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REASONING APTITUDE

1. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother". How is the girl related to the boy?
(1) Mother (2) Aunt (3) Sister
(4) Niece (5) None of these

2. If 'Blue' is called 'Red', 'Red' is called 'Yellow', 'Yellow' is called 'Green', 'Green' is called 'Pink', 'Pink' is called 'Orange'. What is the color of 'Parrot'?
(1) Green (2) Red (3) Pink
(4) Yellow (5) None of these

3. If it is possible to make a meaningful word from the second, fourth, seventh and the tenth letters of the word 'ALTERNATIVE' using each letter only once. The first letter of that word is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed your answer is 'X'. If no such word can be formed your answer is 'Y'-
(1) V (2) X (3) A
(4) L (5) Y

4. Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group.
(1) January (2) May (3) July
(4) August (5) November

5. In a certain code language, 'POETRY' is written as 'QONDSQX' and 'OVER' is written as 'PNUDQ'. How is 'MORE' written in that code language?
(1) LNNQD (2) NNNQD (3) NLNQD
(4) NLPQD (5) None of these

6. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'OPERATION' each of which as may letters between in the word, as they have in the English alphabet?
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) More than three (5) None

Directions (7-10): These questions are based on the following letters/numbers/symbol arrangement?
A B 7 C D 9 Z Y * P 2 M © K S 3 ↑ 5 N T @

7. If each symbol of the above sequence is replaced with a letter and each digit is replaced with new symbol, then how many letters will be there in the sequence?
(1) 4 (2) 12 (3) 16
(4) 17 (5) None of these

8. If the first element from the left interchange place with the tenth element from the left, similarly second with ninth, third with eight, fourth with seventh and so on. Then which of the following will be seventh to the left of eighth element from the right?
(1) C (2) D (3) 7
(4) 9 (5) None of these

9. How many such digits are there in the sequence each of which is immediately preceded as well as followed by a letter?
(1) Nil (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) None of these

10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way on the basis of their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(1) YPZ (2) ©SM (3) 7DB
(4) 5T↑ (5) AB7

Direction (11-15): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.
Mark answer
(1) If only conclusion I follows.
(2) If only conclusion II follows.
(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) If both conclusions I and II follow.

11. **Statement:** $A < B, B < C, C = D, D > E$
Conclusion: **I.** $B = D$ **II.** $B < D$

12. **Statement:** $M = N \geq O < P = Q \leq R$
Conclusion: **I.** $N \geq P$ **II.** $R > N$

13. **Statement:** $S < T, T < U, U = W, W < X$
Conclusion: **I.** $S \geq W$ **II.** $W \geq T$

14. **Statement:** $G < H, I < G, H < J, J \leq K$
Conclusion: **I.** $H < K$ **II.** $H > I$

15. **Statement:** $C < B, K \geq G, G = M, B \leq K,$
Conclusion: **I.** $M \leq K$ **II.** $C = G$

16. From a point, Rajesh started walking towards east and walked 35m. Then he turned towards his right and walked 10m. and he again turned right and walked 35m. Finally he turned to his left and walked 10 m. and he reached his destination. Now, how far is he from his starting point ?
(1) 50 m (2) 55 m (3) 10 m
(4) 20 m (5) None of these

Directions (17-21): In each question below are given three statement followed by two conclusion number I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follow from the three given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

17. Statements: Some roses which are plants are flowers.
All plants are lotus.
Conclusions:
I. Some lotus are not flowers.
II. Some lotus which are roses are flowers.
III. Some roses are lotus.
(1) Only I & II follow (2) Only II follow
(3) Only II & III follow (4) Only I & III follow
(5) None of these

18. Statements: All matches are cups.
Some fields are not viewers.
All viewers are fans
Some matches are not fans
Conclusions:
I. Some cups which are fans are not viewers
II. Some matches which are not viewers are cups
III. Some fields which are fans are not matches.
(1) Only I and III follow (2) Only II follow
(3) Only II & III follow (4) Only III follow
(5) None of these

