

IBPS PO Pre 2019 Memory Based Paper Mock 03

Q1. Which of the following colour box is kept at the top?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

A, B, C, D, E and F are six different boxes of different colours i.e. Blue, Black, Green, Orange, Yellow and White but not necessarily in the same order.

Two boxes are placed between box A and box B. Black box is placed immediately above box B. Two boxes are placed between Black and yellow coloured boxes. Green coloured box is placed immediately above yellow coloured box. There are two boxes between box C and box D. Box F is placed immediately above box D. More than three boxes are placed between yellow and orange coloured boxes. Blue coloured box is placed above White coloured box. E likes Blue coloured box.

- (a) Orange
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Green
- (d) Black
- (e) White

Q2. How many boxes are kept below box E?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

A, B, C, D, E and F are six different boxes of different colours i.e. Blue, Black, Green, Orange, Yellow and White but not necessarily in the same order.

Two boxes are placed between box A and box B. Black box is placed immediately above box B. Two boxes are placed between Black and yellow coloured boxes. Green coloured box is placed immediately above yellow coloured box. There are two boxes between box C and box D. Box F is placed immediately above box D. More than three boxes are placed between yellow and orange coloured boxes. Blue coloured box is placed above White coloured box. E likes Blue coloured box.

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) More than three
- (e) None

Q3. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence belong to the group, which of the following does not belong to the group?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

A, B, C, D, E and F are six different boxes of different colours i.e. Blue, Black, Green, Orange, Yellow and White but not necessarily in the same order.

Two boxes are placed between box A and box B. Black box is placed immediately above box B. Two boxes are placed between Black and yellow coloured boxes. Green coloured box is placed immediately above yellow coloured box. There are two boxes between box C and box D. Box F is placed immediately above box D. More than three boxes are placed between yellow and orange coloured boxes. Blue coloured box is placed above White coloured box. E likes Blue coloured box.

- (a) C- White
- (b) B- Green
- (c) E- Black
- (d) A-Blue
- (e) F-Black

Q4. Which of the following statement is not true regarding box B?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

A, B, C, D, E and F are six different boxes of different colours i.e. Blue, Black, Green, Orange, Yellow and White but not necessarily in the same order.

Two boxes are placed between box A and box B. Black box is placed immediately above box B. Two boxes are placed between Black and yellow coloured boxes. Green coloured box is placed immediately above yellow coloured box. There are two boxes between box C and box D. Box F is placed immediately above box D. More than three boxes are placed between yellow and orange coloured boxes. Blue coloured box is placed above White coloured box. E likes Blue coloured box.

- (a) Box B is of white colour
- (b) Three boxes are placed above box B
- (c) Yellow coloured box is placed immediately below box B
- (d) All are true
- (e) One box is placed between box B and Blue coloured box

Q5. If S is married to Y, how is A related to Y?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of seven persons having three generations, A is the sister in law of F. A is unmarried. F does not have any siblings. T is the grandson of S. X is the daughter of G. S is the father of G. H is the grandfather of X. G is brother of A.

- (a) Daughter
- (b) Son
- (c) Daughter-in-law
- (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (e) Mother

Q6. How many male members are there in the family?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of seven persons having three generations, A is the sister in law of F. A is unmarried. F does not have any siblings. T is the grandson of S. X is the daughter of G. S is the father of G. H is the grandfather of X. G is brother of A.

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

Q7. How is X related to A?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a family of seven persons having three generations, A is the sister in law of F. A is unmarried. F does not have any siblings. T is the grandson of S. X is the daughter of G. S is the father of G. H is the grandfather of X. G is brother of A.

- (a) Nephew
- (b) Niece
- (c) Uncle
- (d) Brother
- (e) Sister

Q8. Who among the following is sitting third to the left of W?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, O, V and W are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting at the corners and faces towards the center and the rest are sitting on the middle sides of the table and faces away from the center. P sits second to the left of V. R and V are immediate neighbors of O. V sits opposite to Q. S sits second to the right of W. T is sitting at the corner of the table. S faces O.

- (a) O
- (b) T
- (c) P
- (d) R
- (e) None of these

Q9. How many persons are sitting between R and W when counting from the right of W?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, O, V and W are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting at the corners and faces towards the center and the rest are sitting on the middle sides of the table and faces away from the center. P sits second to the left of V. R and V are immediate neighbors of O. V sits opposite to Q. S sits second to the right of W. T is sitting at the corner of the table. S faces O.

- (a) None
- (b) More than three
- (c) Three
- (d) One
- (e) Two

Q10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence belong to the group, which of the following does not belong to the group?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, O, V and W are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting at the corners and faces towards the center and the rest are sitting on the middle sides of the table and faces away from the center. P sits second to the left of V. R and V are immediate neighbors of O. V sits opposite to Q. S sits second to the right of W. T is sitting at the corner of the table. S faces O.

- (a) O
- (b) R
- (c) P
- (d) Q
- (e) V

Q11. Which of the following statement is true regarding S?

Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, O, V and W are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting at the corners and faces towards the center and the rest are sitting on the middle sides of the table and faces away from the center. P sits second to the left of V. R and V are immediate neighbors of O. V sits opposite to Q. S sits second to the right of W. T is sitting at the corner of the table. S faces O.

- (a) S sits immediate right of P.
- (b) S faces outside the table.
- (c) S sits third to the right of R when counting from right of R
- (d) Two persons are sitting between S and O.
- (e) S is an immediate neighbour of W.

