. Study the question and the statements. Identify which option is necessary to answer the question.
Q. 46

What is the principal sum?
I. The interest amount after 3 months is half the interest amount after 5 years.
II. The sum amounts to Rs 750 in a five years at simple interest rate
III. The rate of interest is $8 \%$ p.a.

SNAP -2006
(a) I and III Only
(b) II and III Only
(c) I and II Only
(d) I and III Only, or II and III Only

Sol:

$$
A=P\left(1+\frac{T R}{100}\right)
$$

From 2 and $3, \mathrm{~A}=750, \mathrm{~T}=5$ and $\mathrm{R}=8$
$P$ can be found out by substituting these values in the above equation.
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the weekly data table and daily data graph for Toya Motors share prices at the National Stock Exchange and answer the following questions. Toya Motors NSE Share prices for 3 months.

| $10 / 8$ | $22 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $12 / 9$ | $21 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ | $10 / 10$ | $20 / 10$ | $31 / 10$ | $10 / 11$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 475 | 461 | 513 | 516 | 535 | 538 | 500 | 461 | 498 |

Q. 47

What is the average share price for $10 / 8 / 2005$ to $12 / 9 / 2005$ ?
SNAP - 2006
(a) 527
(b) 505
(c) 483
(d) 461

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the weekly data table and daily data graph for Toya Motors share prices at the National Stock Exchange and answer the following questions. Toya Motors NSE Share prices for 3 months.

| $10 / 8$ | $22 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $12 / 9$ | $21 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ | $10 / 10$ | $20 / 10$ | $31 / 10$ | $10 / 11$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 475 | 461 | 513 | 516 | 535 | 538 | 500 | 461 | 498 |

Q. 48

The drop in the sales price during October 2005 is approximately
SNAP -2006
(a) $19 \%$
(b) $10 \%$
(c) 505
(d) $5 \%$

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the weekly data table and daily data graph for Toya Motors share prices at the National Stock Exchange and answer the following questions. Toya Motors NSE Share prices for 3 months.

| $10 / 8$ | $22 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $12 / 9$ | $21 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ | $10 / 10$ | $20 / 10$ | $31 / 10$ | $10 / 11$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 475 | 461 | 513 | 516 | 535 | 538 | 500 | 461 | 498 |

Q. 49

How many times during this 3-month period the share price dropped in the graph?
SNAP-2006
(a) 6
(b) 17
(c) 15
(d) 10

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the weekly data table and daily data graph for Toya Motors share prices at the National Stock Exchange and answer the following questions. Toya Motors NSE Share prices for 3 months.

| $10 / 8$ | $22 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $12 / 9$ | $21 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ | $10 / 10$ | $20 / 10$ | $31 / 10$ | $10 / 11$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 475 | 461 | 513 | 516 | 535 | 538 | 500 | 461 | 498 |

Q. 50

If you purchased 100 shares on $31 / 8 / 2005$ and sold them on $10 / 10 / 2005$ what will be your gains?

SNAP -2006
(a) Rs 7700
(b) Rs 8800
(c) Rs 9900
(d) Rs 6600

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the weekly data table and daily data graph for Toya Motors share prices at the National Stock Exchange and answer the following questions. Toya Motors NSE Share prices for 3 months.

| $10 / 8$ | $22 / 8$ | $31 / 8$ | $12 / 9$ | $21 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ | $10 / 10$ | $20 / 10$ | $31 / 10$ | $10 / 11$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 475 | 461 | 513 | 516 | 535 | 538 | 500 | 461 | 498 |

## Reasoning

Q. 51

The total of the present ages of $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D is 96 years. What is B 's present age?
I. The average age of $A, B$ and $D$ is 20 years.
II. The average age of $C$ and $D$ is 25 years.
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question consists of a statement and/or a question followed by two statements I and II. Identify an option which provides sufficient data to answer the given question. Mark your answer as
A. if the data in statement I is sufficient and II is not required;
B. if the data in statement II is sufficient and I is not required;
C. if the data in both statements is necessary;
D. if the data in both statements is not sufficient to answer the question.
Q. 52

Deepak's marks in Hindi are 15 more than the average marks obtained by him in Hindi, Economics, Sociology and Philosophy. What are his marks in Philosophy?
I. The total marks obtained by him in Hindi and Philosophy together is 12.
II. The difference between the marks obtained by him in Sociology and Economics is 120.

SNAP -2006
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question consists of a statement and/or a question followed by two statements I and II. Identify an option which provides sufficient data to answer the given question. Mark your answer as
A. if the data in statement I is sufficient and II is not required;
B. if the data in statement II is sufficient and I is not required;
C. if the data in both statements is necessary;
D. if the data in both statements is not sufficient to answer the question.
Q. 53

What was the cost price of the suitcase purchased by Richard?
I. Richard got $20 \%$ concession on the labeled price.
II. Richard sold the suitcase for Rs 2000 with $25 \%$ profit on the labeled price.
(a) a
(b) $b$
(c) c
(d) d

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Each question consists of a statement and/or a question followed by two statements I and II. Identify an option which provides sufficient data to answer the given question. Mark your answer as
A. if the data in statement $I$ is sufficient and $I I$ is not required;
B. if the data in statement II is sufficient and I is not required;
C. if the data in both statements is necessary;
D. if the data in both statements is not sufficient to answer the question.
Q. 54

B alone can complete a work in 12 days. How many days will A, B and C together takes to complete the work?
I. A and B together can complete the work in 3 days.
II. B and C together can complete the work in 6 days.

