GROUP TEST OF INTELLIGENCE IN ENGLISH

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are eight tests in this booklet. Each test will be taken one by one. Necessary instructions for marking the answers are given and explained with the aid of practice examples. Be sure that you understand how to work out the problems.

2. Mark all your answers on the ANSWER SHEET only, and at the appropriate space meant for each test against the same serial number of each test problem.

3. Work quickly, but try not to make mistakes. Each test is to be finished within the prescribed time. Do not waste time on anyone problem, if it is difficult for you; leave it and proceed further. If you finish a test before time, revise your answers but do not turn the page till you are instructed to do so.

4. If you have at any time marked a wrong answer, encircle it and mark the other answer. Do not waste time in using rubber.

5. For each test you will be instructed when to begin and when to stop. At the expiry of the time-limit, when you are instructed to stop, put down your pencil or pen immediately and turn over the page.

6. Get your doubts cleared before the start of each test, but once the test starts, you are not allowed to ask anything.

7. Do not make any mark in this TEST BOOKLET.

8. All these instructions are to be very strictly observed.
TEST - 1
PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES:
S.No.
1. I-F-E-V.
   A. Wife     B. Few       C. If We       D. Five     E. Fine
2. I-G-T-H-L
   A. Sight    B. Fight     C. Light      D. Tight    E. Right

EXPLANATION:

1. Here four letters are given, which are to be arranged in such a way that every letter should be used. The letters are: I-F-E-V. Now observe the given answers which are marked A, B, C, D and E. The correct answer is 'Five'. From the letters I-F-E-V, only 'Five' can be formed, which is at 'D'. Look at the ANSWER SHEET for TEST I (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 2 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross mark (Like the Multiplication Sign x) is made on D.

2. The Correct answer is at 'C'. Mark it yourself. In the ANSWER SHEET against Serial Number 2, make a cross (x) on C.

HOW TO MARK THE TEST PROBLEMS:

You have to make a cross (X) on any of the five answers which are: A, B, C, D and E, where you make a cross (X) that would be considered your answer. Put one cross mark only, otherwise, you would not be given any credit. Make a cross against the same Serial Number of the Test Problem on the ANSWER SHEET only.

FOR TEST 1, WHERE TO MARK:

You have to mark on the ANSWER SHEET at the space meant for TEST I PROBLEMS AT TEST BOOKLET PAGE 3.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT

You are to answer 9 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
(TEST I)
TEST PROBLEMS

S. No.
1. H-I-E-S-M-I-F-C
   A. Semicircle  B. Mischief  C. Knife  D. Scientific  E. Handkerchief
2. A-T-L-E-C-B-S-O-N
   A. Stable  B. Table  C. Subscription  D. Capable  E. Constable
3. T-U-A-C-P-U-N-T-I-O-N
   A. Station  B. Recapitulation  C. Punctuation  D. Repetition  E. Television
   A. Eight  B. Highest  C. Tiger  D. Height  E. Tight
   A. Gauge  B. Luggage  C. Old Age  D. Language  E. Longitude
   A. Commodity  B. Recommendation  C. Accommodation  D. Declaration  E. Communication
7. N-O-P-I-S-R
   A. Piston  B. Prime  C. Prisoner  D. Pioneer  E. Prison
   A. Singer  B. Signature  C. Singular  D. Restaurant  E. Resignation
9. E-D-E-I-N-D-E-N-P-T-N
   A. Dependent  B. Development  C. Independent  D. Implement  E. Introduction

STOP HERE
TEST – II
PRACTICE EXAMPLES:

Examples
S.No.
1. A. Blade   B. Razor   C. Axe  D. Knife  E. Crow
2. A. Iron    B. Silver  C. Vegetable D. Gold    E. Copper
3. A. Monday  B. July   C. Tuesday   D. Friday  E. Sunday

EXPLANATION:

1. In the first example, look at all the five words. Out of these five, four words are related to each other in some way, but there is one such word which is absurd and has nothing to do with the other four words. As you know that: Blade, Razor, Axe and Knife are instruments, but the word Crow which is at 'E' has nothing to do with these. Now look at the ANSWER SHEET for TEST II (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 4 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross mark (X) is made on E.

