

SBI Clerk Pre 2024-25 Memory Based Paper 28-Feb-2025-1st shift

Directions (1-8): Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Leadership is not just about making decisions; it is about taking responsibility, managing risks, and maintaining balance in different aspects of life. Many individuals struggle with leadership, especially when they have to manage both business responsibilities and family commitments. The ability to lead effectively requires confidence, adaptability, and a clear sense of priorities.

Tyson, like many aspiring leaders, initially struggled with indecisiveness. He feared making the wrong choices and avoided risks, believing that playing it safe was the best approach. However, when he took charge of his family's business, he quickly realized that hesitation could lead to missed opportunities. Business success depends on making timely decisions, even in uncertain situations. Leadership is about assessing risks, finding solutions, and taking action without unnecessary delays.

One of the **key** lessons Tyson learned was that leadership in business and family life _____ different but complementary skills. In business, he needed to be strategic, assertive, and willing to take calculated risks. At home, leadership meant being present, making time for loved ones, and ensuring that his commitments to family were not overshadowed by professional demands. Many business leaders face this challenge—how to be effective at work while also fulfilling their responsibilities at home.

Tyson discovered that strong organizational skills were essential in maintaining this balance. He developed a structured approach to his work, setting clear goals and prioritizing tasks. He also learned to delegate, trusting his team to handle operations when necessary, allowing him to focus on long-term growth. At home, he applied the same principles by setting aside quality time for his family, ensuring that his leadership role in business did not come at the expense of personal relationships.

Effective leadership requires the ability to manage **impulses**, remain focused, and make informed decisions. Balancing business and family commitments is challenging, but with proper planning, self-discipline, and a strong support system, it is possible to excel in both. True leadership is not just about professional success—it is about maintaining stability in all areas of life.

Q1. Identify the correct statement based on the passage.

- (a) Leadership is primarily about maintaining authority and making quick decisions.
- (b) Delegating responsibilities in business is unnecessary if a leader is highly skilled.
- (c) A successful leader must develop both strategic and emotional intelligence.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All (a), (b) and (c)

Q2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- (a) Effective leadership requires balancing personal and professional responsibilities.
- (b) Tyson realized that making timely decisions is crucial for business success.
- (c) Strong leadership is solely about making quick decisions without assessing risks.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All (a), (b) and (c)

Q3. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to "key" as used in the passage.

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- (a) Crucial
 - (b) Superficial
 - (c) Unrelated
 - (d) Minor
 - (e) Optional

Q4. Select the word that is most similar in meaning to "impulse" as used in the passage.

- (a) Instinct
- (b) Calculation
- (c) Caution
- (d) Delay
- (e) Indifference

Q5. Choose the most appropriate word for the given blank.

- (a) involve
- (b) provide
- (c) requires
- (d) consisting
- (e) demanding

Q6. According to the passage, why did Tyson initially struggle with leadership?

- (a) He was overly confident and took unnecessary risks, leading to frequent failures.
- (b) He hesitated to make decisions and avoided risks, believing that safety ensured success.
- (c) He lacked technical business knowledge and struggled to manage financial resources.
- (d) He prioritized family responsibilities over business, which led to instability in both areas.
- (e) He was unable to communicate effectively with his team, causing inefficiencies.

Q7. What lesson did Tyson learn regarding leadership in both business and family life?

- (a) The same leadership style should be applied in all situations for consistency.
- (b) Leadership is only about professional success, as family matters are secondary.
- (c) Leadership in business requires strategic thinking, while family leadership demands emotional presence.
- (d) Avoiding risks in business and family life ensures long-term stability.
- (e) Business and family leadership require entirely different skill sets that do not overlap.

Q8. Why did Tyson find organizational skills essential for leadership?

- (a) They allowed him to handle every task personally without delegating responsibilities.
- (b) They encouraged him to focus on long-term goals instead of daily operations.
- (c) They helped him focus entirely on business success without worrying about personal commitments.
- (d) They enabled him to manage his business efficiently while maintaining a work-life balance.
- (e) They taught him that rigid scheduling is the only way to manage leadership challenges.

Directions (9-14): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.

Obesity has become a major health _____(A) in many countries. Over the past few decades, the number of obese people has increased _____(B). Poor eating habits, lack of physical activity, and unhealthy lifestyles are some of the main causes of obesity. This condition leads to several serious diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure.

Governments and health organizations are working to raise _____(C) about the dangers of obesity. They encourage people to eat a balanced diet and exercise regularly. Schools are also taking steps to promote healthy habits among children. However, despite these efforts, the problem continues to _____(D). If obesity rates keep rising, it could become an even bigger burden on healthcare systems. To fight obesity, individuals must take responsibility for their health. Simple changes, such as avoiding junk food and staying active, can make a big _____(E). In addition, the government should implement strict policies to reduce the consumption of sugary drinks and processed foods. Only through collective efforts can we _____(F) this growing crisis.

Q9. Which of the following word best fits in blank (A)?

- (a) issue
- (b) solution
- (c) victory
- (d) policy
- (e) happiness

Q10. Which of the following word best fits in blank (B)?

- (a) scarcely
- (b) gradually
- (c) partially
- (d) carelessly
- (e) poorly

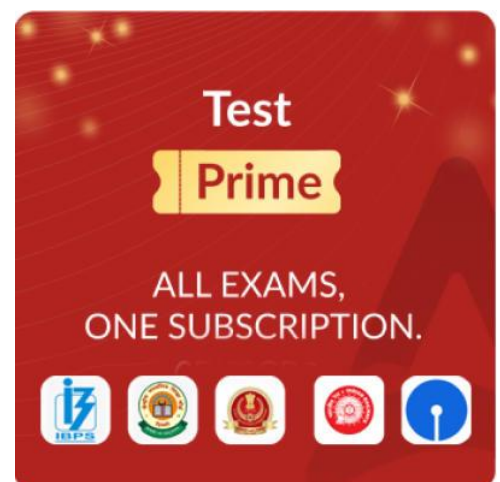
Q11. Which of the following word best fits in blank (C)?

- (a) ignorance
- (b) confusion
- (c) awareness
- (d) hesitation
- (e) disturbance

Q12. Which of the following word best fits in blank (D)?


- (a) disappear
- (b) improve
- (c) recover
- (d) worsen
- (e) vanish

Q13. Which of the following word best fits in blank (E)?



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- (a) mistake
 - (b) difference
 - (c) trouble
 - (d) damage
 - (e) loss

Q14. Which of the following word best fits in blank (F)?

- (a) invite
- (b) welcome
- (c) increase
- (d) create
- (e) control

Directions (15-19): Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose option “No error” as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

Q15. The doctor careful (A)/ examined the patient (B)/ and prescribed the necessary (C)/ medication for a speedy recovery. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Q16. She decided (A)/ to join the gym (B)/ in order too (C)/ improve her fitness. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Q17. The cat escaped (A)/ though the open (B)/ window before (C)/ anyone could catch it. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Q18. He carry the (A)/ heavy suitcase (B)/ up the stairs (C)/ without any help. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Q19. Please bring (A)/ your notebook (B)/ to the meeting so (C)/ you can took notes. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Directions (20-23): In the sentence given below, three words are highlighted in bold. Rearrange these words to form a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If the words are already in the correct order, select "No rearrangement required" as the answer.

Q20. The clock (A) inside feels solemn, with a high wall silently (B) ticking almost ambiance (C).

- (a) BAC
- (b) CAB
- (c) ACB
- (d) CBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q21. Their enduring (A) represented meeting (B) and goodwill, inspiring an devotion (C) spirit even today.

- (a) BCA
- (b) BAC
- (c) CAB
- (d) ACB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q22. Mini feeling (A), seeing half her bowl still (B) full, already sighed (C) completely satisfied.

- (a) CAB
- (b) BAC
- (c) ACB
- (d) CBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q23. That afternoon, the **snooping** (A) visited the **brothers** (B) site, curiously **theft** (C) around for clues.

- (a) BAC
- (b) CBA
- (c) BCA
- (d) ACB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Directions (24-28): In each of the following questions, a sentence contains a highlighted phrase that may be grammatically incorrect. Choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to replace the highlighted phrase and correct the sentence. If the highlighted phrase is correct as it is, then choose “No replacement required” as the correct answer.

Q24. She **put up** her scarf carefully, enjoying the warmth it provided her.

- (a) kept
- (b) bought
- (c) adjusted
- (d) made
- (e) No replacement required

Q25. She carefully **book into** the antique vase on the wooden shelf, ensuring it wouldn't tip over.

- (a) refused
- (b) placed
- (c) misplaced
- (d) returned
- (e) No replacement required

Q26. Tanusha felt **driven away**, as if struck by an unexpected earthquake.

- (a) adored
- (b) elated
- (c) fenced
- (d) shaken
- (e) No replacement required

Q27. Sun set behind hills, air chilled, and children **look after** for comfort and company.

- (a) huddled
- (b) packed
- (c) flowed
- (d) spiced
- (e) No replacement required

Q28. Many arrive to **take in** royalty, but few can truly prove their lineage.

- (a) stealing
- (b) fulfilling
- (c) taking
- (d) claiming
- (e) No replacement required

Directions (29-30): In the question, one word is given in bold and correspondence to that, three sentences are given each containing that word. Choose the option depicting the sentence(s) that have/ has the correct usage of the word.

Q29. HOARDING

- (I) The government launched a campaign to discourage **hoarding** of essential supplies during the crisis.
- (II) His habit of **hoarding** old newspapers and magazines made his house extremely cluttered.
- (III) The supermarket imposed a limit on certain items to prevent people from **hoarding** and creating shortages.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (III)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) Only (II)

Q30. ALIGHT

- (I) The passengers waited for the train to stop before they began to **alight** from the compartments.
- (II) He was so tired that he just wanted to **alight** on the bed and sleep.
- (III) The campfire suddenly caught **alight**, illuminating the dark forest around them.

- (a) Only (III)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (II)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

Directions (31-35): The table given below shows the number of students (Girls + Boys) in four different classes (A, B, C & D).

Classes	Girls	Boys
A	24	45
B	60	90
C	12	36
D	84	72

Q31. Find the average number of boys in C and B is what percent less than girls in D.

- (a) 25
- (b) 30
- (c) 15
- (d) 40
- (e) 35

Q32. Find the ratio of girls in B and C together to boys in D.

- (a) 2:5
- (b) 1:1
- (c) 1:5
- (d) 4:3
- (e) 5:3

Q33. In class F, the number of boys is 20% more than that in B and number of girls is $\frac{5}{6}$ of girls in C. Find the total number of students in F.