19. Statements: Some pens are books.
Some books are pencils. Some pencils are rubbers
All books are slates.
Conclusions:
I. All pencils are books. II. All pens are pencils.
III. Some slates are pens IV. All slates are pens
(1) Only I & II follow (2) Only II & IV follow
(3) Only III follow (4) Only I & IV follow
(5) None of these

20. Statements: All rose which are leaves are flowers.
Some sunflowers which are leaves are not plants
Conclusions:
I. Some roses which are plants are not flowers
II. Some flowers which are roses are not sunflowers
(1) Only I follow (2) Only II follow
(3) Neither I nor II follow (4) I & II both follow
(5) None of these

21. Statements: Some animals are not cats
All elephants are cats No kangaroo is animals
Conclusions:
I. Some animals which are not elephants are not kangaroos
II. Some cats are not kangaroos
(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows
(3) Neither I nor II follow (4) I & II both follow
(5) None of these

Directions (22-23): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer-
(1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(3) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(4) if the data given in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

22. A, B, C, D and E are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre. Who is second to the right of A?
I. B is third to the left of A and immediate right of D.
II. C is second to the right of D and immediate left of E.

23. Among five friends P, Q, R, S and T. Who is the heaviest?
I. S is heavier than P and R.
II. Q is lighter than only I person but heavier than S.

Directions (24-28): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions following it.
10 friends (5 boys P, Q, R, S and T and 5 girls A, E, I, O and U) are playing a game and they are sitting in a circle. The distance between every two friends is equal. Two boys and two girls are facing opposite to the centre of the circle and other 6 friends are facing towards the centre of the circle.
A is fourth to the left of O, who is third to the right of P. R is second to the right of T, and is near to E. There are three friends between I and R. S is second to the left of U and facing the centre of the circle. P and E are sitting opposite and facing each other. I is second to the left of Q. A is facing opposite to the centre of the circle. More than three boys or girls are not sitting together. Not more than two friends of the same sex who are facing to the centre of the circle are sitting together.

24. Which two girls are sitting facing opposite to the centre of the circle?
(1) I and U (2) O and A (3) E and I
(4) O and E (5) O and I

25. Which of the following boys is not sitting between two girls?
(1) P (2) Q (3) R
(4) S (5) Both P and S

26. What is the position of I with respect to A?
(1) Immediate left (2) Immediate right
(3) Opposite (4) Both 1 & 2 (5) None of these

27. Which two boys are facing opposite to the centre of the circle?
(1) R and Q (2) Q and P (3) R and T
(4) Can't be determined
(5) All of the above are possible

28. How many persons are sitting between S and Q?
(1) Four (2) Three (3) Two
(4) One (5) Either 1 or 3

Directions (29-31): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions following it.

A, B, C, D and E are members of the same family. There are two father, two sons, two wives, three males and two females. The teacher is the wife of a lawyer who is the son of a doctor. E is not a male, neither a wife of a professional. C is the youngest person in the family and D is the eldest. B is a male.

29. Who are the females in the family?
(1) C and E (2) D and E (3) C and D
(4) E and A (5) Can't be determined

30. Whose wife is the teacher?
(1) C (2) D (3) A
(4) B (5) Can't be determined

31. How D is related to E?
(1) Husband (2) Son (3) Daughter in law
(4) Wife (5) Grandson

Directions (32-33): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—
There are seven friends namely A, B, C, D, E , F and G. All them are sitting in a row facing North and are equidistant from each other.
(i) B, who is not any of the extreme ends, is fourth to the left of C
(ii) G is in the middle of the row and there are two people between D and G
(iii) A is an immediate neighbor of B and is third to the left of E

32. What is the position of the D with respect to E?
(1) Third to the left (2) Fourth to the right
(3) Fourth to the left (4) Immediate left
(5) Can't be determined

33. Which of the following statement is/are not true?
(1) B is second to the right of D
(2) G is third to the left of C
(3) D is an immediate neighbor of A
(4) All are true (5) None of the above

Directions (34-35) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—
A + B means 'A is father of B'
A ÷ B means 'B is brother of A'
A x B means 'A is husband of B'
A – B means 'A is sister of B'

34. In the expression A + B x C – D ÷ E, how is D related to B?
(1) Brother – in-law (2) Sister-in-law
(3) Nephew (4) Brother
(5) Can't be determined

35. Which of the following expressions shows that "R is sister of Q"?
(1) P + Q – R + Z (2) T x Q + Z – R
(3) P + Q – R x Z (4) None of these
(5) Can't be determined

NUMERICAL ABILITY

Directions (Q36-40): Study the given table carefully to answer the given questions.

