TARA INSTITUTE

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TEST T2-1-E

Time Allowed: 60 MINUTES
Maximum Marks: 100

NAME: _____

MARKS OBTAINED : _____

EXAM CENTRE. : _____

REMARKS : _____

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

1. In a partnership between A, B and C, A's capital is ₹ 4,000. If in a profit of ₹ 800. A's share is ₹ 200 and C's share is ₹ 100, then B's capital is
   (a) ₹ 8,000
   (b) ₹ 2,000
   (c) ₹ 10,000
   (d) ₹ 5,000
   (e) None of these

2. A began business with ₹ 12500 and is joined afterwards by B with ₹ 37500. When did B join, if the profits at the end of the year are divided equally?
   (a) 8 months
   (b) 9 months
   (c) 10 months
   (d) 7 months
   (e) None of these

3. A began business with ₹ 45,000 and was later joined by B with ₹ 54,000. When did B join if the profit at the end of the year were divided in the ratio 2 : 1?
   (a) 5 months after
   (b) 10 months after
   (c) 7 months after
   (d) None of these
   (e) None of these

4. A and B rent a pasture for 10 months; A puts in 80 cows for 7 months. In how many cows can B put for the remaining 3 months, if he pays half as much again as A?
   (a) 120
   (b) 180
   (c) 200
   (d) 280
   (e) None of these

5. Two friends P and Q started a business investing in the ratio of 5 : 6. R joined them after six months investing an amount equal to that of Q's. At the end of the year, 20% profit was earned which was equal to ₹ 98,000. What was the amount invested by R?
   (a) ₹ 1,05,000
   (b) ₹ 1,75,000
   (c) ₹ 2,10,000
   (d) Data inadequate
   (e) None of these

6. A contract is to be completed in 56 days and 104 men were set to work, each working 8 hours a day. After 30 days, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the work is finished. How many additional men may be employed so that work may be completed on time, each man now working 9 hours per day ?
   (a) 60 men
   (b) 64 men
   (c) 52 men
   (d) 56 men
   (e) None of these

7. A hostel has provisions for 250 students for 35 days. After 5 days, a fresh batch of 25 students were admitted to the hostel. Again after 10 days, a batch of 25 students left the hostel. How long will the remaining provisions survive ?
   (a) 21 days
   (b) 20 days
   (c) 19 days
   (d) 18 days
   (e) None of these

8. Two coal loading machines each working 12 hours per day for 8 days handles 9,000 tonnes of coal with an efficiency of 90%. While 3 other coal loading machines at an efficiency of 80% set to handle 12,000 tonnes of coal in 6 days. Find how many hours per day each should work.

(a) 15 hrs   (b) 16 hrs
(c) 18 hrs   (d) 20 hrs
(e) None of these

9. Ten men begin to work together on a job, but after some days, 4 of them leave. As a result, the job which could have been completed in 40 days is completed in 50 days. How many days after the commencement of the work did the 4 men leave ?

(a) 25 days   (b) 20 days
(c) 23 days   (d) 18 days
(e) None of these

10. A man and a boy together can do a certain amount of digging in 40 days. Their skills in digging are in the ratio of 8 : 5. How many days will the boy take, if engaged alone.

(a) 52 days   (b) 104 days
(c) 68 days   (d) 80 days
(e) None of these

11. A does a work in 10 days and B does the same work in 15 days. In how many days they together will do the same work?

(a) 5 days   (b) 6 days
(c) 8 days   (d) 9 days
(e) None of these

12. A and B together can do a job in 12 days. B alone can finish it in 28 days. In how many days can A alone finish the work?

(a) 21 days   (b) 19 days
(c) 20 days   (d) 20 days
(e) None of these

13. A man can do a piece of work in 10 days but with the assistance of his son, the work is done in 8 days. In how many days, his son alone can do the same piece of work?

(a) 15 days   (b) 22 days
(c) 30 days   (d) 40 days
(e) None of these

14. A tyre has two punctures. The first puncture along would have made the tyre flat in 9 minutes and the second alone would have done it in 6 minutes. If air leaks out at a constant rate, how long does it take both the punctures together to make it flat?

(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes   (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes

(c) $3\frac{3}{5}$ minutes   (d) $4\frac{1}{4}$ minutes

(e) None of these

15. A can knit a pair of socks in 3 days. B can knit the same thing in 6 days. If they are knitting together, in how many days will they knit two pairs of socks?