- (a) 125
- (b) 118
- (c) 115
- (d) 114
- (e) 113

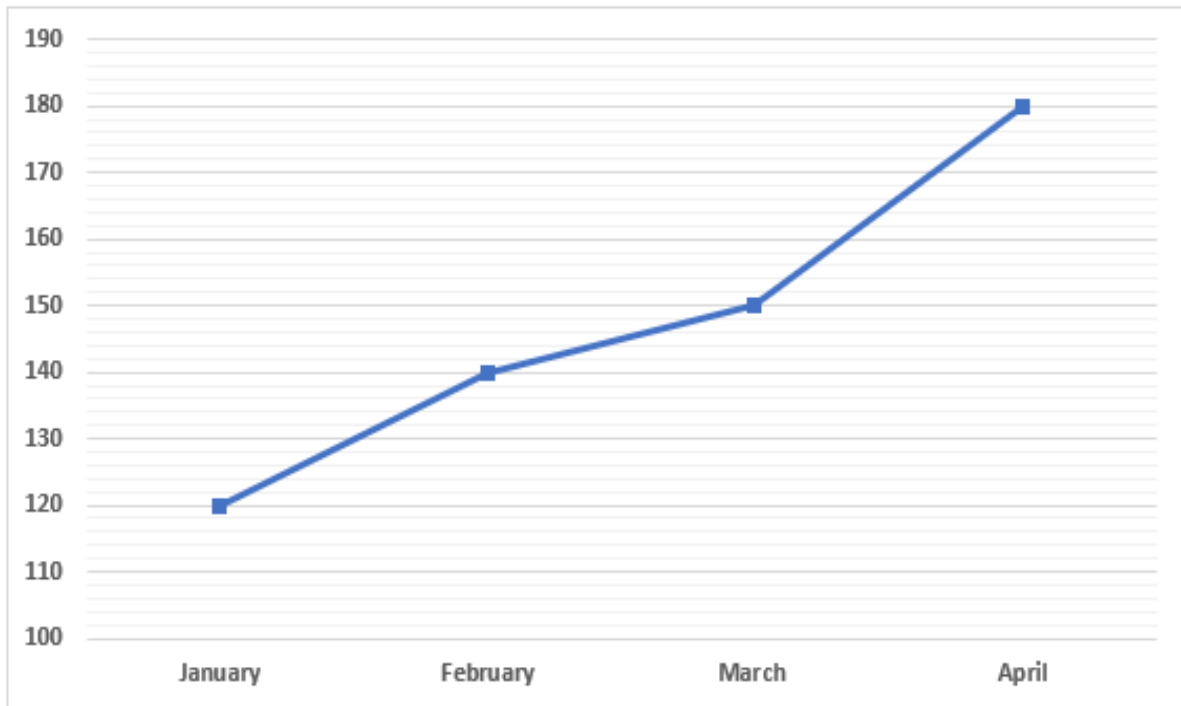
Q34. 25% students are present in class C. Find the absent students in class C.

- (a) 12
- (b) 36
- (c) 30
- (d) 40
- (e) 35

Q35. Total student in B and A together is what percentage of total girls in D (approx.).

- (a) 225
- (b) 230
- (c) 260
- (d) 240
- (e) 235

Directions (36-40): The line graph given below shows the products sold in the month of January, February, March and April.



Q36. The cost of product sold in January is Rs 20. If the cost of the product sold in the month of February is 20% more than that of January, then find the revenue(in Rs) generated in February.

- (a) 3325
- (b) 3360
- (c) 3315
- (d) 3340
- (e) 3335

Q37. In June, the product sold is the average number of products sold in January and February. If 20% of product are sold in June, then find the unsold product in June.

- (a) 525
- (b) 530
- (c) 520
- (d) 540
- (e) 535

Q38. Find the average number of products sold in the given months.

- (a) 147.5
- (b) 130
- (c) 115.5
- (d) 140.5
- (e) 135.5

Q39. Find the ratio of products sold in January and February together to products sold in April.

- (a) 1:25
- (b) 13:9
- (c) 12:5
- (d) 1:4
- (e) 9:13

Q40. The product sold in the month of March is what percentage of product sold in January.

- (a) 125
- (b) 130
- (c) 115
- (d) 140
- (e) 135

Directions (41-43): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The ratio of the number of pizzas sold by A to B is 4:7, and the number of burgers sold by A is 20 less than the number of pizzas sold by B. The total number of burgers and pizzas sold by B is 150 and the total number of pizzas sold by A is 40.

Q41. Find the total number of pizzas and burgers sold by A.

- (a) 60
- (b) 90
- (c) 80
- (d) 100
- (e) 120

Q42. The number of burgers sold by A is what percentage of the number of pizzas sold by B?

- (a) $29\frac{3}{7}\%$
- (b) 14.28%
- (c) 66.67%
- (d) 54.33%
- (e) $71\frac{3}{7}\%$

Q43. The number of burgers sold by C is 25% more than pizzas sold by A, then find the difference between the number of burgers sold by C and the number of pizzas sold by A.

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 20
- (e) 30

Directions (44-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Total males planted trees on Saturday is 400, and the total males planted trees on Sunday is 60% more than that of those on Saturday. The ratio of total males to total females who planted trees on Sunday is 8:3. Total females who planted trees on Saturday is 40 less than that on Sunday.

Q44. Find the sum of the total females who planted trees on Saturday and the total males who planted trees on Sunday.

- (a) 800
- (b) 840
- (c) 980
- (d) 910
- (e) 750

Q45. Find the difference between the total males and total females who planted trees on Sunday.

- (a) 400
- (b) 450
- (c) 420
- (d) 230
- (e) 320

Q46. The average weight of 40 students in class is 35 kg. The weights of two students were wrongly entered as 44 kg and 40 kg instead of 42 kg and 38 kg, respectively. Find the correct average weight of the class.

- (a) 31.9 kg
- (b) 34.4kg
- (c) 31.2 kg
- (d) 30.9 kg
- (e) 34.9 kg

Q47. The perimeter of a circle is 88 meter and the radius of the circle is 2 meter more than the breadth of a rectangle. If the area of the rectangle is 180 sq meter, then find the length of the rectangle (in meter).

- (a) 15
- (b) 20
- (c) 12
- (d) 16
- (e) 24

Q48. The selling price of the article is 270, when it is sold at 10% loss. If the article sold at the profit of 35%, then find the profit (in Rs).

- (a) 115
- (b) 105
- (c) 112
- (d) 106
- (e) 124

Q49. Pipe A and pipe B can fill a tank in 9 hours and 6 hours respectively. Pipe C takes 7.5 hours to empty the tank. If pipe A and pipe B together open for three hours and after that pipe C is open, then find time taken by pipe C to empty the tank.

- (a) 6.25
- (b) 5.05
- (c) 5.12
- (d) 4.23
- (e) 6.24

Q50. In a factory 40% are females and out of total males 65% are above the age of 50 years. If total males under the age of 50 years or equal to 50 years are 4200, then find the number of females in the factory?

- (a) 5000
- (b) 8000
- (c) 1200
- (d) 1600
- (e) 6400

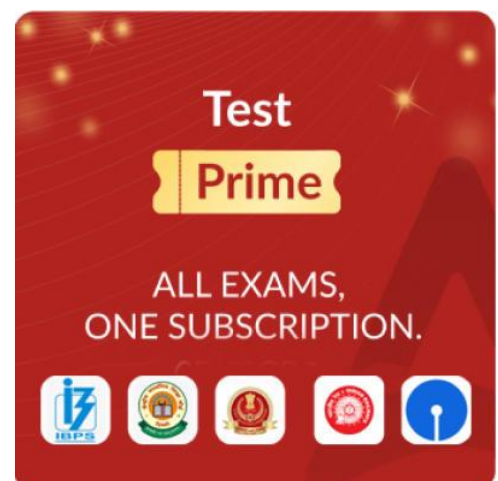
Directions (51-60): What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following the question:

Q51. $140 \times \sqrt{64 \times ?} = 560$






- (a) 0.25
- (b) 6
- (c) 0.28
- (d) 25
- (e) 12

Q52. $(10+7)^3 = 8.5 \times (? - 12)$

- (a) 520
- (b) 525
- (c) 590
- (d) 500
- (e) 490



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Q53. $544 \div 8.5 \times 4 = 2^?$

- (a) 7
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) 8
- (e) 9

Q54. $?^2 = (10 + 3)^2 - (3 \times 2)^2 - 11 \times 3$

- (a) 12
- (b) 10
- (c) 13
- (d) 14
- (e) 16

Q55. $?^2 \times (2^6 + 6^2) = 60^2$

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 6
- (e) 2

Q56. $?^3 + 2^9 = 32^2$

- (a) 6
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 2
- (e) 10

Q57. $2844.8 \times 5 - 2844.8 = ?$

- (a) 1129.2
- (b) 113789
- (c) 11379.2
- (d) 11223.4
- (e) None of these

Q58. $1640 \div 4.1 - 32 \times 50 = ?$

- (a) 500
- (b) 490
- (c) 400
- (d) 450
- (e) None of these

Q59. $1800 \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{12}{864} \times \frac{90}{10} = ?$

- (a) 2
- (b) 0.10
- (c) 10
- (d) 0.01
- (e) 100

Q60. $\frac{14}{19}$ of 380 - $\frac{11}{2}$ of 1440 = ?

- (a) 7770
- (b) -7640
- (c) -7550
- (d) 7550
- (e) 7610

Q61. Y is 75% of the P and the average of both the numbers is 30 less than the P, then find value of 20% of Y?

- (a) 52
- (b) 36
- (c) 12
- (d) 180
- (e) 64

Q62. A vessel contains 80 liters of milk and water in the ratio of 3:5. If X liters of water are added to the vessel, then the ratio of water to milk becomes 2:1, respectively. Find X.

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 20
- (e) 25

Q63. The ratio of the present ages of A to B is 5:9, respectively. After four years, the ratio of the ages of A to B is 7:11, respectively. Find the age of B two years ago (in years).

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 13
- (d) 22
- (e) 16

Q64. A man invested Rs X in simple interest at 20% p.a. for three years and received interest of Rs 2400. If he invested the same amount in compound interest at 10% p.a. for two years, then find the interest received by him (in Rs).

- (a) 840
- (b) 660
- (c) 1130
- (d) 820
- (e) 750

Q65. A X -meter-long train can cross a pole in 16 seconds, and the speed of the train is 25 m/sec. If the length of a bridge is $X+150$ meters, then find the time taken by the train to cross the bridge (in seconds).

- (a) 40
- (b) 60
- (c) 30
- (d) 20
- (e) 38

Directions (66-70): Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

2 U H # K 7 % M ! R O @ 2 I B 9 8 % P 5 \$ 1 * A

Q66. Which of the following element is 4th to the left of 9th element from the right end?

- (a) B
- (b) 9
- (c) %
- (d) @
- (e) 8

Q67. How many letters are immediately succeeded by a number and immediately preceded by a symbol?

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

Q68. How many symbols are immediately preceded as well as immediately succeeded by consonants?

- (a) One
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Two
- (e) Three

Q69. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Who among the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) UK#
- (b) 7P1
- (c) B%8
- (d) MOR
- (e) \$A*

Q70. How many even numbers are between 7th element from left and 3th element from right in the given series?

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

Q71. In a certain code language, "POWER" is coded as "OPWRE", and "GREAT" is coded as "RGETA". Following the same pattern, what is the code for "WAVES"?

- (a) AWWSE
- (b) AWSVE
- (c) WAVSE
- (d) AWEVS
- (e) None of these

Directions (72-76): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

Q72. Statements: $S \geq G > K = E > B < J > P$

Conclusions: I. $B \leq S$

II. $S > E$

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q73. Statements: $F < Y \leq J \leq Q = L > V < A$

Conclusions: I. $L = Y$

II. $L > Y$

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q74. Statements: $G > U = C \geq Z > R > I < W \leq T$

Conclusions: I. $G > I$

II. $C > T$

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q75. Statements: $Y < W < J \geq N; W < P \leq Z$

Conclusions: I. $W < Z$

II. $P > Y$

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q76. Statements: $B < K = F \geq J; N \leq D > K$

Conclusions: I. $J < D$

II. $D \geq F$

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
- (b) If only conclusion II is true
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q77. How many pairs of letters are in the word "DAUGHTER" in both forward and backward directions, each of which has as many letters between them as in the English alphabetical series?