Percentage profit or loss is based on the sum of cost price and transportation cost.

Name of goods	Cost price (in Rs)	Selling price (in Rs)	Cost of transportation (in Rs)	Profit (in Rs)	Loss (in Rs)	Profit or loss %
V	150	-	30	-	-	-
W		90	0	-	10	-
X	200	-	20	5	-	-
Y	-	400	0	-	-	25 % Loss
Z	400	-	40	-	-	6% Profit

36. The percentage profit on V is 5%. Then what is its selling price?
1) Rs. 198 2) Rs. 189 3) Rs. 200
4) Rs. 193 5) Rs. 250

37. The selling price of X is what per cent of the cost price of W?
1) 150% 2) 225% 3) 125%
4) 200% 5) 100%

38. What is the ratio of the loss on Y to that on W?
1)10:8 2)1:8 3)8:1
4)8:10 5)cannot be determined

39. What is the difference between the selling price of Z and that of X?
1)Rs. 242.5 2)Rs. 294.5 3)Rs. 140
4)Rs. 241.4 5)Rs. 243.4

40. If the loss on V is 5%, then its selling price is what percentage less than the selling price of Z?
1)78.8% 2)65% 3)64.3%
4)66.3% 5)63.3

Directions (41–45): What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series ?

41. 2, 4, 9, 20, 37, ?
(1) 56 (2) 58 (3) 57
(4) 60 (5) None of these

42. 17, 34, 53, 74, 97, 122, ?
(1) 149 (2) 147 (3) 151
(4) 152 (5) None of these

43. 1, 3, 11, 57, 401, 3611, ?
(1) 25279 (2) 39723 (3) 53169
(4) 37923 (5) None of these

44. 2, 9, 28, 65, 126, 217, ?
(1) 340 (2) 342 (3) 346
(4) 354 (5) None of these

45. 10,16,39,140,675,?
(1) 4011 (2) 4141 (3) 4200
(4) 4014 (5) None of these

Directions (46–50): What **approximate** value should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ? (**Note** : You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

46. (1256+568+456+789) ÷ 31 = ?
(1) 98 (2) 99 (3) 100

(4) 102 (5) 101

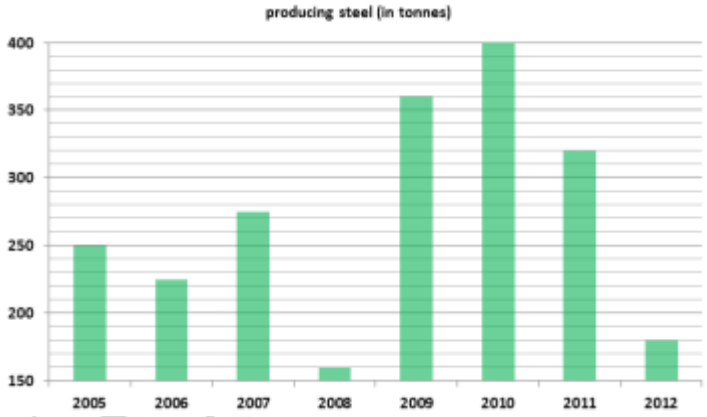
47. 84.56 + 23.56 × 8.91= ?
(1) 300 (2) 330 (3) 270
(4) 350 (5) 250

48. 25 × 678 ÷ 15 = ?
(1)1630 (2) 1230 (3) 1140
(4) 1150 (5) 1130

49. 12% of 450 + 18% of 567 = ?
(1) 155 (2) 170 (3) 190
(4) 140 (5) 130

50. 1230+1520-880+690-1150-550+460 = ?
(1) 1300 (2) 1200 (3) 1100
(4) 1000 (5) 1400

Directions (51-55): Following bar graph shows a steel company producing steel (in tonnes) in 8 years from 2005 to 2012.