Q12. Statements:

Only a few Pen is Pencil. All Pencil is Colour. No Colour is Eraser

Conclusions:

I. Some Pen can never be Eraser.

II. All Pencil being Colour is a possibility.

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q13. Statements:

All Mango is Grapes. Only a few Guava is Grapes. Some Guava is not Apple

Conclusions:

I. Some Mango is Guava

II. Some Guava is not Grapes

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q14. Statements:

Some Asia is Europe. No Europe is Africa. All Africa is Australia.

Conclusions:

I. Some Europe is not Africa.

II. Some Asia can never be Africa

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q15. Statements:

No Blue is Pink. All Grey is White. Some white is Blue.

Conclusions:

I. Some Grey is not Pink.

II. All Grey is Pink.

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q16. Statements:

Some Sky is not Water. No Water is Sand. Some Sand is Land.

Conclusions:

I. All Land can be Water.

II. All Sky can be Water.

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q17. Statements:

$A \geq B < D = E > F; D \geq G > I; A < J \leq K$

Conclusions:

I. $B > K$

II. $B = K$

In each of the question, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q18. Statements:

$P \geq Q \leq R = S; Q \geq T > U; P = L \leq M$

Conclusions:

I. $M \geq Q$

II. $U < S$

In each of the question, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q19. Statements:

$G > H \geq D = F; M < F < N$

Conclusions:

I. $H \leq M$

II. $G > N$

In each of the question, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Q20. Who among the following faces the person who is sitting second to the right of D?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Fourteen persons are sitting in two parallel rows facing each other. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in row 1 and are facing south and P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in row 2 and are facing north.

Two persons sit between Q and U who faces F. Q sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Two person sits between F and G who is not facing Q. A sits immediate right of C who faces S. E sits third to the right of B. B faces immediate neighbor of T. P sits fourth to the left of T. T faces G. D doesn't faces V.

- (a) Q
- (b) P
- (c) R
- (d) S
- (e) T

Q21. How many persons are sitting between P and T?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Fourteen persons are sitting in two parallel rows facing each other. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in row 1 and are facing south and P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in row 2 and are facing north.

Two persons sit between Q and U who faces F. Q sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Two person sits between F and G who is not facing Q. A sits immediate right of C who faces S. E sits third to the right of B. B faces immediate neighbor of T. P sits fourth to the left of T. T faces G. D doesn't faces V.

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

Q22. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group, which of the following does not belong to the group?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Fourteen persons are sitting in two parallel rows facing each other. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in row 1 and are facing south and P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in row 2 and are facing north.

Two persons sit between Q and U who faces F. Q sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Two person sits between F and G who is not facing Q. A sits immediate right of C who faces S. E sits third to the right of B. B faces immediate neighbor of T. P sits fourth to the left of T. T faces G. D doesn't faces V.

- (a) A-S
- (b) E-U
- (c) B-T
- (d) F-V
- (e) C-P

Q23. Which of the following statement is true?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Fourteen persons are sitting in two parallel rows facing each other. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in row 1 and are facing south and P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in row 2 and are facing north.

Two persons sit between Q and U who faces F. Q sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Two person sits between F and G who is not facing Q. A sits immediate right of C who faces S. E sits third to the right of B. B faces immediate neighbor of T. P sits fourth to the left of T. T faces G. D doesn't faces V.

- (a) Q sits third to the right of R
- (b) F faces immediate neighbor of V
- (c) R faces D
- (d) E sits immediate left of F
- (e) C sits at an extreme end

Q24. How many persons are sitting to the right of G?

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

Q25. Which of the following is odd one out?

- (a) ZUSX
- (b) JECH
- (c) QLGK
- (d) MHFK
- (e) WRPU

Q26. What is the code for the word “growing”?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

In a certain code language:

“industry is not growing” is coded as “rv ct jl gb”

“several work is good ” is coded as “mn li ct vw”

“good industry start well” is coded as “mn rv pk st”

“growing is well start” is coded as “pk ct jl st”

- (a) pk
- (b) jl
- (c) rv
- (d) ct
- (e) None of these

Q27. What is the code for the word “not good”?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

In a certain code language:

“industry is not growing” is coded as “rv ct jl gb”

“several work is good ” is coded as “mn li ct vw”

“good industry start well” is coded as “mn rv pk st”

“growing is well start” is coded as “pk ct jl st”

- (a) gb jl
- (b) li vw
- (c) rv ct
- (d) gb mn
- (e) ct mn

Q28. What is the code for the word “start”?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

In a certain code language:

“industry is not growing” is coded as “rv ct jl gb”

“several work is good ” is coded as “mn li ct vw”

“good industry start well” is coded as “mn rv pk st”

“growing is well start” is coded as “pk ct jl st”

- (a) pk
- (b) mn
- (c) st
- (d) ct
- (e) either ‘(a)’ or ‘(c)’

Q29. If “cook good well” is coded as “pk kt mn” what is code for “cook start”?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

In a certain code language:

“industry is not growing” is coded as “rv ct jl gb”

“several work is good ” is coded as “mn li ct vw”

“good industry start well” is coded as “mn rv pk st”

“growing is well start” is coded as “pk ct jl st”

- (a) jl pk
- (b) st rv
- (c) st kt
- (d) None of these
- (e) gb jl

Q30. What is the code for the word “is industry”?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

In a certain code language:

“industry is not growing” is coded as “rv ct jl gb”

“several work is good ” is coded as “mn li ct vw”

“good industry start well” is coded as “mn rv pk st”

“growing is well start” is coded as “pk ct jl st”

- (a) ct rv
- (b) mn rv
- (c) gb ct
- (d) vw pk
- (e) pk st

Q31. Who among the following goes to Bhopal?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V travel from Malaysia to seven different places of the country in seven different months i.e, January, March, April, May, June, July and August. T goes to Chennai in a month having 30 days. Two persons travel between T and R. U goes to Lucknow immediately after Q. One person travels between Q and P who goes to Delhi. The person who goes to Kolkata travels first. Q does not travel in the month of July. V travels after R. Four persons travel between the one who goes to Kolkata and the one who goes to Bhopal. The one who goes to Chandigarh goes before the one who goes to Mumbai.