- (a) Four
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) One
- (e) More than four

Q78. How many such digits are there in the number '74215398' which will remain at the same position when arranged in ascending order from left to right?

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

Directions (79-81): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six persons are comparing their weights in decreasing order from left to right.

B is just heavier than A. Three persons are lighter than A. C is heavier than J. J is not the lightest person.

H is heavier than C. One person is M.

Q79. How many persons weigh between B and J?

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

Q80. If H is related to A and in the same way C is related to M, then B is related to who among the following person?

- (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) J
- (d) M
- (e) None of these

Q81. Who among the following is the heaviest person?

- (a) B
- (b) M
- (c) H
- (d) A
- (e) None of these

Q82. If it is possible to make a meaningful word using 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th letters (From left end) of the word "MENTORS", then what will be the 2nd letter from left end of that meaningful word? If no such meaningful word can be formed, mark the answer as 'X', if more than one words can be formed, mark the answer as 'Y'?

- (a) R
- (b) O
- (c) M
- (d) X
- (e) Y

Directions (83-85): Read the given information carefully and answer the relates questions:

A certain number of persons sit in a row facing north. Three persons sit between A and B. C sits sixth to the left of B. D sits exactly between C and A. E sits fourth to the right of D. Five persons sit between E and F. C sits to the right of F. Number of persons sit between F and B is twice the number of persons to the left of F. four persons sit between E and G. No one sits to the right of G.

Q83. How many persons sit in the row?

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 14
- (e) 15

Q84. What is the position of B with respect to G?

- (a) Second to the right
- (b) Fourth to the left
- (c) Seventh to the left
- (d) Fifth to the right
- (e) Immediate left

Q85. How many persons sit to the left of A?

- (a) Eleven
- (b) Nine
- (c) Six
- (d) Eight
- (e) Twelve

Directions (86-90): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are placed one above another in a stack but not necessarily in the same order.

Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position. Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.

Q86. How many boxes are placed between Box E and the box which is placed just below Box H?

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

Q87. Which box is placed exactly between Box B and Box A?

- (a) Box E
- (b) Box C
- (c) Box H
- (d) Box G
- (e) Box D

Q88. Which box is placed at the fourth position from the top?

- (a) Box G
- (b) Box B
- (c) Box H
- (d) Box D
- (e) None of these

Q89. If all the boxes are arranged in alphabetical order from top to bottom, how many boxes will remain in their original position?

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

Q90. How many boxes are placed between box C and box H?

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

Directions (91-95): Read the given information carefully and answer the related questions:

Eight persons sit around a circular table facing inside. R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S. T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G. F sits immediate right of O.

Q91. Who among the following sits second to the right of F?

- (a) T
- (b) S
- (c) M
- (d) R
- (e) K

Q92. What is the position of O with respect to M?

- (a) Immediate right
- (b) Second to the right
- (c) Third to the right
- (d) Immediate left
- (e) Second to the left

Q93. How many persons sit between S and F when counted from the left of S?

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

Q94. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) O and G does not sit adjacent to each other
- (b) F sits opposite to M
- (c) None is correct
- (d) S sits second to the right of O
- (e) One person sits between M and K

Q95. Four of the following five are similar in a certain manner, which among the following is dissimilar to others?

- (a) F-M
- (b) R-K
- (c) T-G
- (d) S-O
- (e) R-G

Directions (96-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Nine people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in different months March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November of the same year. (But not necessarily in the same order) Three people were born between F and the one who was born in July, and B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H. Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B. G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Q96. Who was born in March?

- (a) F
- (b) I
- (c) E
- (d) A
- (e) B

Q97. How many people were born between H and F?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) Six

Q98. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

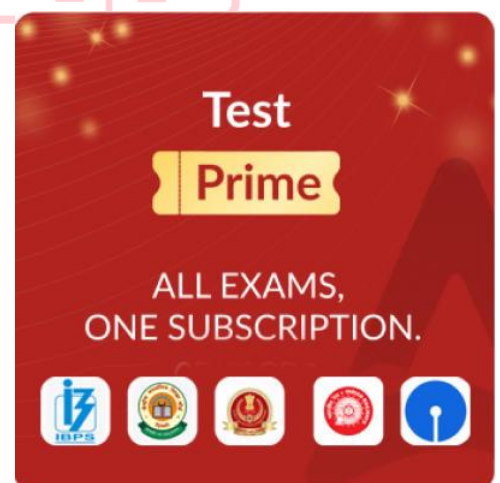
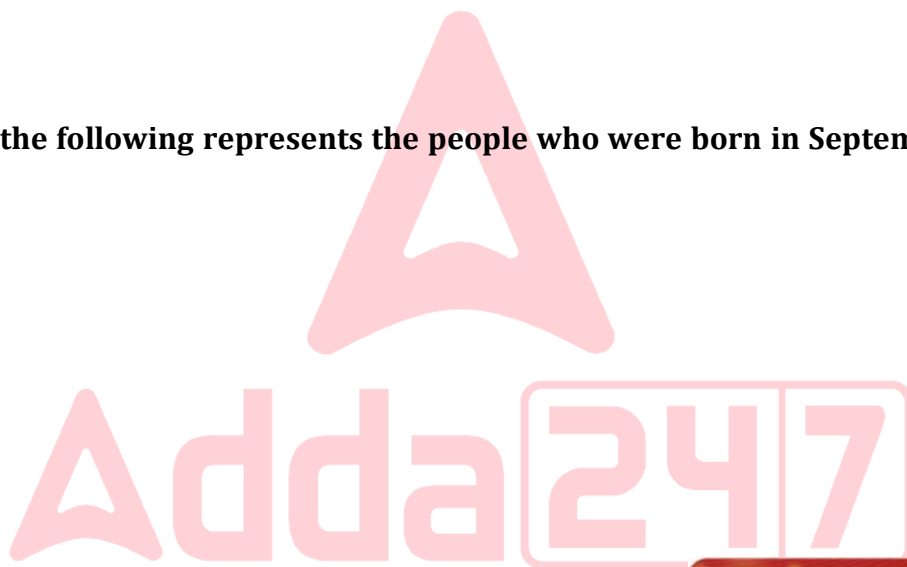
- I. B was born on April
 - II. One person is born between D and C.
 - III. G was born after F
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Both II and III
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Only II
 - (e) All I, II and III

Q99. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group?

- (a) G
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) A


Q100. Which of the following represents the people who were born in September and October respectively?

- (a) A, F
- (b) G, A
- (c) C, E
- (d) A, I
- (e) None of these



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S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (c) A successful leader must develop both strategic and emotional intelligence.

Explanation:

The passage highlights that leadership is not just about making decisions but also about managing risks, balancing priorities, and taking responsibility in both business and personal life. It also emphasizes that a leader must be strategic and assertive in business while being present and emotionally intelligent at home.

Analysis of Options:

- **(a) Incorrect:** "Leadership is primarily about maintaining authority and making quick decisions."
 - The passage does not say that leadership is *primarily* about authority or quick decisions. Instead, it emphasizes responsibility, adaptability, and balance.
- **(b) Incorrect:** "Delegating responsibilities in business is unnecessary if a leader is highly skilled."
 - The passage states the opposite. Tyson learned that **delegation is essential** to manage both business and personal life effectively.
- **(c) Correct:** "A successful leader must develop both strategic and emotional intelligence."
 - The passage highlights that in business, a leader needs to be **strategic and assertive**, while at home, leadership involves being emotionally present and maintaining relationships. This confirms the need for **both strategic and emotional intelligence**.
- **(d) Incorrect:** Since both (a) and (b) are incorrect, this option is also incorrect.
- **(e) Incorrect:** Since (a) and (b) are incorrect, this option is also incorrect.

Final Answer:

✓ (c) A successful leader must develop both strategic and emotional intelligence. ✓

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (d) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation:

The passage emphasizes that **effective leadership involves balancing personal and professional responsibilities** and that **Tyson learned the importance of making timely decisions in business**.

Analysis of Options:

- **(a) ✓ True:** "Effective leadership requires balancing personal and professional responsibilities."
 - The passage discusses how Tyson struggled with managing both **business responsibilities and family commitments** and learned that maintaining balance is essential for effective leadership.
- **(b) ✓ True:** "Tyson realized that making timely decisions is crucial for business success."
 - The passage states that Tyson initially feared making decisions but later **understood that hesitation could lead to missed opportunities**, making timely decision-making essential for success.

- (c) ✗ **False:** "Strong leadership is solely about making quick decisions without assessing risks."
 - The passage contradicts this by emphasizing that **leadership involves assessing risks, finding solutions, and making informed decisions** rather than just making quick decisions without consideration.
- (d) ✓ **Correct:** Since both (a) and (b) are true, this is the correct answer.
- (e) ✗ **Incorrect:** Since (c) is incorrect, this option is not valid.

Final Answer:

✓ (d) Both (a) and (b) ✓

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (a) Crucial ✓

Explanation:

The word "key" in the passage means something **very important or essential** (e.g., "One of the **key** lessons Tyson learned..."). The closest meaning to "key" is "**crucial**," which also means **extremely important or necessary** for success.

Word Meanings in English and Hindi:

1. **Key (मुख्य / महत्वपूर्ण) [Adjective]**

- **Meaning (English):** Very important, essential, or necessary.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** बहुत महत्वपूर्ण, आवश्यक, या अनिवार्य।
- **Example from passage:** "One of the **key** lessons Tyson learned..." (One of the most **important** lessons Tyson learned).

2. **Crucial (अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण) [Adjective] ✓ (Correct Choice)**

- **Meaning (English):** Extremely important or decisive.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण या निर्णायक।
- **Why Correct?** "Key" in the passage means **important or essential**, which matches "crucial."

3. **Superficial (ऊपरी / सतही) [Adjective] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)**

- **Meaning (English):** Not deep or meaningful, only on the surface.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** गहराई में न जाने वाला, केवल सतह पर।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Superficial" means **lacking depth or importance**, which is the opposite of "key" in the passage.

4. **Unrelated (असंबंधित) [Adjective] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)**

- **Meaning (English):** Not connected or relevant.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** जो संबंधित या प्रासंगिक न हो।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Key" means **important**, but "unrelated" means **having no connection**, which is completely opposite.

5. Minor (छोटा / महत्वहीन) [Adjective] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** Less important, not significant.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कम महत्वपूर्ण, तुच्छ।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Key" means **important**, whereas "minor" means **less important**— which is the opposite.

6. Optional (वैकल्पिक) [Adjective] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** Not required, left to one's choice.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** आवश्यक नहीं, स्वेच्छा पर निर्भर।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Key" means **necessary and important**, whereas "optional" means **not required**, making it incorrect.

Final Answer:

✓ (a) Crucial (अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण) ✓

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (a) Instinct ✓

Explanation:

The word "**impulse**" in the passage refers to **a sudden urge or instinct to act without careful thought** (e.g., "Effective leadership requires the ability to manage **impulses**, remain focused..."). The closest meaning to "**impulse**" is "**instinct**," which also refers to **a natural tendency to act without thinking**.

Word Meanings in English and Hindi:

1. Impulse (झुकाव / अचानक प्रेरणा) [Noun]

- **Meaning (English):** A sudden urge or instinct to act without thinking.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** बिना सोचे-समझे कार्य करने की अचानक प्रेरणा या झुकाव।
- **Example from passage:** "Effective leadership requires the ability to manage **impulses**..." (Leaders must control their sudden urges and act thoughtfully).

