



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SBI-PO PYP 2018 Mains

Total Time: 3 Hour

Total Marks: 150

Instructions

1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one or more correct answers.
3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

Navigating & Answering a Question

1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Logical Reasoning

1. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: (+1, -0.25)

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

Who among the following lives on the second floor of building A?

- a. Z
- b. W
- c. Q
- d. P

e. None of these

2. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: (+1, -0.25)

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many people live in building C?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

e. Five

3. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: (+1, -0.25)

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Q lives on the 5th floor.
- b. W lives on the 8th floor.
- c. T lives immediately below Y's floor
- d. All are correct.

e. None is correct.

-
4. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: (+1, -0.25)

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many persons live between the floor on which Z and P live?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

e. Five

5. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: (+1, -0.25)

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many floors are there in building A, B and C respectively?

- a. 10, 10, 10'
- b. 10, 8, 8'
- c. 11, 8, 8'
- d. 12, 7, 9'

e. 12, 9, 7'

6. The question given below consists of a statement, followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the given arguments is/are 'strong' arguments and which is/are 'weak' arguments and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question. (+1, -0.25)

Statement:

A shortage of bank branches and ATMs across India's hinterland is holding back Prime Minister Narendra Modi's financial inclusion efforts and risks angering rural voters ahead of elections next year. After taking office in 2014, Modi set an ambitious target to open a bank account for every household to ensure welfare funds flow directly to India's poor, while improving access to credit and insurance programs. He pushed policies that helped bring 310 million people into the formal banking system in just four years, according to the World Bank. Based on the arguments stated below and the information stated above, which of the following arguments state the reason for the problem, 'But many of India's villages still lack bank branches or ATMs to help service new customers, while the pace of building new financial infrastructure has actually slowed'.

Arguments:

- I. Because Modi's government effectively forced poor citizens into the banking system by linking some welfare benefits to bank accounts, villagers have ended up stuck in long queues and struggling with ATMs that often run out of cash or break down.
- II. With an election due next year, the mismatch between the government's policies and the rural banking system is generating frustration among a key slice of India's electorate.
- III. The banking system struggled to keep up, while some gains proved temporary. Nearly half of the Indian bank accounts were inactive in 2017, meaning they weren't used at all in the last 12 months

a. None is strong.

- b. All except III and II are strong
- c. All except II and I are strong.
- d. Only II is strong.
- e. All are strong.

7. The question given below consists of a statement, followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' arguments and which is/are 'weak' arguments and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question. (+1, -0.25)

Statement:

World's largest beer maker Heineken NV, the majority partner of United Breweries with Vijay Mallya, is understood to have sought legal opinion over its right to appoint a chairman at the Indian company. Heineken and some of its advisers believe that the shareholder agreement between Mallya and the beer giant has become null and void after India's Enforcement Directorate attached his shares as part of its legal action against the liquor baron. Which among the following arguments support the above statement in the best possible manner?

Arguments:

- I. UBL has stopped sharing confidential information with Mallya and has said that he is no longer privy to any strategic developments.
- II. The board of UBL, India's biggest beer company, had asked Mallya to either step down or appoint a nominee after the Securities and Exchange Board of India barred wilful defaulters from holding key board positions last year.
- III. The company is functioning well and operations are in good shape but it is not good corporate governance to have an acting chairman for so long.

- a. None is strong.
- b. Only I and II are strong.
- c. Only III is strong.
- d. All except III and II are strong.
- e. All are strong.

8. The Pakistani Army and other establishments are rallying behind a controversial dam project on the Indus River in disputed territory that has taken on new wind after India's frustration on attempts by Islamabad to get international funding for years. The issue is set to snowball into a controversy with India opposing the project as it falls in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK). Potential water wars between the two nations are a reality, with tensions flaring up after the 2016 Uri attack that left 19 soldiers dead. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been vocal on water-sharing pacts between the nations and had famously told a review meeting of the Indus Waters Treaty in 2016 after the Uri attack that 'rakt aur paani ek saath nahin beh sakta' (blood and water cannot flow together). (+1, -0.25)

Which of the following is a logical corollary of the statement above?