SNAP -2006
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.

| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | 5.4 |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | + 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 |  |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 |  | 44,560 |  |

India's Agricultural Imports

| Commodity | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Imports | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Imports | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cereal | 288 | 9.9 | 222 | 7.8 * | 19 | 1 |
| 2. Pulses | 169 | 5.8 | 82 | 2.9 | 109 | 5.9 |
| 3. Milk and Cream | 3 | 0.1 | 25 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 4. Cashew nuts | 230 | 7.9 | 276 | 9.7 | 211 | 11.3 |
| 5. Nuts and Fruits | 159 | 5.5 | 136 | 4.8 | 175 | 9.4 |
| 6. Sugar | 264 | 9 | 256 | 9 | 7 | 0.4 |
| 7. Oil seeds | 2 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 8. Veg oils | 1,804 | 61.8 | 1,857 | 65 | 1,334 | 71.8 |
| Total Agri Imports | 2,919 | $\square 100$ | 2,858 | 100 | 1,858 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Imports | 69 |  | 5.8 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Total Imports | 42,389 |  | 49,671 |  | 50,536 |  |

Q. 55

Which was the single largest contributor to the total agri exports in 2000-01? If the total agri exports were valued at US $\$ 6$ billion, what is its contribution in dollar terms?

SNAP -2006
(a) Cereal, US $\$ 1.49$ billion
(b) Marine Products, US \$ 1.27 billion
(c) Marine Products, US $\$ 1.39$ billion
(d) Cereal, US \$ 1.03 billion

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.

India's Export of Principal Agricultural Products

| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | 5.4 |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 | $\cdots$ |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 |  | 44,560 |  |


| Commodity | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Imports | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Imports | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cereal | 288 | 9.9 | 222 | 7.8 - | 19 | 1 |
| 2. Pulses | 169 | 5.8 | 82 | 2.9 | 109 | 5.9 |
| 3. Milk and Cream | 3 | 0.1 | 25 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 4. Cashew nuts | 230 | 7.9 | 276 | 9.7 | 211 | 11.3 |
| 5. Nuts and Fruits | 159 | 5.5 | 136 | 4.8 | 175 | 9.4 |
| 6. Sugar | 264 | 9 | 256 | 9 | 7 | 0.4 |
| 7. Oil seeds | 2 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 8. Veg oils | 1,804 | 61.8 | 1,857 | 65 | 1,334 | 71.8 |
| Total Agri Imports | 2,919 | 100 | -2,858 | 100 | 1,858 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Imports | 69 |  | 5.8 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Total Imports | 42,389 |  | 49,671 |  | 50,536 |  |

Q. 56

Which product has shown strong growth in exports during the 3-year period?
SNAP -2006
(a) Meat and Meat Preparations
(b) Fruits and Vegetables
(c) Processed Fruits and Vegetables
(d) None

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.

| India's Export of Principal Agricultural Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | 5.4 |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 |  |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 |  | 44,560 | (Z) |


Q. 57

Which was the dominant import commodity in 20002001 after the vegetable oil?
SNAP -2006
(a) Pulses
(b) Cereals
(c) Cashew nuts
(d) Nuts and Fruits

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.

| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | 5.4 |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 |  |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 | , | 44,560 |  |


Q. 58

From the import data about Sugar and Cereals it can be said that
SNAP -2006
(a) India has raised its domestic production of these commodities.
(b) India's demand for these commodities has gone down.
(c) India's gap in production and requirement of these commodities has gone down.
(d) India's population consuming these commodities has gone down

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.
" India's Export of Principal Agricultural Products

| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | 5.4 |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 |  |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 | - | 44,560 |  |

India's Agricultural Imports

| Commodity | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Imports | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Imports | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cereal | 288 | 9.9 | 222 | 7.8 | 19 | 1 |
| 2. Pulses | 169 | 5.8 | 82 | 2.9 | 109 | 5.9 |
| 3. Milk and Cream | 3 | 0.1 | 25 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 4. Cashew nuts | 230 | 7.9 | 276 | 9.7 | 211 | 11.3 |
| 5. Nuts and Fruits | 159 | 5.5 | 136 | 4.8 | 175 | 9.4 |
| 6. Sugar | 264 | 9 | 256 | 9 | 7 | 0.4 |
| 7. Oil seeds | 2 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 8. Veg oils | 1,804 | 61.8 | 1.857 | 65 | 1,334 | 71.8 |
| Total Agri Imports | 2,919 | 100 | 2,858 | 100 | 1,858 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Imports | 69 |  | 5.8 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Total Imports | 42,389 |  | 49,671 |  | 50,536 |  |

Q. 59

In some circles concerns were expressed that liberalization of imports, resulting from lifting of quantitative restrictions on agri products, would lead to surge of agri imports affecting the Indian farmers. What does the data depict?

SNAP -2006
(a) The concerns were justified because India continued to import agri commodities.
(b) The concerns were not justified because the value of agri imports in aggregate terms has come down during the period.
(c) The concerns were justified because vegetable oil and pulses formed a major component of the imports.
(d) The concerns were not justified because the total exports in aggregate terms were higher than the total imports in aggregate terms.
Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0

## @SubTopicId: 0

@Instruction: Study the following two tables of data on Agriculture Import and Export of India during 1998-2001 and answer the following questions.

| India's Export of Principal Agricultural Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Products | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Export | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Export | 2000-2001 | \% of Agri Export |
| 1. Tea | 538 | 8.9 | 412 | 7.3 | 433 | 7.2 |
| 2. Cofee | 411 | 6.8 | 331 | 5.9 | 259 | 4.3 |
| 3. Cereals | 1,495 | 24.8 | 724 | 12.9 | 744 | 12.4 |
| 4. Tobacco | 181 | 3 | 233 | 4.2 | 191 | 3.2 |
| 5. Spices | 388 | 6.4 | 408 | 7.3 | 354 | 5.9 |
| 6. Cashew | 387 | 6.4 | 567 | 10.1 | 411 | 6.8 |
| 7. Sesame and Niger Seeds | 78 | 1.3 | 86 | 1.5 | 131 | 2.2 |
| 8. Guargum Meal | 173 | 2.9 | 188 | 3.4 | 132 | 2.2 |
| 9. Oil Meals | 462 | 7.7 | 378 | 6.7 | 448 | 7.5 |
| 10. Fruits and Vegitables | 184 | 3 | 209 | 3.7 | 248 | 4.1 |
| 11. Processed Fruits and Ve | 69 | 1.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 122 | 2 |
| 12. Meat \& Meat Preparatic | 187 | 3.1 | 189 | 3.4 | 322 | $\frac{5}{5.4}$ |
| 13. Marine Products | 1,038 | 17.2 | 1,183 | 21.1 | 1,394 | 23.2 |
| 14. Others | 446 | 7.4 | 614 | 11 | 815 | 13.6 |
| Agri Exports | 6,037 | 100 | 5608 | 100 | 6004 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Exports | 18.2 |  | 15.2 |  | 13.5 | \% |
| Total Exports | 33,218 |  | 36,822 |  | 44,560 | $\bigcirc$ |