2. Instinct (स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति) [Noun] ✓ (Correct Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** A natural or automatic response, often without conscious thought.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** स्वाभाविक रूप से उत्पन्न होने वाली भावना या प्रतिक्रिया।
- **Why Correct?** "Impulse" and "instinct" both refer to **a natural or spontaneous reaction without deep thinking**.

3. Calculation (गणना / सोच-विचार) [Noun] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** Careful planning or thinking before acting.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** कार्य करने से पहले सोच-समझकर निर्णय लेना।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Impulse" refers to **acting suddenly**, while "calculation" means **acting after careful thought, which is opposite in meaning**.

4. Caution (सावधानी) [Noun] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** Being careful to avoid risks.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** जोखिम से बचने के लिए सतर्कता बरतना।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Impulse" means **acting suddenly**, whereas "caution" means **being careful and thoughtful before acting**, which is opposite.

5. Delay (विलंब) [Noun] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** A pause or postponement before taking action.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने में देरी करना।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Impulse" means **acting quickly**, while "delay" means **waiting before acting**, which is opposite.

6. Indifference (उदासीनता) [Noun] ✗ (Incorrect Choice)

- **Meaning (English):** A lack of interest or concern.
- **Meaning (Hindi):** किसी चीज़ में रुचि या चिंता का अभाव।
- **Why Incorrect?** "Impulse" is about **acting suddenly**, whereas "indifference" is about **not caring or taking action at all**, making it incorrect.

Final Answer:

✓ (a) Instinct (स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति) ✓

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (c) requires ✓

Explanation:

The sentence implies that leadership **needs or necessitates** different but complementary skills in both business and family life. The verb "**requires**" is the best fit here because it correctly conveys the idea that leadership **demands** these skills.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) involve (शामिल करना) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** To include or engage in something.
- **Why Incorrect?** "Leadership **involves** different skills" sounds grammatically correct, but "**requires**" is a better fit as it strongly emphasizes the necessity of those skills rather than just including them.

2. (b) provide (प्रदान करना) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** To supply or offer something.
- **Why Incorrect?** Leadership does not **provide** different skills—it **needs** them.

3. (c) requires (आवश्यक होना) ✓ (Correct Choice)

- **Meaning:** To need or be dependent on something.
- **Why Correct?** The sentence implies that leadership **must have** these different but complementary skills, making "**requires**" the best fit.

4. (d) consisting (समाविष्ट होना) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** Being made up of something.
- **Why Incorrect?** "Leadership in business and family life **consisting** different skills" is grammatically incorrect. "Consisting of" would be required, but even then, it wouldn't be the best fit.

5. (e) demanding (मांग करना) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** Requiring a lot of effort, skill, or resources.
- **Why Incorrect?** "Leadership in business and family life **demanding** different skills" is incorrect in structure and does not fit well in the sentence.

Final Answer:

✓ (c) requires (आवश्यक होना) ✓

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (b) He hesitated to make decisions and avoided risks, believing that safety ensured success.



Explanation:

The passage states that Tyson **initially struggled with indecisiveness** because he feared making wrong choices. He avoided risks, thinking that playing it safe was the best approach. However, he later realized that hesitation could lead to missed opportunities in business.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) He was overly confident and took unnecessary risks, leading to frequent failures. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage states the opposite—Tyson was **indecisive and hesitant**, not overly confident or reckless.
2. (b) He hesitated to make decisions and avoided risks, believing that safety ensured success. ✓ (Correct Choice)
 - The passage clearly mentions that Tyson **feared making the wrong choices and avoided risks**, thinking that playing it safe was the best approach.
3. (c) He lacked technical business knowledge and struggled to manage financial resources. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage does not mention that he **lacked business knowledge or financial management skills**. His struggle was with decision-making, not technical expertise.
4. (d) He prioritized family responsibilities over business, which led to instability in both areas. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage does mention balancing family and business but does **not say** that he prioritized family over business to the point of causing instability.
5. (e) He was unable to communicate effectively with his team, causing inefficiencies. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage does not mention communication issues with his team as a primary struggle.

Final Answer:

✓ (b) He hesitated to make decisions and avoided risks, believing that safety ensured success.



S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (c) Leadership in business requires strategic thinking, while family leadership demands emotional presence. ✓

Explanation:

The passage highlights that leadership in business and family life involves different but complementary skills.

- In business, Tyson had to be strategic, assertive, and willing to take calculated risks.
- In family life, leadership meant being emotionally present, making time for loved ones, and ensuring professional commitments did not overshadow personal responsibilities.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) The same leadership style should be applied in all situations for consistency. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage explicitly states that business and family leadership require different approaches, so applying the same leadership style everywhere is not effective.
2. (b) Leadership is only about professional success, as family matters are secondary. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage contradicts this by emphasizing that true leadership is about maintaining balance in all areas of life, not just professional success.
3. (c) Leadership in business requires strategic thinking, while family leadership demands emotional presence. ✓ (Correct Choice)
 - This perfectly captures the key lesson Tyson learned about leadership in business versus family life.
4. (d) Avoiding risks in business and family life ensures long-term stability. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage states the opposite—Tyson initially avoided risks but later learned that taking calculated risks is crucial for success.
5. (e) Business and family leadership require entirely different skill sets that do not overlap. ✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage states that the skills are different but complementary, meaning they can overlap and support each other.

Final Answer:

✓ (c) Leadership in business requires strategic thinking, while family leadership demands emotional presence. ✓

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (d) They enabled him to manage his business efficiently while maintaining a work-life balance. ✓

Explanation:

The passage explains that Tyson developed strong organizational skills to maintain a balance between his business responsibilities and family commitments. He structured his work, set priorities, and delegated tasks, allowing him to focus on long-term growth while also spending quality time with his family.

Analysis of Options:

1. **(a) They allowed him to handle every task personally without delegating responsibilities.**
✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage states the opposite—Tyson **learned to delegate responsibilities** to his team, which helped him manage his business better.
2. **(b) They encouraged him to focus on long-term goals instead of daily operations.** **✗ (Incorrect)**
 - While he did focus on long-term goals, the passage also emphasizes that he **balanced both daily tasks and long-term planning**.
3. **(c) They helped him focus entirely on business success without worrying about personal commitments.** **✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The passage highlights the **importance of balancing both business and family life**, not ignoring personal commitments.
4. **(d) They enabled him to manage his business efficiently while maintaining a work-life balance.** **✓ (Correct Choice)**
 - This aligns with the passage, which states that **organizational skills helped Tyson balance business operations and personal life**.
5. **(e) They taught him that rigid scheduling is the only way to manage leadership challenges.**
✗ (Incorrect)
 - The passage does not suggest **rigid scheduling as the only approach**, but rather a **structured and adaptable strategy** for leadership.

Final Answer:

✓ (d) They enabled him to manage his business efficiently while maintaining a work-life balance.
✓

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Here are the meanings of the words in both English and Hindi, along with explanations of why they are correct or incorrect for blank (A).

Given sentence:

"Obesity has become a major health _____ (A) in many countries."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Issue (समस्या / समस्या - a problem or matter of concern)** **✓ (Correct choice)**
 - "Issue" means a problem or concern that needs attention. Since obesity is described as a major health problem, "issue" fits well in this context.
2. **Solution (समाधान - an answer to a problem)** **✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The sentence states that obesity is a growing problem, not something that has already been solved. "Solution" does not fit because it contradicts the idea of obesity being an ongoing challenge.
3. **Victory (जीत - success in overcoming a problem or challenge)** **✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Victory" is used when someone successfully overcomes a challenge. Since the passage discusses obesity as a worsening issue, "victory" does not fit here.

4. **Policy (नीति - a set of rules or guidelines for action) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Policy" refers to rules or plans made by the government or organizations, but here, the sentence is about obesity being a **problem**, not a **plan** to tackle it.

5. **Happiness (खुशी - a state of joy and well-being) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Happiness" does not make sense in this context because obesity is described as a **negative** health condition, not something positive.

Correct Answer:

(a) Issue ✓

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Given sentence:

"Over the past few decades, the number of obese people has increased _____ (B)."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Scarcely (मुश्किल से / शायद ही - hardly, barely) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Scarcely" means something happens very rarely or almost never. Since the sentence talks about obesity **increasing**, using "scarcely" contradicts this idea.

2. **Gradually (क्रमिक रूप से / धीरे-धीरे - slowly over time) ✓ (Correct choice)**

- "Gradually" means something happens **slowly and steadily over a period of time**. Since obesity has been increasing over **decades**, this word fits well.

3. **Partially (आंशिक रूप से - incompletely, not fully) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Partially" means **to some extent but not completely**. This does not fit because the sentence is talking about a **continuous increase**, not a partial one.

4. **Carelessly (लापरवाही से - without caution or responsibility) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Carelessly" describes how something is done without concern, but here, the sentence is about **how obesity has increased**, not about **how people act**.

5. **Poorly (खराब तरीके से - in a bad or unhealthy way) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- "Poorly" describes **how something is done badly**, but it does not fit because the sentence is discussing **how much obesity has increased**, not the quality of the increase.

Correct Answer:

(b) Gradually ✓

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Given sentence:

"Governments and health organizations are working to raise _____ (C) about the dangers of obesity."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Ignorance (अज्ञानता / अनदेखी - lack of knowledge or awareness) ✗ (Incorrect)**

- The sentence states that governments and health organizations are **trying to raise something**. "Ignorance" means **lack of knowledge**, which is the opposite of what they are trying to achieve.

2. **Confusion (भ्रम - a state of not understanding something clearly) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Confusion" does not fit because the goal is to make people more informed, not to create misunderstanding or uncertainty.
3. **Awareness (जागरूकता - knowledge or understanding about something) ✓ (Correct choice)**
 - "Awareness" means spreading **knowledge and understanding** about an issue. Since governments are working to educate people about obesity, this word fits perfectly.
4. **Hesitation (झिझक - unwillingness or uncertainty to take action) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Hesitation" refers to **reluctance to act**, but the sentence is about **raising knowledge**, not about hesitation.
5. **Disturbance (अशांति / बाधा - interruption or disorder) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Disturbance" means **disruption or chaos**, which does not fit the context of educating people about obesity.

Correct Answer:

(c) Awareness ✓

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Given sentence:

"However, despite these efforts, the problem continues to _____ (D)."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Disappear (गायब होना - to cease to exist or be seen) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The sentence states that the problem **continues**, meaning it is still present. "Disappear" suggests the opposite (that the problem is going away), so it does not fit.
2. **Improve (सुधार होना - to get better) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - If the problem were improving, it would mean that obesity is decreasing. However, the sentence suggests the problem is still **continuing**, implying that it is not getting better.
3. **Recover (ठीक होना - to return to a healthy state) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Recover" is used when someone or something **returns to a better state** (e.g., recovering from an illness). The sentence suggests obesity is still a **problem**, so "recover" does not fit.
4. **Worsen (बदतर होना - to become more severe or worse) ✓ (Correct choice)**
 - "Worsen" means the problem is **getting worse**, which logically follows the idea that **despite efforts, obesity remains an issue**. This fits the sentence best.
5. **Vanish (लुप्त हो जाना - to disappear suddenly) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - Like "disappear," "vanish" suggests that the problem is going away completely, which contradicts the passage's meaning.

