

SBI PO Pre 2023 (1st Nov) Shift-wise PYP Mock-02

Q1. What was the common reason behind every environmental protest in India?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

In the West, the environmental movement had arisen chiefly due to the desire to protect endangered animal species and natural habitats. In India, however, it arose out of human survival. This was an environmentalism of the poor, which married the concern of social justice on the one hand with _____ on the other. It argued that present patterns of resource use disadvantaged local communities and devastated the natural environment.

Back in the 1970s, when the state occupied the commanding heights of the economy, and India was close to the Soviet Union, the activists of Chipko and other such movements were dismissed by their critics as agents of Western imperialism. Slowly, however, the sheer persistence of these protests forced the state into making some concessions. In 1980, a Department of Environment was established at the Centre, becoming a full-fledged Ministry a few years later. New laws to control pollution and to protect natural forests were formed. There was even talk of restoring community systems of water and forest management. Meanwhile, journalists and scholars had begun more systematically studying the residue (I) of environmental degradation on social life across India. In 1991 the Indian economy started to liberalise. The dismantling of state controls was in part welcome, as it had stifled innovation and entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, the votaries of liberalisation mounted an even more savage attack on the environment than did the proponents of state socialism.

- (a) Personification of natural elements as the divine spirits in Indian civilization
- (b) Deprivation of local communities from the basic necessities of livelihood.
- (c) Awareness of environmental consequences on living beings' lives
- (d) The belief that leading a rudimentary lifestyle is the rightful way of living
- (e) None of these

Q2. What was/were the difference(s) between the western environmental movements and Indian environmental movements?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

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- (a) Western movements intended to conserve the ecosystem while Indian movements were for people's livelihood
- (b) West was in favor of development with no concern over environment whereas India was strictly against it
- (c) The western protests were fake pretenses but the concerns of Indians were genuine.
- (d) Only (b) and (c)
- (e) None of these

Q3. What was the impact of Indian economic liberalisation on the environment?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

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- (a) Western technology in India, through liberalisation had helped India to protect environment
- (b) Economic liberalization had no significant impact on the environment whatsoever.
- (c) Economic liberalization further promoted pollution-intensive activities at the cost of environmental damage
- (d) Economic liberalization had put India and its environmental problems on the global forum
- (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following is FALSE with context to the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

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- (a) The decades of 70's and 80's had seen many conflicts over the environmental damages
- (b) The 90's decade's change in Indian economy had enacted more stiffed policies against pollution.
- (c) Department of Environment came into existence at the Centre in the 1980's.
- (d) Chipko movement led the way for other modern environmental movements.
- (e) None of these

Q5. Which of the following will be true about the Chipko movement?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

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- (a) It was a movement initiated by farmers to protect their livelihoods
- (b) The Chipko movement was initially dismissed as an imperialist agenda but later gained recognition.
- (c) The Chipko movement aligned with other protests and influenced policies to protect resources.
- (d) Only (a) and (c)
- (e) All of these

Q6. What was/were the effect(s) of Chipko and other environment centric movements in the Indian economy?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

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- (a) It formulated a complete ministry concerning environment
- (b) More stringent laws were imposed to preserve the nature and its resources
- (c) The idea of reintroducing community system for water and forest resources had also started surfacing
- (d) Only (a) and (c)
- (e) All of these

Q7. In the given passage a word is highlighted and marked with (I), which may or may not be correctly placed. Choose the best alternative that can replace the word without altering the intended meaning of the sentence. If the word does not need any replacement, choose "No replacement needed" as your answer choice.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

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- (a) undue
- (b) impact
- (c) stigma
- (d) demand
- (e) No replacement needed

Q8. Which of the following words is the synonym of “stifled” as highlighted in the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

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- (a) uptake
- (b) irrefutable
- (c) relished
- (d) nascent
- (e) suppressed

Q9. Which of the following words is the antonym of 'dismissed' as highlighted in the give passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

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- (a) recognized
- (b) amalgamated
- (c) seized
- (d) incapacitated
- (e) None of these

Q10. Which of the following words can fit into the blank provided in the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on that.

Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself. The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining. In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.

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- (a) opportunity
- (b) ideology
- (c) sustainability
- (d) profitability
- (e) dichromacy

Q11. Which of the following words will fit in the given blank (A)?

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.

Economic development and growth are supposed to _____ (A) the employment situation in a country. Much of development literature _____ (B) this idea as a major expectation at least from the long-run perspective. It is also the case that the greater the amount of _____ (C) labour in an economy and the greater the _____ (D) of underemployment, the slower will be the pace of change in the employment structure towards more regular and protected waged forms of employment. In fact, one can only give a proper perspective to the misunderstood policy challenges of _____ (E) in a developing economy by first examining these matters at the broadest level with existing data.

- (a) generalize
- (b) deploy
- (c) improve
- (d) reverse
- (e) prefer

Q12. Which of the following words will fit in the given blank (B)?

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.

Economic development and growth are supposed to _____ (A) the employment situation in a country. Much of development literature _____ (B) this idea as a major expectation at least from the long-run perspective. It is also the case that the greater the amount of _____ (C) labour in an economy and the greater the _____ (D) of underemployment, the slower will be the pace of change in the employment structure towards more regular and protected waged forms of employment. In fact, one can only give a proper perspective to the misunderstood policy challenges of _____ (E) in a developing economy by first examining these matters at the broadest level with existing data.

- (a) maintains
- (b) level
- (c) cherished
- (d) share
- (e) improved

Q13. Which of the following words will fit in the given blank (C)?

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.

Economic development and growth are supposed to _____ (A) the employment situation in a country. Much of development literature _____ (B) this idea as a major expectation at least from the long-run perspective. It is also the case that the greater the amount of _____ (C) labour in an economy and the greater the _____ (D) of underemployment, the slower will be the pace of change in the employment structure towards more regular and protected waged forms of employment. In fact, one can only give a proper perspective to the misunderstood policy challenges of _____ (E) in a developing economy by first examining these matters at the broadest level with existing data.

- (a) deprive
- (b) revise
- (c) discharge
- (d) surplus
- (e) fragile

Q14. Which of the following words will fit in the given blank (D)?

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.

Economic development and growth are supposed to _____ (A) the employment situation in a country. Much of development literature _____ (B) this idea as a major expectation at least from the long-run perspective. It is also the case that the greater the amount of _____ (C) labour in an economy and the greater the _____ (D) of underemployment, the slower will be the pace of change in the employment structure towards more regular and protected waged forms of employment. In fact, one can only give a proper perspective to the misunderstood policy challenges of _____ (E) in a developing economy by first examining these matters at the broadest level with existing data.

- (a) hustle
- (b) stretch
- (c) reference
- (d) favor
- (e) extent

Q15. . Which of the following words will fit in the given blank (E)?

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.

Economic development and growth are supposed to _____ (A) the employment situation in a country. Much of development literature _____ (B) this idea as a major expectation at least from the long-run perspective. It is also the case that the greater the amount of _____ (C) labour in an economy and the greater the _____ (D) of underemployment, the slower will be the pace of change in the employment structure towards more regular and protected waged forms of employment. In fact, one can only give a proper perspective to the misunderstood policy challenges of _____ (E) in a developing economy by first examining these matters at the broadest level with existing data.

- (a) formalization
- (b) realization
- (c) hallucinating
- (d) attaining
- (e) redirecting

Q16. (A) an epidemic that does
(B) not discriminate based
(C) obesity has been declared
(D) on age, gender, or ethnicity

In the following question, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). Arrange these four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence.

- (a) DBAC
- (b) CABD
- (c) CDAB
- (d) ADCB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q17. (A) Jaigarh fort was built by
(B) and was named after him
(C) Sawai Jai Singh to protect the
(D) Amer Fort and its palace complex

In the following question, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). Arrange these four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence.

- (a) DBAC
- (b) BCAD
- (c) CDAB
- (d) ACDB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q18. (A) the new harvesting season
(B) farmers performed bhangra
(C) accomplishment and to welcome
(D) to showcase a sense of

In the following question, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). Arrange these four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence.

- (a) DBAC
- (b) BCAD
- (c) BDCA
- (d) ADCB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q19. (A) beautiful plants around
(B) working in cultivated greenspaces,
(C) and most like having
(D) many people enjoy living and

In the following question, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). Arrange these four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence.

- (a) DBAC
- (b) CBAD
- (c) DBCA
- (d) ADCB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q20. (A) administrative practices governing
(B) speeds the implementation of
(C) corruption reduces bureaucracy and
(D) economic forces of the market

In the following question, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). Arrange these four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence.

- (a) DBAC
- (b) CBAD
- (c) BDAC
- (d) ADCB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q21. Some people do not like hypothetical discussed situations (A)/ because they do not (B)/care to talk about things that (C)/aren't real or haven't occurred yet (D).

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 corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as the answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

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

Q22. Known for his resilience and determination, (A)/ the runner refused to let a few (B)/ loses stop him then (C)/competing in future races (D).

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 corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as the answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

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

Q23. A judge ordered that the court (A)/proceed with the trial even (B)/though one attorney wasn't ready (C)/ to move forward (D).

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 corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as the answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

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

Q24. You can avoid monthly (A)/bank fees by signing up (B)/ for a free checking account (C)/ to the local credit union (D).

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 corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as the answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

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

Q25. Because the shy girl did not (A)/ like being in the spotlight, (B)/she quickly accepted her (C)/ accolade and walked of the stage (D).

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 corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as the answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

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

Q26. Taking great care (A)while believed(B) the block of ice, the artist chiseling (C) that this would be his greatest sculpture (D)yet.

In the question below, four words are highlighted, which may not be correctly placed. Choose the correct replacement in between the highlighted words that can give appropriate meaning to the sentence.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (B)-(D) and (A)-(C)
- (e) No replacement needed

Q27. Next week, Patrick will join the team (A)of senior football players to be honored (B)as a member (C)of the coach's special echelon (D)

In the question below, four words are highlighted, which may not be correctly placed. Choose the correct replacement in between the highlighted words that can give appropriate meaning to the sentence.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (B)-(D) and (A)-(C)
- (e) No replacement needed

Q28. The thunderous (A)storm made crashing (B)sounds throughout (C)the night, frightening (D)the sleeping children out of bed

In the question below, four words are highlighted, which may not be correctly placed. Choose the correct replacement in between the highlighted words that can give appropriate meaning to the sentence.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (B)-(D) and (A)-(C)
- (e) No replacement needed

Q29. While James was in prison for extremely (A) he became theft (B)religious and decided to pursuits (C)all of his temporal abandon (D)

In the question below, four words are highlighted, which may not be correctly placed. Choose the correct replacement in between the highlighted words that can give appropriate meaning to the sentence.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (B)-(D) and (A)-(C)
- (e) No replacement needed

Q30. Observing advantage (A)has become (B)the biggest digitalization (C)in India in the last (D)two years.

In the question below, four words are highlighted, which may not be correctly placed. Choose the correct replacement in between the highlighted words that can give appropriate meaning to the sentence.

- (a) Only (A)-(C)
- (b) Only (B)-(D)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (B)-(D) and (A)-(C)
- (e) No replacement needed

Q31. Quantity I: A container has 60 liters of a mixture of milk and water in the ratio 3:2. 20 liters of this mixture is replaced with pure water. If the mixture is sold for Rs 20 per liter and cost of pure milk is Rs 35 per liter then find the profit (in Rs)

Quantity II: A shopkeeper has two varieties(A & B) of tea worth ₹200/kg and ₹300/kg. He mixes variety A & B in the ratio 2:3 respectively. Find the price(in Rs) per kg of the resulting mixture.

In the given question, two quantities are given, one as 'Quantity I' and another as 'Quantity II'. You have to determine relationship between two quantities and choose the appropriate option. (Compare only numeric values)

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q32. Quantity I: A shopkeeper marks an article 25% above its cost price. He gives a discount of 10% and earns a profit of ₹ 18.75. Find the cost price of the article.

Quantity II: A vendor buys 20 kg of rice at ₹50/kg and sells it at ₹60/kg. If he incurs a transportation cost of ₹100, find his net profit.

In the given question, two quantities are given, one as 'Quantity I' and another as 'Quantity II'. You have to determine relationship between two quantities and choose the appropriate option. (Compare only numeric values)

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q33. Quantity I: The average age of 10 men is 30 years. If 5 more men join the group, the new average becomes 28 years. Find the average age of the 5 new men.

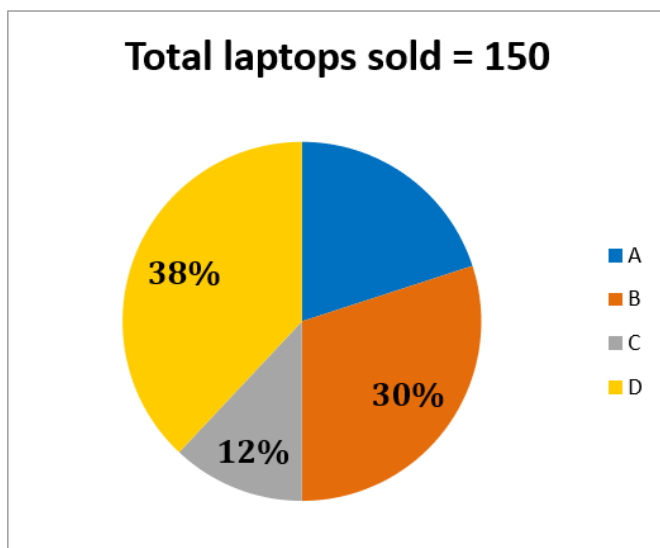
Quantity II: The average score of 20 students in a test is 65. If the top 5 scorers have an average score of 80, then find the average score of the remaining 15 students.

In the given question, two quantities are given, one as 'Quantity I' and another as 'Quantity II'. You have to determine relationship between two quantities and choose the appropriate option. (Compare only numeric values)

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q34. If the total laptops sold by E is 20% more than that of by A, then find the difference between the total laptops sold by E and B.

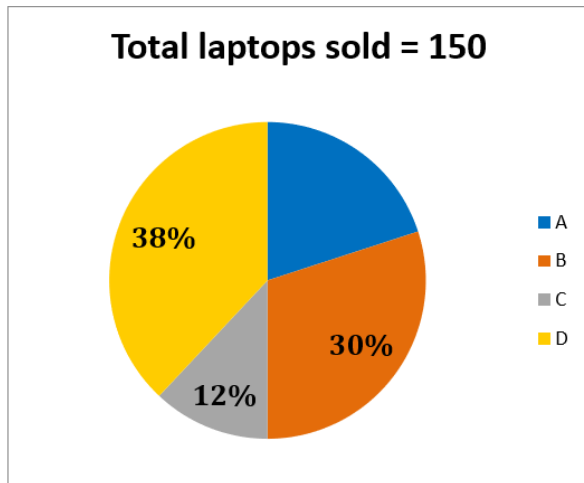
Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of laptops sold by four persons A, B, C and D.



- (a) 2
- (b) 9
- (c) 3
- (d) 7
- (e) 4

Q35. The laptops sold by D included 33.33% defective laptops. What is the number of non-defective laptops sold by D?

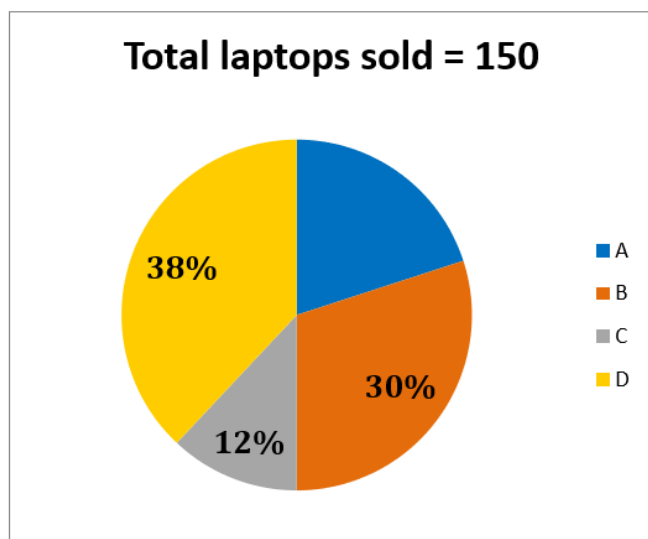
Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of laptops sold by four persons A, B, C and D.



- (a) 19
- (b) 26
- (c) 22
- (d) 25
- (e) none of these

Q36. The selling price of each laptop sold by B is Rs 45,000, while the selling price of each laptop sold by C is Rs 50,000. Calculate the difference in revenue earned by B and C.