2. Similarly, the word Vegetable at “C” is not related to the remaining four words. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, make a cross (X) on C

3. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 3, make a cross (X) on B.

FOR TEST II WHERE TO MARK:

You have to mark on the ANSWER SHEET at the space meant for TEST II PROBLEMS AT TEST BOOKLET PAGE 5.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT:

You are to answer 20 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

DO NOT TURN PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
## TEST II
### TEST PROBLEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>1. A Cow</th>
<th>B. Horse</th>
<th>C. Donkey</th>
<th>D. Pigeon</th>
<th>E. Buffalo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. A. Brother</td>
<td>B. Uncle</td>
<td>C. Grand Mother</td>
<td>D. Niece</td>
<td>E. Servant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A. Labourer</td>
<td>B. Lawyer</td>
<td>C. Doctor</td>
<td>D. Professor</td>
<td>E. Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A. Scholarship</td>
<td>B. Prize</td>
<td>C. Freeship</td>
<td>D. Needy.</td>
<td>E. Award</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A. Discussion</td>
<td>B. Lecture</td>
<td>C. Debate</td>
<td>D. Speech</td>
<td>E. Soliloquy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A. Century</td>
<td>B. Gross.</td>
<td>C. Enough</td>
<td>D. Score</td>
<td>E. Dozen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. A. Building</td>
<td>B. Mansion</td>
<td>C. Residence</td>
<td>D. Bungalow</td>
<td>E. Den</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A. India</td>
<td>B. Pakistan</td>
<td>C. England</td>
<td>D. Goa</td>
<td>E. China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. A. English</td>
<td>B. Mathematics</td>
<td>C. Hindi</td>
<td>D. French</td>
<td>E. Latin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. A. Photo</td>
<td>B. Snap</td>
<td>C. Reflection</td>
<td>D. Portrait</td>
<td>E. Picture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. A. Explain</td>
<td>B. Relate</td>
<td>C. Speak</td>
<td>D. Sing</td>
<td>E. Reveal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. A. Leg</td>
<td>B. Knee</td>
<td>C. Toe</td>
<td>D. Ankle</td>
<td>E. Palm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. A. Classfellow</td>
<td>B. Colleague</td>
<td>C. Companion</td>
<td>D. Co-worker</td>
<td>E. Neighbour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. A. Article</td>
<td>B. Kind</td>
<td>C. Category</td>
<td>D. Grade</td>
<td>E. Class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. A. Knife</td>
<td>B. Sword</td>
<td>C. Dagger</td>
<td>D. Gun</td>
<td>E. Razor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. A. Godown</td>
<td>B. Stable</td>
<td>C. Meadow</td>
<td>D. Garage</td>
<td>E. Store</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. A. Sailor</td>
<td>B. Passenger</td>
<td>C. Mahout</td>
<td>D. Driver</td>
<td>E. Pilot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. A. Favour</td>
<td>B. Affection</td>
<td>C. Love</td>
<td>D. Liking</td>
<td>E. Regards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEST – III

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES:
S.No.
1. Shoe is to Foot, as Cap is to :
   A. Hand     B. Head     C. Hat     D. Cloth     E. Uniform
2. To be Rich one must have :
   A. Wealth   B. Goodluck  C. Friends  D. Business  E. Locker
3. Train is to Passengers as School is to :
   A. Teachers  B. Parents   C. Students  D. Players   E. Naughty

EXPLANATION:
1. As Shoe is meant for the Foot, similarly, Cap is for the Head. The word Head is at 'B'.
   Now look at the Answer Sheet for Test III (Practice examples in the first column at the
   space meant for Page 6 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross mark
   (X) is made on B.
2. To be Rich, one must have 'Wealth' because, without it no one can be said to be Rich.
   Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, make a cross (X) on A.
3. The correct answer is at 'C'. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 3, make a cross
   (X) on C.