- (a) V
- (b) R
- (c) The one who travels in month of April
- (d) P
- (e) None of these

Q32. Who among the following travels in March?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V travel from Malaysia to seven different places of the country in seven different months i.e, January, March, April, May, June, July and August. T goes to Chennai in a month having 30 days. Two persons travel between T and R. U goes to Lucknow immediately after Q. One person travels between Q and P who goes to Delhi. The person who goes to Kolkata travels first. Q does not travel in the month of July. V travels after R. Four persons travel between the one who goes to Kolkata and the one who goes to Bhopal. The one who goes to Chandigarh goes before the one who goes to Mumbai.

- (a) S
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) P
- (e) None of these

Q33. How many persons are traveling after S?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V travel from Malaysia to seven different places of the country in seven different months i.e, January, March, April, May, June, July and August. T goes to Chennai in a month having 30 days. Two persons travel between T and R. U goes to Lucknow immediately after Q. One person travels between Q and P who goes to Delhi. The person who goes to Kolkata travels first. Q does not travel in the month of July. V travels after R. Four persons travel between the one who goes to Kolkata and the one who goes to Bhopal. The one who goes to Chandigarh goes before the one who goes to Mumbai.

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

Q34. Which of the following combination is true?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V travel from Malaysia to seven different places of the country in seven different months i.e, January, March, April, May, June, July and August. T goes to Chennai in a month having 30 days. Two persons travel between T and R. U goes to Lucknow immediately after Q. One person travels between Q and P who goes to Delhi. The person who goes to Kolkata travels first. Q does not travel in the month of July. V travels after R. Four persons travel between the one who goes to Kolkata and the one who goes to Bhopal. The one who goes to Chandigarh goes before the one who goes to Mumbai.

- (a) R-Mumbai
- (b) T-June
- (c) S-Chandigarh
- (d) Q-May
- (e) P-April

Q35. Which of the following statement is not true?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V travel from Malaysia to seven different places of the country in seven different months i.e, January, March, April, May, June, July and August. T goes to Chennai in a month having 30 days. Two persons travel between T and R. U goes to Lucknow immediately after Q. One person travels between Q and P who goes to Delhi. The person who goes to Kolkata travels first. Q does not travel in the month of July. V travels after R. Four persons travel between the one who goes to Kolkata and the one who goes to Bhopal. The one who goes to Chandigarh goes before the one who goes to Mumbai.

- (a) R travels in July
- (b) Q travels after T
- (c) S travels before P
- (d) V goes to Mumbai
- (e) Q goes to Kolkata

Q36. The average age of Megha and Ritu is 18 years. Six years hence, Megha's age will be two times of Ritu's age. Find present age of Megha.

- (a) 24 years
- (b) 26 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) 32 years
- (e) 18 years

Q37. Sidhu purchased 100 articles at rate Rs 10 per article. If he sold 50% articles at 20% profit while 50% of remaining at 10% profit, 20% of remaining at 10% loss and rest at 20% loss. Find his loss or profit percent in entire transaction.

- (a) 8%
- (b) 9%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 0%
- (e) None of these

Q38. What is probability of drawing 2 red balls from a bag containing 4 red, 5 yellow and some green balls such that green balls are twice the average of red and yellow color balls?

- (a) $\frac{6}{91}$
- (b) $\frac{2}{117}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (d) $\frac{2}{51}$
- (e) $\frac{1}{9}$

Q39. In how many ways 10 girls be arranged in a row all facing north such that 4 girls always sit together?

- (a) 4320
- (b) 15120
- (c) 5040
- (d) 17280
- (e) 120960

Q40. A boat covers ' $x+20$ ' km downstream or ' $x-5$ ' km upstream in 5 hours. If speed of boat in still water is 300% more than speed of stream. find x .

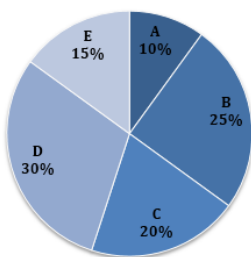
- (a) 42.5
- (b) 40
- (c) 45
- (d) 37.5
- (e) 35

Q41. Units of soap sold by B are how much more or less than units of soap sold by A?

Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of total units of soap sold by 5 different companies (A, B, C, D & E).

Total units of soap sold = 2800

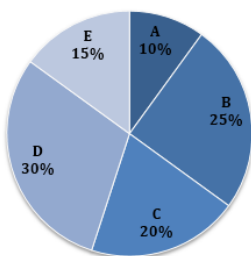


- (a) 450 units
- (b) 420 units
- (c) 440 units
- (d) 480 units
- (e) 510 units

Q42. Find ratio of average number of units of soap sold by A, C & E to average number of units of soap sold by B & D.
Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of total units of soap sold by 5 different companies (A, B, C, D & E).