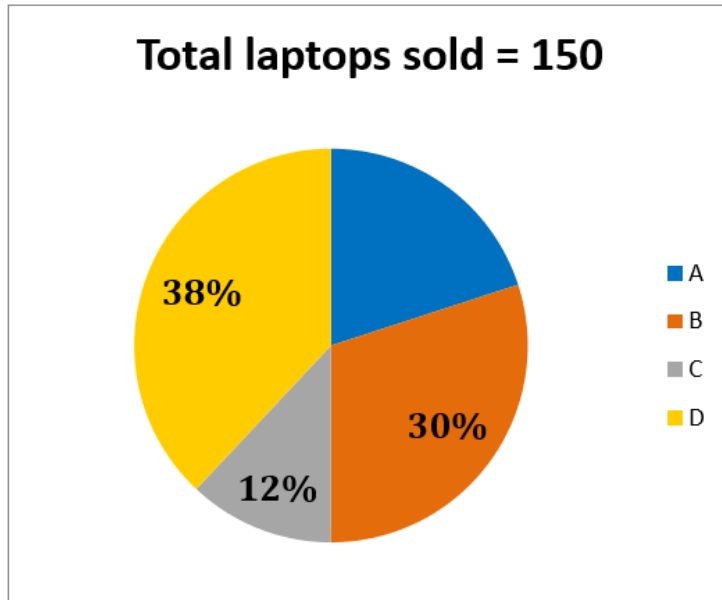
Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of laptops sold by four persons A, B, C and D.



- (a) Rs 11,12,500
- (b) Rs 14,25,000
- (c) Rs 12,35,000
- (d) Rs 11,25,000
- (e) Rs 12,15,000

Q37. If A decides to give a discount of 12.5% on each laptop sold, and the marked price of each laptop is Rs 36,000, calculate the total discount given by A.

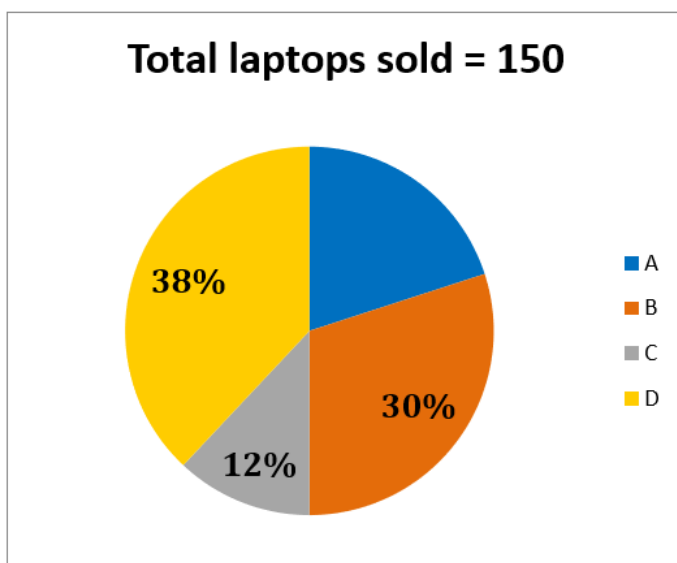
Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of laptops sold by four persons A, B, C and D.



- (a) Rs 1,25,000
- (b) Rs 1,35,000
- (c) Rs 1,60,000
- (d) Rs 1,00,000
- (e) Rs 1,40,000

Q38. Find the difference between the number of laptops sold by the person who sold the highest number of laptops and the person who sold the least.

Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of laptops sold by four persons A, B, C and D.



- (a) 15
(b) 25
(c) 20
(d) 39
(e) 30

Q39. What is the total number of domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline D Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table given below shows the number of aircrafts in five different airlines (A, B, C, D & E) and the average number of passengers in each aircraft. The table also shows the ratio of total domestic to total International passengers in these five airlines.

Note: Average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline E is same as average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline A

Airline	Total aircrafts	Average number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic: International
A	20	12	5:3
B	24	15	2:1
C	15	8	3:2
D	18	10	5:4
E	25	----	7:3

- (a) 100
(b) 120
(c) 90
(d) 150
(e) 80

Q40. Find the total number of passengers in the aircrafts of airlines A & C together. Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table given below shows the number of aircrafts in five different airlines (A, B, C, D & E) and the average number of passengers in each aircraft. The table also shows the ratio of total domestic to total International passengers in these five airlines.

Note: Average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline E is same as average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline A

Airline	Total aircrafts	Average number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic: International
A	20	12	5:3
B	24	15	2:1
C	15	8	3:2
D	18	10	5:4
E	25	----	7:3

- (a) 260
(b) 200
(c) 300
(d) 360
(e) 460

Q41. The number of International passengers in aircrafts of airline E is what percent of International passengers in aircrafts of airline B? Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table given below shows the number of aircrafts in five different airlines (A, B, C, D & E) and the average number of passengers in each aircraft. The table also shows the ratio of total domestic to total International passengers in these five airlines.

Note: Average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline E is same as average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline A

Airline	Total aircrafts	Average number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic: International
A	20	12	5:3
B	24	15	2:1
C	15	8	3:2
D	18	10	5:4
E	25	----	7:3

- (a) 70%
- (b) 85%
- (c) 75%
- (d) 80%
- (e) 65%

Q42. If number of Domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline F is 18 more than Domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline C & ratio of domestic to international passengers in aircrafts of F is 3:2, then find the number of international passengers in aircrafts of airline F Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table given below shows the number of aircrafts in five different airlines (A, B, C, D & E) and the average number of passengers in each aircraft. The table also shows the ratio of total domestic to total International passengers in these five airlines.

Note: Average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline E is same as average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline A

Airline	Total aircrafts	Average number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic: International
A	20	12	5:3
B	24	15	2:1
C	15	8	3:2
D	18	10	5:4
E	25	----	7:3

- (a) 80
- (b) 40
- (c) 50
- (d) 70
- (e) 60

Q43. Find the ratio of number of Domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline A to the number of International passengers in aircrafts of airline B. Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table given below shows the number of aircrafts in five different airlines (A, B, C, D & E) and the average number of passengers in each aircraft. The table also shows the ratio of total domestic to total International passengers in these five airlines.

Note: Average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline E is same as average number of passengers in each aircraft of airline A

Airline	Total aircrafts	Average number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic: International
A	20	12	5:3
B	24	15	2:1
C	15	8	3:2
D	18	10	5:4
E	25	----	7:3

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

Q44. A person marked up two articles, A & B, 20% & 25%, respectively, above their cost price & gave a discount of 15% on A & 10% on B. The difference between the selling prices of both the articles is Rs 618. Find the cost price (in Rs) of article B if the ratio of the cost prices of A & B is 4:5, respectively.

- (a) 3000
- (b) 4200
- (c) 4500
- (d) 2000
- (e) 2500

Q45. The average monthly fee for 45 students in a class is Rs 9,500. After a fee hike, the new average fee for each student becomes Rs $(9,500 + Y)$. If the total fee collected after the hike is Rs 4,50,000, calculate the value of $4Y$.

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1800
- (c) 1500
- (d) 1200
- (e) 2000

Q46. Train P of length X meters crosses a pole in 12 seconds, and Train Q of length Y meters crosses a pole in 8 seconds. If Train P crosses Train Q, which is standing on a platform, in 20 seconds, then find the ratio of the length of Train P to Train Q.

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

Q47. The ratio of the number of men to the number of women who are present in a club is 5:2. If no man is absent & the number of women who are absent is 21, which is 30% of the total number of people in the club. Find the number of men in the club.

- (a) 30
- (b) 15
- (c) 40
- (d) 20
- (e) 35

Q48. Two runners, P and Q, are on a circular track with a length of 4500 meters. P is running clockwise at a speed of 5 m/s, while Q is running counterclockwise at a speed of 7 m/s. Calculate the difference in the distance(in meters) covered by them when they meet for the tenth time.

- (a) 6500
- (b) 7500
- (c) 5500
- (d) 4500
- (e) 3500

Q49. A vessel R initially contains 40 liters of liquid A and the rest as liquid B. When 25% of the mixture is taken out from vessel 'R,' and 15 liters of liquid A along with 18 liters of liquid B are added to 'R,' the ratio of liquid A to liquid B becomes 5:7. Find the initial quantity (in liters) of liquid B in the mixture.

- (a) 45
- (b) 55
- (c) 50
- (d) 40
- (e) 60

Q50. Pipe X can empty a completely filled tank in 60 hours. Pipe Y and X together can fill an empty tank completely in $(z+6)$ hours. The efficiency of pipe Y is 40% more than the efficiency of pipe U. Pipe Y and U together can fill the empty tank together in 30 hours. Find the value of 'z'

- (a) 354
- (b) 300
- (c) 400
- (d) 500
- (e) 200

Q51. Six years ago, the ratio of the ages of P and Q was 8:3. Sixteen years from now, P's age will be 1.75 times that of Q. Find the ratio of ages of P to Q six years from now.

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

Q52. The simple interest earned after 6 years on investing Rs($y + 2400$) at a rate of 25% per annum is equal to the amount received by investing Rs y at a compound interest rate of 50% per annum, compounded annually, for 2 years. Find the value of y .

- (a) 4500
- (b) 5500
- (c) 5000
- (d) 4000
- (e) 4800

Q53. The speed of a boat in still water is 40 km/h, and the speed of the current is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of speed of boat in still water. If the difference in the time taken by the boat to travel Y km upstream and the same distance downstream is 4 hours, find the value of Y .

- (a) 600
- (b) 300
- (c) 500
- (d) 400
- (e) 350

Q54. Two individuals, P and Q, each invested Rs Y at 40% per annum compound interest for two years. However, P's investment is compounded semi-annually, while Q's investment is compounded annually. After 2 years, P received Rs 568 more than Q. Find the value of Y .

- (a) 5000
- (b) 3000
- (c) 4000
- (d) 6000
- (e) 2000

Q55. P, Q, and R started a business by investing their amounts in the ratio 4:6:5, respectively. After 6 months, P increased his investment by Rs 400, while Q reduced his investment by Rs 400. If the annual profit share of P, out of a total profit of Rs 30,000, is Rs 9,000, find the initial investment(in Rs) made by R.

- (a) 2000
- (b) 1800
- (c) 1500
- (d) 1200
- (e) 2200

Q56. $?^2 \times (19.99\% \text{ of } 399.97 + 5.99^2) = 1856.03$

What approximate value should come in the place of question (?) mark in the following question

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

$$(? + 761.19) + 170.09\% \text{ of } \left(\frac{7499.97}{750.05} \right) = 38.54 \times 44.79$$

Q57.

Calculate the approximate value of given questions.

- (a) 947
- (b) 837
- (c) 679
- (d) 911
- (e) 977

Q58. $189.98 + 49.96\% \text{ of } 539.98 + ? = 630.03$

Find the approximate value of question marks (?) in following questions?

- (a) 190
- (b) 170
- (c) 120
- (d) 240
- (e) 200

$$\frac{276.02}{12.03} \times \frac{79.99}{115.01} \times ? = 31.99\% \text{ of } 199.98$$

Q59.

Find the approximate value of question marks (?) in following questions?

- (a) 4
- (b) 16
- (c) 30
- (d) 8
- (e) 24

$$18.02^2 + \sqrt[3]{2197.03} = ? \times 17.2 - 3.02$$

Q60.

What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

- (a) 28
- (b) 20
- (c) 17
- (d) 11
- (e) 31

Q61. 100, 142, 212, 310, 436, 595, 772

Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- (a) 142
- (b) 595
- (c) 310
- (d) 772
- (e) 436

Q62. 72, 80, 144, 360, 864, 1872, 3600

Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- (a) 360
- (b) 144
- (c) 80
- (d) 864
- (e) 1872

Q63. 12, 14, 31, 96, 393, 1971, 11833

Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- (a) 393
- (b) 31
- (c) 96
- (d) 1971
- (e) 11833

Q64. 37, 50, 65, 82, 101, 122, 143

Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- (a) 37
- (b) 143
- (c) 101
- (d) 82
- (e) 65

Q65. 12, 36, 90, 180, 270, 405, 135,

Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- (a) 270
- (b) 36
- (c) 405
- (d) 12
- (e) 135

Q66. Who among the following uses Sonata watch?

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

Six persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and each of them use different brand watch- Sonata, Titan, Fastrack, Fossil, Casio and Rolex but not necessarily in the same order.

U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right). S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P. No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

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

Q67. Who among the following person sits second to the left of the one who uses Casio watch?

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

Six persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and each of them use different brand watch- Sonata, Titan, Fastrack, Fossil, Casio and Rolex but not necessarily in the same order.

U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right). S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P. No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

- (a) U
- (b) The one who uses rolex watch
- (c) T
- (d) The one who uses sonata watch
- (e) Q

Q68. Which of the following combination is correct?

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

Six persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and each of them use different brand watch- Sonata, Titan, Fastrack, Fossil, Casio and Rolex but not necessarily in the same order.

U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right). S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P. No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

- (a) T-Fastrack
- (b) Q- Fossil
- (c) U- Rolex
- (d) R-Casio
- (e) None is correct

Q69. Which among the following statement is not true?

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

Six persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and each of them use different brand watch- Sonata, Titan, Fastrack, Fossil, Casio and Rolex but not necessarily in the same order.

U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right). S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P. No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

- (a) S is an immediate neighbour of U
- (b) P doesn't face the one who uses fastrack watch
- (c) T and U doesn't use sonata watch
- (d) R and U face each other
- (e) All are correct

Q70. . What is the position of Q with respect to the one who uses Titan watch?

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

Six persons are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and each of them use different brand watch- Sonata, Titan, Fastrack, Fossil, Casio and Rolex but not necessarily in the same order.

U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right). S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P. No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

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

Q71. What is the code for the word "Happily" in the given code language?

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

In a certain code language;

"narrow street clean area" is coded as "pq fd mi st"

"perfect free street story" is coded as "br fd jd op"

"free area string happily" is coded as "st zk br lp"

"contact clean string wrong" is coded as "zk cx ai pq"

- (a) mi
- (b) fd
- (c) br
- (d) lp
- (e) Can't be determined

Q72. Which among the following words are coded as "mi zk cx" in the given code language?

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

In a certain code language;

"narrow street clean area" is coded as "pq fd mi st"

"perfect free street story" is coded as "br fd jd op"

"free area string happily" is coded as "st zk br lp"

"contact clean string wrong" is coded as "zk cx ai pq"

- (a) string wrong narrow
- (b) happily story narrow
- (c) narrow string contact
- (d) wrong street area
- (e) Either (a) or (c)

Q73. If “Call perfect” is coded as “jd zp”, and “Call all” is coded as “zp cn” then what is the code for “All story” in the given coded language?

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

In a certain code language;

“narrow street clean area” is coded as “pq fd mi st”

“perfect free street story” is coded as “br fd jd op”

“free area string happily” is coded as “st zk br lp”

“contact clean string wrong” is coded as “zk cx ai pq”

- (a) jd lp
- (b) cn zk
- (c) op cn
- (d) lp cn
- (e) Can’t be determined

Q74. Which among the following words are coded as “fd br” in the given coded language?

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

In a certain code language;

“narrow street clean area” is coded as “pq fd mi st”

“perfect free street story” is coded as “br fd jd op”

“free area string happily” is coded as “st zk br lp”

“contact clean string wrong” is coded as “zk cx ai pq”

- (a) street string
- (b) free street
- (c) perfect string
- (d) happily free
- (e) None of these

Q75. What is the code for the word “area” in the given coded language?

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

In a certain code language;

“narrow street clean area” is coded as “pq fd mi st”

“perfect free street story” is coded as “br fd jd op”

“free area string happily” is coded as “st zk br lp”

“contact clean string wrong” is coded as “zk cx ai pq”

- (a) mi
- (b) fd
- (c) st
- (d) pq
- (e) cx

Q76. If the third, fourth, seventh and eleventh letters (from left end) of the word “OBJECTIONABLE” are combined to form a meaningful word (starting from vowel), then, what will be the second letter from the right end of the meaningful word formed? If more than one such word can be formed, mark the answer as X and if no such word can be formed, mark the answer as Y.

- (a) J
- (b) I
- (c) B
- (d) X
- (e) Y

Q77. Who among the following plays Tennis?

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

Six persons play different sports on six different days from Monday to Saturday of a week. The sports are- Football, Cricket, Basketball, Tennis, Golf and Squash (but not played in the same order as given). Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball. P plays just after M but three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M. Q doesn't play squash and plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf plays before R.

- (a) M
- (b) P
- (c) R
- (d) Q
- (e) N

Q78. Which among the following combination is correct?

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

Six persons play different sports on six different days from Monday to Saturday of a week. The sports are- Football, Cricket, Basketball, Tennis, Golf and Squash (but not played in the same order as given). Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball. P plays just after M but three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M. Q doesn't play squash and plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf plays before R.