India's Agricultural Imports

| Commodity | 1998-1999 | \% of Agri Imports | 1999-2000 | \% of Agri Imports | 2000<2001 | \% of Agri Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cereal | 288 | 9.9 | 222 | 7.8 | 19 | 1 |
| 2. Pulses | 169 | 5.8 | 82 | 2.9 | - 109 | 5.9 |
| 3. Milk and Cream | 3 | 0.1 | 25 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 4. Cashew nuts | 230 | 7.9 | 276 | 9.7 , | 211 | 11.3 |
| 5. Nuts and Fruits | 159 | 5.5 | 136 | 4.8 | 175 | 9.4 |
| 6. Sugar | 264 | 9 | 256 | 9 | 7 | 0.4 |
| 7. Oil seeds | 2 | 0.1 | 4 | ) 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 8. Veg oils | 1,804 | 61.8 | 1,857 | 65 | 1,334 | 71.8 |
| Total Agri Imports | 2,919 | 100 | 2,858 | 100 | 1,858 | 100 |
| \% of Agri to Total Imports | 69 |  | (5)8 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Total Imports | 42,389 |  | -49,671 |  | 50,536 |  |

Q. 60

Over the period under study both percentages of the total agri-exports to the total exports and that of the total agri-imports to the total imports show a downward trend. This indicates that
(a) India should not get into export of agri products and concentrate on other sectors.
(b) India should find ways and means of increasing imports.
(c) India should restrict its imports and exports only to a limited number of commodities and products.
(d) India should work on strategies to enhance exports and reduce imports.

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 61

Nalini, her brother, her daughter and her son are tennis players and are playing game of doubles. Their positions on the court are as follows: Nalini's brother is directly across the net from her daughter. Her son is diagonally across the net from the worst player's sibling. The best player and the worst players are on the same side of the net. Who is the best players?

SNAP -2006
(a) Nalini
(b) Nalini's brother
(c) Nalini's daughter
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 62

In certain code language 'PROMOTION' is written as 'QSP89'. How will you write 'DEMOTION'?
(a) DE98
(b) EF 98
(c) EF 89
(d) EG 89

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 63

Study this matrix.
In this game there are two players. The first player can split the matrix vertically into two equal halves and choose one half for further play. The next move on this half is by the other player who will be split it only horizontally and choose one half for further play. The game will continue in this manner. At the end, the last number left is the first player's gain. If you start the game, retain the right half and, again right half after your opponent's move, then how should your opponent play to minimize your gain?

| 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

(a) Retain upper, retain lower
(b) Retain upper, retain upper
(c) Retain lower, retain upper
(d) Retain lower, retain lower

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 64

What is the next letter in the series?
U, F, Q, J, M, N
SNAP -2006
(a) I
(b) T
(c) 0
(d) M

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 65

Sonal, a mathematician defines a number as 'connected by 6' if it is divisible by 6 , or if the sum of digits is 6 , or if 6 is one of the digits of the number. Other numbers are 'not connected by 6 '. As per the definition, the number of integers, from 1-60 (both inclusive) which are not connected with 6 is

SNAP -2006
(a) 18
(b) 43
(c) 22
(d) 42

Sol:

Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 66

Leena, Nitin, Arun and Mohan crossed a lake in a canoe that could hold only two persons. The Canoe held two persons on each of three forward trips across the lake and one person on each of two return trips. Leena was unable to paddle when someone else was in the canoe with her. Nitin was unable to paddle when anyone else except Arun was in the canoe with him. Each person paddle continuously for at least one trip. Who paddled twice?

SNAP -2006
(a) Leena
(b) Nitin
(c) Mohan
(d) Arun

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 67

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are the members of a family consisting of 4 adults and 3 children, two of whom, F and G are girls, A and D are brothers and A is doctor. E is an engineer married to one of the brothers and has two children. B is married to D and G is their child.
Who is C?
SNAP -2006
(a) G's Father
(b) F's Father
(c) E's Daughter
(d) A's Son

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 68

If every alternative letter of English Alphabet from B onwards (including B) is written in lower case (small letters) and the remaining letters are capitalized, then: How will be the first month of the second half of the year be written?
(a) August
(b) July
(c) July
(d) August

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 69

A rich merchant had collected many gold coins. He did not want anybody to know about them. One day, his wife asked, "How many gold coins do we have?" After pausing a moment he replied, "Well! If I divide the coins into two unequal numbers, then 48 times the difference between the two numbers equals the difference between the squares of the two numbers." The wife looked puzzled. Can you help the merchant's wife by finding out how many gold coins the merchant has?