FOR TEST III WHERE TO MARK:
You have to mark on the Answer Sheet at the space meant for Test III Problems
At Test Booklet Page 7.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT
You are to answer 20 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
S. No.
1. Train is to Wheels, as Bird is to :
   A. Air  B. Wings  C. Flesh  D. Bones  E. Beak
2. Failure is to Sadness, as Victory is to :
   A. Work  B. Happiness  C. Player  D. Soldier  E. Enemy
3. Coal is to Black, as Grass is to :
   A. Animal  B. Green  C. Meadow  D. Nature  E. Graze
4. Dog is to Nose, as Elephant is to :
   A. Trunk  B. Circus  C. Emperor  D. Ears  E. Teeth
5. Water is to sea, as Sand is to :
   A. Camel  B. Desert  C. Stone  D. Building  E. Heat Materials
6. Iron is to Heavy, as Cotton is to :
   A. Weight  B. Cloth  C. Light  D. Mill  E. Farmer
7. Lock is to Key, as Bottle is to :
   A. Fill  B. Label  C. Cork  D. Shape  E. Screw
8. Foot is to Socks, as Hand is to :
   A. Gloves  B. Finger  C. Ring  D. Arm  E. Cripple
9. To be a Scholar, one must have :
   A. Health  B. Library  C. Monkey  D. Spectacles  E. Ability
10. Camera is to photo, as Tap is to :
    A. Pipe  B. Metal  C. Height  D. Water  E. Children
11. Alive is to Awake, as Dead is to :
    A. Conscious  B. Unconscious  C. Brave  D. Coward  E. Asleep
12. Former is to Later, as Elder is to :
    A. Older  B. Aged  C. Younger  D. Next  E. Tailor
13. Taxi is to 'Hire, as House is to :
    A. Occupant  B. House  C. Homeless  D. Rent  E. Owner Tax
14. Principal is to Vice Principal, as Monitor is to :
    A. Teacher  B. Head Master  C. Second Monitor  D. Student  E. Class Master
15. Friendship always involves :
    A. Courtesy  B. Enthusiasm  C. Contention  D. Agree  E. Co-operation
16. Theatre is to Spectators, as Police Station is to :
    A. Constable  B. Inspector  C. Gentleman  D. Court  E. Accused
17. Blood is to Veins, as Pencil is to :
    A. Lead  B. Write  C. Rubber  D. Pen  E. Eye
18. Copying in the Examination Hall is an act of :
    A. Kindness  B. Bravery  C. Foolishness  D. Entertainment  E. Indiscipline
19. Beautiful is to Ugly, as Love is to :
    A. Handsome  B. Parents  C. Enjoy  D. Hate  E. Soul
20. Hair is to Head, as Finger is to :
    A. Hand  B. Body  C. Palm  D. Thumb  E. Point

STOP HERE
TEST IV

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES:

S. No.
1. How many pencils can be bought for Rs. 3, if each pencil costs 30 Ps. ?
   A. 20  B. 15  C. 1  D. 25  E. 10

2. There are three packets of biscuits. Each packet contains one biscuit more than the other in order. In the first packet, there are 22 biscuits. How many biscuits are there in the third packet?
   A. 28  B. 24  C. 23  D. 20  E. 21

EXPLANATION:

1. Each pencil costs 30 Ps. and there are three rupees, or we may say 300 Ps. Thus 10 pencils can be bought. The correct answer is at 'E'. Look at the Answer Sheet for Test IV (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 8 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross mark (x) is made on E.

2. Each biscuit packet contains one biscuit more than the other, and the first packet contains 22 biscuits. Thus the second packet would contain 23. Similarly, the third packet would contain 24. The correct answer is at 'B'. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, make a cross on B.

FOR TEST IV, WHERE TO MARK:

You have to mark on the Answer Sheet at the space meant for Test IV Problems At Test Booklet Page 9.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT:

You are to answer 6 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

NOTE-For Test IV, no calculations are to be shown anywhere.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
TEST IV
TEST PROBLEMS

S.No.
1. In an Arithmetic test, a student attempted 6 questions and secured 60 percent marks. How many questions did he miss?
   A. 6    B. 8    C. 4    D. 12    E. 2

2. If a piece of cloth 10 metres long will shrink to 7 metres when washed how many metres long will a 40 metres long cloth be after shrinking?
   A. 21    B. 20    C. 24    D. 28    E. 35

3. In which of the following ways could 192 pens packed?
   A. 17 boxes with 16 pens each    B. 14 boxes with 13 pens each
   C. 28 boxes with 19 pens each    D. 16 boxes with 12 pens each
   E. 12 boxes with 11 pens each