(a) 4 days   (b) 2 days

(c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ days   (d) 3 days

(e) None of these

16. A, B, C can do a piece of work in 56, 84, 280 hours respectively. If they work together, how many hours will they take?

(a) 30 hours   (b) 20 hours
(c) 10 hours   (d) 15 hours

17. A group of US planes can completely destroy Bughdad in 7 days. However 12 planes develop technical faults. The remaining now can do the job in 10 days. Find the original group strength.

(a) 40 planes   (b) 45 planes
(c) 50 planes   (d) 30 planes

18. 12 men take 18 days to complete a job whereas 12 women in 18 days can complete $\frac{3}{4}$ of the same job. How many days will 10 men and 8 women together take to complete the same job?

(a) 6   (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 12   (d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these

19. Seven men and four boys can complete a work in 6 days. A man completes double the work than a boy. In how many days will 5 men and 4 boys complete the work?

(a) 5   (b) 4
(c) 6   (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

20. The work done by a woman in 8 hours is equal to the work done by a man in 6 hours and by a boy in 12 hours. If working 6 hours per day, 9 men can complete a work in 6 days then in how many days can 12 men, 12 women and 12 boys together finish the same work by working 8 hours per day?

   (a) $1\frac{1}{3}$ days   (b) $3\frac{2}{3}$ days

   (c) 3 days   (d) $1\frac{1}{2}$ days

   (e) None of these

21. 10 horses and 15 cows eat grass of 5 acres in a certain time. How many acres will feed 15 horses and 10 cows for the same time, supposing a horse eats as much as 2 cows ?

   (a) 40/7 acres   (b) 39/8 acres

   (c) 40/11 acres   (d) 25/9 acres

   (e) None of these

22. The work done by a man, a woman and a child is in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. There are 20 men, 30 women and 36 children in a factory. Their weekly wages amount to Rs. 780, which is divided in the ratio of work done by the men, women and children. What will be the wages of 15 men, 21 women and 30 children for 2 weeks?

   (a) ₹ 585   (b) ₹ 292.5
   (c) ₹ 1170   (d) ₹ 900
   (e) None of these

23. 2 men and 3 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days while 3 men and 2 boys can do the same work in 8 days. In how many days can 2 men and 1 boy to the work ?

   (a) $12\frac{1}{2}$ days   (b) $11\frac{1}{2}$ days

   (c) $15\frac{1}{2}$ days   (d) $13\frac{1}{2}$ days

   (e) None of these

24. A, B and C working together completed a job in 10 days. However, C only worked for the first three days when $\frac{3}{100}$ of the job was done. Also, the work done by A in 5 days is equal to the work done by B in 4 days. How many days would be required by the fastest worker to complete the entire work?

   (a) 25 days   (b) 20 days
   (c) 30days   (d) 40days
   (e) None of these

25. If 15 men or 24 women or 36 boys can do a piece of work in 12 days, working 8 hours a day, how many men must be associated with 12 women and 6 boys to do another piece of work $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as great in 30 days working 6 hours a day?

   (a) 4   (b) 8
   (c) 6   (d) 10
   (e) None of these

26. Ten men can finish a piece of work in 10 days, whereas it takes 12 women to finish it in 10 days. If 15 men and 6 women undertake the work, how many days will they take to complete it?

   (a) $4\frac{1}{2}$ days   (b) 4 days

   (c) 5 days   (d) 6 days

   (e) None of these

27. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for ₹ 600. One alone could do it in 6 days and the other in 8 days. With the assistance of a boy they finish it in 3 days. Boy's share should be

   (a) ₹ 75   (b) ₹ 225
   (c) ₹ 300   (d) ₹ 100
   (e) None of these

28. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for ₹ 1,400. First man alone can do this work in 7 days while the second man alone can do this work in 8 days. If they working together complete this work in 3 days with the help of a boy, how should money be divided?

   (a) ₹ 600, ₹ 550, ₹ 250
   (b) ₹ 600, ₹ 525, ₹ 275
   (c) ₹ 600, ₹ 500, ₹ 300
   (d) ₹ 500, ₹ 525, ₹ 375
   (e) None of these

29. 4 men and 10 women were put on a work. They completed 1/3 of the work in 4 days. After this 2 men and 2 women were increased. They completed 2/9 more of the work in 2 days. If the remaining work is to be completed in 3 days, then how many more women must be increased ?

   (a) 32   (b) 8
   (c) 50   (d) 55
   (e) None of these

30. A can do 50% more work as B can do in the same time. B alone can do a piece of work in 20 hours. A, with help of B, can finish the same work in how many hours ?