SNAP -2006
(a) 96
(b) 53
(c) 43
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 70

An enterprising businessman earns an income of Rs 1 on the first day of his business. On every subsequent day, he earns an income which is just double of that made on the previous day. On the 10th day of business, his income is

SNAP -2006
(a) Rs $2^{\wedge} 9$
(b) Rs $2^{\wedge} 10$
(c) Rs $10^{\wedge} 2$
(d) Rs 10

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 71

One night three naughty boys stole a basket full of apples from the garden, hid the loot and went to sleep. Before retiring they did some quick counting and found that the fruits were less than a hundred in number. During the night one boy awoke, counted the apples and found that he could divide the apples into three equal parts if he first took one for himself. He then took one apple, ate it up and took $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rest, hid them separately and went back to sleep. Shortly thereafter another boy awoke, counted the apple and he again found that if he took one for himself the loot could be divided in to three equal parts. He ate up one apple, bagged of the remainder, hid them separately and went back to sleep. The third boy also awoke after some time, did the same and went back to sleep. In the morning when all woke up, and counted apples, they found that the remaining apples again totaled I more than could be divided into three equal parts. How many apples did the boys steal?

> SNAP -2006
(a) 67
(b) 79
(c) 85
(d) None of the above

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Choose from these four diagrams the one that best illustrates the relationship among three given classes.

a


c
d
Q. 72

Chilli, Salt, Vegetables
SNAP -2006
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Sol :
Ans: C
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Choose from these four diagrams the one that best illustrates the relationship among three given classes.

Q. 73

Student of Law, Students of Science, Men
SNAP -2006
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following example and answer the questions.
An electronic device rearranges numbers step-by-step in a particular order according to a set of rules. The device stops when the final result is obtained. In this case the device stops at Step V.
Input: 8516360419976309
Step I - 9785163604196309
Step II - 9785631636041909
Step III - 9785633616041909
Step IV - 9785633619160409
Step V - 9785633619160904
Q. 74

Which of the following will be Step III for the input below?
Input: 0925163032181706
SNAP -2006
(a) 3209251630181706
(b) 3230092516191706
(c) 3230092516181706
(d) 3230250916181706

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following example and answer the questions.
An electronic device rearranges numbers step-by-step in a particular order according to a set of rules. The device stops when the final result is obtained. In this case the device stops at Step V.

Input: 8516360419976309
Step I - 9785163604196309
Step II - 9785631636041909
Step III - 9785633616041909
Step IV - 9785633619160409
Step V - 9785633619160904
Q. 75

What is last step for the input below?
Input: 160925270605
SNAP -2006
(a) Step II
(b) Step III
(c) Step IV
(d) None of the above

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following example and answer the questions.
An electronic device rearranges numbers step-by-step in a particular order according to a set of rules. The device stops when the final result is obtained. In this case the device stops at Step V.
Input: 8516360419976309
Step I - 9785163604196309
Step II - 9785631636041909
Step III - 9785633616041909
Step IV - 9785633619160409
Step V - 9785633619160904
Q. 76

What is the output of Step V for the input below?
Input: 25083511886723
SNAP -2006
(a) 88673525231108
(b) 88673525230811
(c) 08112325356788
(d) None of the above

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following example and answer the questions.

An electronic device rearranges numbers step-by-step in a particular order according to a set of rules. The device stops when the final result is obtained. In this case the device stops at Step V.
Input: 8516360419976309
Step I - 9785163604196309
Step II - 9785631636041909
Step III - 9785633616041909
Step IV - 9785633619160409
Step V - 9785633619160904
Q. 77

Which one of the following would be last step for the input below?
Input: 033143221109
(a) Step II
(b) Step III
(c) Step IV
(d) None of the above

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Study the following example and answer the questions.
An electronic device rearranges numbers step-by-step in a particular order according to a set of rules. The device stops when the final result is obtained. In this case the device stops at Step V.
Input: 8516360419976309
Step I - 9785163604196309
Step II - 9785631636041909
Step III - 9785633616041909
Step IV - 9785633619160409
Step V - 9785633619160904
Q. 78

If the output of Step IV is as given below, what was the input?
Step IV: 928671691519066358
SNAP -2006
(a) 869269711519066358
(b) 158619920669635871
(c) 151906635886926971
(d) None of the above

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following information carefully and then answer the questions given below:
P \# Q means P is the father of Q
$P+Q$ means $P$ is the mother of $Q$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ means P is the brother of Q
P* Q means P is the sister of Q
Q. 79

If $A+B \# C-D$, then $A$ is $D$ 's
(a) Sister
(b) Grandfather
(c) Grandmother
(d) Father

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following information carefully and then answer the questions given below:
P \# Q means P is the father of $Q$
$P+Q$ means $P$ is the mother of $Q$
$P-Q$ means $P$ is the brother of $Q$
$P^{*} Q$ means $P$ is the sister of $Q$
Q. 80

Which of the following shows that A is the Auntof E?
SNAP -2006
(a) A-B+C \# D * E
(b) A * B \# C * D - E
(c) $\mathrm{A} \# \mathrm{~B} * \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}$
(d) $A+B-C^{*} D$ \# E

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following information carefully and then answer the questions given below:
P \# Q means P is the father of Q
$P+Q$ means $P$ is the mother of $Q$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ means P is the brother of Q
$P^{*} \mathrm{Q}$ means P is the sister of Q

## General English

Q. 81

This passage basically explains

## SNAP -2006

(a) the similarities and differences among several ancient socities
(b) the influence of river settlements on the growth of early civilizations
(c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest recorded cities
(d) the development of primitive technologies in the ancient Middle East

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.

The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 82

According to the passage, the increasing aridity of formally fertile grasslands in Egypt and Mesopotamia caused the settlement patterns in those regions to become.
(a) less nomadic
(b) less stable
(c) more concentrated
(d) more sparse

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated
network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 83

The passage implies that the earliest geometry was practiced primarily by
SNAP -2006
(a) farm workers
(b) land owners
(c) traders and merchants
(d) mechanical artisans

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the
central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 84

The passage indicates that the social effects of the unpredictability of water supplies in Mesopotamia was

SNAP -2006
(a) to encourage cooperation in the creation of water management systems
(b) to drive farmers to settle in fertile grasslands far from the uncontrollable rivers
(c) to cause warfare over water rights among rival villages
(d) None of the above.