Correct Answer:

(d) Worsen ✓

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Given sentence:

"Simple changes, such as avoiding junk food and staying active, can make a big _____ (E)."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Mistake (गलती - an error or wrong action) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The sentence is about **positive changes** to improve health. "Mistake" means doing something wrong, which does not fit the context.
2. **Difference (अंतर / प्रभाव - a noticeable change or impact) ✓ (Correct choice)**
 - "Make a difference" is a common phrase that means **to have a positive impact**. Since the sentence discusses **healthy lifestyle changes**, "difference" fits well.
3. **Trouble (परेशानी - a problem or difficulty) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Trouble" has a negative meaning, but the sentence is about **improvements** in health.
4. **Damage (हानि / क्षति - harm or destruction) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Damage" refers to **harm**, but the sentence talks about **benefits from healthy habits**, not negative effects.
5. **Loss (नुकसान - the act of losing something) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Loss" usually means **something negative**, like losing money or health. However, the sentence talks about **positive lifestyle changes**, making "loss" inappropriate.

Correct Answer:

(b) Difference ✓

S14. Ans.(e)

Sol. Given sentence:

"Only through collective efforts can we _____ (F) this growing crisis."

Options and Analysis:

1. **Invite (आमंत्रित करना - to ask someone to come or participate) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Invite" is used when calling someone or something to come, but here, the sentence talks about **handling a crisis**, not inviting it.
2. **Welcome (स्वागत करना - to receive gladly or accept positively) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - "Welcome" means to **accept or receive something happily**, which is not suitable because obesity is a crisis that needs to be **managed, not welcomed**.
3. **Increase (बढ़ाना - to make something grow in size or number) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The sentence is about **controlling** the crisis, not making it worse. "Increase" would have the opposite meaning.
4. **Create (बनाना - to bring something into existence) ✗ (Incorrect)**
 - The sentence suggests **solving the crisis**, not **creating** it, so "create" does not fit.
5. **Control (नियंत्रित करना - to manage or keep something in check) ✓ (Correct choice)**
 - "Control" means to **manage or reduce** the crisis. Since obesity is described as a growing problem, the goal is to **control or limit** its impact.

Correct Answer:

(e) Control

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer:

(a) A

Error: "The doctor careful examined the patient"

Grammatical Rule Applied:

- **Adverb Usage:** The word "careful" is an **adjective**, but it should modify the verb "examined", which requires an **adverb** instead of an adjective.
- The correct adverbial form of "careful" is "**carefully**" because adverbs modify verbs and describe the manner in which an action is performed.

Corrected Sentence:

"The doctor carefully examined the patient and prescribed the necessary medication for a speedy recovery."

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer:

(c) C

Error: "in order too"

Grammatical Rule Applied:

- **Homophone Confusion:** "Too" means "**also**" or "**excessively**," which does not fit the sentence context.
- The correct word should be "**to**", which is a **preposition** used before a verb to indicate purpose (e.g., "to improve").

Corrected Sentence:

"She decided to join the gym in order to improve her fitness."

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. The error is in part (B).

Corrected Sentence:

"The cat escaped through the open window before anyone could catch it."

Explanation:

- "**Though**" (incorrect) means "although" or "despite."
- "**Through**" (correct) means "moving in one side and out the other side of something," which is the correct meaning here.

Thus, the correct answer is:

✓ (b) B

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer:

(a) A

Error: "He carry the"

Grammatical Rule Applied:

• **Subject-Verb Agreement:**

- The subject "**He**" is singular.
- The verb "**carry**" is in its base form, which is incorrect.
- In the **present tense**, a singular subject requires the **third-person singular form** of the verb (**carries**).

Corrected Sentence:

"He carries the heavy suitcase up the stairs without any help."

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The error is in **part (D)**.

Corrected Sentence:

"Please bring your notebook to the meeting so you can take notes."

Explanation:

- "**Took**" (incorrect) is the past tense of "take," but the sentence requires the **base form** ("take") because it follows "can," which is a modal verb.
- Modal verbs (can, could, will, shall, etc.) are always followed by the **base form** of a verb, not the past tense.

Thus, the correct answer is:

✓ (d) D ✓

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct rearrangement is **CAB**.

"The ambiance inside feels solemn, with a high wall clock ticking almost silently."

This arrangement logically describes the ambiance and connects the clock's action to its placement.

- **ambiance (वातावरण)** - the character or atmosphere of a place
- **silently (चुपचाप)** - without making a sound
- **clock (घड़ी)** - a device showing time
-

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct rearrangement is **BCA**.

"Their meeting represented devotion and goodwill, inspiring an enduring spirit even today."

This arrangement maintains the logical sequence of events and the cause-effect relationship.

- **meeting (मुलाकात)** - an assembly of people
- **devotion (समर्पण)** - love, loyalty, or enthusiasm
- **enduring (सदा रहने वाला)** - lasting or continuing
-

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct rearrangement is **CBA**.

"Mini sighed, seeing half her bowl still full, already feeling completely satisfied."

This arrangement appropriately places the action (sighed) at the beginning and the cause (feeling satisfied) at the end.

- **sighed (आह भरी)** - exhaled audibly due to relief or tiredness
- **still (अब भी)** - remaining in a specified condition
- **feeling (महसूस करना)** - experiencing an emotional state

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct rearrangement is **BCA**.

"That afternoon, the brothers visited the theft site, curiously snooping around for clues."

This arrangement logically connects the visitors (brothers) to the location (theft site) and their action (snooping).

- **brothers (भाई)** - male siblings
- **theft (चोरी)** - the act of stealing
- **snooping (जासूसी करना)** - investigating secretly

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (c) adjusted ✓

Explanation:

The phrase "**put up her scarf**" is incorrect because "**put up**" usually means **to raise, build, or tolerate something**, which does not fit the context of wearing or positioning a scarf.

- The correct verb should describe **positioning the scarf properly**, and "**adjusted**" is the best fit as it means **to arrange or position something carefully**.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) kept (रखा) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** To retain possession of something.
- **Why Incorrect?** "Kept her scarf" does not convey the intended meaning of arranging or positioning it.

2. (b) bought (खरीदा) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** To purchase something.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence does not indicate she **purchased** the scarf, only that she positioned it.

3. (c) adjusted (समायोजित किया / ठीक किया) ✓ (Correct Choice)

- **Meaning:** To arrange or position something properly.
- **Why Correct?** "Adjusted her scarf" correctly conveys that she **positioned it carefully** for warmth.

4. (d) made (बनाया) ✗ (Incorrect)

- **Meaning:** To create or produce something.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence is about **wearing or positioning the scarf**, not **making** it.

5. (e) No replacement required ✗ (Incorrect)

- The original phrase "**put up her scarf**" is incorrect, so a replacement is needed.

Final Answer:

✓ (c) adjusted ✓

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (b) placed ✓

Explanation:

The phrase "**book into the antique vase**" is incorrect because "**book into**" does not have any meaningful usage in this context. The correct verb should describe the action of **carefully positioning the vase on the shelf**.

- "**Placed**" is the best fit, as it means **to put something carefully in a particular position**.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) refused (अस्वीकार किया) ✗ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To say no or decline something.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence is about **putting an object somewhere, not rejecting or refusing it**.

2. (b) placed (रखा) ✓ Correct Choice

- **Meaning:** To carefully put something in a specific location.
- **Why Correct?** "She carefully **placed** the antique vase on the wooden shelf" correctly conveys the intended meaning.

3. (c) misplaced (गलत जगह रख दिया) ✗ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To put something in the wrong place or lose it.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence suggests careful placement, not misplacement.

4. (d) returned (वापस किया) ✗ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To give back or put something back in its original place.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence does not mention returning the vase; it talks about positioning it.

5. (e) No replacement required ✗ Incorrect

- The phrase "**book into**" is grammatically incorrect, so a replacement is necessary.

Final Answer:

✓ (b) placed ✓

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (d) shaken ✓

Explanation:

The phrase "**driven away**" in the sentence does not make sense in this context. The sentence is comparing **Tanusha's emotional or physical state to being struck by an earthquake**, which suggests a feeling of **shock or instability**.

- The word "**shaken**" fits perfectly, as it means **disturbed, unsettled, or shocked**—which aligns with the effect of an **unexpected earthquake**.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) adored (प्रेम किया / पसंद किया) ❌ **Incorrect**
 - **Meaning:** To love or deeply admire someone/something.
 - **Why Incorrect?** "Adored" is unrelated to the feeling of being struck by an earthquake.
2. (b) elated (बहुत खुश / आनंदित) ❌ **Incorrect**
 - **Meaning:** Extremely happy or excited.
 - **Why Incorrect?** The sentence implies **shock or disturbance**, not happiness.
3. (c) fenced (घेरा / घेराबंदी किया गया) ❌ **Incorrect**
 - **Meaning:** Enclosed or restricted within an area.
 - **Why Incorrect?** "Fenced" does not convey the sense of **shock or impact** caused by an earthquake.
4. (d) shaken (हिल गया / हिला हुआ) ✅ **Correct Choice**
 - **Meaning:** Emotionally or physically disturbed, shocked, or unsteady.
 - **Why Correct?** "Shaken" fits the comparison with **an earthquake**, which causes trembling and instability.
5. (e) No replacement required ❌ **Incorrect**
 - The phrase "**driven away**" does not make sense in this context, so a replacement is needed.

Final Answer:

✓ (d) shaken ✅

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (a) huddled ✅

Explanation:

The phrase "**look after for comfort and company**" is incorrect.

- "**Look after**" means **to take care of someone**, which does not fit the context.
- The sentence describes **a scene where the sun is setting, the air is getting colder, and children seek warmth and companionship.**
- "**Huddled**" means **gathering closely together for warmth or comfort**, which is the correct meaning in this context.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) huddled (समीप आकर बैठना / सिकुड़ना) ✅ **(Correct Choice)**
 - **Meaning:** To come close together for warmth, protection, or comfort.
 - **Why Correct?** Children would naturally **huddle together** in the cold for comfort and company.
2. (b) packed (भर दिया / पैक किया) ❌ **Incorrect**
 - **Meaning:** To fill or arrange things in a compact way.
 - **Why Incorrect?** The sentence does not suggest that the children are **packing something**; they are seeking warmth and companionship.

3. (c) flowed (बहना / प्रवाहित होना) ❌ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To move in a continuous stream (like water or air).
- **Why Incorrect?** "Children **flowed** for comfort" does not make sense.

4. (d) spiced (मसाले डालना / स्वाद बढ़ाना) ❌ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To add spices or excitement to something.
- **Why Incorrect?** This word is completely unrelated to the context of children seeking warmth.

5. (e) No replacement required ❌ Incorrect

- The phrase "**look after for comfort and company**" is incorrect, so a replacement is needed.

Final Answer:

✓ (a) huddled ✓

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:

✓ (d) claiming ✓

Explanation:

The phrase "**Many arrive to take in royalty**" is incorrect in this context.

- "**Take in**" usually means **to absorb, understand, or visit a place** (e.g., *taking in the sights*), which does not fit the meaning here.
- The sentence is about people trying to **prove their royal lineage**, which suggests that they are **making a claim** about being royal.
- "**Claiming**" means **asserting something as true, especially regarding status or heritage**, which is the correct meaning here.

Analysis of Options:

1. (a) stealing (चोरी करना) ❌ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To take something unlawfully.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence is about **heritage and lineage**, not theft.

2. (b) fulfilling (पूरा करना / निभाना) ❌ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To satisfy or complete something.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence is not about fulfilling responsibilities but about proving heritage.

3. (c) taking (लेना) ❌ Incorrect

- **Meaning:** To obtain or grab something.
- **Why Incorrect?** The sentence is not about physically taking royalty but about **asserting a claim** to it.

4. (d) claiming (दावा करना / अधिकार जताना) ✓ Correct Choice

- **Meaning:** To assert ownership or heritage.
- **Why Correct?** "Many arrive **claiming** royalty, but few can truly prove their lineage" correctly expresses that people try to assert royal status.