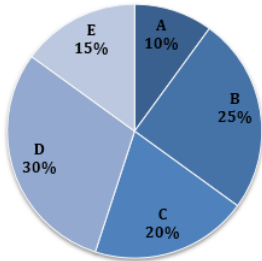
Total units of soap sold = 2800



- (a) 6 : 11
- (b) 5 : 7
- (c) 1 : 4
- (d) 1 : 2
- (e) 3 : 4

Q43. Find the central angle (in degrees) of units of soap sold by B & D together.
Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of total units of soap sold by 5 different companies (A, B, C, D & E).
Total units of soap sold = 2800

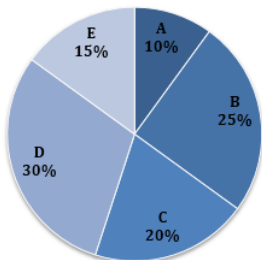


- (a) 152
- (b) 144
- (c) 168
- (d) 176
- (e) 198

Q44. If units of soap sold by F are 45% more than units of soap sold by A & E together, then find units of soap sold by F are what percent of units of soap sold by C & D together?

Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of total units of soap sold by 5 different companies (A, B, C, D & E).
Total units of soap sold = 2800

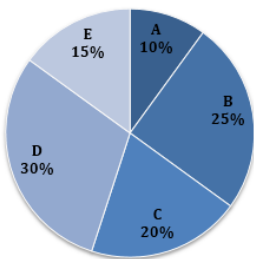


- (a) 72.5%
- (b) 79.5%
- (c) 84.5%
- (d) 88.5%
- (e) 80.5%

Q45. If ratio of sold to unsold units of soap of B & E is 7 : 5 and 3 : 1 respectively, then find total (sold + unsold) units of soap manufactured by B & E together.

Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of total units of soap sold by 5 different companies (A, B, C, D & E).
Total units of soap sold = 2800



- (a) 1820 units
- (b) 1780 units
- (c) 1740 units
- (d) 1800 units
- (e) 1760 units

I. $2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$

Q46. II. $3y^2 - 5y - 42 = 0$

Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

I. $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$

Q47. II. $y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0$

Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

I. $x^2 - 20x + 96 = 0$

Q48. II. $y^2 - 10y + 24 = 0$

Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

I. $6x^2 + 13x + 5 = 0$

Q49. II. $3y^2 + 11y + 10 = 0$

Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

I. $6x + 7y = 52$

Q50. II. $14x + 4y = 35$

Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

I. $x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$

Q51. II. $y^2 - 18y + 77 = 0$

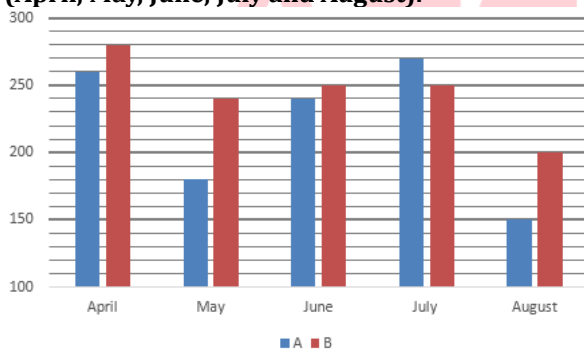
Solve the given quadratic equations and mark the correct option based on your answer—

- (a) $x > y$
- (b) $x \geq y$
- (c) $x < y$
- (d) $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established between x and y .

- Q52. Find the volume of a cylinder having radius 7 cm while its height is equal to diagonal of square of area 64 sq.cm.**
- $1232\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$
 - $1231\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$
 - $1238\sqrt{6} \text{ cm}^3$
 - $1232\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$
 - $1228\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$
- Q53. An amount becomes twice when invested for 3 years at simple interest. What would be the interest received if Rs 5000 invested at same rate for 2 years at compound interest.(approx.)**
- Rs 3245
 - Rs 4257
 - Rs 3672
 - Rs 3889
 - Rs 4567
- Q54. A work can be completed by 7 men or 10 women in 10 days. If the work is to be completed in 4 days then how many men will be required to assist 15 women?**
- 6
 - 9
 - 8
 - 7
 - None of these
- Q55. Dinesh's monthly salary is 50% more than that of Chappu. Chappu's salary is 20% less than Guthi. Guthi earns 30% more than Rajesh. Salary of Dinesh is what percent more or less than that of Rajesh?**
- 50%
 - 56%
 - 54%
 - 48%
 - 62%
- Q56. Articles manufactured by A in April and June together are what percent of articles manufactured by B in May and August together?**

Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

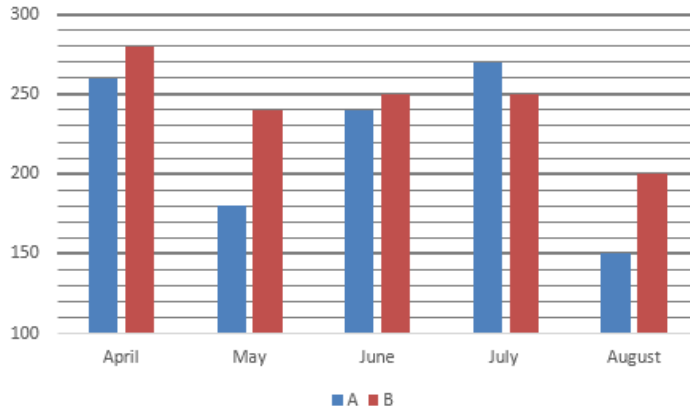
Bar chart shows the number of articles manufactured by two different companies (A & B) in 5 different months (April, May, June, July and August).