   (a) 12   (b) 8

   (c) $13\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$

   (e) None of these

31. A alone would take 8 days more to complete the job than if both A and B would together. If B worked alone, he took $4\frac{1}{2}$ days more to complete the job than A and B worked together. What time would they take if both A and B worked together?

   (a) 7 days   (b) 5 days

   (c) 4 days   (d) 6 days

   (e) None of these

32. After working for 8 days, Anil finds that only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the work has been done. He employs Rakesh who is 60 % efficient as Anil. How many more days will Anil take to complete the job?

   (a) 15 days   (b) 12 days

   (c) 10 days   (d) 8 days

   (e) None of these

33. A sum of Rs. 25 was paid for a work which A can do in 32 days, B in 20 days, B and C in 12 days and D in 24 days. How much did C receive if all the four work together ?

   (a) ₹ $\frac{14}{3}$ (b) ₹ $\frac{16}{3}$

   (c) ₹ $\frac{15}{3}$ (d) ₹ $\frac{17}{3}$

   (e) None of these

34. A and B can do a job in 15 days and 10 days, respectively. They began the work together but A leaves after some days and B finished the remaining job in 5 days. After how many days did A leave?

   (a) 2 days   (b) 3 days

   (c) 1 day   (d) 4 day

   (e) None of these

35. Mr. Suresh is on tour and he has Rs 360 for his expenses. If he exceeds his tour by 4 days he must cut down daily expenses by Rs 3. The number of days of Mr. Suresh's tour programme is :

   (a) 20 days   (b) 24 days

   (c) 40 days   (d) 42 days

   (e) None of these

REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Qs. 36-40) : *Below are given some symbols indicating some relations given against them. Read these symbols carefully and then answer the questions given below. There are four options to each questions of which only one is correct. Find the correct answer*

Δ = greater than ; + = not greater than

θ = equal to ; ϕ = not equal to

$\times$ = less than, $\square$ = not less than

36. a $\times$ b θ c implies that

   (a) a $\square$ c θ b   (b) b $\times$ a $\square$ c

   (c) c $\square$ b + a   (d) a ϕ b $\square$ c

37. a $\square$ b Δ c implies that

   (a) a + $\square$ b Δ c   (b) a $\times$ b – c

   (c) a Δ b $\times$ c   (d) a + b $\times$ c

38. a Δ b Δ c does not imply

   (a) b + a Δ c   (b) b Δ a θ c

   (c) c + b ϕ a   (d) c + b $\times$ a

39. a $\times$ b θ c does not mean

   (a) a Δ b ϕ c   (b) a + b θ c

   (c) a ϕ b θ c   (d) b θ c $\square$ a

40. c + b $\times$ a means

   (a) a $\times$ b θ c   (b) c Δ b Δ a

   (c) c $\times$ b $\times$ a   (d) b θ c Δ a

Directions (41-45) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below it.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle and facing at the centre. E is third to the left of G who is to the immediate right of B who is third to the left of A. H is second to the right of F who is not an immediate neighbour of E. D is not an immediate neighbour of B.

41. Which of the following is the correct position of B with respect to D?

(a) Second to the right

(b) Second to the left

(c) Third to the right

(d) Third to the left

(e) None of these

42. Who sits between A & D ?

 (a) F   (b) E

 (c) G   (d) B

 (e) H

43. What is E's position with respect to C ?

 (a) To the immediate right

 (b) To the immediate left

 (c) Second to the right

 (d) Cannot be determined

 (e) None of these

44. Which of the following pairs has the first person to the immediate left of second person?

 (a) G B   (b) A F

 (c) C E   (d) H D

 (e) None of these

45. Who is second to the right of B?

 (a) F   (b) A

 (c) H   (d) D

 (e) None of these

Directions: *In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.*

46. **Statements:** All bulbs are tables.

     Some bulbs are pots.

 Conclusions: I. All pots are tables.

     II. No pot is table.

     III. Some pots are tables.

 (a) Only I (b) Only II

 (c) Only III (d) Only I and II

 (e) None of these

47. **Statements:** All rats are bells.

     All bells are cars.

 Conclusions: I. All bells are rats.

     II. Some cars are neither bells nor rats.

     III. No car is rat.

(a) Only I (b) Only II

(c) Only III (d) Only II and III

(e) None follow

48. **Statements:** All roads are trees.

     No tree is soap.

 Conclusions: I. No soap is road.

     II. Some trees are roads.

     III. No road is soap.

(a) Only I (b) Only II

(c) Only III (d) None follows

(e) All follow

49. **Statements:** Some hotels are bricks.