5. (e) No replacement required ✗ Incorrect

- The original phrase "take in royalty" is incorrect, so a replacement is needed.

Final Answer:

✓ (d) claiming ✓

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:

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

Meaning of "Hoarding"

- English: "Hoarding" means **accumulating and storing large quantities of something, often unnecessarily or selfishly.**
- Hindi: "Hoarding" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा जमा करना और संचित करना, विशेष रूप से स्वार्थपूर्ण तरीके से।

Analysis of Sentences:

1. (I) Correct ✓ – The sentence correctly uses "hoarding" to refer to storing essential supplies excessively during a crisis, which is discouraged by the government.
2. (II) Correct ✓ – The sentence correctly describes a person's **habit of accumulating old newspapers and magazines**, which makes the house cluttered.
3. (III) Correct ✓ – The supermarket's restriction is to **prevent excessive accumulation** of items, ensuring fair distribution.

Thus, all three sentences correctly use "hoarding."

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is:

✓ (c) Both (I) and (III)

Explanation:

The word "alight" has two primary meanings:

1. As a verb → **To descend or get off from a vehicle or a higher position** (Example: *Passengers alight from a train.*)
2. As an adjective → **Burning or illuminated** (Example: *The house was alight with festive lights.*)

Sentence Analysis:

- (I) ✓ Correct → "The passengers waited for the train to stop before they began to **alight** from the compartments."
 - This correctly uses "alight" as a **verb** meaning **to get off** a train.
- (II) ✗ Incorrect → "He was so tired that he just wanted to **alight** on the bed and sleep."
 - "Alight" is **not used** to mean "lie down" or "rest." The correct word should be "**collapse**" or "**lie**" instead of "alight."
- (III) ✓ Correct → "The campfire suddenly caught **alight**, illuminating the dark forest around them."
 - This correctly uses "alight" as an **adjective**, meaning **burning or ignited**.

Final Answer:

✓ (c) Both (I) and (III) ✓

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\text{Required answer} = \frac{84 - \frac{36+90}{2}}{84} \times 100 = 25\%$$

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. Require ratio = 60+12:72 = 1:1

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Boys in F = 120% of 90 = 108

Girls in F = $\frac{5}{6} \times 12 = 10$

Required answer = 108 + 10 = 118

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total present students in C = $\frac{25}{100} \times (12 + 36) = 12$

Absent students in C = (12+36)-12 = 36

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Total students = (24+45) + (60+90) = 219

Required answer = $\frac{219}{84} \times 100 = 260\%$

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cost of the product sold in the month of February = 120% of 20 =Rs.24

required answer = 140 × 24=Rs 3360

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Product sold in June = (120+140)/2 = 130

Unsold products in June = $\frac{80}{20} \times 130 = 520$

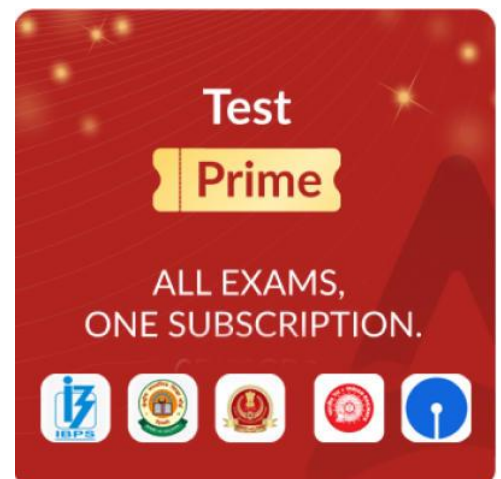
S38. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Required average = $\frac{120+140+150+180}{4} = 147.5$

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. Required ratio = 120+140: 180 = 260:180 =13:9



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ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

Logos of various educational institutions: IIT, IISc, IIM, IITM, IITK, IITR, IITD, IITG, IITJ, IITKGP, IITKharagpur, IITMadras, IITBombay, IITDelhi, IITKanpur, IITRoorkee, IITGuwahati, IITJammu, IITPatna, IITVaranasi, IITBHU, IITRGP, IITDurgam, IITGwalior, IITJodhpur, IITKharagpur, IITMadras, IITBombay, IITDelhi, IITKanpur, IITRoorkee, IITGuwahati, IITJammu, IITPatna, IITVaranasi, IITBHU, IITRGP, IITDurgam, IITGwalior, IITJodhpur.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{150}{120} \times 100 = 125\%$$

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let the number of pizzas sold by A and B be $4a$ and $7a$ respectively.

Given, $4a = 40$

$a = 10$

The number of burgers sold by A = $7a - 20$

= $7(10) - 20 = 50$

Burgers sold by B = $150 - 70 = 80$

Persons	Pizzas sold	Burgers sold
A	40	50
B	70	80

Required sum = $40 + 50 = 90$

S42. Ans.(e)

Sol. Let the number of pizzas sold by A and B be $4a$ and $7a$ respectively.

Given, $4a = 40$

$a = 10$

The number of burgers sold by A = $7a - 20$

= $7(10) - 20 = 50$

Burgers sold by B = $150 - 70 = 80$

Persons	Pizzas sold	Burgers sold
A	40	50
B	70	80

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{50}{70} \times 100 = 71\frac{3}{7}$$

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Let the number of pizzas sold by A and B be $4a$ and $7a$ respectively.

Given, $4a = 40$

$a = 10$

The number of burgers sold by A = $7a - 20$

= $7(10) - 20 = 50$

Burgers sold by B = $150 - 70 = 80$

Persons	Pizzas sold	Burgers sold
A	40	50
B	70	80

The number of burgers sold by C = $\frac{5}{4} \times 40 = 50$
 Required difference = $50 - 40 = 10$

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total males who planted trees on Sunday = $400 \times \frac{160}{100} = 640$

Total females who planted trees on Sunday = $\frac{640}{8} \times 3 = 240$

Total females who planted trees on Saturday = $240 - 40 = 200$

Required sum = $200 + 640 = 840$

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Total males who planted trees on Sunday = $400 \times \frac{160}{100} = 640$

Total females who planted trees on Sunday = $\frac{640}{8} \times 3 = 240$

Total females who planted trees on Saturday = $240 - 40 = 200$

Required difference = $640 - 240 = 400$

S46. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Total weight = $40 \times 35 = 1400$ kg

Required answer = $\frac{1400 - (44 + 40) + (42 + 38)}{40} = 34.9$ kg

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let the radius, length and breadth be r , l and b respectively.

$$88 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r$$

$$14 = r$$

Breadth of the rectangle = $14 - 2 = 12$ meter

Required answer = $\frac{180}{12} = 15$ meter

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Cost price = $\frac{100}{90} \times 270 = 300$

New selling price = $\frac{300}{100} \times 135 = 405$

Required profit = $405 - 300 = 105$

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol.

let the capacity of tank (9,6 and 7.5) = 90

efficiency of A = $90/9 = 10$

efficiency of B = $90/6 = 15$

efficiency of C = $90/7.5 = 12$

required answer = $\frac{75}{12} = 6.25 \text{ hours}$

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let the total males and females = $100x$

Total males = $60x$

$4200 = 60x \times \frac{100-65}{100}$

$200 = x$

Females = $40x = 8000$

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$140 \times \sqrt{64 \times ?} = 560$

$4 = \sqrt{64 \times ?}$

$16 = 64 \times ?$

$0.25 = ?$

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. $(10+7)^3 = 8.5 \times (? - 12)$

$578 = ? - 12$

$590 = ?$

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. $544 \div 8.5 \times 4 = 2^?$

$2^? = 64 \times 4$

$? = 8$

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$?^2 = (13)^2 - (6)^2 - 33$

$?^2 = 169 - 36 - 33$

$?^2 = 100$

$? = 10$

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$?^2 \times (64 + 36) = 3600$$

$$?^2 = \frac{3600}{100}$$

$$?^2 = 36$$

$$? = 6$$

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. $?^3 + 2^9 = 32^2$

$$?^3 = 1024 - 512$$

$$?^3 = 512$$

$$? = 8$$

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. $2844.8 \times (5-1) = ?$

$$? = 11379.2$$

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$1640 \div 4.1 - 32 \times 50 = ?$$

$$400 - 1600 = ?$$

$$-1200 = ?$$

S59. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$1800 \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{12}{864} \times \frac{90}{10} = ?$$

$$? = 100$$

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\frac{14}{19} \times 380 - \frac{11}{2} \times 1440 = ?$$

$$280 - 7920 = ?$$

$$-7640 = ?$$

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let the number P and Y be $4x$ and $3x$.

$$\frac{7x}{2} = 4x - 30$$

$$7x = 8x - 60$$

$$60 = x$$


$$\text{Required answer} = \frac{20}{100} \times 3x = 36$$



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S62. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = 80 \times \frac{3}{8} = 30 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water} = 80 \times \frac{5}{8} = 50 \text{ litres}$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{30}{50 + X} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$60 = 50 + X$$

$$10 = X$$

S63. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Let the present ages of A and B be $5a$ and $9a$ respectively

ATQ,

$$\frac{5a + 4}{9a + 4} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$55a + 44 = 63a + 28$$

$$16 = 8a$$

$$2 = a$$

$$\text{Required age} = 9a - 2 = 9(2) - 2 = 16 \text{ years}$$

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol.

ATQ,

$$X \times \frac{20}{100} \times 3 = 2400$$

$$X = 4000$$

$$\text{Cumulative compound interest} = \left(10 + 10 + \frac{10 \times 10}{100}\right) \% = 21\%$$

$$\text{Required interest} = \frac{21}{100} \times 4000 = \text{Rs } 840$$

S65. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\text{Speed of the train} = 25 \times 16 = 400 \text{ meters}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{400 + 400 + 150}{25} = 38 \text{ seconds}$$

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. 2 U H # K 7 % M ! R O @ 2 I B 9 8 % P 5 \$ 1 * A

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. 2 U H # K 7 % M ! R O @ 2 I B 9 8 % P 5 \$ 1 * A

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. 2 U H # K 7 % M ! R O @ 2 I B 9 8 % P 5 \$ 1 * A

S69. Ans.(b)

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. 2 U H # K 7 % M ! R O @ 2 I B 9 8 % P 5 \$ 1 * A

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol.

POWER
X I X
OPWRE

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. I. $B \leq S$ (False)

II. $S > E$ (True)

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. I. $L = Y$ (False)

II. $L > Y$ (False)

But both are satisfying the either-or condition.

S74. Ans.(a)

Sol. I. $G > I$ (True)

II. $C > T$ (False)

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. I. $W < Z$ (True)

II. $P > Y$ (True)

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. I. $J < D$ (True)

II. $D \geq F$ (False)

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. Four pairs

DAUGHTER

S78. Ans.(b)

Sol. Given number- 74215398

After arranging in ascending order- 12345789

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol.

H>B>A>C>J>M

Two persons weigh between B and J

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol.

H>B>A>C>J>M

Logic is here: First person is two persons heavier to second person.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol.

H>B>A>C>J>M

H is the heaviest person

S82. Ans.(e)

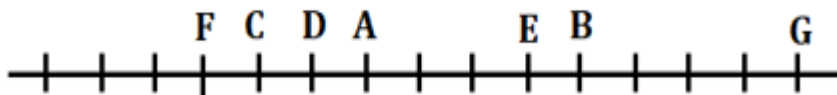
Sol. 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th letters are M, N, O and R

One Word can be formed – NORM, MORN

S83. Ans.(e)

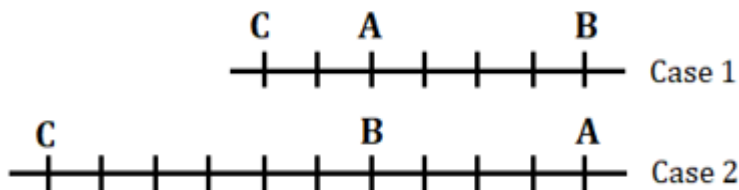
Sol.