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt
and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the needto keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 85

The passage refers to the earliest trade routes in the Middle East
(a) between various centrally ruled commercial kingdoms
(b) between linked villages in Egypt with others in Iran
(c) between connected villages that were scattered along the banks of the same river.
(d) between the inhabitants of small villages and the dynastic kings who ruled them.

Sol:
Ans: (b)
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0

## @TopicId: 0

@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperityof all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 86

The passage implies that the emergence of complex civilizations in the Middle East was dependent upon the previous development of
(a) a system of centralized government
(b) symbolic systems for writing and mathematical computation
(c) a method of storing and transferring wealth
(d) basic techniques of agriculture

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became driver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.

Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 87

By referring to emerging civilizations in India and China the author wants to emphasize the
SNAP -2006
(a) relatively advanced position enjoyed by the Middle East in comparison to other regions
(b) rapidity with which social systems developed in the Middle East spread to other places
(c) crucial role played by rivers in the development of human cultures around the world
(d) importance of water transportation in the growth of early trade

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Read the following passage and answer (c) how climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest the 7 questions following the same.
As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C.E., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form Question of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became dxiver, producing reverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once-hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.
These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life-along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals, and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.
Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village, containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.
Technological and mathematical invention, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines, were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and
the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.
The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of boundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms.
Trade expanded surprisingly widely; we have evidence suggesting that, even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.
Similar developments were occuring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world - for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The history of early civilization has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the relation of humans and rivers.
Q. 88

Askance means:
(a) Side glance
(b) quizzical expression
(c) request
(d) curious look

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer themindividually
Q. 89

Virtuoso means
SNAP -2006
(a) skilled performer
(b) amateur
(c) good person
(d) professional

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 90 .

Nuance: Subtle
(a) Pun: Sarcastic
(b) Fib: Honest
(c) Inquiry: Discreet
(d) Hint: Indirect

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 91

Arena: Conflict
(a) Mirage: Reality
(b) Forum: Discussion
(c) Asylum: Pursuit
(d) Utopia: Place

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 92

Hierarchy: Ranked
SNAP -2006
(a) Equation: Solved
(b) Critique: Biased
(c) Chronology: Sequential
(d) Infinity: Fixed

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 93

The author argues that Kiebera becoming the shantytown is not unusual because
SNAP -2006
(a) Kiebera has many poor people who have come to earn but have no land to live on.
(b) Researchers have predicted that squatters will continue to grow in numbers.
(c) Squatting has long had a positive role in urban development.
(d) All of the above

Sol :

Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Come with me to Kiebera: the largest shantytown in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 500,000 people live in this vast illegal section of Nairobi, in mud huts on mud streets, with no fresh water or sanitation. Walk down Kiebera's sodden pathways and you will see a great deal of hunger, poverty and disease. But you'll also find health clinics, beauty salons, grocery stores, bars, restaurants, tailors, clothiers, churches, and schools. In the midst of squalor and open sewage, business is booming.
Indeed, Kiebera's underground economy is so vibrant that it has produced its own squatter millionaire, someone I have known for years. From his start a generation ago selling cigarettes and biscuits from the window of his hut, this Kenyan (he asked to remain unnamed) has assembled an empire that includes pharmacies, groceries, bars, beveragedistribution outlets, transportation and manufacturing firms, and even real estate.
Families flock to Kiebera for the same reason country folk have always migrated to the city in search of oppurtunity. In the city they find work but not a place to live. So they build illegally on land they don't own. There are a billion squatters in the world today, almost one in six people on the planet. And their numbers are on the rise. Current projections are that by 2030 there will be two billion squatters, and by 2050, three billion, better than one in three people on the planet. In itself, it is nothing to worry about, for squatting has long had a positive role in urban development. Many urban neighbourhoods in Europe and North America began as squatter outposts. London and
Paris boasted huge swaths of mud and?stick homes, even during the glory years of the British and French monarchies. Squatters were a significant force in most U.S. cities too. It would no doubt surprise residents paying millions for co-op apartments on Manhatten's Upper east and West Sides to know that squatters occupied múch of the turf under their buildings until the start of the 20th century.
Q...........

The author argues that Kiebera becoming the shantytown is not unusual because SNAP -2006
(a) Kiebera has many poor people who have come to earn but have no land to live on.
(b) Researchers have predicted that squatters will continue to grow in numbers.
(c) Squatting has long had a positive role in urban development.
(d) All of the above

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Come with me to Kiebera: the largest shantytown in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 500,000 people live in this vast illegal section of Nairobi, in mud huts on mud streets,
with no fresh water or sanitation. Walk down Kiebera's sodden pathways and you will see a great deal of hunger, poverty and disease. But you'll also find health clinics, beauty salons, grocery stores, bars, restaurants, tailors, clothiers, churches, and schools. In the midst of squalor and open sewage, business is booming.
Indeed, Kiebera's underground economy is so vibrant that it has produced its own squatter millionaire, someone I have known for years. From his start a generation ago selling cigarettes and biscuits from the window of his hut, this Kenyan (he asked to remain unnamed) has assembled an empire that includes pharmacies, groceries, bars, beveragedistribution outlets, transportation and manufacturing firms, and even real estate.
Families flock to Kiebera for the same reason country folk have always migrated to the city in search of oppurtunity. In the city they find work but not a place to live. So they build illegally on land they don't own. There are a billion squatters in the world today, almost one in six people on the planet. And their numbers are on the rise. Current projections are that by 2030 there will be two billion squatters, and by 2050, three billion, better than one in three people on the planet. In itself, it is nothing to worry about, for squatting has long had a positive role in urban development. Many urban neighbourhoods in Europe and North America began as squatter outposts. London and
Paris boasted huge swaths of mud and?stick homes, even during the glory years of the British and French monarchies. Squatters were a significant force in most U.S. cities too. It would no doubt surprise residents paying millions for co-op apartments on Manhatten's. Upper east and West Sides to know that squatters occupied much of the turf under their buildings until the start of the 20th century. ............. from an article by Robert Neuwirth. Q. 94


The prosperity of Keibera's underground economy is described by the author Through
SNAP -2006
(a) The description of Kiebera
(b) The description of his friends businesses.
(c) The comparison with co-op apartments of Manhatten
(d) The history of London and Paris.