- (a) M- Tuesday
- (b) P- Monday
- (c) Q- Football
- (d) O- Basketball
- (e) None is correct

Q79. How many persons play after the one who plays just before N?

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

Six persons play different sports on six different days from Monday to Saturday of a week. The sports are- Football, Cricket, Basketball, Tennis, Golf and Squash (but not played in the same order as given). Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball. P plays just after M but three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M. Q doesn't play squash and plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf plays before R.

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

Q80. Which among the following statement(s) is/are not true?

- I. M plays cricket
- II. No one plays after O
- III. P plays before the one who plays tennis

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

Six persons play different sports on six different days from Monday to Saturday of a week. The sports are- Football, Cricket, Basketball, Tennis, Golf and Squash (but not played in the same order as given). Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball. P plays just after M but three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M. Q doesn't play squash and plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf plays before R.

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

Q81. Who among the following plays on Thursday?

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

Six persons play different sports on six different days from Monday to Saturday of a week. The sports are- Football, Cricket, Basketball, Tennis, Golf and Squash (but not played in the same order as given). Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball. P plays just after M but three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M. Q doesn't play squash and plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf plays before R.

- (a) The one who plays football
- (b) M
- (c) The one who plays squash
- (d) The one who plays golf
- (e) O

Q82. How many female members are in the family?

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

T is father-in-law of P who is mother of S. O is grandmother of W who is child of K. Both U and K are siblings. Q is sister of S but daughter of U's wife. V is father of W but only son in law of O.

- (a) Three
- (b) Five
- (c) Two
- (d) Four
- (e) Can't be determined

Q83. If J is husband of W, then how W is related to U?

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

T is father-in-law of P who is mother of S. O is grandmother of W who is child of K. Both U and K are siblings. Q is sister of S but daughter of U's wife. V is father of W but only son in law of O.

- (a) Aunt
- (b) Mother
- (c) Sister
- (d) Niece
- (e) Cousin

Q84. . How is T related to S?

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

T is father-in-law of P who is mother of S. O is grandmother of W who is child of K. Both U and K are siblings. Q is sister of S but daughter of U's wife. V is father of W but only son in law of O.

- (a) Grand father
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother
- (d) Son
- (e) None of these

Q85. In which of the following option, the first box is kept exactly in the middle of the second and third box?

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

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

Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E. Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C. Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

- (a) GBH
- (b) CDE
- (c) AHE
- (d) EAF
- (e) None of these

Q86. If all the boxes are kept in the reverse alphabetical order from top to bottom, then how many boxes remain unchanged on their positions?

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

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

Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E. Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C. Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

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

Q87. How many boxes are kept between the box E and the box which is kept immediately below box H?

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

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

Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E. Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C. Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

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

Q88. The number of Boxes kept between the boxes A and F is ___ than the number of boxes kept between the boxes I and D.

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

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

Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E. Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C. Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

- (a) One more
- (b) Two less
- (c) Two more
- (d) Three less
- (e) One less

Q89. What is the position of box D with respect to box I?

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

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

Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E. Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C. Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

- (a) Three boxes below
- (b) Two boxes below
- (c) Four boxes above
- (d) Four boxes below
- (e) immediately below

Q90. How many pairs of letters are in the word 'SHRINKING', each of which have as many letters between them (both forward and backward direction) as they have between them according to English alphabetical order?

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

Q91. Statements: $M \leq J \geq L > R \leq T < U$; $K = P \leq R > S \geq V$

Conclusions: I. $K < J$

II. $U > V$

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:

- (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

Q92. Statements: $A > C \geq B = D \leq F < S$; $G \geq B = E \leq H > I$

Conclusions: I. $C \geq I$

II. $G > S$

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:

- (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

Q93. Statements: $M = J > R = L \geq U \leq Z$; $X > N \geq R \leq C < K$

Conclusions: I. $N \geq U$

II. $K > M$

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:

- (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

Q94. Statements: $A > C \geq B = D \leq F < S$; $G \geq B = E \leq H > I$

Conclusions: I. $H \geq F$

II. $E < S$

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:

- (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

Q95. Four among the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Find the one who doesn't belong to the group? Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions below:

Twelve persons sit in two parallel rows such that six persons sit in each row. In row 1- A, B, C, D, E and F sit and face north direction and in row 2- M, N, O, P, Q and R sit and face south direction. The persons sit in row 1 face the persons sit in row 2 and vice versa.

A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E. Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R. N doesn't sit next to Q.

- (a) Q
- (b) E
- (c) P
- (d) N
- (e) C

Q96. How many persons sit between C and the one who faces Q? Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions below:

Twelve persons sit in two parallel rows such that six persons sit in each row. In row 1- A, B, C, D, E and F sit and face north direction and in row 2- M, N, O, P, Q and R sit and face south direction. The persons sit in row 1 face the persons sit in row 2 and vice versa.

A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E. Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R. N doesn't sit next to Q.

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) One
- (d) Four
- (e) Can't be determined

Q97. Which among the following pair of persons doesn't sit adjacent to each other? Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions below:

Twelve persons sit in two parallel rows such that six persons sit in each row. In row 1- A, B, C, D, E and F sit and face north direction and in row 2- M, N, O, P, Q and R sit and face south direction. The persons sit in row 1 face the persons sit in row 2 and vice versa.

A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E. Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R. N doesn't sit next to Q.

- (a) Q, O
- (b) P, R
- (c) N, P
- (d) E, B
- (e) D, C

Q98. Who among the following sits third to the left of O? Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions below:

Twelve persons sit in two parallel rows such that six persons sit in each row. In row 1- A, B, C, D, E and F sit and face north direction and in row 2- M, N, O, P, Q and R sit and face south direction. The persons sit in row 1 face the persons sit in row 2 and vice versa.

A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E. Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R. N doesn't sit next to Q.

- (a) N
- (b) The one who faces E
- (c) R
- (d) No one
- (e) The one who faces D

Q99. Which among the following statement(s) is /are true?

I. D is the only neighbour of C II. More than three persons sit to the right of Q III. No one sits to the left of E Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions below:

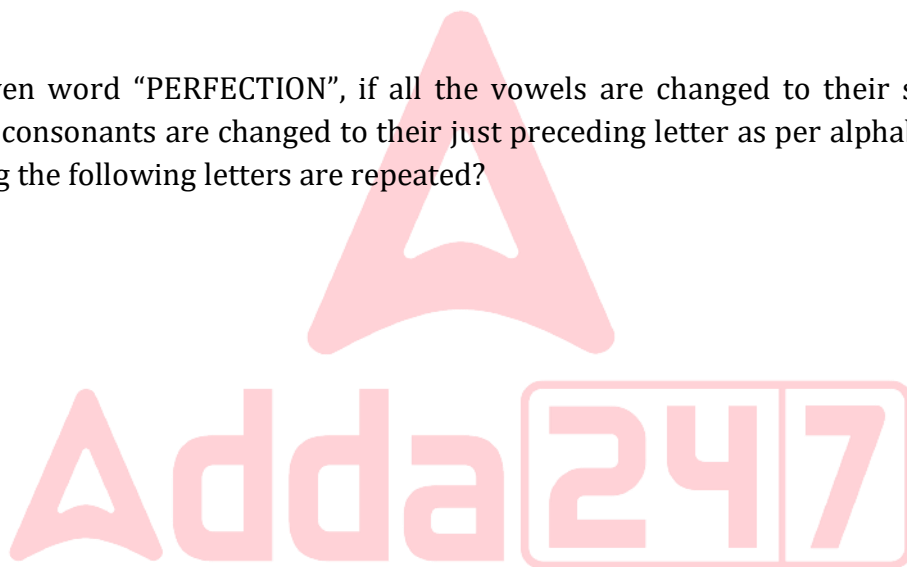
Twelve persons sit in two parallel rows such that six persons sit in each row. In row 1- A, B, C, D, E and F sit and face north direction and in row 2- M, N, O, P, Q and R sit and face south direction. The persons sit in row 1 face the persons sit in row 2 and vice versa.

A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E. Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R. N doesn't sit next to Q.

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

Q100. In the given word "PERFECTION", if all the vowels are changed to their second succeeding letter and all the consonants are changed to their just preceding letter as per alphabetical series, then find which among the following letters are repeated?

- (a) Only G
- (b) Only M and G
- (c) O, Q, K
- (d) Only G and Q
- (e) None of these



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Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. To answer the given question, refer to the first paragraph, where it mentions “In all these cases, the pressures of urban and industrial development had denied local communities to access the resources necessary to their own livelihood.”

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. To answer the given question, refer to the second paragraph, “In the West, the environmental movement had arisen chiefly due to the desire to protect endangered. In India, however, it arose out of human survival.”

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Refer to the last paragraph to answer the given question, “In 1991 the Indian economy started to liberalise. The dismantling of state controls was in part welcome, as it had stifled innovation and entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, the votaries of liberalisation mounted an even more savage attack on the environment than did the proponents of state socialism.”

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The FALSE statement with context to the passage is option (b).

For option (a): Refer to the first paragraph, “. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining.”

For option (b): Refer to the last paragraph, “In 1991 the Indian economy started to liberalise. The dismantling of state controls was in part welcome, as it had stifled innovation and entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, the votaries of liberalisation mounted an even more savage attack on the environment than did the proponents of state socialism.”

For option (c): Refer to the third paragraph, “In 1980, a Department of Environment was established at the Centre, becoming a full-fledged Ministry a few years later.”

For option (d): Refer to the first paragraph “Almost 40 years ago — a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees. Thus was born the Chipko movement, and through it the modern Indian environmental movement itself.”

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. For option (a) and (c): Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, “a group of peasants in a remote Himalayan village stopped a group of loggers from felling a patch of trees..... The first thing to remember about Chipko is that it was not unique. It was representative of a wide spectrum of natural resource conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s — conflicts over forests, fish, and pasture; conflicts about the siting of large dams; conflicts about the social and environmental impacts of unregulated mining.”

For option (b): refer to the third paragraph, “Back in the 1970s, when the state occupied the commanding heights of the economy, and India was close to the Soviet Union, the activists of Chipko and other such movements were dismissed by their critics as agents of Western imperialism”

S6. Ans.(e)

Sol. To validate the answer, refer to the third paragraph, "Slowly, however, the sheer persistence of these protests forced the state into making some concessions. In 1980, a Department of Environment was established at the Centre, becoming a full-fledged Ministry a few years later. New laws to control pollution and to protect natural forests were formed. There was even talk of restoring community systems of water and forest management."

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct replacement for the word marked by (I) is 'impact'.

Undue: unwarranted or inappropriate because excessive or disproportionate.

Impact: the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another.

Stigma: a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.

Demand: to ask or call for something as due or as necessary

Residue: a small amount of something that remains after the main part has gone or been taken or used.

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. 1. Stifled means suppressed, restrained, or suffocated.

2. A. Uptake – Refers to absorption or acceptance, not suppression.

3. B. Irrefutable – Means undeniable or indisputable, not related to suppression.

4. C. Relished – Means enjoyed or delighted in, which is the opposite of stifled.

5. D. Nascent – Means emerging or in the early stages, unrelated to suppression.

6. E. Suppressed – Means restrained or held back, which is the correct synonym for "stifled."

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'dismissed' means disperse.

Recognized: acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of

Amalgamated: combine or unite to form one organization or structure.

Seized: take hold of suddenly and forcibly.

Incapacitated: deprived of strength or power; debilitated

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The word that fits into the given blank is 'sustainability'. Here in the given passage, it was previously mentioned that environmental movements in western society mostly revolves around sustaining natural elements whereas in Indian society it was more of an amalgamation between the need of safeguarding livelihood and the desire to have a sustainable ecology. Hence, the appropriate word for the given blank is 'sustainability'.

Opportunity: a chance for employment or promotion.

Ideology: a system of ideas and ideals

Sustainability: meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Profitability: the degree to which a business or activity yields profit or financial gain.

Dichromacy: the state of having two types of functioning photoreceptors

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The following sentence is about the effect of economic development on the employment scenario of a country. Thus, the valid word for the given blank is “improve”

Generalize: make a general or broad statement by inferring from specific cases.

Deploy: bring into effective action.

Improve: make thing better

Revere: feel deep respect or admiration for (something)

Prefer: like (one thing or person) better than another or others; tend to choose.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Economic development is directly proportional to improvement of employment scenario in a country is an idea maintained by most of the development literature. Thus, the valid word for the given blank is “maintains”. Note the other words in the given options are not grammatically justified for the given blank.

Maintains: cause or enable (a condition or situation) to continue

Level: a position on a scale of amount, quantity, extent, or quality

Cherished: a horizontal plane or line with respect to the distance above or below a given point.

Share: have a portion of (something) with another or others

Improved: made better or enhanced.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mostly a country that has a greater number of surplus labors will have a greater level of underemployment. Thus, the valid word for the given blank is “surplus”

Deprive: prevent (a person or place) from having or using something.

Revise: examine and make corrections or alterations to

Discharge: tell (someone) officially that they can or must leave a place or situation.

Surplus: an amount of something left over when requirements have been met

Fragile:(of an object) easily broken or damaged

S14. Ans.(e)

Sol. Mostly a country that has a greater number of surplus labors will have a greater level of underemployment. Thus, the valid word for the given blank is “extent”

Hustle: push roughly; jostle.

Stretch: be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

Reference: the action of mentioning or alluding to something.

Favor: approval, support, or liking for someone or something.

Extent: the area covered by something.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sentence says that a proper perspective of misunderstood policy changes can be given by examining the policy changes at the broadest level. Thus, the correct word for the given blank is “formalization”.

Formalization: the act of making formal (as by stating formal rules governing classes of expressions)

Realization: an act of becoming fully aware of something as a fact.

Hallucinating: experience a seemingly real perception of something not actually present

Attaining: succeed in achieving (something that one has worked for).

Redirecting: direct (something) to a new or different place or purpose

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence of the phrases is 'CABD'. Therefore, the meaningful sentence will be, "Obesity has been declared an epidemic that does not discriminate based on age, gender, or ethnicity."

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct sequence of the phrases is 'ACDB'. Therefore, the meaningful sentence will be, "Jaigarh fort was built by Sawai Jai Singh to protect the Amer Fort and its palace complex and was named after him."

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence of the phrases is 'BDCA'. Therefore, the meaningful sentence will be, "Farmers performed bhangra to showcase a sense of accomplishment and to welcome the new harvesting season"

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence of the phrases to make a meaningful sentence is DBCA. Therefore the meaningful sentence is "Many people enjoy living and working in cultivated greenspaces, and most like having beautiful plants around."

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence of the phrases to make a meaningful sentence is CBAD. Therefore the meaningful sentence is "Corruption reduces bureaucracy and speeds the implementation of administrative practices governing economic forces of the market."

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The error lies in the part (A). Here, 'hypothetical' must be changed to 'hypothetically' as the requirement is adverb (hypothetically) rather than an adjective (hypothetical). The form of the given word should be adverb because it is modifying a verb (discussed).

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. The error lies in part (C). Here, the usage of 'then' is wrong and it must be changed with 'from'. Note, 'then' is an adverb, which is unrequired here and the correct usage is a preposition (from).

S23. Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is error free and hence required no changes

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The error lies in part (D). Here, 'to' must be changed with 'at'. 'At' is used to suggest any specific location. Ex- I will meet you at the school. 'to' is used to indicate a direction. Ex- We're going to Liverpool next week.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. The error lies in part (D). Here, 'of' must be changed with 'off'. 'Walked off' is a phrasal verb which means 'to leave'.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct replacement for the sentence is (B)-(C). The sentence will be, "Taking great care while chiseling the block of ice, the artist believed that this would be his greatest sculpture yet."

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct replacement for the sentence is (A)-(D). The sentence will be, "Next week, Patrick will join the echelon of senior football players to be honored as a member of the coach's special team." Here, 'echelon' means a rank or position in society or in an organization.

S28. Ans.(e)

Sol. Each of the words is correctly placed and hence required no replacement.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct replacements for the sentence are (A)-(B) and (C) and (D). The sentence will be, "While James was in prison for theft, he became extremely religious and decided to abandon all of his temporal pursuits"

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct replacement needed to make the sentence grammatically correct is (A)-(C). Hence, the sentence will be, "Observing digitalization has become the biggest advantage in India in the last two years"

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. Quantity I: Total quantity of mixture when 20 liters is removed = $60 - 20 = 40$

Quantity of milk = $\frac{3}{5} \times 40 = 24$ liters

Now, 20 liters water is added. So, final quantity of mixture = 60 liters

Total selling price = $60 \times 20 = \text{Rs } 1200$

Total cost price = $24 \times 35 = \text{Rs } 840$

Required profit = $\text{Rs } 1200 - \text{Rs } 840 = \text{Rs } 360$

Quantity II: Let the quantity of variety A & B be 2 kg & 3 kg respectively.