4. A boy sold his pen and with that amount purchased 4 pencils for 19 Ps. each. He had a balance of 24 Ps. with him. For how many Rs. & Ps. did he sell his pen?
   A. 1.50    B. 1.00    C. 0.90    D. 2.20    E. 2.00

5. Three students utter a whole number each. Each speaks the square of the other in order, but the number remains the same. What was such number?
   A. 3    B. 16    C. 27    D. 0.1    E. 1

6. How many oranges can be bought for Rs. 5, at the rate of 2 for 25 Ps.?
   A. 20    B. 100    C. 40    D. 10    E. 5

STOP HERE
TEST V
PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAM P L E S

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>SAME</th>
<th>OPPOSITE</th>
<th>NEITHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sit...Stand</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Look....See</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Yes....No</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Go....Sorry</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Fast....Quick</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPLANATION:

1. Sit means the opposite of stand. Look at the Answer Sheet for Test V (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 10 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross is made on O (Meaning Opposite).

2. Look means the same as See. Therefore, against Serial Number 2, a cross is made on S (Meaning Same).

3. Yes means the opposite of No. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 3, make a cross on O (Meaning Opposite).

4. Go means neither the Same, nor the Opposite of Sorry. Mark it yourself. Make a cross against Serial Number 4, on N (Meaning that the pair of words is neither the Same nor the Opposite, that is, it is Neither).

5. Mark it yourself. You have to make a cross against Serial Number 5 on S (Meaning Same).

FOR TEST V, WHERE TO MARK:
You have to mark on the Answer Sheet at the space meant for Test V Problems At Test Booklet Page 11:

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME LIMIT:
You are to answer 40 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

Note: Remember that if pair of words is Same, you have to make a cross on S. If it is opposite, then on O. If it is neither Same, nor Opposite, then on N.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>S. No. (Continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Broad ... Narrow</td>
<td>21. Satisfied ... Contended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Victory ... Defeat</td>
<td>22. Fresh ... Stale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Net ... Neck</td>
<td>23. Confess ... Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vanish ... Disappear</td>
<td>24. Diminish ... Lessen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Quality ... Stretch</td>
<td>25. Lend ... Borrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Excellent ... Splendid</td>
<td>26. Maximum ... Mature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ancient ... Modern</td>
<td>27. Relate ... Narrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Recite ... Ring</td>
<td>28. Retain ... Keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Confused ... Puzzled</td>
<td>29. Frank ... Filthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Declare ... Announce</td>
<td>30. Permit ... Prohibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Organ ... Ounce</td>
<td>31. Harsh ... Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Spy ... Invert</td>
<td>32. Perplex ... Puzzle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pardon ... Forgive</td>
<td>33. Dejected ... Depressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Pyre ... Petrol</td>
<td>34. Generous ... Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Clarity ... Military</td>
<td>35. Exile ... Banish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Mingle ... Mix</td>
<td>36. Prestige ... Reputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Queer ... Strange</td>
<td>37. Breadth ... Width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mend ... Repair</td>
<td>38. Humble ... Meek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Danger ... Risk</td>
<td>39. Obvious ... Evident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Vanquish ... Root</td>
<td>40. Omit ... Exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOP HERE
PASSAGES:
A. Character consists in little acts honourably done. We should build it up by doing well our daily duties and forming good habits.
B. Through newspaper we come to know what is happening not only in our country, but all over the world. In short, it brings the picture of the whole world before our eyes.
C. Socrates resolved never to make a show of his temper. He believed that an angry man was just like a beast.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES: (Questions based on the above passages.)
S. No.
1. The word 'Temper' here means:
   A. Ship  B. Fever  C. Voice  D. Anger  E. Tongue
2. The most suitable title for the first Passage, ‘A’ is:
   A. Good habits  B. Character  C. Honor  D. Duty  E. Little acts
3. To what does Socrates compare an angry man?
   A. Beast  B. Human being  C. Tree  D. Shadow  E. An empty show

EXPLANATION:
1. Here you have to answer questions which are based on the above passages. This question has been taken from passage 'C'. According to it, the meaning of the word 'Temper' is 'Anger', which is at 'D'. Look at the ANSWER SHEET for TEST VI (practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 12 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, a cross is made on D.
2. The correct answer is at 'B'. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, make a cross on B.
3. Mark it yourself. The correct answer is at. 'A'. You have to make a cross on, A.