- $109\frac{4}{11}\%$
- $118\frac{1}{11}\%$
- $116\frac{8}{11}\%$
- $113\frac{7}{11}\%$
- $107\frac{10}{11}\%$

Q57. If A sold 75%, 90%, & 80% of articles manufactured by it in April, May & August respectively, then find unsold articles of A in April, May & August together are how much more or less than articles manufactured by B in June? Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

Bar chart shows the number of articles manufactured by two different companies (A & B) in 5 different months (April, May, June, July and August).

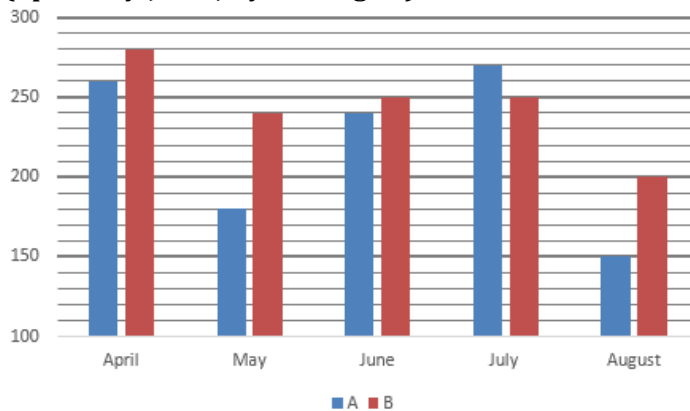


- (a) 156
- (b) 147
- (c) 128
- (d) 165
- (e) 137

Q58. If B sold 80%, 60% & 90% of articles manufactured by it in April, May & June respectively and selling price of each article of B in April, May & June is Rs.8, Rs.12 & Rs.15 respectively, then find the revenue of B in April, May & June together.

Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

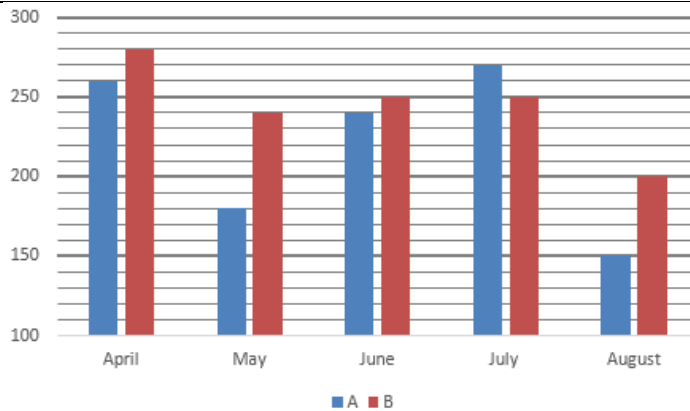
Bar chart shows the number of articles manufactured by two different companies (A & B) in 5 different months (April, May, June, July and August).



- (a) Rs.6895
- (b) Rs.6925
- (c) Rs.6965
- (d) Rs.6845
- (e) Rs.6875

Q59. Find ratio of articles manufactured by A in June, July and August together to articles manufactured by B in April, May and June together. Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

Bar chart shows the number of articles manufactured by two different companies (A & B) in 5 different months (April, May, June, July and August).

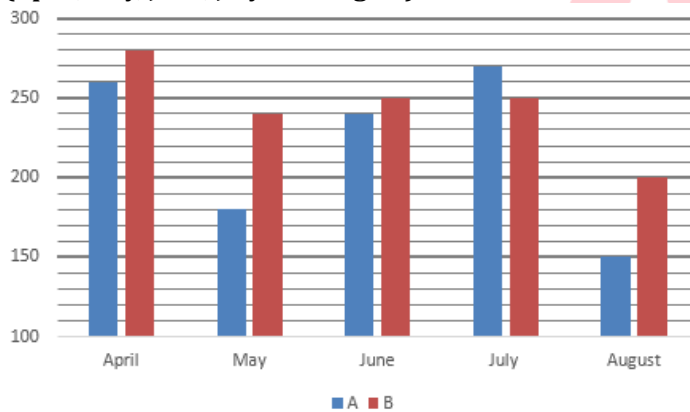


- (a) 1 : 4
- (b) 3 : 5
- (c) 6 : 7
- (d) 3 : 7
- (e) None of the above.

Q60. Average number of articles manufactured by B in April, June and July are what percent more or less than articles manufactured by A in June and August together?

Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

Bar chart shows the number of articles manufactured by two different companies (A & B) in 5 different months (April, May, June, July and August).



- (a) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (c) 50%
- (d) 25%
- (e) 75%

Q61. 2, 3, 7, 25, 121, ?

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 719
- (b) 721
- (c) 723
- (d) 725
- (e) 726

Q62. 5, 19, 45, 95, ?, 387

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 187
- (b) 189
- (c) 191
- (d) 193
- (e) 195

Q63. 2, 8, 20, 56, 200, ?

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 880
- (b) 890
- (c) 900
- (d) 910
- (e) 920

Q64. 32, 32, 16, 48, 12, ?

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 60
- (b) 55
- (c) 72
- (d) 66
- (e) 54

Q65. 6, 10, 19, 27, 54, ?

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 66
- (b) 68
- (c) 70
- (d) 72
- (e) 74

Q66. 1, 0, 1, 16, 81, ?, 625

What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

- (a) 196
- (b) 121
- (c) 256
- (d) 100
- (e) 225

Q67. A certain amount was distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 1 : 3 : 5 but it was actually distributed in ratio 2 : 3 : 6 due to which B got Rs 42 less. Find the amount actually to be received by A.

- (a) Rs 66
- (b) Rs 77
- (c) Rs 84
- (d) Rs 126
- (e) Rs 154

Q68. A train crosses a man, who is running in the same direction of train at the speed of 2m/sec. in 10 seconds. The same train crosses a tunnel in 54 seconds. If speed of train is 72 km/h then what is the length of tunnel?