- a. A. Several government-controlled institutions have made similar pledges, while appeals are also being made to overseas Pakistanis to donate money for the dam.
- b. B. Pakistan has been trying unsuccessfully for years to raise funds from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank but facing frustration after the bodies stated that it was on disputed territory.
- c. C. A more recent attempt to bring it under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) also did not go through after Beijing put up an ownership rights clause on the mega project.

- d. D. Officers of the Pakistani armed forces are donating two days' pay while soldiers have been mandated to donate one day's pay for the project that is being touted as the solution to its water scarcity problems.
- e. E. None can be deduced.

9. Study the following information to answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number(s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

Step 3 – After completing the step - 2, Alphabet(s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in alphabetical order from left to right.

Which of the following element is seventh to the right of the element which is tenth from the left end in step - 3?

- a. B
- b. *
- c. N
- d. W
- e. H

10. Study the following information to answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number(s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

Step 3 – After completing the step - 2, Alphabet(s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in alphabetical order from left to right.

If all the symbols are removed from the step -3, then which of the following element will be in the middle of the series?

a. H

b. B

c. C

d. Q

e. S

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11. Study the following information to answer the given questions:

(+1, -0.25)

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number(s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

Step 3 – After completing the step – 2, Alphabet(s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in alphabetical order from left to right.
How many numbers are immediately followed and immediately preceded by an alphabet in step – 3?

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

12. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

A, B, C and D are the corners of a rectangular field such that A is to the North of B. C is 0.2km to the East of A. The longer side of the rectangular field is 2km. E, F, G and H are the corners of an another rectangular field such that E is 1.6km to the west of G. H is 1.2km to the south of G and in the East of F. Rectangle field EFGH intersects the line joining AB and CD at KL and IJ respectively. It is also known that K is 0.9km towards the East of E and J is 0.4km towards the North of D.

If the person “X” wants to reach the point E from Point D, then which of the following will be the correct direction to reach his destination?

- a. A. X walks 1600m to the north of point D, then he take left turn and walks 1000m to reach point E
- b. B. X walks 1600m to the north of point D, then he take right turn and walks 500m to reach point and then he take right turn and walk 1200m and then he take right turn and walk 1600m to reach point E

- c. C. X walks 400m to the north from point D and then he take left turn and walk 200m and then he take right turn and walk 1200m and finally he take right turn and walk 900m to reach the point E
- d. D. X walks 400m to the north from point D and then he take left turn and walks 1100m and then he take left turn and walk 1200m to reach point E
- e. E. X walks 200m west from point D and then he takes right turn and walks 400m then he take left turn and walk 900m and finally he take right turn and walk 1200m to reach point E

13. Study the following information to answer the given questions.

(+1, -0.25)

A, B, C and D are the corners of a rectangular field such that A is to the North of B. C is 0.2km to the East of A. The longer side of the rectangular field is 2km. E, F, G and H are the corners of an another rectangular field such that E is 1.6km to the west of G. H is 1.2km to the south of G and in the East of F. Rectangle field EFGH intersects the line joining AB and CD at KL and IJ respectively. It is also known that K is 0.9km towards the East of E and J is 0.4km towards the North of D.

What will be the minimum possible distance to reach point L from point C?

- a. LJDBAC
- b. LJHGIC
- c. LJIKAC
- d. LFEKAC
- e. None of the above

14. Study the following information to answer the given questions.

(+1, -0.25)

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

Which of the following element is second to the right of the element which is sixth from the right end in step III?

- a. 20
- b. 90
- c. None of these
- d. 32
- e. 72

15. Study the following information to answer the given questions.

(+1, -0.25)

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

Which of the following are the first two elements in the last step?

a. 40.5, 45

b. 16, 4.5

c. 10, 36

d. 40.5, 7

e. 7, 45

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16. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

What will be the resultant if second element from the left end in step 2 is multiplied by fourth element from the right end in step 3?