     All bananas are bricks.

 Conclusions: I. Some bananas are hotels.

     II. Some bricks are hotels.

     III. No banana is hotel.

(a) Only I and II

(b) Only II and III

(c) Only I follows

(d) Only either I

(e) All follow

50. **Statements:** Some books are lamps.

     Some lamps are rods.

 Conclusions: I. Some books are rods.

     II. No rod is either book or lamp.

     III. All rods are lamps

(a) Only either I or II follows

(b) Only I and III follow

(c) Only II and III follow

(d) None follows

(e) All follow

51. **Statements:** All tables are boxes.

     Some boxes are windows.

 Conclusions: I. Some tables are windows.

     II. All boxes are tables.

     III. No window is table.

(a) None follows

(b) Only either I or III follows

(c) Only either II or III follows

(d) Only I and II follow

(e) None of these

52. **Statements:** No room is tiger.

All tigers are goats

Conclusions: I. Some goats are rooms.

    II. All goats are rooms.

    III. Some goats are tigers.

(a) None follows

(b) Only either II or III follows

(c) Only either I or III follows

(d) Only II follows

(e) None of these

53. **Statements:** Some cars are roads.

Some roads are buses.

Conclusions: I. Some roads are cars.

    II. Some buses are cars.

    III. Some buses are roads.

(a) All follow

(b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only II and III follow

(d) Only I and III follow

(e) None of these

54. **Statements:** Some men are lions.

All foxes are lions.

Conclusions: I. Some foxes are men.

    II. Some lions are men.

    III. All lions are foxes.

(a) All follow   (b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only II follows   (d) Only III follows

(e) None follows

55. **Statements:** All birds are flowers.

All flowers are trees.

Conclusions: I. Some trees are birds.

    II. Some flowers are birds.

    III. All birds are trees.

(a) All follow

(b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) Only II and III follow

(e) None follows

DIRECTIONS: *In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three or four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements.*

56. **Statements :** All tigers are jungles.

No jungle is a bird.

Some birds are rains.

Conclusions : I. No rain is a jungle.

II. Some rains are jungles.

III. No bird is a tiger.

(a) Only either II or III follows.

(b) Only I and II follow.

(c) Only either I or II and III follow.

(d) All I, II, and III follow.

(e) None of these

57. **Statements :** Some pots are buckets.

Some buckets are bags.

Some bags are purses.

Conclusions : I. Some purses are buckets.

II. Some bags are pots.

III. Some purses are pots.

IV. Some pots are bags.

(a) All follow

(b) None follows

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) Only II and IV follow

58. **Statements :** All glasses are roads.

No road is stick.

Some sticks are pens.

Conclusions : I. Some glasses are sticks.

II. Some pens are sticks.

III. Some roads are sticks.

IV. No glass is a stick.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I or IV and II follow

(c) Only either I or II and IV follows

(d) None of these

59. **Statements :** Some ice are ring.

No ring is paint.

Some rings are gold.

Conclusions : I. No gold is paint.

II. No ice is gold.

III. Some rings are paints.

IV. All golds are ring.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I and III follow

(c) Only I and II follow

(d) Only III and IV follow

60. **Statements :** No candle is bell.

Some shoes are bells.

All tables are shoes.

Conclusions : I.   Some tables are bells.

II. No table is bell.

III.   Some shoes are candles.

IV. No flower is fruit.

(a) Only I and IV follow

(b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only III and IV follow

(d) None follows

61. **Statements :** Some cats are rats.

Some rats are ants.

Some ants are flies.

Conclusions : I.   Some flies are ants.

II. Some ants are not rats.

III. No rat is fly.

IV. No cat is fly.

(a) Only I and IV follow

(b) Only II follows

(c) Only I and II follow

(d) None of these

62. **Statements :** All books are notes.

Some notes are pencils.

No pencil is paper.

Conclusions : I.   Some notes are books.

II. Some pencils are books.

III. Some books are papers.

IV. No book is a paper.

(a) Only I and either III or IV follow

(b) Either III or IV follows

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) None of these

63. **Statements :** Some tables are chairs.

No cupboard is table.

Some chairs are cupboards.

Conclusions : I.   Some chairs are not tables.

II. All chairs are either tables or cupboards.

III.   Some chairs are tables.

IV. All chairs are tables.

(a) Only I and IV follow

(b) Only either II or III follows

(c) Only I and III follows

(d) Either II or III and I follow

64. **Statements :** No table is fruit.