Total cost of the mixture = $200 \times 2 + 300 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 1300$

Required price per kg = $\text{Rs } 1300 / 5 = \text{Rs } 260$

Quantity I > Quantity II

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. Quantity I: Let the cost price of article be $100x$

Marked price of the article = $125\% \text{ of } 100x = 125x$

Selling price of the article = $90/100 \times 125x = 112.5x$

$$\text{Profit} = 112.5x - 100x = 12.5x$$

ATQ,

$$12.5x = 18.75$$

$$x = 1.5$$

$$\text{Cost price of article} = 100x = 100 \times 1.5 = \text{Rs } 150$$

$$\text{Quantity II: Total cost price} = 20 \times 50 + 100 = \text{Rs } 1100$$

$$\text{Total selling price} = 20 \times 60 = \text{Rs } 1200$$

$$\text{Required profit} = 1200 - 1100 = \text{Rs } 100$$

Quantity I > Quantity II

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Quantity I: Sum of ages of 10 men = $10 \times 30 = 300$ years

Sum of ages of 15 men = $15 \times 28 = 420$ years

Sum of ages of 5 new men = $420 - 300 = 120$ years

Average age of 5 new men = $120/5 = 24$ years

Quantity II: Total score of 20 students = $20 \times 65 = 1300$

Total score of top 5 students = $5 \times 80 = 400$

Total score of remaining 15 students = $1300 - 400 = 900$

Average score of the remaining 15 students = $900/15 = 60$

Quantity I < Quantity II

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. Laptops sold by A = $100\% - (30\% + 12\% + 38\%) = 20\%$

Persons	Laptops sold
A	$0.2 \times 150 = 30$
B	$0.3 \times 150 = 45$
C	$0.12 \times 150 = 18$
D	$0.38 \times 150 = 57$

Total laptops sold by E = $1.20 \times 30 = 36$

Required difference = $45 - 36 = 9$

S35. Ans.(e)

Sol. Laptops sold by A = $100\% - (30\% + 12\% + 38\%) = 20\%$

Persons	Laptops sold
A	$0.2 \times 150 = 30$
B	$0.3 \times 150 = 45$
C	$0.12 \times 150 = 18$
D	$0.38 \times 150 = 57$

Defective laptops sold by D = $1/3 \times 57 = 19$

Non-Defective laptops sold by D = $57 - 19 = 38$

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. Laptops sold by A = $100\% - (30\% + 12\% + 38\%) = 20\%$

Persons	Laptops sold
A	$0.2 \times 150 = 30$
B	$0.3 \times 150 = 45$
C	$0.12 \times 150 = 18$
D	$0.38 \times 150 = 57$

Revenue earned by B = $45 \times 45000 = \text{Rs } 20,25,000$

Revenue earned by C = $18 \times 50000 = \text{Rs } 9,00,000$

Required difference = $2025000 - 900000 = \text{Rs } 11,25,000$

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Laptops sold by A = $100\% - (30\% + 12\% + 38\%) = 20\%$

Persons	Laptops sold
A	$0.2 \times 150 = 30$
B	$0.3 \times 150 = 45$
C	$0.12 \times 150 = 18$
D	$0.38 \times 150 = 57$

Discount on each laptop sold by A = $12.5/100 \times 36,000 = \text{Rs } 4500$

Total discount given by A = $30 \times 4500 = \text{Rs } 135000$

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. Laptops sold by A = $100\% - (30\% + 12\% + 38\%) = 20\%$

Persons	Laptops sold
A	$0.2 \times 150 = 30$
B	$0.3 \times 150 = 45$
C	$0.12 \times 150 = 18$
D	$0.38 \times 150 = 57$

Required difference = $57 - 18 = 39$

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Airline	Total aircrafts	Total number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic passengers	International passengers
A	20	$12 \times 20 = 240$	$240 \times 5/8 = 150$	$240 \times 3/8 = 90$
B	24	$15 \times 24 = 360$	$360 \times 2/3 = 240$	$360 \times 1/3 = 120$
C	15	$8 \times 15 = 120$	$120 \times 3/5 = 72$	$120 \times 2/5 = 48$
D	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$	$180 \times 5/9 = 100$	$180 \times 4/9 = 80$
E	25	$12 \times 25 = 300$	$300 \times 7/10 = 210$	$300 \times 3/10 = 90$

Total number of domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline D = 100

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Airline	Total aircrafts	Total number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic passengers	International passengers
A	20	$12 \times 20 = 240$	$240 \times \frac{5}{8} = 150$	$240 \times \frac{3}{8} = 90$
B	24	$15 \times 24 = 360$	$360 \times \frac{2}{3} = 240$	$360 \times \frac{1}{3} = 120$
C	15	$8 \times 15 = 120$	$120 \times \frac{3}{5} = 72$	$120 \times \frac{2}{5} = 48$
D	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$	$180 \times \frac{5}{9} = 100$	$180 \times \frac{4}{9} = 80$
E	25	$12 \times 25 = 300$	$300 \times \frac{7}{10} = 210$	$300 \times \frac{3}{10} = 90$

Total number of passengers in the aircrafts of airlines A & C together = $240 + 120 = 360$

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Airline	Total aircrafts	Total number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic passengers	International passengers
A	20	$12 \times 20 = 240$	$240 \times \frac{5}{8} = 150$	$240 \times \frac{3}{8} = 90$
B	24	$15 \times 24 = 360$	$360 \times \frac{2}{3} = 240$	$360 \times \frac{1}{3} = 120$
C	15	$8 \times 15 = 120$	$120 \times \frac{3}{5} = 72$	$120 \times \frac{2}{5} = 48$
D	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$	$180 \times \frac{5}{9} = 100$	$180 \times \frac{4}{9} = 80$
E	25	$12 \times 25 = 300$	$300 \times \frac{7}{10} = 210$	$300 \times \frac{3}{10} = 90$

Required percentage = $\frac{90}{120} \times 100 = 75\%$

S42. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Airline	Total aircrafts	Total number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic passengers	International passengers
A	20	$12 \times 20 = 240$	$240 \times \frac{5}{8} = 150$	$240 \times \frac{3}{8} = 90$
B	24	$15 \times 24 = 360$	$360 \times \frac{2}{3} = 240$	$360 \times \frac{1}{3} = 120$
C	15	$8 \times 15 = 120$	$120 \times \frac{3}{5} = 72$	$120 \times \frac{2}{5} = 48$
D	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$	$180 \times \frac{5}{9} = 100$	$180 \times \frac{4}{9} = 80$
E	25	$12 \times 25 = 300$	$300 \times \frac{7}{10} = 210$	$300 \times \frac{3}{10} = 90$

Number of Domestic passengers in aircrafts of airline F = $18 + 72 = 90$

Number of International passengers in aircrafts of airline F = $\frac{2}{3} \times 90 = 60$

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Airline	Total aircrafts	Total number of passengers in each aircraft	Domestic passengers	International passengers
A	20	$12 \times 20 = 240$	$240 \times \frac{5}{8} = 150$	$240 \times \frac{3}{8} = 90$
B	24	$15 \times 24 = 360$	$360 \times \frac{2}{3} = 240$	$360 \times \frac{1}{3} = 120$
C	15	$8 \times 15 = 120$	$120 \times \frac{3}{5} = 72$	$120 \times \frac{2}{5} = 48$
D	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$	$180 \times \frac{5}{9} = 100$	$180 \times \frac{4}{9} = 80$
E	25	$12 \times 25 = 300$	$300 \times \frac{7}{10} = 210$	$300 \times \frac{3}{10} = 90$

Required ratio = $150 : 120 = 5 : 4$

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. Let the cost price of A & B be $400x$ & $500x$ respectively,

Selling price of A = $400x \times 120/100 \times (100-15)/100 = 408x$

Selling price of B = $500x \times 125/100 \times (100-10)/100 = 562.5x$

$$562.5x - 408x = 618$$

$$154.5x = 618$$

$$x = 4$$

Cost price of B = $500x = \text{Rs } 2000$

S45. Ans.(e)

Sol. ATQ,

Initial total fees of all 45 students = $45 \times 9500 = 4,27,500$

New total fees of all 45 students = Rs. 4,50,000

Total increase in fees = $450000 - 427500 = \text{Rs. } 22,500$

$$Y = (22500/45) = 500$$

$$4Y = 4(500) = 2000$$

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. Speed of train P = $X/12$ m/sec

Speed of train Q = $Y/8$ m/sec

ATQ,

$$(X+Y)/(X/12)=20$$

$$(X+Y)/20=X/12$$

$$3X+3Y=5X$$

$$3Y=2X$$

$$3/2=X/Y$$

S47. Ans.(e)

Sol. Total population = $100/30 \times 21 = 70$

Present population = $70 - 21 = 49$

Required number of men = $5/7 \times 49 = 35$

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Time taken to meet for the first time = $4500 \div (5 + 7) = 375$ seconds

Time taken to meet for 10th time = $375 \times 10 = 3750$ seconds

Distance covered by 'P' in 3750 seconds = $3750 \times 5 = 18750$ meters

Distance covered by 'Q' in 3750 seconds = $3750 \times 7 = 26250$ meters

Required difference = $26250 - 18750 = 7500$ meters

S49. Ans.(e)

Sol. Let the initial quantity of liquid B be x liters

After removing 25% mixture from R

Quantity of liquid A = 75% of 40 = 30 liters

Quantity of liquid B = 75% of $x = \frac{3}{4}x$

ATQ,

$$(30+15)/(3/4 x+18)=5/7$$

$$63 = 3/4 x+18$$

$$45 = 3/4 x$$

$$x = 60$$

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Let the capacity of the tank is 720 units.

Efficiency of Pipe X = $720 / 60 = 12$ units/hour.

The efficiency of pipe Y is 40% more than the efficiency of pipe U.

Let the efficiency of pipe U is '2b'.

Efficiency of pipe Y = 2b of 140%

$$= 2.8b$$

Pipe Y and U together can fill the empty tank together in 30 hours.

$$(2.8b + 2b) \times 30 = 720$$

$$4.8b = 24$$

$$b = 5$$

Pipe Y and X together can fill an empty tank completely in (z+6) hours.

$$(2.8b - 12) \times (z+6) = 720$$

$$(2.8(5) - 12) \times (z+6) = 720$$

$$(14 - 12) \times (z+6) = 720$$

$$2 \times (z+6) = 720$$

$$(z+6) = 360$$

$$z = 354$$

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. Let the ages of P & Q 6 years ago be $8x$ & $3x$ respectively.

ATQ,

$$1.75 \times (3x+16+6) = 8x + 16+6$$

$$5.25x + 38.5 = 8x + 22$$

$$2.75x = 16.5$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = (8x+6+6) : (3x+6+6) = 60:30 = 2:1$$

S52. Ans.(e)

Sol. ATQ,

$$\frac{[(y+2400) \times 25 \times 6]}{100} = y \times \left[\left(1 + \frac{50}{100} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$1.5y + 3600 = 2.25y$$

$$y = 3600/0.75 = 4800$$

S53. Ans.(b)

Sol. Speed of current = $1/4 \times 40 = 10$ kmph

ATQ,

$$\frac{Y}{40-10} - \frac{Y}{40+10} = 4$$

$$\frac{Y}{30} - \frac{Y}{50} = 4$$

$$\frac{20Y}{1500} = 4$$

$$Y = 300$$

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. ATQ,

$$y(1 + 40/200)^4 - y(1 + 40/100)^2 = 568$$

$$y [(1.2)^4 - (1.4)^2] = 568$$

$$0.1136y = 568$$

$$y = 5000$$

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. Let the initial investment of P, Q & R be $4x$, $6x$ & $5x$ respectively.

$$\text{Ratio of profit of P, Q \& R} = 4x \times 6 + (4x + 400) \times 6 : 6x \times 6 + (6x - 400) \times 6 : 5x \times 12 \\ = 8x + 400 : 12x - 400 : 10x$$

ATQ,

$$(8x + 400) / (8x + 400 + 12x - 400 + 10x) = 9000 / 30000$$

$$(8x + 400) / 30x = 9 / 30$$

$$8x + 400 = 9x$$

$$x = 400$$

$$\text{Initial investment of R} = 5x = \text{Rs } 2000$$

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$?^2 \approx \frac{1856}{80+36}$$

$$?^2 \approx 16$$

$$? \approx 4$$

S57. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$(? + 761) + \frac{170}{100} \times \frac{7500}{750} = 39 \times 45$$

$$\Rightarrow ? + 778 = 1755$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 977$$

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$190 + \frac{50}{100} \times 540 + ? = 630$$

$$? = 630 - 460$$

$$? = 170$$

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\frac{276}{12} \times \frac{80}{115} \times ? = \frac{32}{100} \times 200$$

$$? = 64 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$? = 4$$

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$18^2 + \sqrt[3]{2197} = ? \times 17 - 3$$

$$324 + 13 + 3 = ? \times 17$$

$$20 = ?$$

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pattern followed is

$$100 + (14 \times 3) = 142$$

$$142 + (14 \times 5) = 212$$

$$212 + (14 \times 7) = 310$$

$$310 + (14 \times 9) = 436$$

$$436 + (14 \times 11) = 590$$

$$590 + (14 \times 13) = 772$$

So, wrong number is 595 which should be replaced by 590

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pattern followed is

$$72 + (2)^3 = 80$$

$$80 + (4)^3 = 144$$

$$144 + (6)^3 = 360$$

$$360 + (8)^3 = 872$$

$$872 + (10)^3 = 1872$$

$$1872 + (12)^3 = 3600$$

So, wrong number is 864 which should be replaced by 872

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pattern followed is

$$12 \times 1 + 2 = 14$$

$$14 \times 2 + 3 = 31$$

$$31 \times 3 + 4 = 97$$

$$97 \times 4 + 5 = 393$$

$$393 \times 5 + 6 = 1971$$

$$1971 \times 6 + 7 = 11833$$

So, wrong number is 96 which should be replaced by 97

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. Here the pattern is:

$$37 + 13 = 50$$

$$50 + 15 = 65$$

$$65 + 17 = 82$$

$$82 + 19 = 101$$

$$101 + 21 = 122$$

$$122 + 23 = 145$$

So, 143 is the wrong term.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Wrong number = 405

Pattern of series -

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$36 \times 2.5 = 90$$

$$90 \times 2 = 180$$

$$180 \times 1.5 = 270$$

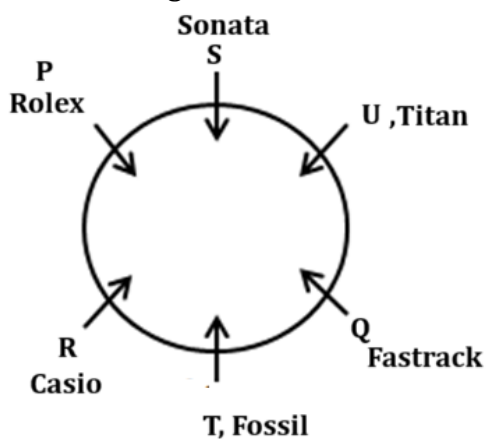
$$270 \times 1 = 270$$

$$270 \times 0.5 = 135$$

So, 270 should come in the place of 405

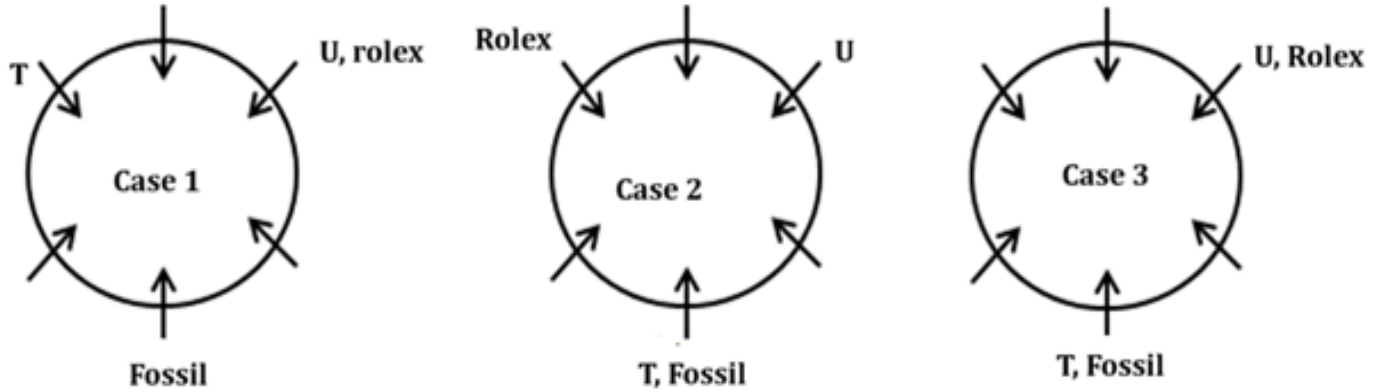
S66. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:



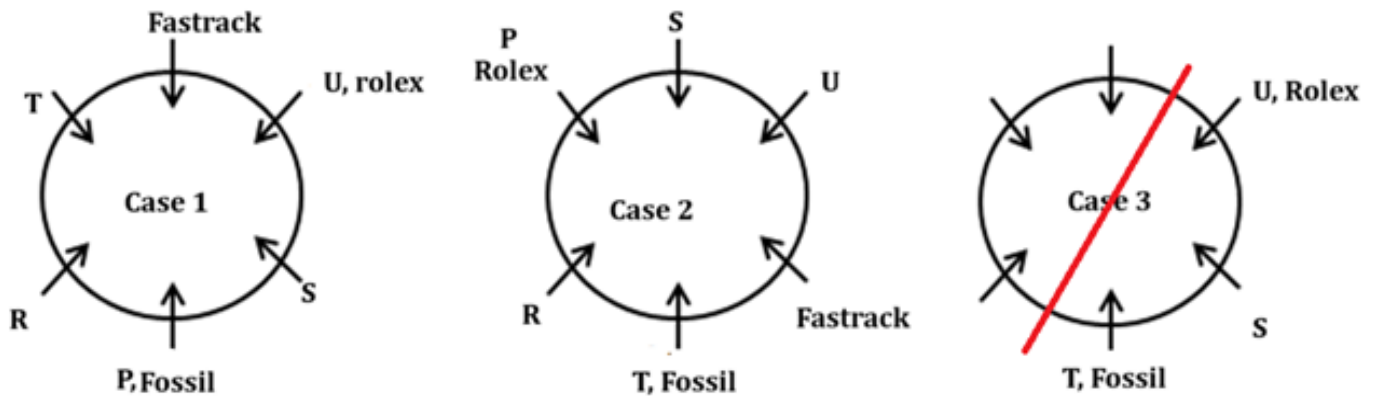
Clues: U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right).