- a. 2034
- b. 2304
- c. 7200
- d. None of those given as option
- e. 3362

17. Study the following information to answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

Six persons are born in six different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2018. None of them is more than 90 years old. They like six different fruits Cherry, Orange, Apple, Mango, Banana and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order. Note- The last two digits or reverse of the last two digits of the year in which a person is born can be the age of some other person. (Like A is born in 1943 and age of B is denoted by the last two digits of the birth year of A. Then B's age will be either 34 or 43). Tarun was born in 1983. The difference between age of Tarun and the one who like cherry is 21 years. Visakha age was sum of all the digits of birth year of the one who like cherry. The one who like Mango is 5 years elder than Visakha. Only one person born was before Arko. Arko age was equal to the last two digit of the birth year of the one who likes Mango. The difference between ages of Arko and Viraj was 24 years. The one who likes Banana born

immediately before the one who like Grapes. The age of the one who likes Apple was not an even Number. Manika was elder than Charu.

Who among the following likes Orange?

- a. Visakha
- b. The one who was 56 years old
- c. The one who like Banana
- d. Charu
- e. The one who was born in 2000

18. Study the following information to answer the given questions:

(+1, -0.25)

Six persons are born in six different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2018. None of them is more than 90 years old. They like six different fruits Cherry, Orange, Apple, Mango, Banana and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order. Note- The last two digits or reverse of the last two digits of the year in which a person is born can be the age of some other person. (Like A is born in 1943 and age of B is denoted by the last two digits of the birth year of A. Then B's age will be either 34 or 43). Tarun was born in 1983. The difference between age of Tarun and the one who like cherry is 21 years. Visakha age was sum of all the digits of birth year of the one who like cherry. The one who like Mango is 5 years elder than Visakha. Only one person born was before Arko. Arko age was equal to the last two digit of the birth year of the one who likes Mango. The difference between ages of Arko and Viraj was 24 years. The one who likes Banana born immediately before the one who like Grapes. The age of the one who likes Apple was not an even Number. Manika was elder than Charu.

What is the age of the one who like Grapes and the one who like Apple respectively?

- a. 7, 31
- b. 70, 46
- c. 35, 59
- d. None of those given as options
- e. 59, 35

19. Study the following information to answer the given questions:

(+1, -0.25)

Six persons are born in six different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2018. None of them is more than 90 years old. They like six different fruits Cherry, Orange, Apple, Mango, Banana and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order. Note- The last two digits or reverse of the last two digits of the year in which a person is born can be the age of some other person. (Like A is born in 1943 and age of B is denoted by the last two digits of the birth year of A. Then B's age will be either 34 or 43). Tarun was born in 1983. The difference between age of Tarun and the one who like cherry is 21 years. Visakha age was sum of all the digits of birth year of the one who like cherry. The one who like Mango is 5 years elder than Visakha. Only one person born was before Arko. Arko age was equal to the last two digit of the birth year of the one who likes Mango. The difference between ages of Arko and Viraj was 24 years. The one who likes Banana born immediately before the one who like Grapes. The age of the one who likes Apple was not an even Number. Manika was elder than Charu.

What will be the sum of ages of the youngest and the eldest person in the group?

- a. 101 years
- b. 77 years
- c. 111 years

- d. 97 years
- e. None of those given as options

20. Study the following information to answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

Six persons are born in six different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2018. None of them is more than 90 years old. They like six different fruits Cherry, Orange, Apple, Mango, Banana and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order. Note- The last two digits or reverse of the last two digits of the year in which a person is born can be the age of some other person. (Like A is born in 1943 and age of B is denoted by the last two digits of the birth year of A. Then B's age will be either 34 or 43). Tarun was born in 1983. The difference between age of Tarun and the one who like cherry is 21 years. Visakha age was sum of all the digits of birth year of the one who like cherry. The one who like Mango is 5 years elder than Visakha. Only one person born was before Arko. Arko age was equal to the last two digit of the birth year of the one who likes Mango. The difference between ages of Arko and Viraj was 24 years. The one who likes Banana born immediately before the one who like Grapes. The age of the one who likes Apple was not an even Number. Manika was elder than Charu.