- (a) 850 m
- (b) 800 m
- (c) 900 m
- (d) 750 m
- (e) 650 m

- Q69. Neeraj and Arun started a business by making investment in the ratio of 3 : 5. After four months, Arun withdraws one fifth of his initial investment. If total annual profit was Rs. 880, find profit share of Neeraj.**
- (a) Rs. 480
 - (b) Rs. 360
 - (c) Rs. 420
 - (d) Rs. 520
 - (e) Rs. 320
- Q70. A boat can travel with the speed of 17 kmph in upstream. If the speed of river is 3 kmph, then find the speed of boat in downstream in the same river.**
- (a) 23 kmph
 - (b) 20 kmph
 - (c) 25 kmph
 - (d) 19 kmph
 - (e) 21 kmph
- Q71. In the following question, four sentences are given which may or may not be grammatically and contextually correct. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are correct/incorrect then mark option (E) i.e. 'all are correct/none is correct' as your answer.**
- (a) The report said India's growth decelerate for the second consecutive year.
 - (b) The fares are higher but there is hard any change in the running time.
 - (c) Also tickets are available only online which are contrary to the rule book.
 - (d) The train charges ₹2,450 for AC Executive Class and ₹1,565 for the AC Chair Car including GST and catering.
 - (e) None is correct
- Q72. In the following question, four sentences are given which may or may not be grammatically and contextually correct. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are correct/incorrect then mark option (E) i.e. 'all are correct/none is correct' as your answer.**
- (a) We must know of what we speak when we speak of categories that allow us to challenge and remake our worlds.
 - (b) Tikri Kalan has a legal PVC market on DDA land who deals with scrap plastic.
 - (c) The party said strong steps need to taken to stop crime in the Capital.
 - (d) The law and order situation in Delhi is deterioration rapidly.
 - (e) None is correct
- Q73. In the following question, four sentences are given which may or may not be grammatically and contextually correct. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are correct/incorrect then mark option (E) i.e. 'all are correct/none is correct' as your answer.**
- (a) Scrap plastic from these markets is take to the agricultural fields in Haryana and burnt there.
 - (b) It needs to be worked out how is the police is going to control crime when a large number of illegal immigrants are living here.
 - (c) Shyam Sundar, a tailor, believes that the BJP candidate will easily sail through as he had delivered on development work.
 - (d) The fires detected by satellites don't give a clear picture of the stubble burning incidents.
 - (e) All are correct.
- Q74. In the following question, four sentences are given which may or may not be grammatically and contextually correct. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are correct/incorrect then mark option (E) i.e. 'all are correct/none is correct' as your answer.**
- (a) The number of farm fires in Punjab at present is almost negligible.
 - (b) Clearing the trucks took time due to continuous landslides and shooting stones from hills overlooking the highway.
 - (c) The study found that exclusion due to Aadhaar linking is more prevalent in tribal areas.
 - (d) The protesters raised slogans against the Deputy CM and the State government for not draining out the water.
 - (e) All are correct

Q75. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans.

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Angel
- (b) Perspective
- (c) Scenario
- (d) Outrage
- (e) None of these.

Q76. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans.

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Prone
- (b) Link
- (c) Revived
- (d) Associated
- (e) None of these.

Q77. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans.

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Unacceptable
- (b) Significant
- (c) Effective
- (d) Unapproachable
- (e) None of these.

Q78. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans.

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Abundance
- (b) Authority
- (c) Aggression
- (d) Alteration
- (e) None of these.

Q79. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans. In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Majority
- (b) Implication
- (c) Substantial
- (d) Usefulness
- (e) None of these.

Q80. Pests are any organisms that are considered, from the (75) of humans, to be undesirable in some ecological context. For example, pests could be insects that compete with humans for some common resource, such as agricultural production or timber. Other pests might be (76) with diseases of humans, livestock, or agricultural plants. Pests could also be unwanted weeds that compete with agricultural plants for necessary resources. Or pests may merely have aesthetics that are viewed as undesirable, as is the case of weeds in a lawn.

When pests are abundant enough to cause damage that is considered to be (77), the abundance of the pests may be managed in some way. For example, if wolves are considered to be an important predator of livestock or wild ungulates, they may be killed by shooting them or using poisons. The most important reason for plowing in agriculture is to reduce the (78) of weeds. Often pesticides are used, for example, to protect crops and livestock from diseases and depredations by fungi, insects, mites, nematodes, or rodents, to protect crop plants from competition with weeds, or to protect humans against the insect vectors of disease-causing pathogens. There are (79) benefits to humans of the use of most pest-management strategies.

It is important to understand, however, that the very species that are considered pests may have desirable attributes in other contexts, or their values may at least be neutral. Therefore, whether an organism is viewed as a pest is entirely a matter of (80), and the criteria generally focus on the needs and perspectives of humans.

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- (a) Declaration
- (b) Judgment
- (c) Procurement
- (d) Evasion
- (e) None of these.

Q81. Which of the following statements support the current scenario regarding 5G technology in China?

- (i) A reasonable number of Chinese firms own Intellectual Property in 5G
- (ii) Huawei is one of the largest revenue generators among the Chinese firms in field of 5G.
- (iii) The Chinese President has spent huge resources and encouraged research for the development of this technology.