51. During which year the percentage increase in production was lowest as compared to previous year?
1) 2005–2006 2) 2007–2008 3) 2008–2009
4) 2009–2010 5) None of these

52. During which year the percentage decrease in production was maximum as compared to previous year?
1) 2005–2006 2) 2007–2008 3) 2010–2011
4) 2011–2012 5) None of these

53. During which year the percentage increase in the production was maximum as compared to previous year?
1) 2006–2007 2) 2008–2009 3) 2009–2010
4) 2011–2012 5) None of these

54. The ratio of production in year 2009 to 2008
1) 18 : 11 2) 5 : 3 3) 7 : 4
4) 9 : 4 5) 9 : 5

55. The Average production during the years 2005–2012 is
1) 237 2) 267.5 3) 271.25
4) 273.5 5) None of these

Directions (56-60): In each of these questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer
1) if x >y 2) if x≥y
3) if x<y 4) if x≤y
5) if x = y or relation cannot be established between 'x' and 'y'.

56. **I.** $x^2+3x-40 = 0$ **II.** $y^2-14y + 48 = 0$
57. **I.** $x^2+x-2 = 0$ **II.** $y^2+5y + 6 = 0$
58. **I.** $7x+5x = 11$ **II.** $7y-8x = 51$
59. **I.** $x^2= 49$ **II.** $y^2-16y + 63 = 0$
60. **I.** $2x^2+13x+21 = 0$ **II.** $2y^2+27y + 88 = 0$

61. The printed price of a cycle is Rs. 1250.A shopkeeper earna profit of 25% after selling it at 20% discount on the printed price. If he sells it at a price which is Rs. 170 less than the printed price, what is his percentage profit?
1) 15% 2) 20% 3) 25%
4) 30% 5) 35%

62. The incomes of two persons Ramesh and Arjun are in the ratio 5 : 8 and their expenditures are in the ratio 4 : 7. If both the persons save equal amounts of Rs. 3000 each, What is the difference between their incomes?
1)Rs. 6000 2) Rs. 8000 3)Rs. 9000
4) Rs. 5000 5) None of these

63. The area of a square is four times the area of a rectangle. The length of the rectangle is 25 cm and its breadth is one cm less than one–fifth of its length. What is the perimeter of the square?
(1) 40 cm (2) 60 cm (3) 160 cm
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

64. From a pack of 52 cards, 3 cards are drawn. What is the probability that it has all three kings?
1) $\frac{1}{52}$ 2) $\frac{16}{5525}$ 3) $\frac{1}{5525}$
4) $\frac{48}{5525}$ 5) None of these

65. A person deposits an equal amount of Rs. 12000 in two different banks on different interest rates.After three years the difference between the interestreceived from these two banks is Rs. 288. What is the difference between their interest rates?
1) 0.5% 2) 0.8% 3) 1.2%
4) 1.3% 5) 1.4%

66. What is the least number of completed years in which a sum of money put out at 12% per annum compound interest will become more than double?
1) 4 years 2) 6 years 3) 7 years
4) 8 years 5) 9 years

67. A person bought 20 kg of rice at the rate of 15.50 per kg and 60 kg at the rate of 17.50 per kg. After mixing them, at what rate should he sell it to gain 25% profit?
1) Rs. 24.75 2) Rs. 21.25 3) Rs. 20.5
4) Rs. 18 5) Rs. 22.5

68. If the perimeter of a circle is increased by 25% what will be the effect on its area?
1) 25% increase 2) 50% increase
3) 37.5% increase 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these

69. A train running at a speed of 25m/s crosses a pole in 12 seconds less than the time it requires to cross a platform 1.5 times its length at the same speed. What is the length of the train'?
1) 120m 2) 150m 3)200m
4)240m 5)250m

70. If the digits of a two-digit number are interchanged, the number so obtained is greater than the original number by 36. If the sum of the two digits of the number is 10, what is the average of the original number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits?