FOR TEST VI WHERE TO MARK:
Your have to mark on the Answer Sheet at the space meant for Test VI Problems At Test Booklet Page 13.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME LIMIT:
Your are to answer 8 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

Note: For Test VI, in the beginning you are given four passages, then eight questions follow. The questions are based on the given passages. First of all read all the four passages and then take questions one by one and go on marking. Work quickly.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
TEST VI

PASSAGES:

A. The real life of India is not in the cities; it is in the homes of the ordinary people; it is in the villages. The cities present only, one side of the picture, but the majority of the people of India live almost on the borderline of starvation.

B. Once a poor widow who had lost her only son came to Buddha and prayed to him to bring her dead child back to life. The holy man, touched by the great sorrow of the poor woman, said, "There is only one medicine that can restore your son to life, Bring me a handful of rice from a house where death has never taken place."

C. Cheerfulness and health go hand in hand. The healthy are cheerful and those who are cheerful are also found healthy. The singing birds fill us with pleasure. Objects of nature like fountains, lakes and rivers, also produce pleasing ideas in our minds. Therefore, everything in the universe is a source of joy.

D. Our ancestors had great difficulty in obtaining books. Ours is what to select. We must be careful what we read. There are indeed, books and books, and there are books which Lamb said, are not books at all. Bacon remarked to an unfortunate author, "I will lose no time in reading your book." Others are more than useless, and poison the mind with suggestions of evil. Few perhaps realise how much the happiness of life, and the formation of Character depend on a wise selection of books we read.

TEST PROBLEMS (QUESTIONS BASED ON THE ABOVE PASSAGES)

S.No.

1. What did Buddha ask the woman to bring?
   A. Wood  B. Child  C. Rice  D. Gold  E. Death

2. What request did she make to Buddha?
   A. To bless her with a child  B. To kill her also  C. To give her plenty of wealth  D. To make her son alive again  E. To give life to her husband

3. The statement, "There are books which are not books at all" means:
   A. These are useful books  B. The authors of these books are dead  C. These are not books  D. These are holy books  E. These books contain filthy matter

4. Where do we find the real picture of the Indian people?
   A. In the films  B. In the nature  C. In the hospitals  D. In the villages  E. In the cities

5. The word 'Restore' means:
   A. Birth  B. Alive  C. Store  D. Chemist  E. Bring back

6. Our fore-fathers faced difficulty in:
   A. Reading books  B. Writing books  C. Getting books  D. Selling books  E. Selecting books

7. 'The cities represent only an incomplete picture'. Which word or words have been used to express an incomplete picture?
   A. Narrow  B. Full  C. One side of  D. Half  E. Ordinary people

8. The most suitable title for the fourth passage 'D' is
   A. Reading of books  B. Character and books  C. Selection of books  D. Abundance of books  E. An unfortunate author

STOP HERE
TEST VII

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPLANATION:

1. You have to write in the bracket on the ANSWER SHEET the number that has been omitted from the series. Here the number that has been omitted is 6. Look at the ANSWER SHEET for TEST VII (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for Page 14 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number 1, 6 is written in the bracket.

2. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, write Q in the bracket "(Q)".

3. You would observe that there is a certain order or arrangement. The increase or decrease is in a systematic manner. Look at the following:
   - The first number is 10
   - The second number is 10 plus 1 (11)
   - The third number is 11 plus 2 (13)
   - The fourth number is 13 plus 3 (16)
   - The fifth number should be 16 plus 4 (20)

Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 3, write 20 in the bracket.

FOR TEST VII, WHERE TO MARK:

You have to write in the bracket on the ANSWER SHEET the number that has been omitted from the series at the space meant for TEST VII PROBLEMS AT TEST BOOKLET PAGE 15.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT:

You are to answer 12 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>101</th>
<th></th>
<th>121</th>
<th>131</th>
<th>141</th>
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<td></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Z-A</td>
<td>Y-B</td>
<td>X-C</td>
<td>W-D</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>59</td>
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</table>
TEST-VIII

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES:

S.No.