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

- I) Two persons were born between the one like Cherry and the one who like Orange.
- II) The number of person born before Manika was same as the number of person born after Tarun.
- III) The sum of digits of birth year of Viraj is not equal to Visakha age.

- a. Only (I)
- b. Only (II) and Only (III)

- c. All (I), (II) and (III)
- d. Only (I) and (II)
- e. Only (III)

21. Study the following information to answer the given questions:

(+1, -0.25)

Six persons are born in six different years. Their ages are calculated with respect to 2018. None of them is more than 90 years old. They like six different fruits Cherry, Orange, Apple, Mango, Banana and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order. Note- The last two digits or reverse of the last two digits of the year in which a person is born can be the age of some other person. (Like A is born in 1943 and age of B is denoted by the last two digits of the birth year of A. Then B's age will be either 34 or 43). Tarun was born in 1983. The difference between age of Tarun and the one who like cherry is 21 years. Visakha age was sum of all the digits of birth year of the one who like cherry. The one who like Mango is 5 years elder than Visakha. Only one person born was before Arko. Arko age was equal to the last two digit of the birth year of the one who likes Mango. The difference between ages of Arko and Viraj was 24 years. The one who likes Banana born immediately before the one who like Grapes. The age of the one who likes Apple was not an even Number. Manika was elder than Charu. Arko like which of the following fruits?

- a. Orange
- b. Grapes
- c. None of those given as options
- d. Cherry
- e. Banana

22. Popcorn may be a humble snack for movie goers but for India's multiplex industry it is the diet on which its revenue gets the much-needed bump even when movies don't fire the bottom line. Food and beverage (F&B) segment has been a high earner at nearly 25% for multiplexes, and that's why allowing food from outside can dim the prospects for this growing sector. (+1, -0.25)

Which of the following can be concluded based on the information provided above?

- a. The end of prohibition on outside food will come as a big dampener just when the multiplex industry is growing rapidly and exploring newer sources of income.
- b. If state governments force multiplexes to sell F & B items at maximum retail price and allow outside food, the industry may have to put up with lower earnings growth in the coming months. Shares of leading multiplexes saw a sharp fall on Friday.
- c. For instance, a tub of popcorn in most multiplexes costs nearly two times the price of a movie ticket. This fact also reflects in the financial numbers of many multiplex companies.
- d. As more multiplexes come up, owners look for newer sources of revenue.
- e. All can be inferred.

23. Two statements are followed by three Conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements and indicate your answer accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Statements:

I. Milk supply in Maharashtra was badly hit after thousands of dairy farmers launched a protest on Monday, demanding better price and subsidy of Rs 5 per litre. Tankers supplying milk to major cities including Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and others were blocked early morning leading to sudden crisis.

II. The agriculture ministry had mooted a proposal asking railways to make milk available at railway stations and at the meeting, sources said representatives from Amul India suggested that the national transporter could provide stalls to dairy companies or cooperatives where they could sell their products.

Conclusions:

I. Representatives of Amul India and food safety body FSSAI are willing to discuss issues and concerns of the dairy sector in the backdrop of the farmers agitation in Maharashtra that had led to severe shortage of milk in the state.

II. The farmers' groups and Maharashtra Kisan Sabha, are demanding a GST waiver on butter and milk powder apart from the subsidy.

III. Railways is drawing up a plan to make milk available at railway stations across the country to promote its consumption.