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) Both (i) & (ii)
- (b) Both (ii) & (iii)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) All (i), (ii), (iii)
- (e) Only (ii)

Q82. How the author has defined Country X's position in terms of development of 5G Technology?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) 5G is a technological paradigm shift, analogous to the shift from typewriter to computer
- (b) the country is lost in a black hole in the fields where the technological expertise matters the most
- (c) 5G technology in country 'X' has been as revolutionary as electricity or the automobile, benefitting entire economy
- (d) 5G technology introduced within country 'X' will offer host of features and give a boost to economy
- (e) none of these

Q83. What will be the benefits of introducing 5G technology in the countries?

- (A) Internet economy in world will help double each country's income
- (B) It will give a boost to development of new products and services
- (C) It will lead to enhanced efficiencies and new industries

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) Only (B)
- (b) Both (A) & (C)
- (c) Both (B) & (C)
- (d) Only (A)
- (e) Only (C)

Q84. Which of the following phrase implies the correct meaning of the phrase 'Dire Straits', as highlighted in the above passage?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) a problem that has no ideal solution.
- (b) in a difficult situation
- (c) dealing with a particularly awkward situation
- (d) a situation in which it is unknown what happened
- (e) none of these

Q85. Which of the following statements is true as per the information given in the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) companies with SEPs will not be able to monopolise the 5G network market
- (b) equipment for the trials of 5G connections will be domestically manufactured to boost the domestic markets within country 'X'
- (c) the future of technological expertise in Country 'X' appears to be bright
- (d) the Union Communications Minister expects introduction of 5G in country 'X' to be largely rolling out of an innovative service
- (e) none of the given statements is true

Q86. Which of the following phrases can fill in the blank (I), to make the statement grammatically and contextually meaningful?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) over 5G network security concerns
- (b) 5G applications at the third edition
- (c) telecom equipment manufacturers
- (d) actually works in practice
- (e) prolongs wait and is dangerous

Q87. Which of the following words is the OPPOSITE of 'PATCHILY', as highlighted in the above passage?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister's wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country's intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country 'X' are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country 'X' — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country 'X' may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country 'X' is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country 'X' has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion's share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country 'X' has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country 'X' ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country 'X' obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) irregularly
- (b) erratically
- (c) consistently
- (d) spottily
- (e) intermittently

Q88. Which of the following phrases implies similar meaning as ‘crying for the moon’, as highlighted in the above passage?

Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

There was something pathetic about Union Communications Minister’s wishful thinking as he addressed the Mobile Congress last month. He said his vision of 5G for the country was not just a rollout of services, but the creation of country’s intellectual property (IP) and patents in 5G technology.

This may be possible in a couple of decades, but right now we might as well be *crying for the moon*. While companies around the world, notably the Chinese, have secured thousands of patents in this revolutionary technology that will provide the platform for inventing a host of new products, technologies and services, the companies of Country ‘X’ are yet to start field trials of 5G spectrum for which permission was granted just recently. Equipment for these trials, needless to say, will be provided by foreign vendors. Most people assume that 5G will provide faster speeds than 4G — which bypasses the hinterland and works only patchily in urban areas of country ‘X’ — but that would be a gross simplification. 5G will empower the invention of thousands of new products, technologies and services, increase productivity and allow for new industries to emerge.

A global 5G network will unify mobile communication and connect people and devices to everything through the Internet of Things. Given that 3G and 4G patent holders have controlled the use of mobile technologies in the smartphone industry, those who own the intellectual property (IP), primarily the SEPs or the standard essential patents, will become the market leaders in a technology that will reshape the future. Remember that companies here or anywhere will have to use SEPs when implementing standardised 5G technology. This means the clutch of companies that own these will rake in billions from licensing the SEPs. Country ‘X’ may be sending missions to the moon but in the area where technological prowess matters most the country stands nowhere. Not a single telecom firm from country ‘X’ is in the list of 303 deployment of 5G technology worldwide.

This industry list has 20 operators in 294 locations. Worse, although the domestic firms are expected to start their three-month long trial shortly, it is worth remembering that the industry is in dire straits with huge debts and has indicated that it would be in no position to bid for 5G spectrum. Nor does Country ‘X’ has the kind of resources that President Xi Jinping is investing in 5G apart from the sharp research effort on it. No wonder Chinese firms command the *lion’s share* of patents among the clutch of global firms that own IP in 5G. Its star performer Huawei, blacklisted by the Trump Administration, continues to surge ahead with revenues soaring by 23 per cent.

Country ‘X’ has to decide if Huawei—with which the initial 5G sortie was made in a lab run—is a security threat or not. Can Country ‘X’ ever catch up? Field trials are just the starting point; it merely allows operators and equipment makers to prove that the network they have designed in a laboratory _____ (I) _____. Then there is the long haul to a commercial rollout. As Country ‘X’ obsesses about its technological expertise in a mythical past, the future is looking decidedly dim.

- (a) To deride or mistreat someone or something.
- (b) To overshadow or silence someone or something
- (c) To be problematic and inopportune
- (d) To make an impractical or unreasonable request
- (e) A critical need for someone or something

Q89. These doomsday cults have fibbed so many times that no one even listens to them anymore.

(I) caught between two stools

(II) broken the ice

(III) cried wolf

In each of the questions given below, a word has been highlighted. Each statement is then followed by five options with possible replacements of the highlighted word. Choose the phrase which successfully replaces the highlighted word without altering the grammatical structure and meaning of the statement.

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

Q90. He says he'll quit his job, but we know that's just pretence.

- (I) alpha and omega**
- (II) an iron hand**
- (III) an eyewash**

In each of the questions given below, a word has been highlighted. Each statement is then followed by five options with possible replacements of the highlighted word. Choose the phrase which successfully replaces the highlighted word without altering the grammatical structure and meaning of the statement.