1. He who teaches in a school is called :
   A. Student      B. Teacher     C. Officer     D. Scholar     E. Professor

2. The saying 'Think before you speak' means :
   A. Silence is golden.     B. Don't speak and be quiet.
   C. Slow and steady wins the race.     D. Think over it, after you have spoken.
   E. Before starting to speak, think over it.

3. He who steals is called :
   A. Fool      B. Poor      C. Clever      D. Thief      E. Beggar

EXPLANATION:

1. Here you have to select the best out of the five given answers. In a School, it is the Teacher who teaches. The correct answer is at 'B'. Look at the ANSWER SHEET for TEST VIII (Practice Examples in the first column at the space meant for page 16 of the Test Booklet) against Serial Number I, a cross is made on B.

2. The correct answer is at 'E'. Mark it yourself. Against Serial Number 2, make a cross on E.

3. Mark it yourself. You have to make a cross on D.

FOR TEST VIII, WHERE TO MARK:

You have to mark on the ANSWER SHEET at the space meant for TEST VIII PROBLEMS AT TEST BOOKLET PAGES 17 AND 18.

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND TIME-LIMIT:

You are to answer 20 Test Problems in FOUR Minutes.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
S.No.
1. He who tells a lie is called:
   A. Lawyer  B. Disobedient  C. Honest  D. Liar.  E. Naughty

2. He who writes books is called:
   A. Teacher  B. Publisher  C. Scholar  D. Author  E. Steno

3. He who is always in time is called:
   A. Punctual  B. Optimist  C. Lazy  D. Serious  E. Good

4. He who is new to a certain place is called:
   A. Stranger  B. Hawker  C. Minister  D. Poet  E. Philosopher

5. One who is locked up in jail is called:
   A. Constable  B. Thief  C. Robber  D. Prisoner  E. Foreigner

6. That which remains unaffected by water is called:
   A. Water Proof  B. Umbrella  C. Raincoat  D. Plastic  E. Leather

7. A woman whose husband is not alive is called:
   A. Widower  B. unfortunate  C. Married  D. Widow  E. Maiden

8. He who slaughters animals is called:
   A. Cruel  B. Animal  C. Non-vegetarian  D. Custom  E. Butcher

9. The saying ‘A’ word for the wise and rod for the foolish means:
   A. All men are wise  B. Give desirable treatment to all
   C. For a wise man only a hint would do, but not for the fool who is subject to punishments.
   D. It is no use to cry over spilt milk  E. Fools are wiser than the wise

10. He who does not believe in God is called:
    A. Thiest  B. Preacher  C. Athiest  D. Worried  E. Prophet
11. When we think, we:
   A. Dream  B. Sing  C. Concentrate  D. Sit  E. Sleep

12. He who serves in a hotel is called:
   A. Cook  B. Waiter  C. Manager  D. Servant  E. Tray

13. He who ploughs the land is called:
   A. Worker  B. Landlord  C. Labourer  D. Villager  E. Peasant

14. The saying 'Nip the evil in the bud' means:
   A. Honesty is the best policy  B. We should avoid doing bad acts
   C. Evil is in the bud  D. Nip the bud in the evil
   E. To Stop bad actions at the initial stage.

15. A gentleman is one who does not:
   A. Go to see pictures  B. Like others  C. Inflict pain on others
   D. Marry  E. Steal

16. The saying 'A rolling stone gathers no moss' means
   A. We should not shirk work  B. Moss cannot be collected by the stones
   C. We should move from place to place  D. If we keep shifting, we cannot achieve much
   E. Change is the law of nature

17. The voice that can be heard is called:
   A. Audible  B. Clear  C. Loud  D. Visible  E. Low

18. A child born after the death of his father is called:
   A. Innocent  B. Poor  C. Unfortunate  D. Orphan  E. Posthumous

19. He who compiles words in the printing press is called:
   A. Pressman  B. Compositor  C. Manager  D. Client  E. Builder

20. That which is hated is called:
   A. Injurious  B. Painful  C. Disfigured  D. Contemptible  E. Disastrous

STOP HERE

Group Test of Intelligence Scoring Procedure

1 mark for each correct answer in each test problems