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Come with me to Kiebera: the largest shantytown in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 500,000 people live in this vast illegal section of Nairobi, in mud huts on mud streets, with no fresh water or sanitation. Walk down Kiebera's sodden pathways and you will see a great deal of hunger, poverty and disease. But you'll also find health clinics, beauty salons, grocery stores, bars, restaurants, tailors, clothiers, churches, and schools. In the midst of squalor and open sewage, business is booming.
Indeed, Kiebera's underground economy is so vibrant that it has produced its own squatter millionaire, someone I have known for years. From his start a generation ago selling cigarettes and biscuits from the window of his hut, this Kenyan (he asked to remain
unnamed) has assembled an empire that includes pharmacies, groceries, bars, beveragedistribution outlets, transportation and manufacturing firms, and even real estate.
Families flock to Kiebera for the same reason country folk have always migrated to the city in search of oppurtunity. In the city they find work but not a place to live. So they build illegally on land they don't own. There are a billion squatters in the world today, almost one in six people on the planet. And their numbers are on the rise. Current projections are that by 2030 there will be two billion squatters, and by 2050, three billion, better than one in three people on the planet. In itself, it is nothing to worry about, for squatting has long had a positive role in urban development. Many urban neighbourhoods in Europe and North America began as squatter outposts. London and
Paris boasted huge swaths of mud and?stick homes, even during the glory years of the British and French monarchies. Squatters were a significant force in most U.S. cities too. It would no doubt surprise residents paying millions for co-op apartments on Manhatten's Upper east and West Sides to know that squatters occupied much of the turf under their buildings until the start of the 20th century.
............. from an article by Robert Neuwirth.
Q. 95

The author puts forward the thesis that
SNAP-2006
(a) Squatters will continue to rise in numbers in the coming years irrespective of whether they are from poor countries or not.
(b) There is nothing wrong in squatting on the land of a stranger
(c) London \& Paris too are shantytowns.
(d) even today squatters live under the Manhatten's co-op apartments.

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Come with me to Kiebera: the largest shantytown in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 500,000 people live in this vast illegal section of Nairobi, in mud huts on mud streets, with no fresh water or sanitation. Walk down Kiebera's sodden pathways and you will see a great deal of hunger, poverty and disease. But you'll also find health clinics, beauty salons, grocery stores, bars, restaurants, tailors, clothiers, churches, and schools. In the midst of squalor and open sewage, business is booming.
Indeed, Kiebera's underground economy is so vibrant that it has produced its own squatter millionaire, someone I have known for years. From his start a generation ago selling cigarettes and biscuits from the window of his hut, this Kenyan (he asked to remain unnamed) has assembled an empire that includes pharmacies, groceries, bars, beveragedistribution outlets, transportation and manufacturing firms, and even real estate.
Families flock to Kiebera for the same reason country folk have always migrated to the city in search of oppurtunity. In the city they find work but not a place to live. So they build illegally on land they don't own. There are a billion squatters in the world today, almost one in six people on the planet. And their numbers are on the rise. Current projections are that
by 2030 there will be two billion squatters, and by 2050, three billion, better than one in three people on the planet. In itself, it is nothing to worry about, for squatting has long had a positive role in urban development. Many urban neighbourhoods in Europe and North America began as squatter outposts. London and
Paris boasted huge swaths of mud and?stick homes, even during the glory years of the British and French monarchies. Squatters were a significant force in most U.S. cities too. It would no doubt surprise residents paying millions for co-op apartments on Manhatten's Upper east and West Sides to know that squatters occupied much of the turf under their buildings until the start of the 20th century.
$\qquad$ from an article by Robert Neuwirth.
Q. 96

What is the most appropriate title for this passage?
(a) Kiebera-Squatters' Paradise of Nairobi
(b) Squatters of the World
(c) Squatter Cities
(d) Future of Squatters

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Come with me to Kiebera: the largest shantytown-in subb-Saharan Africa. More than 500,000 people live in this vast illegal section of Nairobi, in mud huts on mud streets, with no fresh water or sanitation. Walk down Kiebera's sodden pathways and you will see a great deal of hunger, poverty and disease. But you'll also find health clinics, beauty salons, grocery stores, bars, restaurants, tailors, clothiers, churches, and schools. In the midst of squalor and open sewage, business is booming.
Indeed, Kiebera's underground economy is so vibrant that it has produced its own squatter millionaire, someone I have known for years. From his start a generation ago selling cigarettes and biscuits from the window of his hut, this Kenyan (he asked to remain unnamed) has assembled an empire that includes pharmacies, groceries, bars, beveragedistribution outlets, transportation and manufacturing firms, and even real estate.
Families flock to Kiebera for the same reason country folk have always migrated to the city in search of oppurtunity. In the city they find work but not a place to live. So they build illegally on land they don't own. There are a billion squatters in the world today, almost one in six people on the planet. And their numbers are on the rise. Current projections are that by 2030 there will be two billion squatters, and by 2050, three billion, better than one in three people on the planet. In itself, it is nothing to worry about, for squatting has long had a positive role in urban development. Many urban neighbourhoods in Europe and North America began as squatter outposts. London and
Paris boasted huge swaths of mud and?stick homes, even during the glory years of the British and French monarchies. Squatters were a significant force in most U.S. cities too. It would no doubt surprise residents paying millions for co-op apartments on Manhatten's Upper east
and West Sides to know that squatters occupied much of the turf under their buildings until the start of the 20th century.
............. from an article by Robert Neuwirth.
Q. 97

The $\qquad$ managed to deceive the entire village.