Inference: From above conditions, we have three possible cases:



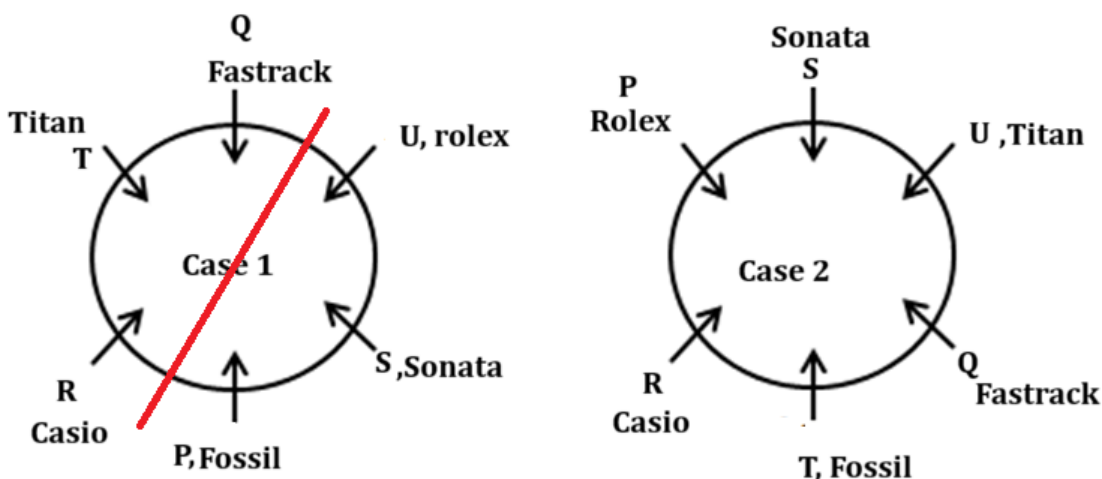
Clues: S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P.

Inference: From the above conditions case 3 gets eliminated.

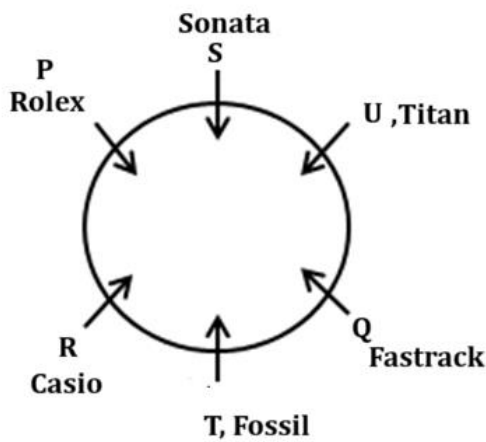


Clues: No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

Inference: From the above conditions case 1 gets eliminated and S will use Sonata.



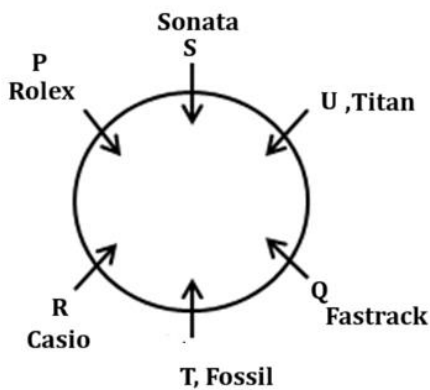
Inference: The final arrangement is:



S uses Sonata watch

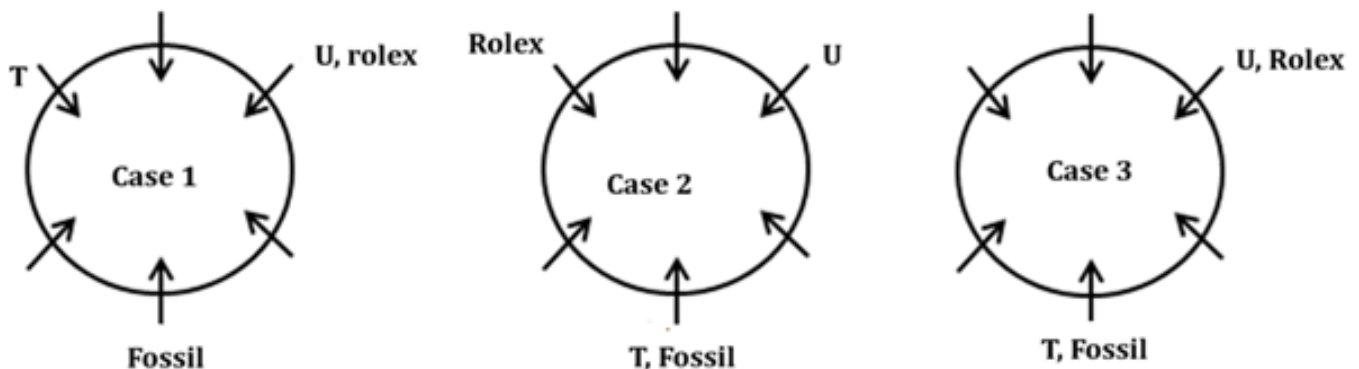
S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:



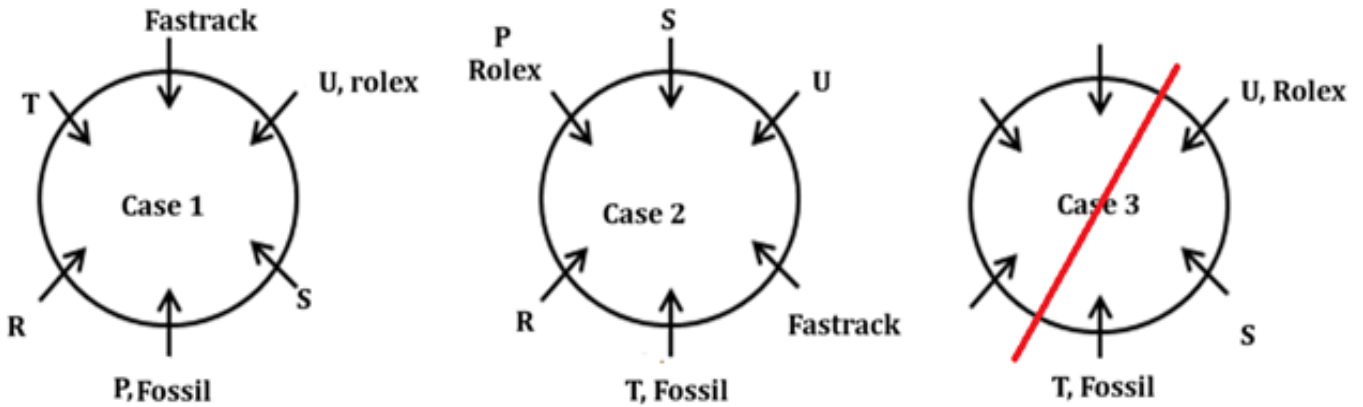
Clues: U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right).

Inference: From above conditions, we have three possible cases:



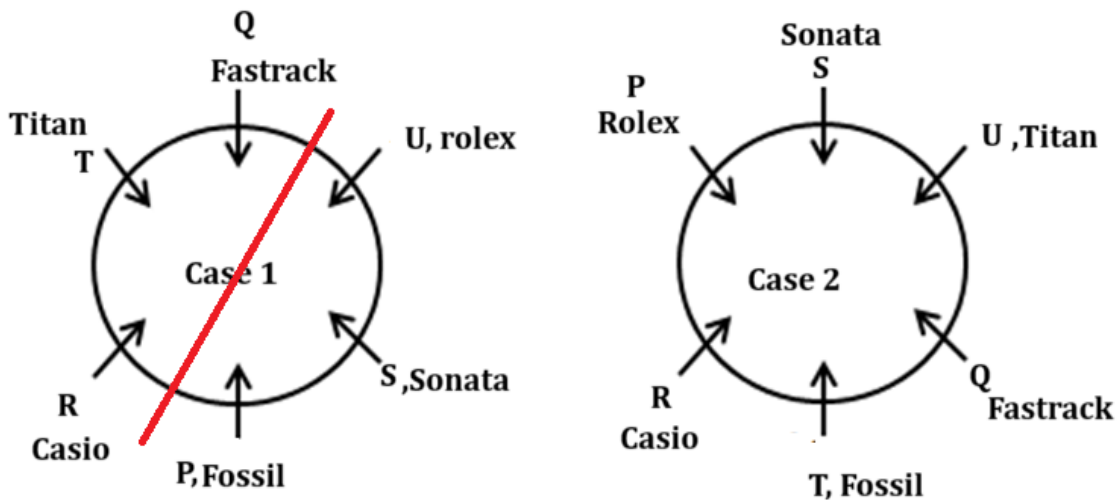
Clues: S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P.

Inference: From the above conditions case 3 gets eliminated.

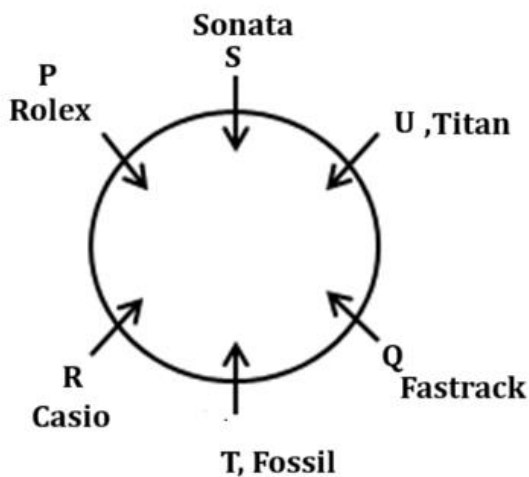


Clues: No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

Inference: From the above conditions case 1 gets eliminated and S will use Sonata.



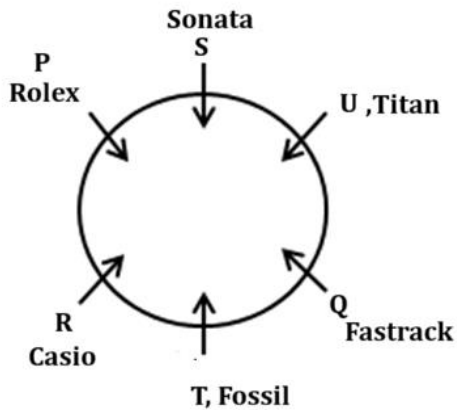
Inference: The final arrangement is:



The one who uses sonata watch sits second to the left of the one who uses Casio watch.

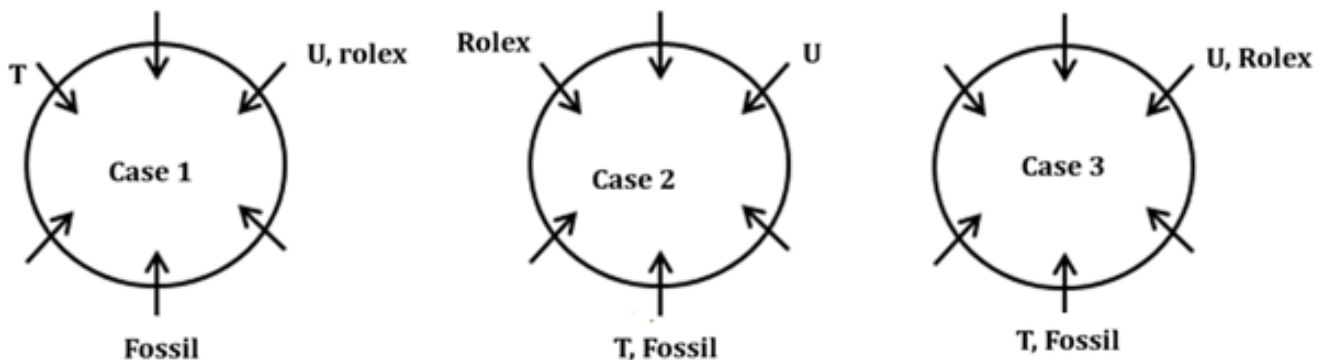
S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:



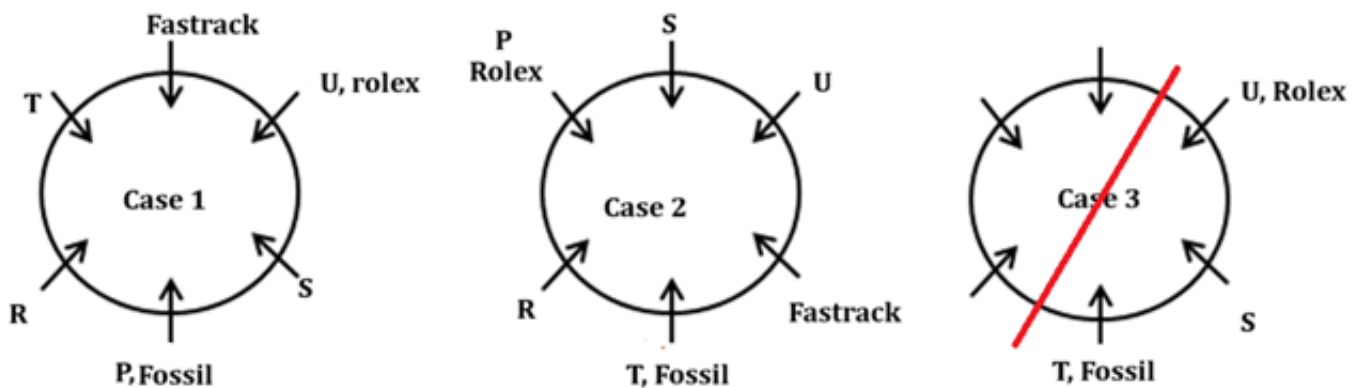
Clues: U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right).

Inference: From above conditions, we have three possible cases:



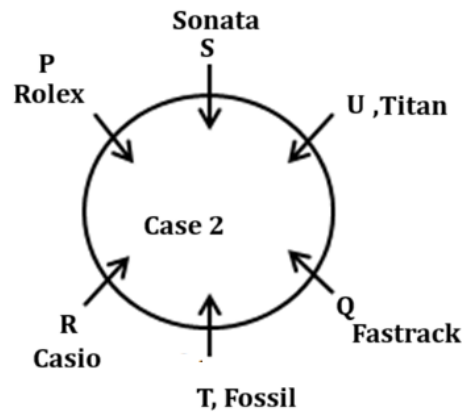
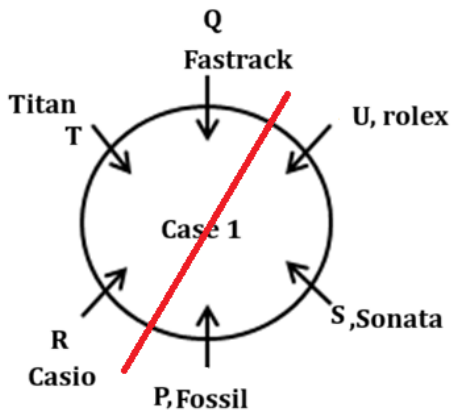
Clues: S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P.