1)49 2) 52 3) 53.5
4) 55 5) 66

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (71–80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The wakeup call that China represents to India is not limited to its showpiece urban centres or that New Delhi hopes India will experience the benefits that the Olympic Games have brought to Beijing. More **pertinent** is the comparison of the agricultural sectors of the two countries. Why and how has China managed to outstrip India in agriculture when 25 years ago the two countries were on par on most parameters? Both have traditionally been agrarian economies and over half their populations continue to depend on the land for their livelihood. With large populations and histories of famine, India and China share **concern** on issues such as food security, however while India's agricultural sector is projected to grow by about 2.5 per cent this year-a slide from the previous year's growth, China's has been steadily growing at between 4 per cent and 5 per cent over the last fifteen years. The widest divergence between India and China is in the profitable horticultural sector with the production of fruits and vegetables in China leaping from 60 million tonnes in 1980 compared to India's 55 million tonnes at the same time, to 450 million tonnes in 2003 ahead of India's corresponding 135 million tonnes. China's added advantage lies in the more diversified composition of its agricultural sector with animal husbandry and fisheries which account for close to 45 per cent of growth compared to 30 per cent for India.

According to the latest report by the Economic Advisory Council the traditional excuses for India's substandard performance in the farm sector are inadequate since India is placed favorably when compared to China in terms of quantity of arable land, average farm size, farm mechanization etc. The reasons for China having outperformed India are threefold: technological improvements accruing from research and development (China has over 1,000 R & D centers **devoted** to agriculture), investment in rural infrastructure and an increasingly liberalized agricultural policy moving away from self sufficiency to leveraging the competitive advantage with a focus on "efficiency as much as equity". Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has mainly been through subsidies, not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distorts the market as well as reduces resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years, data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China achieved in the 1980s. Far from developing new strains, the number of field crop varieties fell by 50 percent between 1997 and 2001 despite the fact that there was sharp and **sustained** increase in funding. One reason is that majority of the budget is eaten up by staff salaries with only 3 per cent being allotted for research. In contrast, most agricultural research centres in China must use Central government funding purely for research. Funds relating to salaries and other administrative incidentals must be generated by the centres themselves. The centres and scientists are thus encouraged to engage in joint ventures with private sector companies to form commercial signoffs from their research. In fact research staff is now being hired on a contract basis with pay based on performance and salaries raised proportionately for those who perform well. India needs to learn from China's example and adopt a **pragmatic** approach if it has to meet its targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

71. Which of the following is/are area/s in which China has not outdone India?
(A) Development of urban infrastructure.
(B) Activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry.
(C) Successful bids for international sporting events.
(1) None (2) Only (B) (3) Only (A)
(4) Both (A) & (C) (5) None of these

72. What has been the major area of difference in the development of the agricultural sectors of India and China?
(1) Quantity of arable land in China is far greater than in India.
(2) Food security is not a concern for China as the country is basically self-sufficient
(3) China has experienced substantial growth in production in allied agricultural activities like horticulture
(4) India's agricultural sector is too diversified so it is difficult to channel funds for development
(5) None of these

73. Which of the following is not responsible for China's successful transformation of its agricultural sector?
(A) Change in philosophy from self-sufficiency to competitiveness and efficiency.
(B) Greater allocation for subsidies.

(C) Increased investment in marketing and distribution networks.
(1) Only (B) (2) Both (B) & (C)
(3) Both (A) & (C) (4) All (A), (B) & (C)
(5) None of these

74. Which of the following cannot be said about Indian agricultural universities?
(A) Attendance is poor because of the dwindling funds to carry out research.
(B) Enrollment of students and qualified staff have fallen because of the lack of funds for salaries.
(C) Allotment for research funding by the government is non existent.
(1) Only (B) (2) Both (A) & (B)
(3) Both (B) & (C) (4) All (A), (B) & (C)
(5) None of these