No fruit is window.

All windows are chairs.

Conclusions : I.   No window is table.

II. No chair is fruit.

III.   No chair is table.

IV. All chairs are windows.

(a) None follows

(b) All follow

(c) Only I and II follow

(d) Only III and IV follow

65. **Statements :** No man is sky.

No sky is road.

Some men are roads.

Conclusions : I.   No road is man.

II. No road is sky.

III.   Some skies are men.

IV. All roads are men.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I follows

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) Only II follows

66. **Statements :** Some plates are spoons.

All spoons are forks.

All forks are bowls.

Some bowls are utensils.

Conclusions :   I. Some plates are bowls.

II. All spoons are bowls.

III.   Some forks are utensils.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Only I and III follows

(d) Only I and II follows

(e) None of these

67. **Statements :** Some books are files.

All files are discs.

Some discs are boards.

All boards are keys.

Conclusions :   I. Some books are keys.

II. No book is key.

III. Some discs are keys.

(a) Only III follows

(b) Only I and III follows

(c) Either I or II and III follows

(d) All follow

(e) None of these

68. **Statements :** All buses are trains.

Some trains are cars.

No car is scooter.

All scooter are jeeps.

Conclusions :   I. Some cars are buses.

II. All jeeps are scooters.

III. No jeep is train.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Only III follows

(d) Only either I or III follows

(e) None follows

69. **Statements :** All curtains are pillows.

No pillow is mattress.

Some mattresses are beds.

All beds are sofas.

Conclusions :   I. No bed is pillow.

II. Some mattresses are sofas.

III. Some beds are pillows.

(a) Only either I or III follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Only II and either I or III follows

(d) Only I and II follows

(e) All follow

70. **Statements :** Some pulses are grains.

Some grains are sprouts.

All sprouts are nuts.

No fruit is nut.

Conclusions :   I. Some nuts are pulses.

II. Some nuts are grains.

III. No fruits is sproul.

(a) Only II and III follows

(b) Only I and II follows

(c) Only either I or II follows

(d) None follows

(e) None of these

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

71. When the bull ran _____ me, I jumped _____ the fence.
   (a) from / into   (b) towards / over
   (c) beside / next to   (d) by / on
   (e) in / next to

72. Look, that car's _____ fire.
   (a) through   (b) with
   (c) in   (d) into
   (e) on

73. He saw a parking space _____ two cars and drove _____ it.
   (a) over / into   (b) between / into
   (c) along / up   (d) by / on
   (e) up to / out of

74. Harry comes to work _____ car but I prefer to come _____ foot.
   (a) at / into   (b) beside / next to
   (c) by / on   (d) in / next to
   (e) at / in

75. He took the book _____ the shelf and put it _____ his bag.
   (a) from / into   (b) at / into
   (c) beside / next to   (d) by / on
   (e) in / next to

DIRECTIONS: *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error; the answer is (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)*

76. His proposal had (a) / to be send to (b) / the President of the company (c) / for her approval (d). No error (e).

77. Though our training facilities (a) / are limited only a (b) / few employees have been (c) / selected for training (d). No error (e).

78. During the interview (a) / the panel asked me (b) / several technical questions (c) / and I answered all of it (d). No error (e).

79. He decided to work for (a) / an NGO, but most of his (b) / classmates opted for high paid (c) / jobs in multinational companies (d). No error (e).

80. Banglore is a beautiful city (a)/ which in (b)/ people have successfully blended (c) /the modem with (d) / the traditional. No error (e).

Directions : *Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (e) as the answer.*

81. Maintaining global peace is our **self-made commitment** to the word.

    (a) self-making commitment

    (b) self-made committee

    (c) made of self-commitment

    (d) self-commitment made

    (e) No correction required

82. The dinner party hosted by the President at the club was shifted to **an undisclosed location**.

    (a) a locality undisclosing

    (b) a undisclosing location

    (c) an undisclose location

    (d) location undisclosely

    (e) No correction required

83. The government should launch such projects which **should reversible** the destructive cycle of flood and drought.

    (a) should have reversible

    (b) should be reverse

    (c) should have been reverse

    (d) should reverse

    (e) No correction required

84. A committee comprising eminent experts from various fields **were setting up.**

    (a) was set up   (b) were being set up

    (c) was setting up   (d) was being set up

    (e) No correction required

85. Our foreign exchange reserves **have been increased substantial**.

    (a) have been increased substantially

    (b) have increased substantially

    (c) have substantially increasing

    (d) had increased substantially

    (e) No correction required

Directions: *Each question below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

86. The village headman was unlettered, but he was no fool, he could see through the .... of the businessman's proposition and promptly .... him down.