Final arrangement:



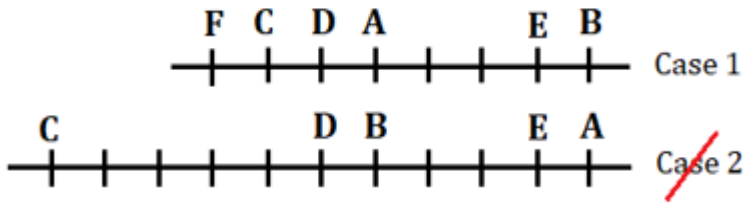
Clues: Three persons sit between A and B. C sits sixth to the left of B.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



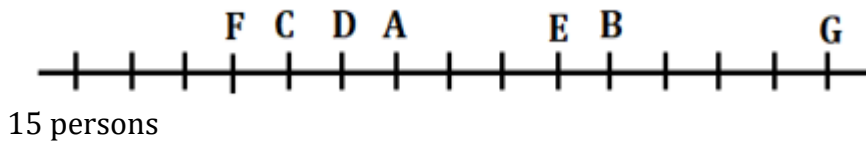
Clues: D sits exactly between C and A. E sits fourth to the right of D. Five persons sit between E and F. C sits to the right of F.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here.



Clues: Number of persons sit between F and B is twice the number of persons to the left of F. four persons sit between E and G. No one sits to the right of G.

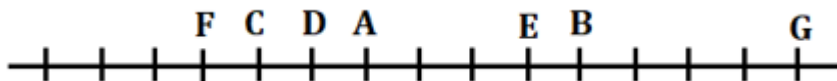
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



S84. Ans.(b)

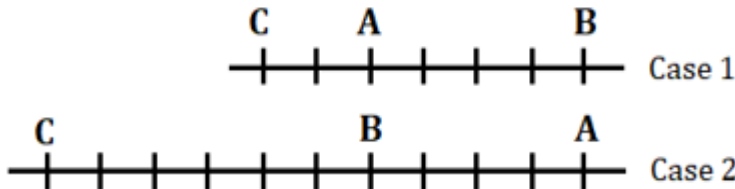
Sol.

Final arrangement:



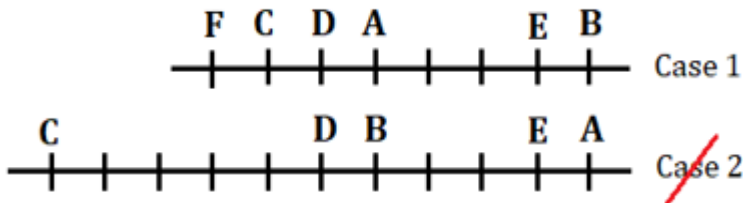
Clues: Three persons sit between A and B. C sits sixth to the left of B.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



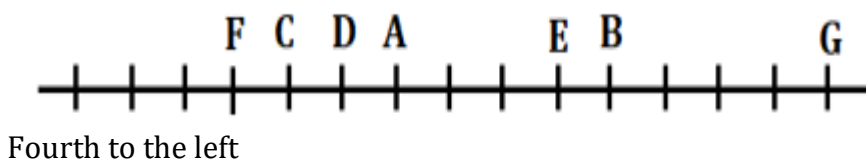
Clues: D sits exactly between C and A. E sits fourth to the right of D. Five persons sit between E and F. C sits to the right of F.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here.



Clues: Number of persons sit between F and B is twice the number of persons to the left of F. four persons sit between E and G. No one sits to the right of G.

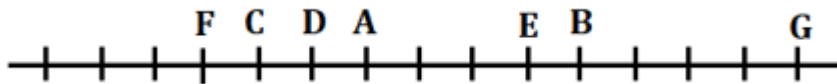
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



S85. Ans.(c)

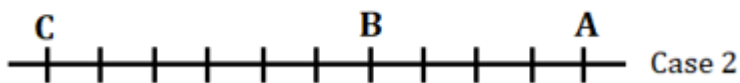
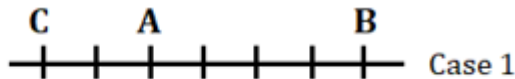
Sol.

Final arrangement:



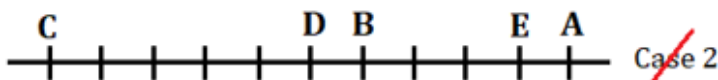
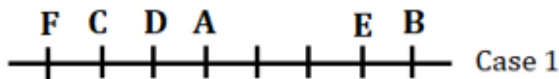
Clues: Three persons sit between A and B. C sits sixth to the left of B.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



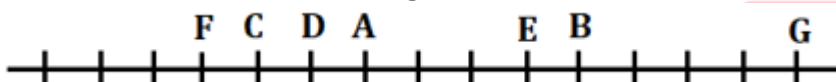
Clues: D sits exactly between C and A. E sits fourth to the right of D. Five persons sit between E and F. C sits to the right of F.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here.



Clues: Number of persons sit between F and B is twice the number of persons to the left of F. four persons sit between E and G. No one sits to the right of G.

Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Six persons

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Clues: Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position.

Inference: Here we get two possible cases here:

Boxes Case 1	Boxes Case 2
G	
	G
B	
H	B
	H
F	
	F

Clues: Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here:

Boxes Case-1	Boxes Case 2
G	E
E	G
B	C
H	B
C	H
F	D
A	F
D	A

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Four boxes are placed between Box E and the box which is placed just below Box H

S87. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Clues: Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position.

Inference: Here we get two possible cases here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	
	G
B	
H	B
	H
F	
	F

Clues: Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
E	G
B	C
H	B
C	H
F	D
A	F
D	A

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Box D is placed exactly between Box B and Box A.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Clues: Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position.

Inference: Here we get two possible cases here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	
	G
B	
H	B
	H
F	
	F

Clues: Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
E	G
B	C
H	B
G	H
F	D
A	F
D	A

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Box B is placed at the fourth position from the top.

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Clues: Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position.

Inference: Here we get two possible cases here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	
	G
B	
H	B
	H
F	
	F

Clues: Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case-1	Case 2
G	E
E	G
B	C
H	B
C	H
F	D
A	F
D	A

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Only one box remains unchanged.

Boxes	Boxes (After Alphabetical Order)
E	A
G	B
C	C
B	D
H	E
D	F
F	G
A	H

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

Clues: Box G is placed three boxes above Box H. Two boxes are placed between box F and box B which is placed immediately above Box H. Box F is placed below Box H. Box F is not placed at either topmost or bottom-most position.

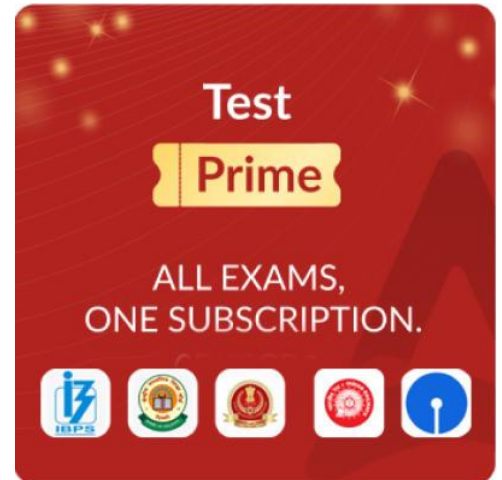
Inference: Here we get two possible cases here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	
	G
B	
H	B
	H
F	
	F

Clues: Box E is placed above box B. As many boxes are placed above Box E as below Box A. Box C is placed above Box D. Box C is placed above Box H but not at the topmost position.


Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here:

Boxes	Boxes
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
E	G
B	C
H	B
G	H
F	D
A	F
D	A



Test Prime

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION.



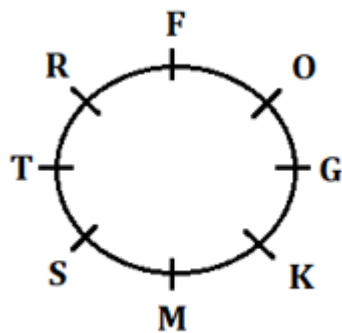
Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

Boxes
E
G
C
B
H
D
F
A

One box is placed between box C and box H

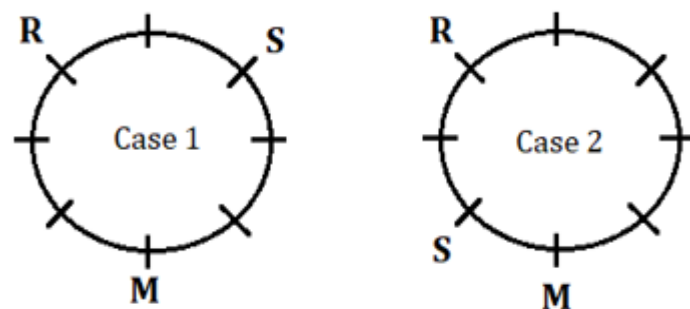
S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



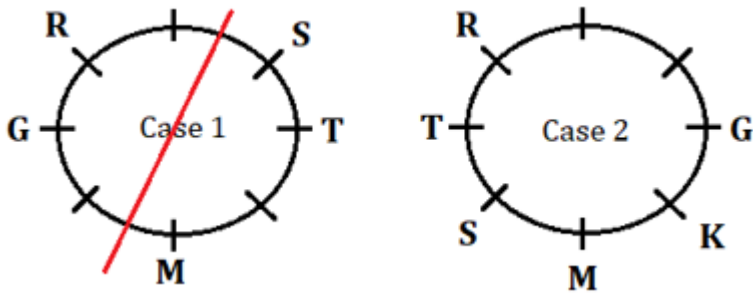
Clues: R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



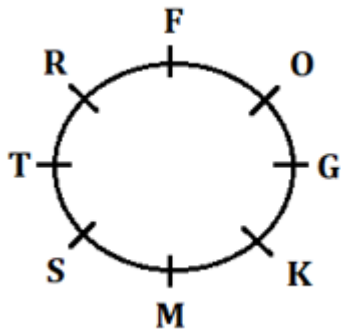
Clues: T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G.

Inference: Case 1 will cancel here.



Clue: F sits immediate right of O.