Inference: From the above conditions case 3 gets eliminated.

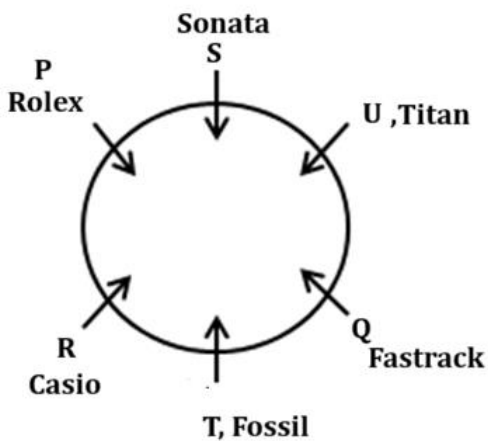


Clues: No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

Inference: From the above conditions case 1 gets eliminated and S will use Sonata.



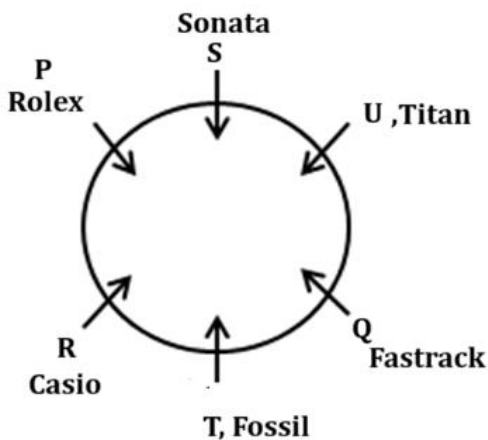
Inference: The final arrangement is:



'R-Casio' is correct

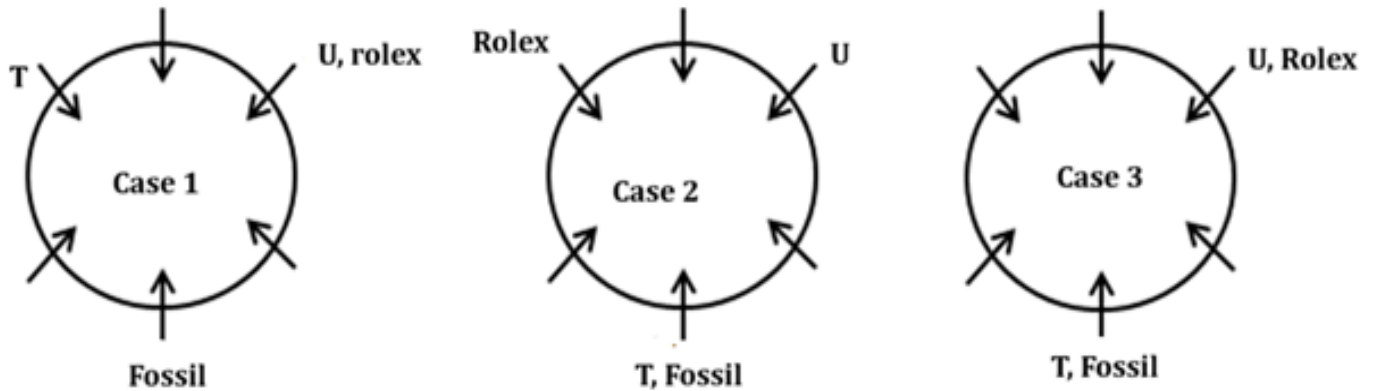
S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:



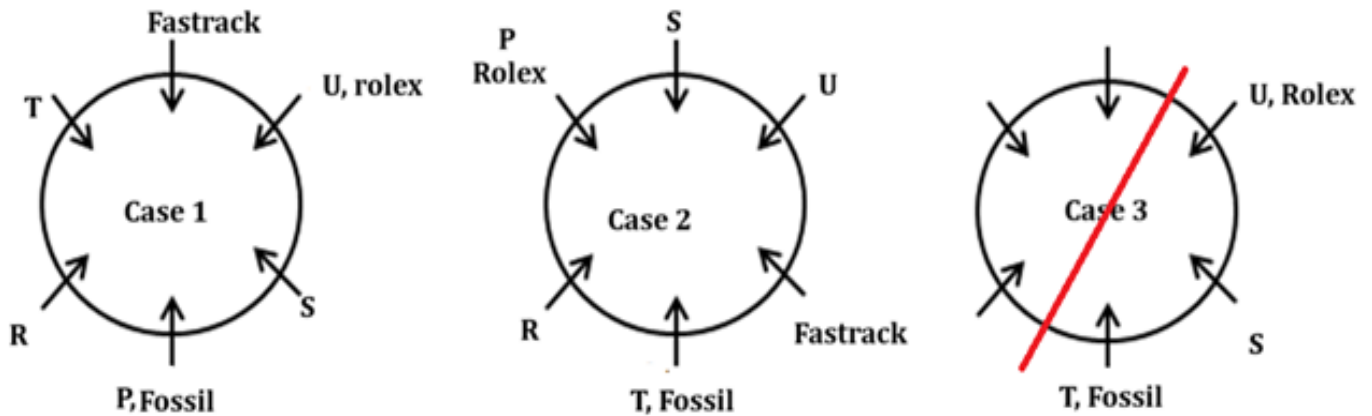
Clues: U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right).

Inference: From above conditions, we have three possible cases:



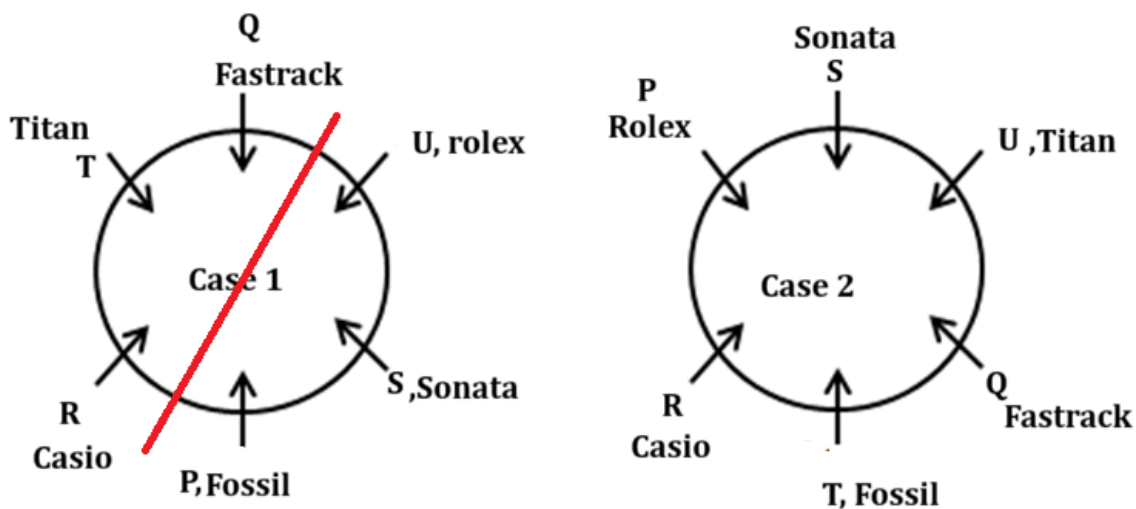
Clues: S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P.

Inference: From the above conditions case 3 gets eliminated.

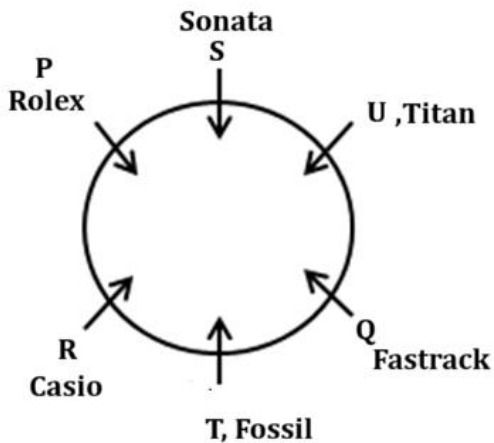


Clues: No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

Inference: From the above conditions case 1 gets eliminated and S will use Sonata.



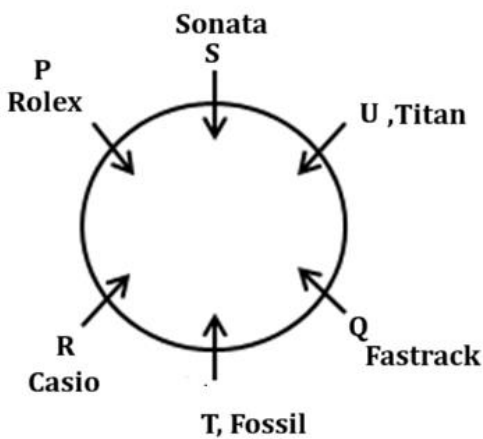
Inference: The final arrangement is:



Statement in option (b) is not correct.

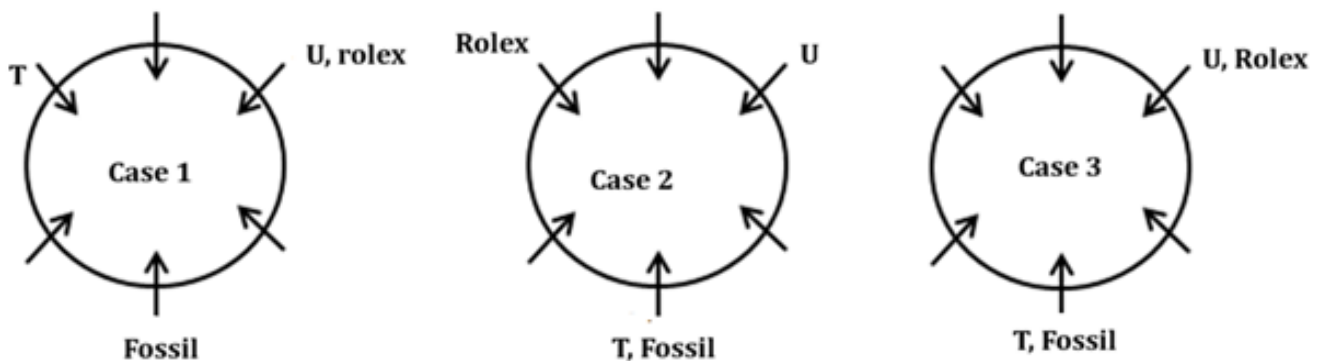
S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



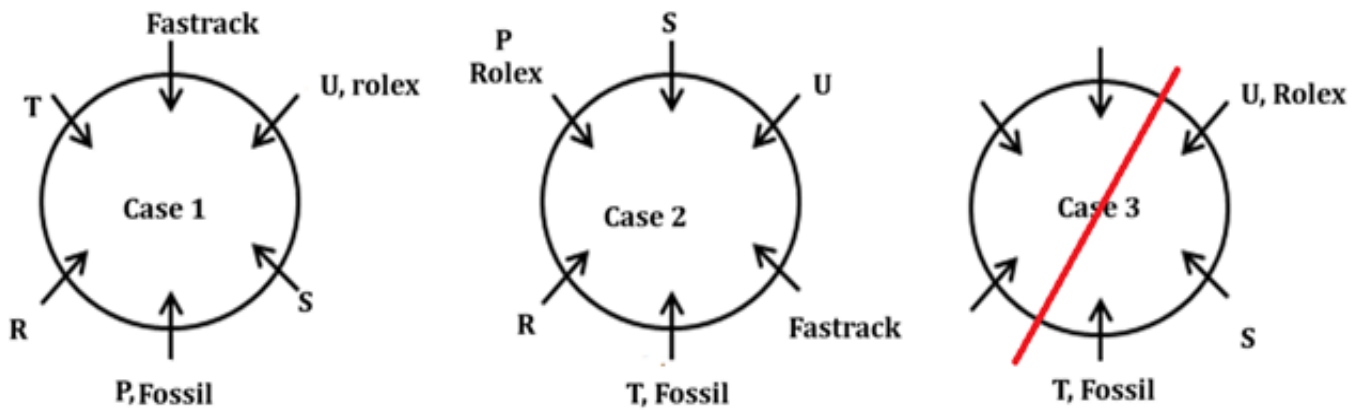
Clues: U sits second to the right of the one who uses Fossil. T is an immediate neighbor of the one who faces U. Only one person sits between T and the one who uses Rolex (either from left of right).

Inference: From above conditions, we have three possible cases:



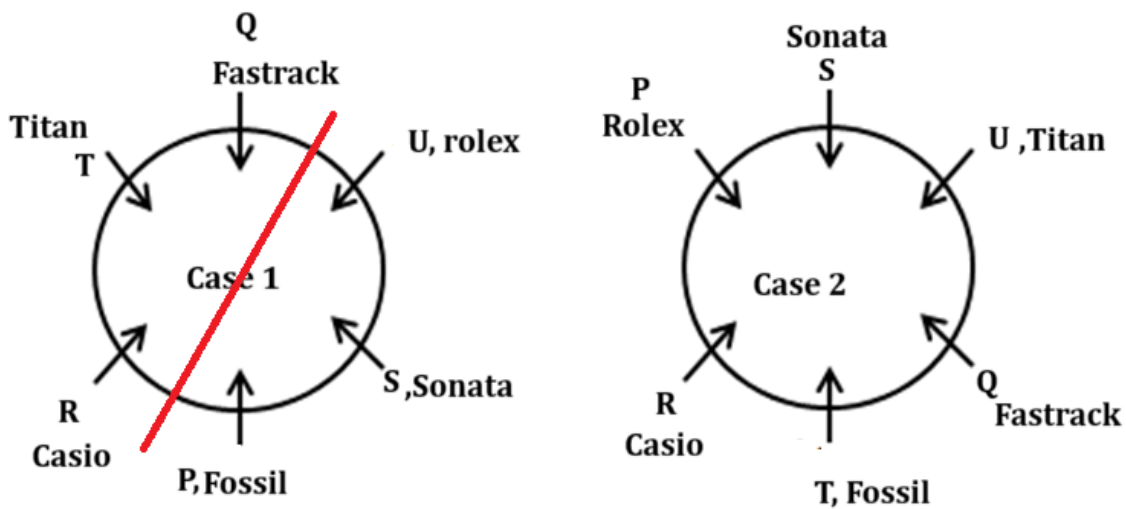
Clues: S neither uses Fastrack nor Casio but sits to the immediate left of the one who uses Rolex. As many persons sit between S and R as between R and the one who uses Fastrack who faces P.

Inference: From the above conditions case 3 gets eliminated.

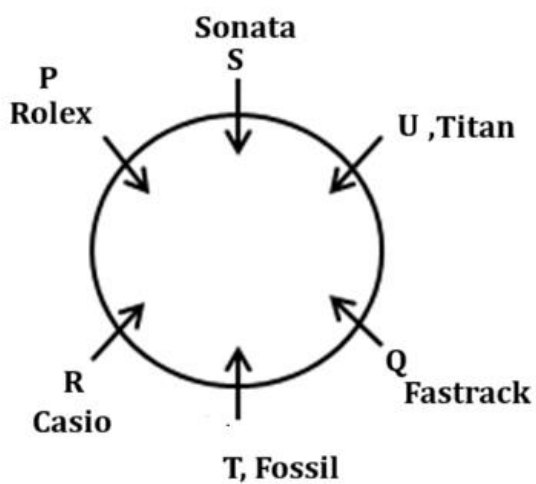


Clues: No one sits between the one who uses Titan and Q. The one who uses Titan and the one who uses Casio doesn't sit together.

Inference: From the above conditions case 1 gets eliminated and S will use Sonata.



Inference: The final arrangement is:



Immediate left

S71. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Words	Codes
Narrow	mi
Street	fd
Clean	pq
Area	st
Free	br
String	zk
Happily	lp
perfect/story	jd/op
wrong/contact	Cx/ai

S72. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Words	Codes
Narrow	mi
Street	fd
Clean	pq
Area	st
Free	br
String	zk
Happily	lp
perfect/story	jd/op
wrong/contact	Cx/ai

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Words	Codes
Narrow	mi
Street	fd
Clean	pq
Area	st
Free	br
String	zk
Happily	lp
perfect/story	jd/op
wrong/contact	Cx/ai

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Words	Codes
Narrow	mi
Street	fd
Clean	pq
Area	st
Free	br
String	zk
Happily	lp
perfect/story	jd/op
wrong/contact	Cx/ai

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Words	Codes
Narrow	mi
Street	fd
Clean	pq
Area	st
Free	br
String	zk
Happily	lp
perfect/story	jd/op
wrong/contact	Cx/ai

S76. Ans.(e)

Sol. No meaningful word formed by using J, E, I and B

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Clues: Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball.