    (a) deception - forced (b) naivete - turned

    (c) potential- forced   (d) sophistry - turned

    (e) None of these

87. The newly-opened restaurant at the District Centre .... to the tastes of people from all walks of life and one is likely to find an .... group there.

    (a) appeals - archetypal (b) panders - connoisseur

    (c) caters - ecletic   (d) inhibits - diverse

    (e) None of these

88. We must try to understand his momentary .... for he has .... more strain and anxiety than any among us.

    (a) vision - forgotten   (b) aberration - undergone

    (c) outcry - described   (d) senility-understood

    (e) None of these

89. Learning is more efficient when it is _____ It is less efficient when it is _____

    (a) fast – slow   (b) fun – drudgery

    (c) fapid – turtle-slow   (d) tedious – like a joy ride

    (e) None of these

90. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralysed people move their limbs bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles.

    (a) instruments – detrimental

    (b) ways – damaged

    (c) reason – involuntary

    (d) impediments – complex

    (e) None of these

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

91. If you type a word that is not in Word's dictionary, a wavy _____ underline appears below the word.
    - (a) red
    - (b) green
    - (c) blue
    - (d) black
    - (e) None of these

92. The _____ button on the Quick Access Toll-bar allows you to cancel your recent commands or actions.
    - (a) Search
    - (b) Cut
    - (c) Document
    - (d) Undo
    - (e) None of these

93. In MS-Access, a table can have _____ primary key /keys.
    - (a) One
    - (b) Two
    - (c) Three
    - (d) Four
    - (e) None of these

94. _____ software allows users to perform calculation on rows and columns of data.
    - (a) Word processing
    - (b) Presentation graphics
    - (c) Database Management System
    - (d) Electronic spreadsheet
    - (e) None of these

95. A _____ represents approximately one billion memory location.
    - (a) kliobyte
    - (b) megabyte
    - (c) gigabyte
    - (d) terabyte
    - (e) None of these

96. The first computers were prograrnmed using
    - (a) assembly language
    - (b) machine language
    - (c) source Code
    - (d) object code
    - (e) spaghetti code

97. You organise flles by storing them in
    - (a) archives
    - (b) folders
    - (c) indexes
    - (d) lists
    - (e) None of these

98. In order to create columnar data in Word you need to
    - (a) Tab consecutively until your cursor reaches the desired placc.
    - (b) Set tabs or use the Table menu
    - (c) You need to use Excel
    - (d) Press the space bar until your cursor reaches the desired place
    - (e) None of these

99. How many different documents can you have open at anyone time?
    - (a) No more than three
    - (b) Only one
    - (c) As many as your computer memory will hold
    - (d) No more than your Taskbar can display
    - (e) None of these

100. Hackers
    - (a) all have the same motive
    - (b) break into other people's computers
    - (c) may legally break into com puters as long as they do not do any damage
    - (d) are people who are allergic to computers
    - (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1 (c)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (d)	5 (c)	6 (d)	7 (c)	8 (b)
9 (a)	10 (b)	11 (b)	12 (a)	13 (d)	14 (c)	15 (a)	16 (a)
17 (a)	18 (b)	19 (e)	20 (d)	21 (a)	22 (c)	23 (a)	24 (b)
25 (b)	26 (c)	27 (a)	28 (b)	29 (b)	30 (b)	31 (d)	32 (c)
33 (b)	34 (b)	35 (a)	36 (d)	37 (a)	38 (b)	39 (a)	40 (b)
41 (c)	42 (e)	43 (b)	44 (d)	45 (a)	46 (c)	47 (e)	48 (e)
49 (d)	50 (d)	51 (b)	52 (e)	53 (d)	54 (c)	55 (a)	56 (c)
57 (b)	58 (d)	59 (a)	60 (d)	61 (c)	62 (a)	63 (c)	64 (a)
65 (d)	66 (d)	67 (c)	68 (e)	69 (c)	70 (a)	71 (b)	72 (e)
73 (b)	74 (c)	75 (a)	76. (b)	77. (a)	78. (d)	79. (c)	80. (b)
81. (e)	82 (e)	83. (d)	84. (a)	85. (b)	86. (d)	87. (c)	88. (b)
89. (b)	90. (b)	91 (a)	92 (d)	93 (a)	94 (d)	95 (c)	96 (a)
97 (b)	98 (b)	99 (c)	100 (b)				