- a. Only conclusion 3 follows
- b. Only conclusion 1 follows
- c. Either conclusion 3 or 2 follows
- d. Neither conclusion 1 nor 3 follows
- e. Both conclusions 1 and 2 follow

24. Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below: (+1, -0.25)

A certain number of persons sit in a row adjacent to each other. Some of them like different fruits and others like different flowers. Six persons sit between the one who like mango and the one who like apple. The one who likes rose sit third to the left of the one who likes apple. Two persons sit between the one who likes rose and the one who likes marigold, who is not a neighbour of the one who likes mango. Only one person sit to the right of the one who likes marigold. No one sit to the right of the one who likes mango. Note: The one who likes fruits faces South and the one who likes flowers face North.

How many persons sit in the row?

- a. Fifteen
- b. Seventeen
- c. Thirteen
- d. Eighteen
- e. Eleven

25. Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below: (+1, -0.25)

A certain number of persons sit in a row adjacent to each other. Some of them like different fruits and others like different flowers. Six persons sit between the one who like mango and the one who like apple. The one who likes rose sit third to the left of the one who likes apple. Two persons sit between the one who likes rose and the one who likes marigold, who is not a neighbour of the one who likes mango. Only one person sit to the right of the one who likes marigold. No one sit to the right of the one who likes mango. Note: The one who likes fruits faces South and the one who likes flowers face North.

What is the position of the person who likes Marigold with respect to the person who likes Apple?

- a. Sixth to the right
- b. Fifth to the right
- c. Sixth to the left
- d. Fifth to the left
- e. Can't be determined

26. Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below: (+1, -0.25)

Five persons P, Q, R, S and T purchase some items one after other. Two persons bought between P and the one who bought Chair. Q purchase immediately before R but none of them bought Chair. Three persons bought between the one who purchase chair and the one who purchase table. Only two persons bought between the one who purchase wallet and the one who purchase table. Bag is purchased immediately before perfume. Only two persons bought between S and the one who purchase perfume. R does not buy wallet.

Who among the following purchase table?

- a. P
- b. T
- c. R
- d. Q
- e. None of these

27. Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below: (+1, -0.25)

Five persons P, Q, R, S and T purchase some items one after other. Two persons bought between P and the one who bought Chair. Q purchase immediately before R but none of them bought Chair. Three persons bought between the one who purchase chair and the one who purchase table. Only two persons bought between the one who purchase wallet and the one who purchase table. Bag is purchased immediately before perfume. Only two persons bought between S and the one who purchase perfume. R does not buy wallet.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- I. R purchase Bag.
- II. S doesn't purchase Wallet.
- III. T purchase Perfume.
- IV. Q doesn't purchase chair.

- a. Only I and II
- b. Only III and IV
- c. Only I, II and III
- d. Only I, II and IV
- e. All of the above

28. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

6 persons are celebrating their birthdays in first 6 months of a year (January-June). Rajat celebrates in the month of March. Shreya celebrate

before Saroj. Only 1 person celebrates between Rajat and Suresh, who do not celebrate immediately before or immediately after Rajesh. Rajesh celebrates immediately before Rekha. Saroj celebrates neither in June nor immediately after Suresh. immediately after Suresh.

In which month Shreya celebrates her birthday?

- a. January
- b. March
- c. April
- d. February
- e. May

29. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below. (+1, -0.25)

Q, W, E, R, T, Y, U, I and O are nine family members. Q is the father of E. Y is the daughter in law of W. T is the husband of Y. R is married to E. U is the only son of R. I is the granddaughter of Q. O is the son in law of T. R is the sister-in-law of T.

How is T related to U?