Inference: From the above conditions, we have three possible cases:

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday						Football
Tuesday				Football		
Wednesday		Football				
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O					Basketball

Clues: P plays just after M and three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated here.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday			M			Football
Tuesday			P	Football	M	
Wednesday		Football		Squash	P	Squash
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O		R		R	Basketball

Clues: Q doesn't play squash but plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf play before R.

Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated here and the remaining person will play tennis.

Days	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket	N	Football
Tuesday	P	Football	M	
Wednesday	N	Squash	P	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf	Q	
Friday	O	Basketball	Q	
Saturday	R	Tennis	R	Basketball

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

R plays tennis.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Clues: Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball.

Inference: From the above conditions, we have three possible cases:

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday						Football
Tuesday				Football		
Wednesday		Football				
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O					Basketball

Clues: P plays just after M and three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated here.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday			M			Football
Tuesday			P	Football	M	
Wednesday		Football		Squash	P	Squash
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O		R		R	Basketball

Clues: Q doesn't play squash but plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf play before R.

Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated here and the remaining person will play tennis.

Days	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket	N	Football
Tuesday	P	Football	M	
Wednesday	N	Squash	P	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf	O	
Friday	O	Basketball	Q	
Saturday	R	Tennis	R	Basketball

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

O- Basketball is correct combination.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Clues: Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball.

Inference: From the above conditions, we have three possible cases:

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday						Football
Tuesday				Football		
Wednesday		Football				
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O					Basketball

Clues: P plays just after M and three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated here.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday			M			Football
Tuesday			P	Football	M	
Wednesday		Football		Squash	P	Squash
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O		R		R	Basketball

Clues: Q doesn't play squash but plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf play before R.

Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated here and the remaining person will play tennis.

Days	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket	N	Football
Tuesday	P	Football	M	
Wednesday	N	Squash	P	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf	O	
Friday	O	Basketball	Q	
Saturday	R	Tennis	R	Basketball

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Four persons play after the one who plays just before N.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Clues: Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball.

Inference: From the above conditions, we have three possible cases:

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday						Football
Tuesday				Football		
Wednesday		Football				
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O					Basketball

Clues: P plays just after M and three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated here.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday			M			Football
Tuesday			P	Football	M	
Wednesday		Football		Squash	P	Squash
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O		R		R	Basketball

Clues: Q doesn't play squash but plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf play before R.

Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated here and the remaining person will play tennis.

Days	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket	N	Football
Tuesday	P	Football	M	
Wednesday	N	Squash	P	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf	Q	
Friday	O	Basketball	Q	
Saturday	R	Tennis	R	Basketball

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Only II is not true.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

Clues: Only two persons play between the one who plays football and O. Not more than two persons play after O. As many persons play before the one who plays football as after the one who plays basketball.

Inference: From the above conditions, we have three possible cases:

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday						Football
Tuesday				Football		
Wednesday		Football				
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O					Basketball

Clues: P plays just after M and three persons before the one who plays basketball. The one who plays squash plays three persons before R but after M.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated here.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday			M			Football
Tuesday			P	Football	M	
Wednesday		Football		Squash	P	Squash
Thursday		Basketball			O	
Friday			O	Basketball		
Saturday	O		R		R	Basketball

Clues: Q doesn't play squash but plays after the one who plays cricket. N doesn't play football. The one who plays golf play before R.

Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated here and the remaining person will play tennis.

Days	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Sports	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket	N	Football
Tuesday	P	Football	M	
Wednesday	N	Squash	P	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf	O	
Friday	O	Basketball	Q	
Saturday	R	Tennis	R	Basketball

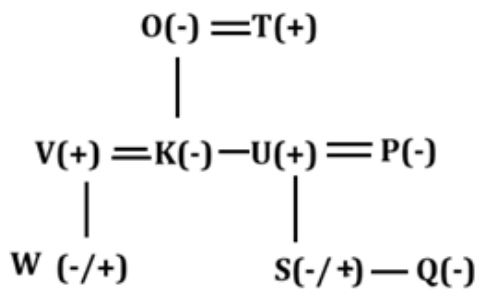
Inference: The final arrangement is:

Days	Persons	Sports
Monday	M	Cricket
Tuesday	P	Football
Wednesday	N	Squash
Thursday	Q	Golf
Friday	O	Basketball
Saturday	R	Tennis

The one who plays golf i.e. Q plays on Thursday.

S82. Ans.(e)

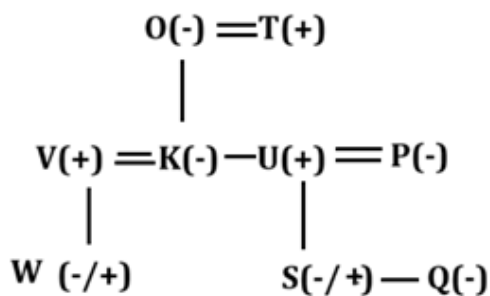
Sol. Final arrangement:



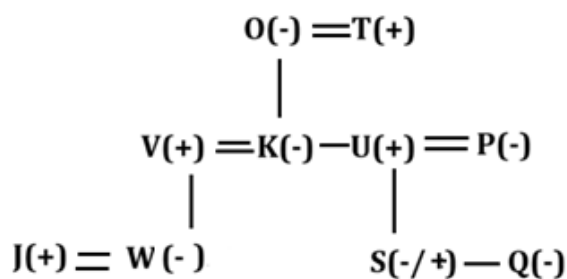
Can't be determined

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

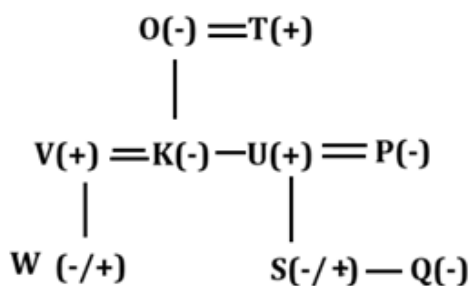


Niece



S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



T is grandfather of S.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Clues: Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E.

Inference: From the above conditions we have two possible cases:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
E	B
	H
H	
B	E

Clues: Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C.

Inference: We have the following arrangement from the above conditions.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
	B
E	
D	D
	H
C	C
H	
I	I
F	E
B	F

Clue: Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

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

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

A is kept exactly between H and E

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Clues: Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E.

Inference: From the above conditions we have two possible cases:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
E	B
	H
H	
B	E

Clues: Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C.

Inference: We have the following arrangement from the above conditions.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
	B
E	
D	D
	H
C	C
H	
I	I
F	E
B	F

Clue: Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

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

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Boxes	After
B	I
G	H
D	G
H	F
C	E
A	D
I	C
E	B
F	A



S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Clues: Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E.

Inference: From the above conditions we have two possible cases:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
E	B
	H
H	
B	E

Clues: Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C.

Inference: We have the following arrangement from the above conditions.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
	B
E	
D	D
	H
C	C
H	
I	I
F	E
B	F

Clue: Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

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

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Two boxes are kept between the box E and the box which is kept immediately below box H.

S88. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Clues: Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E.

Inference: From the above conditions we have two possible cases:

Case 1 Boxes	Case 2 Boxes
E	B
H	H
B	E

Clues: Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C.

Inference: We have the following arrangement from the above conditions.

Case 1 Boxes	Case 2 Boxes
	B
E	
D	D
	H
C	C
H	
I	I
F	E
B	F

Clue: Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

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

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

The number of boxes kept between the boxes A and F is one less than the number of boxes kept between the boxes I and D.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Clues: Only three boxes are kept between the boxes E and H. Only two boxes are kept between the boxes H and B. Box B is not kept adjacent to box E.

Inference: From the above conditions we have two possible cases:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
E	B
	H
H	
B	E

Clues: Box I is kept two boxes below the box C. As many boxes are kept above the box I as below the box D. More than two boxes are kept between the boxes D and F. Box F is kept below the box C.

Inference: We have the following arrangement from the above conditions.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
	B
E	
D	D
	H
C	C
H	
I	I
F	E
B	F

Clue: Box G is kept above the box A but not kept on the topmost position.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

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

Inference: The final arrangement is:

Boxes
B
G
D
H
C
A
I
E
F

Four boxes above.

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol.



S91. Ans.(d)

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

II. $U > V$ (True)

S92. Ans.(e)

Sol. I. $C \geq I$ (False)

II. $G > S$ (False)

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. I. $N \geq U$ (True)

II. $K > M$ (False)

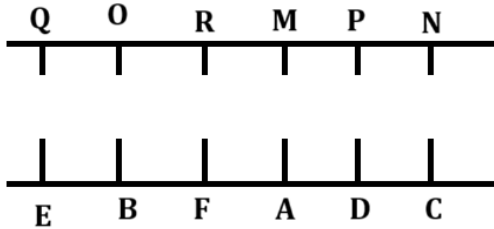
S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. I. $H \geq F$ (False)

II. $E < S$ (True)

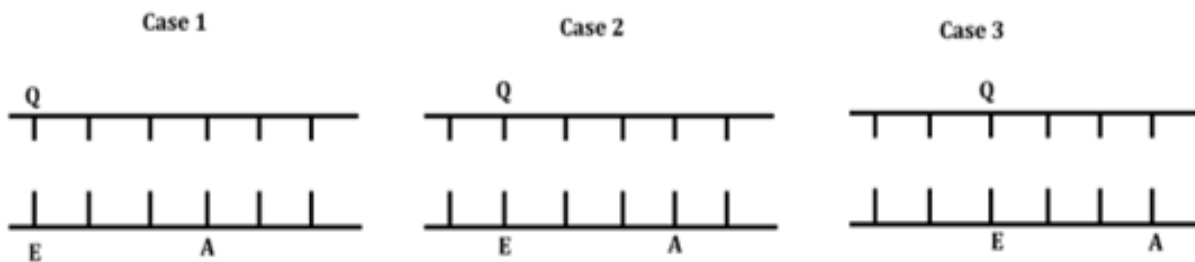
S95. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

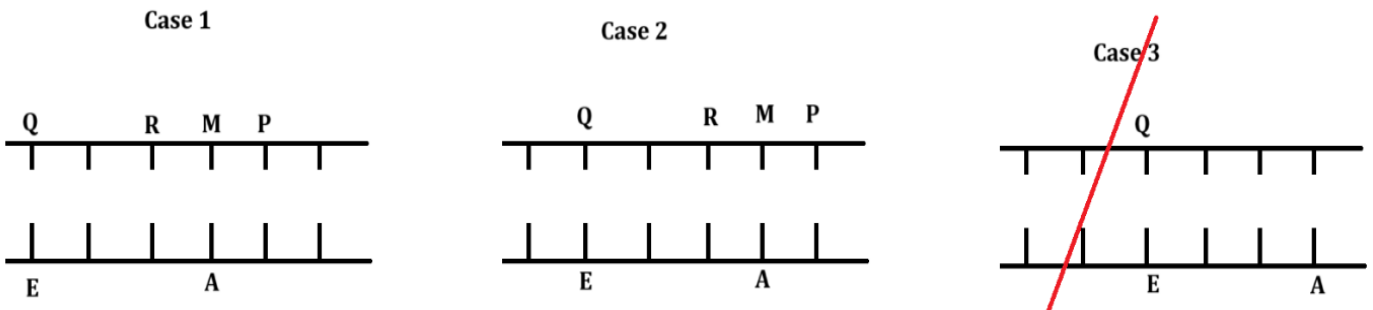


Clues: A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E.

Inference: We have three possible cases:

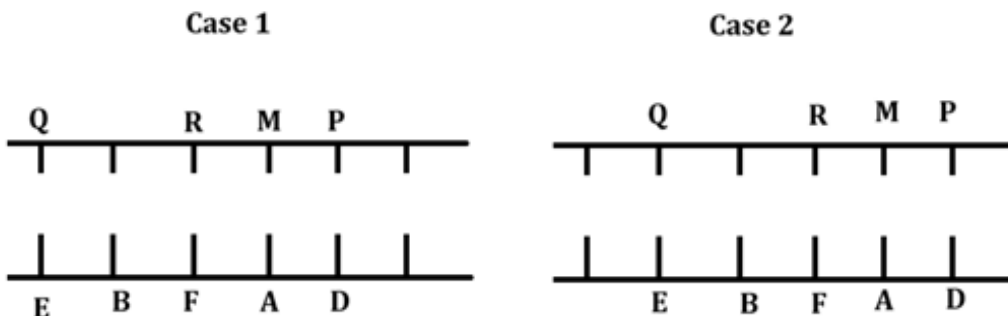


Clues: Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated.



Clues: The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R.

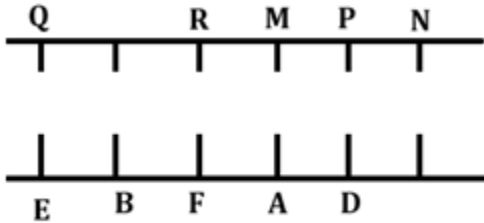
Inference:



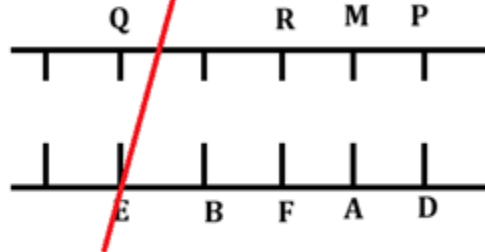
Clues: N doesn't sit next to Q.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated here.

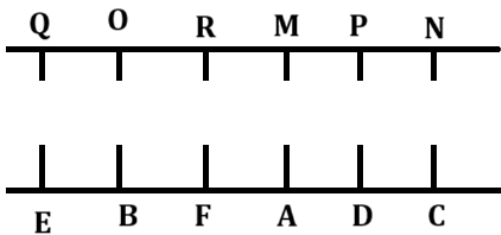
Case 1



Case 2



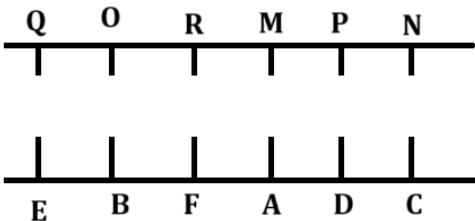
Inference: O and C are left. Thus, the final arrangement is:



Except P, all of them sit at the extreme end.

S96. Ans.(d)

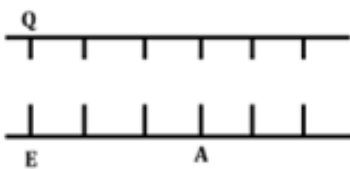
Sol. Final arrangement:



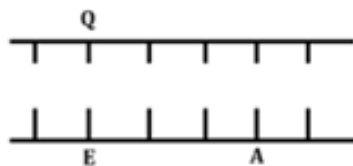
Clues: A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E.

Inference: We have three possible cases:

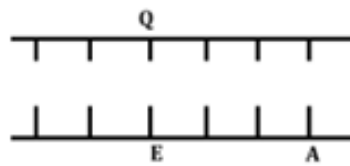
Case 1



Case 2

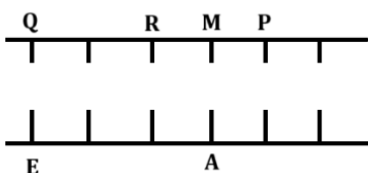


Case 3

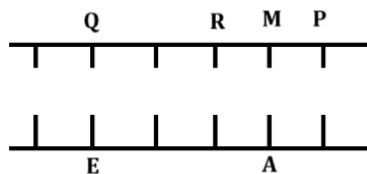


Clues: Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated.

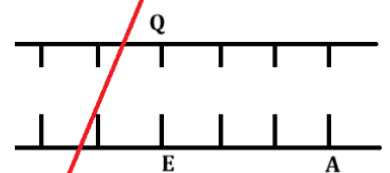
Case 1



Case 2



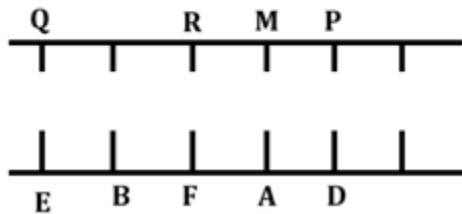
Case 3



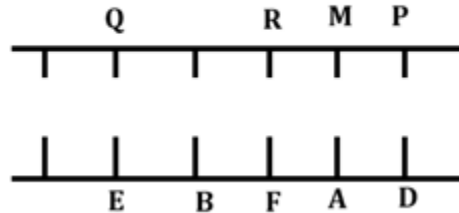
Clues: The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R.