SNAP -2006
(a) renegade
(b) sycophant
(c) charlatan
(d) actor

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 98

She ordered the taxi driver, Driver faster, $\qquad$ ?"
(a) won't you
(b) will you
(c) you must
(d) can't you

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 99

Her written statements failed to be consistent $\qquad$ what she had said eariler

SNAP -2006
(a) on
(b) with
(c) in
(d) to

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 100

Choose the antonym nearest in meaning to the word.
Facetious
(a) serious
(b) uneasy
(c) pleasant
(d) cross

Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 101

Which one of the following alternatives is spelt correctly?
(a) extacy
(b) ecstasy
(c) ecstacy
(d) extasy

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 102

Choose the correct alternative that best explains the following idiom.
Writing on the wall.
SNAP -2006
(a) graffiti
(b) obvious truth
(c) foreboding
(d) prediction

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 103

Although many of the members were $\qquad$ about the impending deal, others were $\qquad$ about the benefits it would bring.

SNAP -2006
(a) euphoric $\qquad$ confident
(b) optimistic dubious
(c) angry $\qquad$ skeptical
(d) confused $\qquad$ pleased
Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 104

Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by the original pair.
BROOK : RIVER
(a) vein artery
(b) path highway
(c) yard alley
(d) pen paper

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 105
'But for cancer i would not have given up smoking'. 'But' in the sentence is
SNAP -2006
(a) an adverb
(b) a preposition
(c) an adjective
(d) a verb

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 106

Here is my list oranges, potatoes, garbage bags and a tooth brush. After the word 'list' identify which one if the following is required.

SNAP -2006
(a) colon
(b) quotation marks
(c) semicolon
(d) none of these

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 107

Identify the grammatical error in the sentence below by choosing one of the alternatives.
My main reason for learning pharmacy was that my brother was one.
(a) dangling modifier
(b) faulty parallelism
(c) faulty reference by pronoun
(d) the sentence is correct

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 108

For the following pair a sentences choose the correct option
I. The team quickly took their positions on the field.
II. The team quickly took its position on the field.

SNAP -2006
(a) the first sentence is wrong
(b) the second sentence is wrong
(c) both are correct
(d) both are wrong

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 109

Choose erroneous underlined segment or option 'd' if no error.
He carried his clothes in a black heavy steel trunk.
SNAP -2006
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 110

Choose erroneous underlined segment or option 'd' if no error.
The corpse had been dead for five days.
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 111

Identify the odd one.
SNAP -2006
(a) Ashoka was one of the greatest kings.
(b) Ashoka was greater than many other kings.
(c) Ashoka was the greatest king.
(d) Very few kings were as great as Ashoka.

Sol:
Ans:c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 112

Identify the incorrect one.
(a) The coach together with his team was praised.
(b) Many a boy is tempted to sing.
(c) The king with all his sons were imprisoned.
(d) Neither james nor his lawyers were there.

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 113

Identify the sentence that gives the same meaning as the following, He said, "Yes, I'll come and see you."
(a) He accepted that he will come and see me.
(b) He said that he will come and see me.
(c) He agreed that he will come and see me.
(d) He said that he would come and see me.

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answerthem individually
Q. 114

I had met him $\qquad$ year ago

SNAP -2006
(a) a
(b) $b$
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Choose one option to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) none
Q. 115

Can you see $\qquad$ moon?
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Choose one option to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) none
Q. 116

He is $\qquad$ honourable man.
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: Choose one option to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) none
Q. 117
___ people with little patience rarely succeed.
SNAP -2006
(a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Sol :

Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: Choose one option to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) none
Q. 118

Choose the correct arrangement of the following jumbled sentence of a paragraph to make it coherent.
The first sentence is:
Barely a year had elapsed before the Pritzker clan began to squabble.
L. Under the plan he has until 2011 to distribute the assets among the heirs.

M . The family was no longer cohesive whole, they wrote and therefore the business needed the kind of transparency a public corporation might have.
N. A year later the family agreed on a giverning structure for the Pritzker Organisation, requiring Tom to open the books, hold annual meetings of family share holders and issue regular financial reports.
O. In summer 2000, Tom's two brother and a handful of his cousins sent a letter asking him to restructure the holdings.

SNAP -2006
(a) NMOL
(b) MLON
(c) OMNL
(d) ONML

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 119
"Time to bust some myths about the EPF Organisation, India's only social security fund manager for non-government workers, though what follows is not published on a regular basis. Active membership is just about 5 percent, and only 17 per cent of the members account for 84 percent of the balances. That's only Rs. 20000 each ! less than 7percent have a deposit amount more than 5 lacs!"
Choose the statement closest to the idea expressed in this paragraph
SNAP -2006
(a) EPF is an efficiently managed organisation about which no one knows correctly.
(b) EPF is an inefficient organisation.
(c) EPF Organisation takes care of future fund requirements of investors adequately.
(d) EPF Organisatioin does not have enough funds to take care of secure future.

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 120
"Two recent World bank studies on India' rapidly depleting water resources have caused quite a stir. More interesting is how water seems to have become the new focus area for Bank assistance: at \$ 3.2 billion in 200508 from a mere \$ 700 million in 199904.
Within water again, more money is going to rural water, large hydropower projects, and water resource management in poor states."
Choose the statement that summarises the above paragraph best.
SNAP-2006
(a) India's water resources are depleting
(b) The two World Bank studies on India have caused a stir.
(c) The World Bank assistance to India for developing water resources hasincreased more than 4 times for 200508 as compared to the prior period
(d) Poorer states of India require water resource management projects such as rural water, large hydropower projects.
Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually

## General Awareness

Q. 121

The International Date Line is located
SNAP -2006
(a) One the Equator
(b) Along 0 degree Longitude
(c) Along 180 degree Longitude
(d) At Greenwich in UK

Sol :
Ans:c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 122

The Roman Magsaysay award is named after the former President of ?
SNAP -2006
(a) Thailand
(b) Philippines
(c) Indonesia
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 123