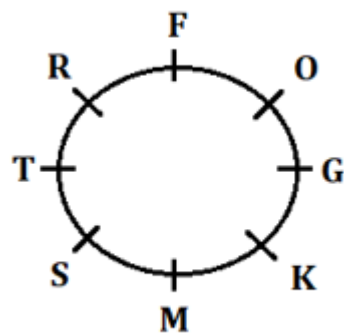
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



T sits second to the right of F

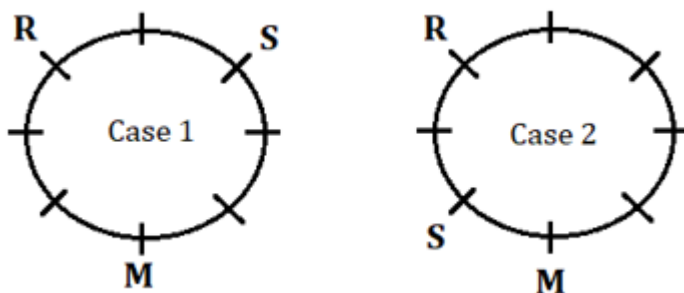
S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:



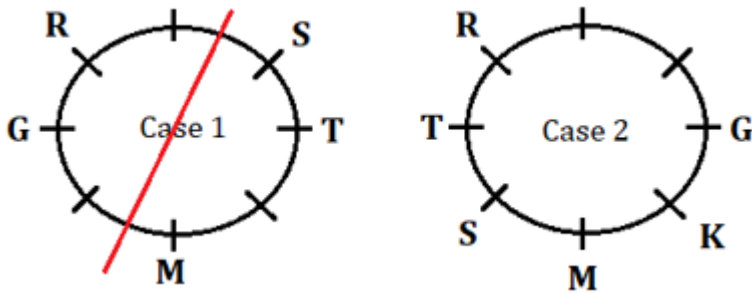
Clues: R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



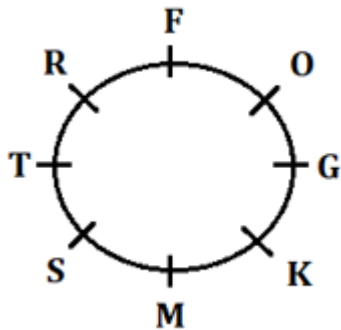
Clues: T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G.

Inference: Case 1 will cancel here.



Clue: F sits immediate right of O.

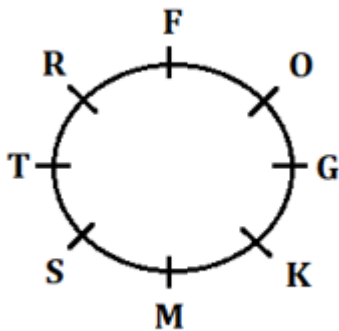
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Third to the right

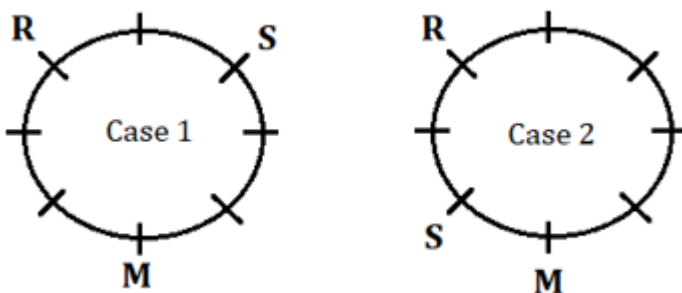
S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:



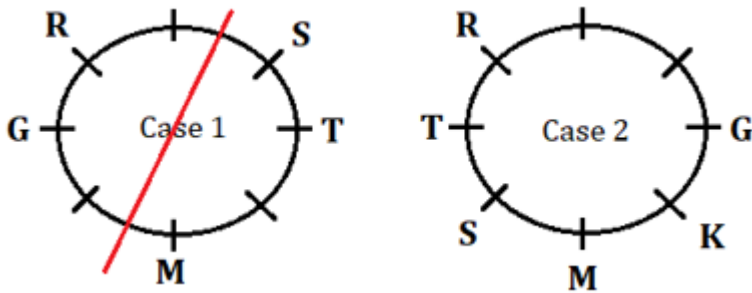
Clues: R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



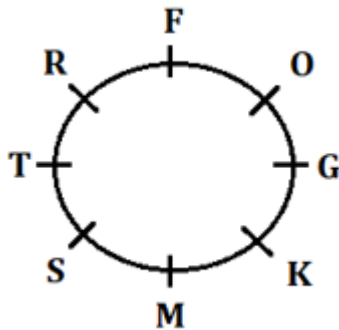
Clues: T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G.

Inference: Case 1 will cancel here.



Clue: F sits immediate right of O.

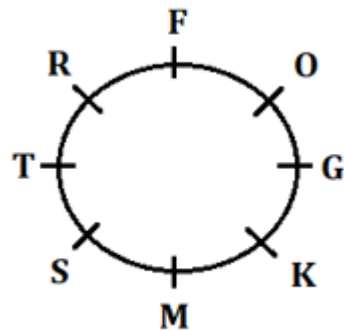
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Two

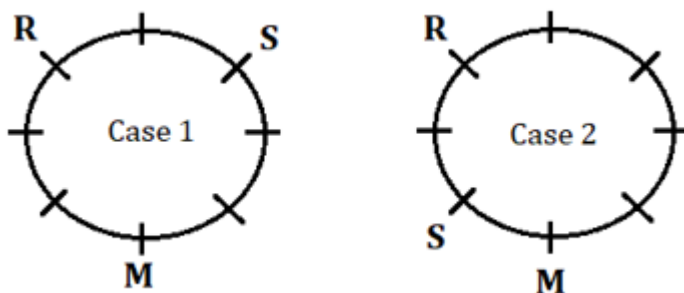
S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:



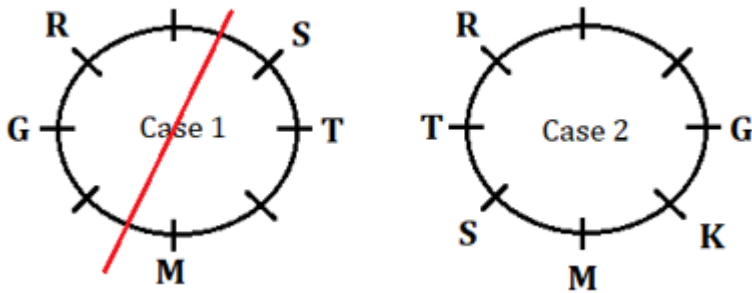
Clues: R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



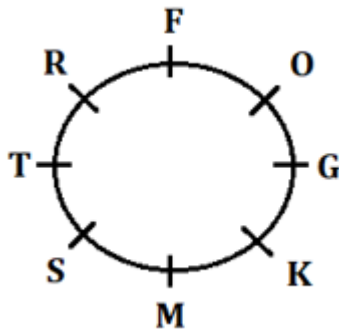
Clues: T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G.

Inference: Case 1 will cancel here.



Clue: F sits immediate right of O.

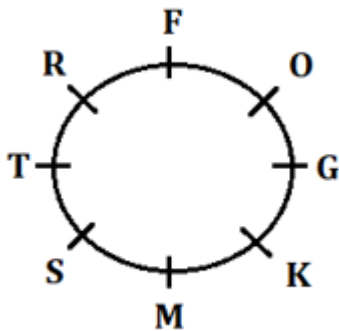
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Statement (b) is correct

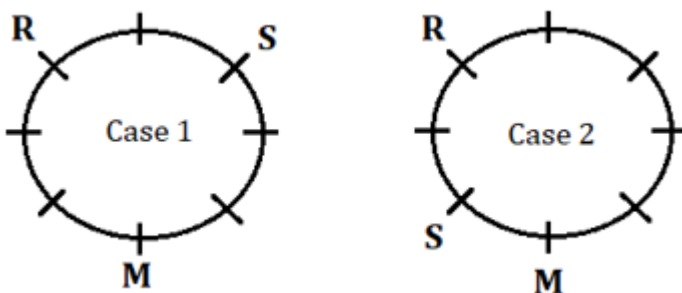
S95. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final arrangement:



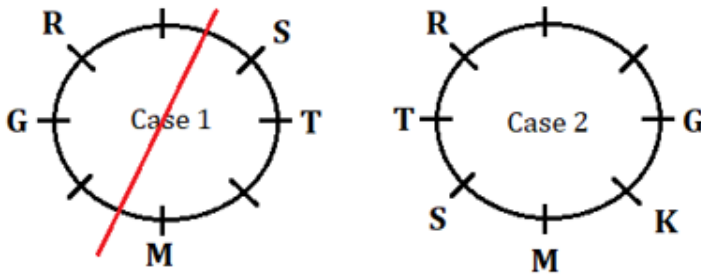
Clues: R sits third to the left of M. One person sits between R and S.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases.



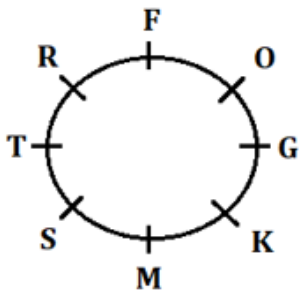
Clues: T sits immediate left of S. G sits opposite to T. K sits immediate left of G.

Inference: Case 1 will cancel here.



Clue: F sits immediate right of O.

Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Except 'R-G', both person in each pair sit opposite to each other.

S96. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Clues: Three people are born between F and the one who was born in July, B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)		F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)		
June (30)		B
July (31)		
August (31)		H
September (30)		
October (31)	A	
November (30)	F	

Clues: Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)		C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	

Clues: G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Inference: From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)	G	G
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	G

Inference: The final arrangement is here:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

I was born in March

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Clues: Three people are born between F and the one who was born in July, B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)		F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)		
June (30)		B
July (31)		
August (31)		H
September (30)		
October (31)	A	
November (30)	F	

Clues: Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)		C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	

Clues: G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Inference: From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)	G	G
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	G

Inference: The final arrangement is here:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Four people were born between F and H

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Clues: Three people are born between F and the one who was born in July, B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)		F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)		
June (30)		B
July (31)		
August (31)		H
September (30)		
October (31)	A	
November (30)	F	

Clues: Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)		C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	

Clues: G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Inference: From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)	G	C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	G

Inference: The final arrangement is here:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Both I and II are true

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Clues: Three people are born between F and the one who was born in July, B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)		F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)		
June (30)		B
July (31)		
August (31)		H
September (30)		
October (31)	A	
November (30)	F	

Clues: Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)		C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	

Clues: G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Inference: From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)	G	C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	C

Inference: The final arrangement is here:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Except for G all were born in odd number days month

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

Clues: Three people are born between F and the one who was born in July, B was born before H but on a month having 30 days. No one was born between F and A. Three people were born between A and H.

Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)		F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)		
June (30)		B
July (31)		
August (31)		H
September (30)		
October (31)	A	
November (30)	F	

Clues: Three people were born between I and C. Not more than two persons were born between D and E who were born after D. I was born before B.

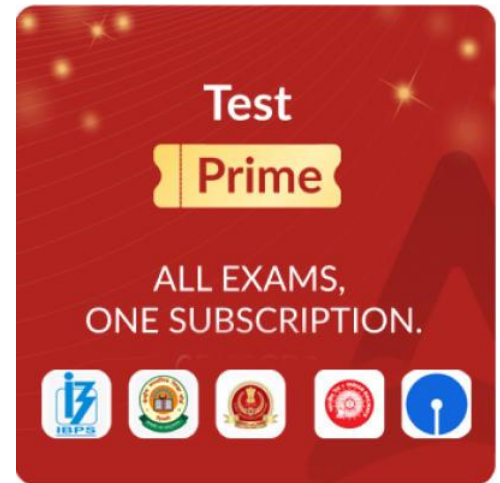
Inference: From the above condition we have two possible cases here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)		C
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	

Clues: G is not the youngest person and was born after E.

Inference: From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated here:

Months	Case 2	Case 1
	Persons	Persons
March (31)	I	F
April (30)	B	A
May (31)	D	I
June (30)	H	B
July (31)	C	D
August (31)	E	H
September (30)	G	G
October (31)	A	E
November (30)	F	G



Inference: The final arrangement is here:

Months	Persons
March (31)	I
April (30)	B
May (31)	D
June (30)	H
July (31)	C
August (31)	E
September (30)	G
October (31)	A
November (30)	F

G was born in September and A was born in October month