Inference:

Case 1



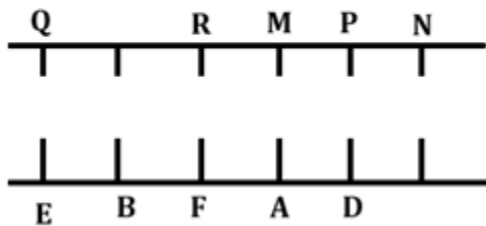
Case 2



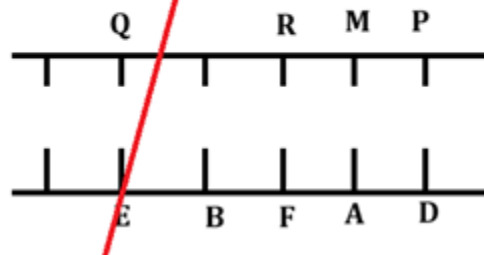
Clues: N doesn't sit next to Q.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated here.

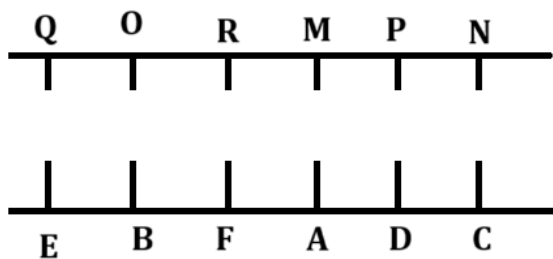
Case 1



Case 2



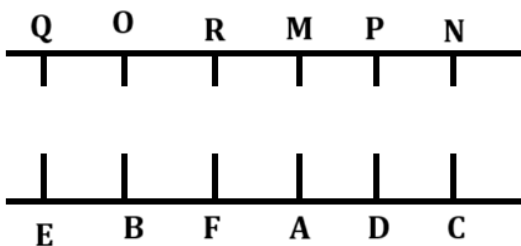
Inference: O and C are left. Thus, the final arrangement is:



Four persons sit between C and the one who faces Q.

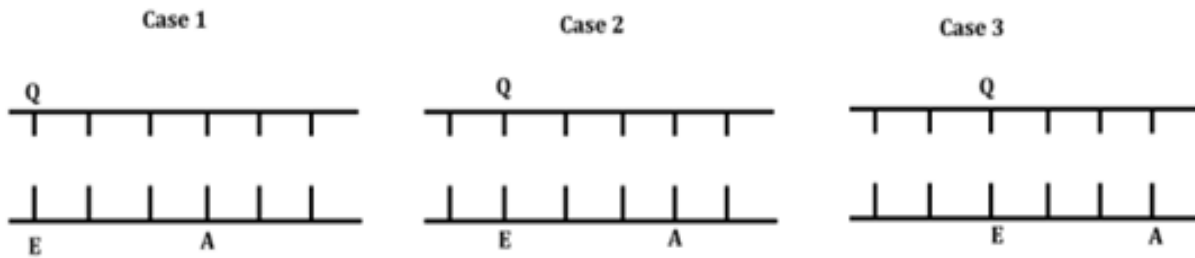
S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

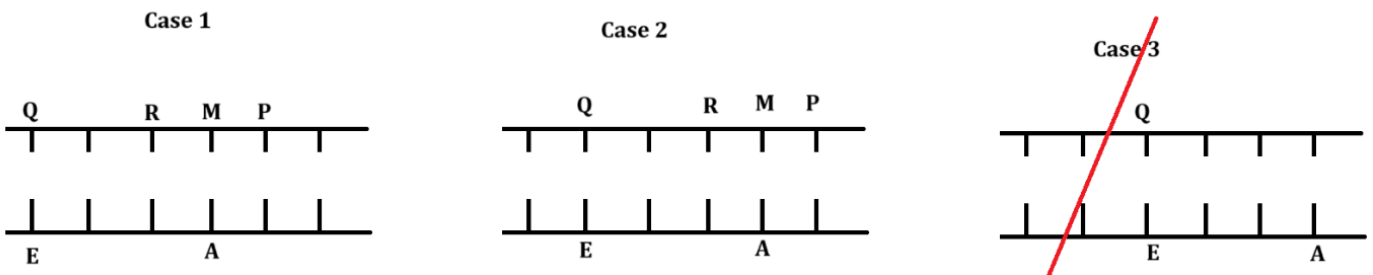


Clues: A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E.

Inference: We have three possible cases:

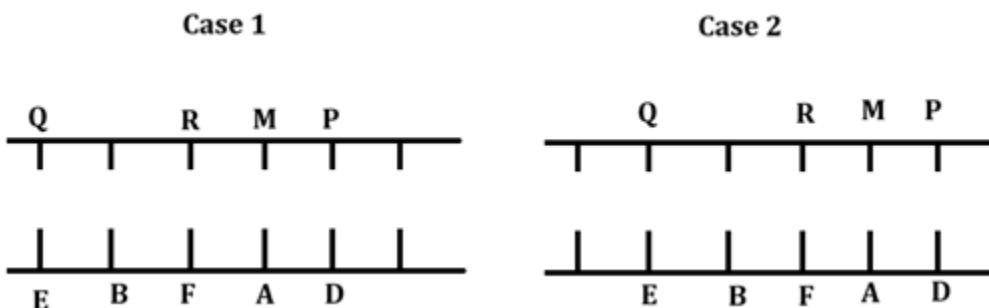


Clues: Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated.



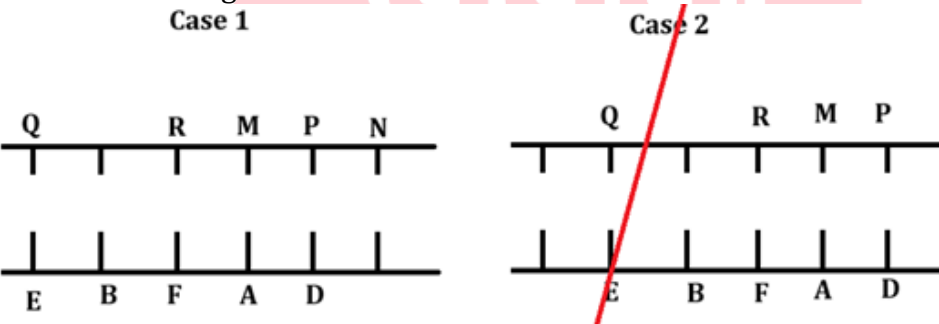
Clues: The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R.

Inference:

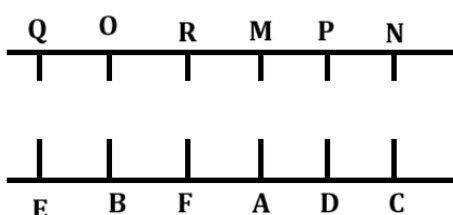


Clues: N doesn't sit next to Q.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated here.



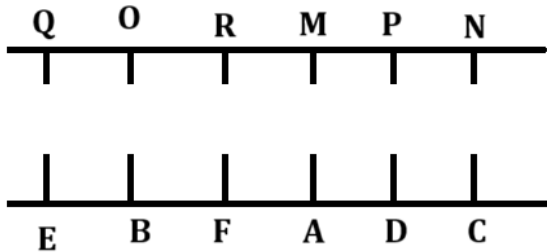
Inference: O and C are left. Thus, the final arrangement is:



P and R doesn't sit adjacent to each other.

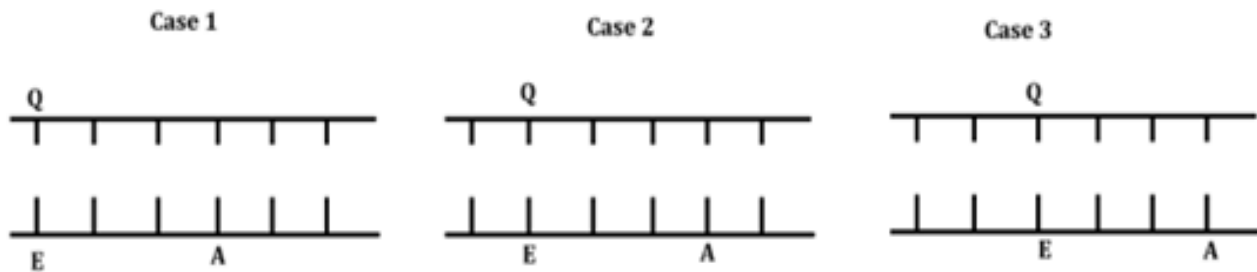
S98. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final arrangement:

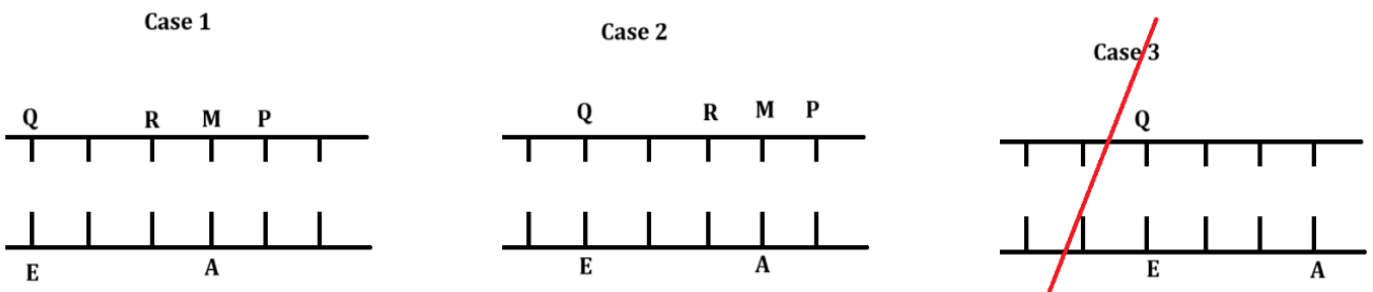


Clues: A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E.

Inference: We have three possible cases:

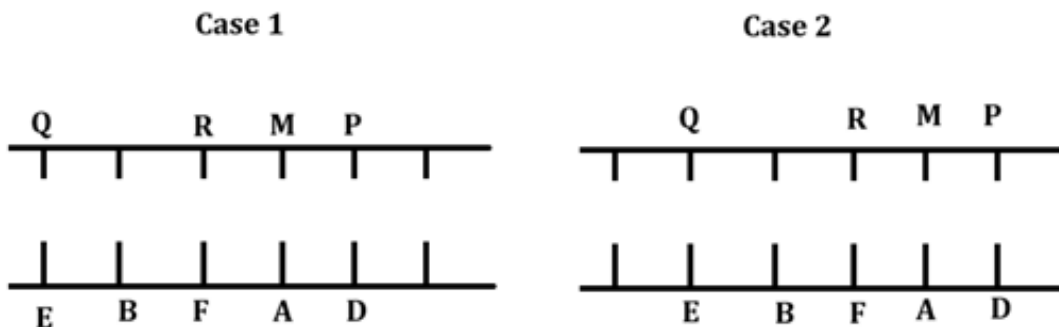


Clues: Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated.



Clues: The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R.

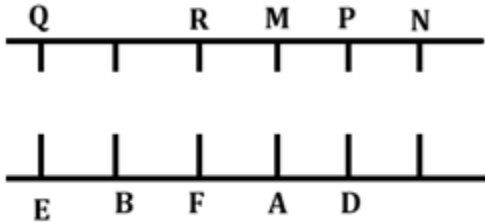
Inference:



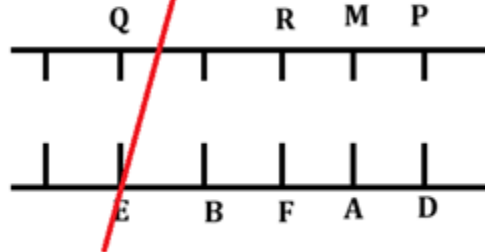
Clues: N doesn't sit next to Q.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated here.

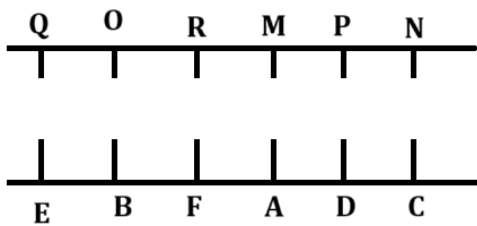
Case 1



Case 2



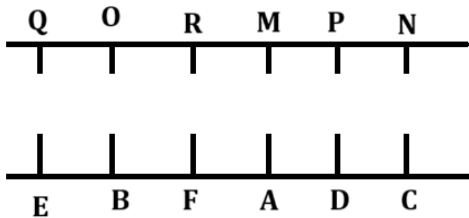
Inference: O and C are left. Thus, the final arrangement is:



The one who faces D i.e. P sits third to the left of O.

S99. Ans.(b)

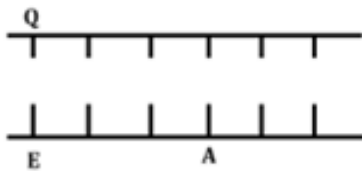
Sol. Final arrangement:



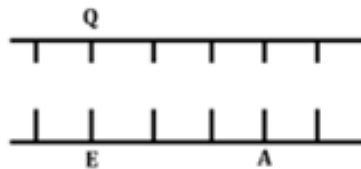
Clues: A sits third to the right of the one who faces Q. Only two persons sit between A and E.

Inference: We have three possible cases:

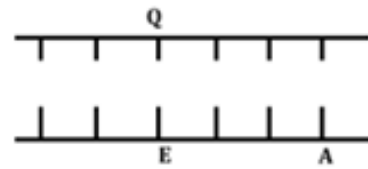
Case 1



Case 2

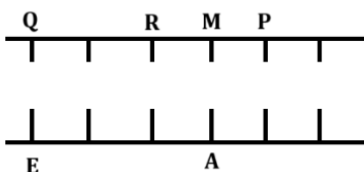


Case 3

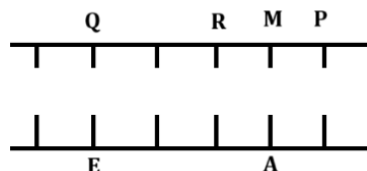


Clues: Even number of persons sit between Q and M. P sits to the immediate left of M. R sits to the immediate right of M. Inference: Case 3 gets eliminated.

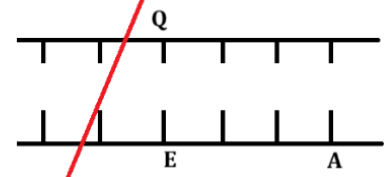
Case 1



Case 2



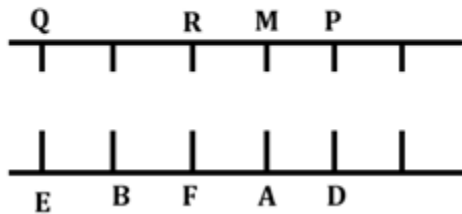
Case 3



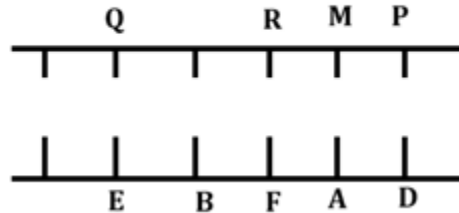
Clues: The one who faces R sits second to the left of D. B and F sit adjacent to each other. B doesn't face R.

Inference:

Case 1



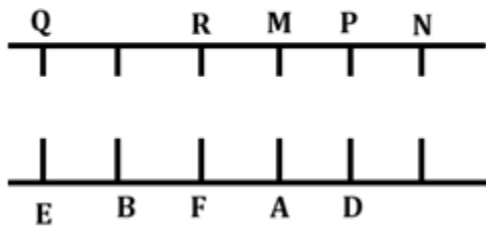
Case 2



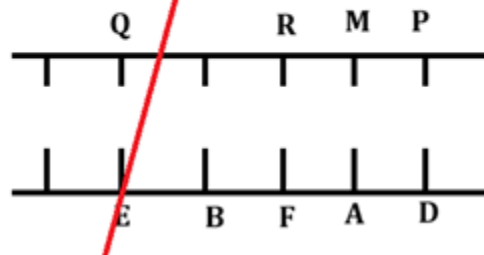
Clues: N doesn't sit next to Q.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated here.

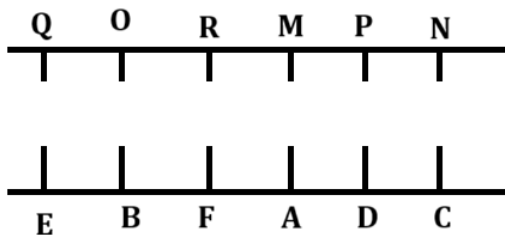
Case 1



Case 2



Inference: O and C are left. Thus, the final arrangement is:



la247

Both I and III are true

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. Word- PERFECTION

After arrangement- O GQE GBSK QM

Adda247

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