- a. Maternal Uncle
 - b. Paternal Uncle
 - c. Father
 - d. Brother
 - e. None of these
-

30. Five trains namely Rajdhani express, Duranto express, Shatabdi express, Tejas express and Gareebrath express are running from Delhi to Dehradun in different days of the week, starting from Monday to Friday. Two trains are running between Shatabdi and Duranto. Shatabdi is going to Dehradun before Wednesday. Tejas express is going to Dehradun immediately after Gareebrath. Rajdhani is not running on Friday. Then who among the following train are going to Dehradun on Wednesday? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Rajdhani
- b. Duranto
- c. Shatabdi
- d. Tejas
- e. Gareebrath

31. The Delhi High Court directed the Indian Air Force (IAF) to review and change its protocols dealing with issues of stress and substance abuse in the force, saying its systems have to be in tune with the law. The direction by a bench of justices S Muralidhar and Vinod Goel was issued as it disapproved of the manner in which the IAF had kept a 30-year-old corporal confined in a hospital's psychiatric ward as he was an alcoholic. Which of the following can be logically inferred from the statement above? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Delhi High Court wants to make sure the IAF does not think that the Mental Health Act does not apply to it. There cannot be such a casual exercise that you can keep a person hospitalised for as long as you want.
- b. The court was hearing a habeas corpus petition filed by the corporal's family, claiming their son was being illegally confined at the Army Base Hospital.

- c. The court asked the IAF to deposit in court one complete copy of the Corporal's medical record by July 16 and listed the matter for further hearing on August 17
- d. Central government standing counsel Ripudaman Singh Bhardwaj, appearing for the IAF, said the air force acted with bona fide intention in the instant matter. However, the court refused to accept the argument.
- e. None can be inferred.

32. In what has been touted as the biggest Prime Day yet, Amazon India's 36-hour blockbuster sales event is finally here. Open exclusively for all its Prime members, this edition promises 200 new product launches from top brands, unparalleled deals and top-notch video releases. While all categories are proposing massive discounts as well as great payment offers, shoppers will have myriad options to choose from among large appliances like washing machines, refrigerators, televisions as well as ACs and microwave ovens. Which of the following is a perfect conjecture based on the given piece of information? (+1, -0.25)
- a. Other top deals include BPL's side by side refrigerator for a little over Rs 45,000 at no cost EMI and massive discounts on brands such as LG, Hitachi and Samsung.
 - b. Not just on TVs, Amazon Prime Day is handing out heavy discounts and deals in refrigerators as well.
 - c. Amazon Prime Day is giving shoppers a very unusual - and tempting - deal in majority of the categories. Prime members can get their hands on a great deal of products that too at massive discounts.
 - d. Moreover, Amazon promises to get it delivered as soon as July 19 - just three days from now.

e. None can be inferred.

33. In the question below, are given a statement followed by three courses of actions numbered I, II and III. On the basis of the information given, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, and then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing. (+1, -0.25)

Statement: India's secretive nuclear missile tracking ship, which will become part of an elaborate missile shield being planned against attacks is successfully undergoing harbour trials and is set to be delivered by December. The VC11184, a specialised Ocean Surveillance Ship being built for the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO), is on its way to completion just over four years after it was ordered as part of the Modi government's focus on creating a nuclear missile shield for the nation.

Courses of action:

- I. The complex vessel, which will generate over 14 MW of power just to power up its tracking radars, will have multiple roles for India – from tracking enemy missiles to accurately giving data on tests that are routinely carried out of indigenous strategic missiles.
- II. The next step will include sea trials by a joint team of the Indian Navy and the NTRO in which its specialised surveillance systems – three dome shaped antennas packed with sensors – will be extensively tested before the handing over.
- III. The VC11184, which has not been given a formal 'commissioning' name yet, is one of the largest warships to be built at an Indian yard, weighing in at over 15,000 tonnes.

- a. Only III follows
- b. Neither I nor III follows
- c. None follows

- d. All except III and II
- e. All I, II and III follow

34. The world's largest online paid TV network Netflix may look at tweaking its premium strategy for India, as it finds itself lagging behind Hotstar and YouTube in the booming over-the-top (OTT) market. The US-headquartered company, which currently derives most of its streaming revenue from outside the US, may enter lower priced segments to attract new subscribers. When asked about the Indian OTT market during the June-quarter earnings call. 'We're way behind YouTube, Hotstar. Those are really the leaders on internet'. (+1, -0.25)

Which of the following can be deduced from the above information?