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

Q91. Other television station announcers had been circumlocutory in declaring the result.

- (I) Beating around the bush**
- (II) making the matter worse**
- (III) getting something out of your system**

In each of the questions given below, a word has been highlighted. Each statement is then followed by five options with possible replacements of the highlighted word. Choose the phrase which successfully replaces the highlighted word without altering the grammatical structure and meaning of the statement.

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

Q92. She'd purchase her expensive jewelry promptly and worry about how she would pay for it later.

- (I) at large**
- (II) at the drop of a hat**
- (III) dime a dozen**

In each of the questions given below, a word has been highlighted. Each statement is then followed by five options with possible replacements of the highlighted word. Choose the phrase which successfully replaces the highlighted word without altering the grammatical structure and meaning of the statement.

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

Q93. The days of big-time racing at the local velodrome had gone permanently.

- (I) alpha and omega**
- (II) once and for all**
- (III) for good**

In each of the questions given below, a word has been highlighted. Each statement is then followed by five options with possible replacements of the highlighted word. Choose the phrase which successfully replaces the highlighted word without altering the grammatical structure and meaning of the statement.

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

Q94. The protesters _____ slogans against the Deputy Chief Minister and the State government for not draining out the water. (A) raised (B) shouted (C) chanted

In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) All (A) (B) and (C)

Q95. Chief Minister Nitish Kumar has called a review meeting on Monday to _____ waterlogging issues. (A) tackle (B) discuss (C) redeem In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) Only (A) and (C)

Q96. The Commission had recently launched 'Jeevan Kaushal', a life skills programme in the _____ for undergraduate courses across the country. (A) preponderance (B) curriculum (C) modules In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) Only (B) and (C)

Q97. The Odisha government issued show-cause notice to the Sundargarh Collector and the suspended in-charge CDMO for their _____ negligence in implementing 'Mo Sarkar' healthcare initiative. (A) Alleged (B) Purported (C) Ostensible In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) All (A) (B) and (C)

Q98. The services that were provided in the Sundargarh district did not _____ to the quality standards prescribed under the government initiative. (A) Conform (B) Comply (C) Meet In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) Only (A) and (C)

Q99. In an attempt to discourage the use of plastic, the city corporation is _____ a cup of tea in exchange for four plastic bottles at the canteens. (A) Offering (B) Serving (C) Pouring In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) All (A) (B) and (C)

Q100. The Indian government should now be _____ to raise more tax revenues. (A) Desperate (B) Apologetic (C) Itching In the following question a sentence is given with a blank followed by three words. Choose among the following option which reflects the most suitable word(s) that can be filled in the blank.

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) Only (A) and (C)



Solutions

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| S1. Ans.(a) | S21. Ans.(c) | S41. Ans.(b) | S61. Ans.(b) | S81. Ans.(d) |
| S2. Ans.(d) | S22. Ans.(d) | S42. Ans.(a) | S62. Ans.(d) | S82. Ans.(b) |
| S3. Ans.(e) | S23. Ans.(c) | S43. Ans.(e) | S63. Ans.(e) | S83. Ans.(c) |
| S4. Ans.(c) | S24. Ans.(c) | S44. Ans.(a) | S64. Ans.(a) | S84. Ans.(b) |
| S5. Ans.(a) | S25. Ans.(c) | S45. Ans.(e) | S65. Ans.(c) | S85. Ans.(e) |
| S6. Ans.(b) | S26. Ans.(b) | S46. Ans.(e) | S66. Ans.(c) | S86. Ans.(d) |
| S7. Ans.(b) | S27. Ans.(d) | S47. Ans.(e) | S67. Ans.(b) | S87. Ans.(c) |
| S8. Ans.(d) | S28. Ans.(e) | S48. Ans.(a) | S68. Ans.(c) | S88. Ans.(d) |
| S9. Ans.(b) | S29. Ans.(c) | S49. Ans.(b) | S69. Ans.(b) | S89. Ans.(b) |
| S10. Ans.(a) | S30. Ans.(a) | S50. Ans.(c) | S70. Ans.(a) | S90. Ans.(b) |
| S11. Ans.(c) | S31. Ans.(b) | S51. Ans.(e) | S71. Ans.(d) | S91. Ans.(c) |
| S12. Ans.(a) | S32. Ans.(d) | S52. Ans.(a) | S72. Ans.(a) | S92. Ans.(a) |
| S13. Ans.(b) | S33. Ans.(c) | S53. Ans.(d) | S73. Ans.(d) | S93. Ans.(d) |
| S14. Ans.(e) | S34. Ans.(d) | S54. Ans.(d) | S74. Ans.(e) | S94. Ans.(e) |
| S15. Ans.(c) | S35. Ans.(e) | S55. Ans.(b) | S75. Ans.(b) | S95. Ans.(d) |
| S16. Ans.(d) | S36. Ans.(b) | S56. Ans.(d) | S76. Ans.(d) | S96. Ans.(e) |
| S17. Ans.(d) | S37. Ans.(a) | S57. Ans.(e) | S77. Ans.(a) | S97. Ans.(e) |
| S18. Ans.(e) | S38. Ans.(d) | S58. Ans.(a) | S78. Ans.(a) | S98. Ans.(a) |
| S19. Ans.(d) | S39. Ans.(e) | S59. Ans.(c) | S79. Ans.(c) | S99. Ans.(e) |
| S20. Ans.(b) | S40. Ans.(a) | S60. Ans.(b) | S80. Ans.(b) | S100. Ans.(e) |