What level of noise is considered permissible in human habitats?
(a) Upto 50 decibels
(b) Less than 40 decibels
(c) Upto 30 decibels
(d) Less than 20 decibels

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 124

The Indian city which has a natural harbour and is also one of the largest Indian ports is
SNAP -2006
(a) Mumbai
(b) Kolkata Haldia
(c) Cochin
(d) Vishakhapatnam

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 125

If saccharine, an artificial sweetener which is 70 times sweeter than sugar, is kept in the open, which one of these insects will it attract first

SNAP -2006
(a) ants
(b) bees
(c) house-flies
(d) none of the above

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 126

When a Pepsi bottle is opened, the gas fizzes out because it obeys
(a) Hess's Law
(b) Henry's Law
(c) Kohlarsh's Law
(d) None of the above

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 127

Television signals from transmission towers are restricted to a limited area because
SNAP -2006
(a) the signals become weak with distance
(b) there is inteference from other signals
(c) of the Earth's curvature
(d) the atmosphere absorbs the signals

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 128

Who is the Author of Food, Nutrition and Poverty in India?
(a) V.K.R.V. Rao
(b) T.S. Eliot
(c) Mark Twain
(d) Evelyn Wauh

Sol :
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 129

Internet is controlled by
(a) The U.S.A
(b) The U.K.
(c) Switzerland
(d) None of the above

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 130

Identify the incorrect statement.
SNAP -2006
(a) A tsunami is a series of waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced
on a massive scale.
(b) A tsunami is an after-effect of an earthquake on the seabed.
(c) A tsunami has smaller amplitude (wave height) offshore and a very long wavelength.
(d) None of the above.

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 131

The largest chunk of revenue for the Union government comes from

SNAP -2006
(a) Income Tax
(b) Central Excise
(c) Corporation Tax
(d) Customs Duty

Sol :
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 132

India test-fired three medium range surface-to-air missilies in Oct. 2005. Name the missile.
SNAP -2006
(a) Trishul
(b) Nag
(c) Dhanush
(d) Akash

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer themindividually
Q. 133

How many calories are there in one litre of water
SNAP -2006
(a) 1000 calories
(b) 100 calories
(c) 1 calories
(d) None

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 134

The city closest to the epicenter of the devastating earthquake that hit Pakistan \& India in October 2005 is
(a) Srinagar
(b) Balakot
(c) Muzaffarabad
(d) Islamabad

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 135

The CDMA mobile services from BSNL is
(a) Tarang
(b) Cell One
(c) Idea
(d) Orange

Sol:
Ans: a
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 136

The highest ranking country for 2005-06 in "Global Competitiveness Report" of the World Economic forum is

SNAP -2006
(a) Finland
(b) U.S.A
(c) Singapore
(d) U.K

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicld: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 137

Which two independent nations does the 17th Parallel separate
SNAP -2006
(a) North and South Korea
(b) North and South Vietnam
(c) East and West Germany
(d) Mexico and Panama

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 138

In the "One by Six" rule of Income Tax, it is mandatory to file Income Tax Returns if you posses

SNAP -2006
(a) television
(b) gold
(c) credit card
(d) passport

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 139

The Kyoto Protocol pertains to
SNAP -2006
(a) banning the hunting of whales
(b) reducing greenhouse gas emissions
(c) securing the release of circus animals
(d) disallowing civilian airports for militaryuse

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 140

The riots spreading across France in 2005 were caused by
SNAP -2006
(a) Al Qaeda
(b) French Nationalists
(c) Racial tensions among Paris' Immigrants
(d) France's position in European Union

Sol :

Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 141

One of the UK's leading telecom company and sponsor of the England cricket team is
SNAP -2006
(a) British Telecom
(b) Airtel
(c) A T \& T
(d) Vodafone

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 142

The price of any currency in the international market is determined by
SNAP -2006
(a) The World Bank
(b) The demand for goods and services provided by the country
(c) The amount of gold that country has in reserve
(d) The economic stability of that country

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 143

The "Whisle Blower Bill" was passed due to pressure created by the murder of
SNAP -2006
(a) Madhumita Shukla
(b) Satyendra Dubey
(c) Naina Sharma
(d) None of these

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 144

The alleged corruption scan of UN's $\$ 64$ billion in Iraq disclosed in Nov, 2005 is related to
SNAP -2006
(a) Iraq war crimes
(b) Iraqi WMD
(c) Saddam Hussein
(d) Food-for-oil programme.

Sol :
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 145

The Reserve Bank of India Governor is
(a) Bimal Jain
(b) Y. V. Reddy
(c) Deepal Parekh
(d) Naresh Chandra

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 146

Which one is listed in the first place among the largest global corporations in 2005 by the Fortune magazine?

SNAP -2006
(a) Exxon mobile
(b) Toyota motors
(c) General motors
(d) Walmart

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 147

Recently VAT was introduced in India. Choose the correct statement.
(a) VAT has replaced Sale Tax in all states of India
(b) VAT is charged in place of Sales Tax only in some states of India.
(c) VAT is charged in addition to Sales Tax in all states of India
(d) VAT is charged in addition to Sales Tax in some states of India.

Sol:
Ans: b
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 148

Parachute is brand of
(a) Hindustan Leve
(b) Proctor \& Gamble
(c) Marico
(d) Dabur

Sol :
Ans: c
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually Q. 149

Tamiflu is
SNAP -2006
(a) A type of influenza originating in Tamil Nadu
(b) A contagious disease of animals
(c) A form of birdflu
(d) An effective medicine for birdflu

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually
Q. 150

Earlier this year, President Bush revoked a trade embargo against a country that had been declared a terrorist state earlier. This allows US companies to invest in this country for the first time since 1986. Which is the country?
(a) Egypt
(b) Sudan
(c) Nigeria
(d) Libya

Sol:
Ans: d
@MarkingFactors: 31
@SubjectId: 0
@TopicId: 0
@SubTopicId: 0
@Instruction: For the following questions answer them individually