Q. 75. How are Chinese agricultural research facilities governed?
(1) Salaries of staff are linked to performance which hampers productive research
(2) Their funding comes from the government alone to prevent private companies from manipulating the direction of their research
(3) A fixed proportion of government grants is allotted to be utilized for administrative incidentals which cannot be exceeded
(4) Research staff even those on contract are entitled to increments for good performance
(5) None of these

Directions (76-78): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

76. concern
(1) importance (2) regret (3) business
(4) anxiety (5) emphasis

77. devoted
(1) surrendered (2) dedicated (3) established
(4) staunch (5) dependent

78. pertinent
(1) intense (2) sizeable (3) practical
(4) visible (5) significant

Directions (79-80): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

79. sustained
(1) intermittent (2) discouraged (3) habitual
(4) defeated (5) restrained

80. pragmatic
(1) faithful (2) unwilling (3) idealistic
(4) practical (5) inexperienced

Directions (81-85): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).
(Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

86. 1) He has a reputation /2) for acquiring bankrupt companies /3) restructuring them and sells /4) them off for profit. /5) No error

82. 1) The lack of no funds /2) has resulted in several /3) delays in launching our /4) new product in India. /5) No error

83. 1) The only option is /2) for the bank to /3) modernize its operations /4) at all their branches. /5) No error

84. 1) The company recently opened /2) its first branch in Bangalore /3) and will expand its operations /4) to other states sooner. /5) No error

85. 1) The government has introduced /2) a new law who forces /3) farmers to sell their produce /4) only to licensed dealers. /5) No error

Directions (86-90): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each, five words have been denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete

86. A company can ___ the potential of its employees _____ various training programmers.
(1) emphasise-for (2) exploit-from
(3) enhance-through (4) appraise-by
(5) identify - under

87. The objective of the survey is to __the impact of the rising rupee on a_____ engineering sector.
(1) attribute – profitable (2) establish - tensed
(3) intensify – volatile
(4) substantiate - reinforced
(5) ascertain - thriving

88. Research shows that an organization's ____ to cater to the customer's changing needs will ___its success.
(1) intent – realize (2) ability - determine
(3) capacity – lead (4) desire - insure
(5) flexibility - acquire

89. The country's economic growth has been achieved _____exports and _____large amounts of foreign direct investments.
(1) on-boosting (2) despite - estimating
(3) mostly – soliciting (4) via-attracting
(5) substantial - opposing

90. In many rural areas hospitals are ___equipped because of the _____of funds from the government.
(1) well-dearth (2) faulty - lacking
(3) optimally – disparity (4)inadequately-scarcity
(5) ill-surplus

Directions (91-100): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.
The University Grants Commission (UGC) is needlessly pushing IITs to **(91)** their four-year undergraduate programmes (FYUP). Conformity with the UGC's national policy was used as the **(92)** to end Delhi University's misguided FYUP. Now, the UGC wants to straitjacket that

national policy on the Indian Institutes of Technology, the Indian Institute of Science and some **(93)** private universities. This is a **(94)** error. India needs reform in higher education to **(95)** in an increasingly knowledge-intensive economy. Students graduating from our universities should have the ability to **(96)** out of the box and to innovate. All this calls for a change in culture, **(97)** how courses are designed, and how institutions are run. The UGC should not be a **(98)** block in nurturing innovation. **(99)** its policy framework should not just leave room for but also **(100)** innovation and experimentation.

91. 1) scrap 2) cut 3) waste 4) forgo 5) throw
92. 1) appliance 2) gadget 3) instrument 4) machinery 5) tool
93. 1) inventive 2) worn out 3) creative 4) rotten 5) innovative
94. 1) heavy 2) dull 3) grave 4) deep 5) trivial
95. 1) compete 2) battle 3) challenge 4) contend 5) give up
96. 1) envisage 2) think 3) understand 4) expect 5) guess
97. 1) perceiving 2) leaving 3) thinking 4) except 5) including
98. 1) staggering 2) bumbling 3) pitching 4) stumbling 5) big
99. 1) But 2) Rather 3) Then 4) Actually 5) Therefore
100. 1) restore 2) excite 3) deter 4) console 5) encourage

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