- a. In India, Netflix competes with a host of OTT players, including Amazon Prime Video and Star TV-run Hotstar that charge lower subscription fees.
- b. Hotstar, for instance, follows a hybrid subscription model and charges viewers for only premium content. In contrast, Netflix, which has invested heavily in producing slick shows in regional languages for the Indian audience, addresses affluent viewers at a hefty premium.
- c. India will enter the top 10 largest global OTT video markets by 2022 with revenue of over Rs 5,500 crore.
- d. A market like India has three-or-four different sort of growth patterns due to different demographics and segments and Netflix may address them one after the other.
- e. None can be inferred.

- 35.** The passage given below is followed by a question. Select the best answer from the choices given below. **(+1, -0.25)**

In the 1980s, 85 per cent of the total workforce of Tamil Nadu was employed outside the state. This percentage has seen a steady decline ever since then and in 2010 stumbled to 30 per cent. If the facts given in these statements are correct pertaining to the changes in the Tamil Nadu's workforce between 1980 and 2010,

Which of the following statement could be incorrect regarding the same?

- a. Before 1980 people in Tamil Nadu were encouraged to learn Hindi but after 1980 the government has banned the teaching of Hindi in its schools.
- b. Tamil Nadu has been creating more and more jobs by starting more and more factories in both the private and government sector.
- c. The others states have started adopting the strategy of giving jobs to 'sons of the soil' and not those coming from outside the state.
- d. The government of Tamil Nadu has debarred its people from leaving the state to exploit employment opportunities and has fortified the state at length to strengthen it.
- e. None of these.

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- 36.** The chief minister of a state has to select 5 ministers in his cabinet: **(+1, -0.25)**
Abhishek, Bardhan, Chetan, Darshan, Edwin, Fawad, Gurdeep and Harsh.
The age (in years) of each minister is different among 36, 38, 39, 45, 48, 54, 57 and 59 years. From the eight ministers, the CM has to select at least one minister who is in his thirties, at least one minister who is in his forties and at least two ministers who are in their fifties. The CM must ensure the following additional conditions are also met:

- * Bardhan, who is in his thirties, will be in the cabinet only if Harsh is not in the cabinet.
 - * Fawad is younger than Harsh and Harsh will be in the cabinet only if Abhishek is in the cabinet.
 - * If Chetan is in the cabinet, Darshan must not be in the cabinet.
 - * Edwin is six years older than Chetan and if one of them is in the cabinet, the other must be in the cabinet.
 - * Gurdeep is three years younger than Abhishek.
 - * Darshan will be in the cabinet if and only if Fawad, who is in his fifties, is in the cabinet.
 - * If Edwin is in the cabinet, Harsh must be in the cabinet.
- In how many ways can the cabinet be selected?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 6

-
37. The chief minister of a state has to select 5 ministers in his cabinet: (+1, -0.25)
Abhishek, Bardhan, Chetan, Darshan, Edwin, Fawad, Gurdeep and Harsh.
The age (in years) of each minister is different among 36, 38, 39, 45, 48, 54, 57 and 59 years. From the eight ministers, the CM has to select at least one minister who is in his thirties, at least one minister who is in his forties and at least two ministers who are in their fifties. The CM must ensure the following additional conditions are also met:

- * Bardhan, who is in his thirties, will be in the cabinet only if Harsh is not in the cabinet.
- * Fawad is younger than Harsh and Harsh will be in the cabinet only if Abhishek is in the cabinet.
- * If Chetan is in the cabinet, Darshan must not be in the cabinet.
- * Edwin is six years older than Chetan and if one of them is in the cabinet, the other must be in the cabinet.
- * Gurdeep is three years younger than Abhishek.
- * Darshan will be in the cabinet if and only if Fawad, who is in his fifties, is in the cabinet.
- * If Edwin is in the cabinet, Harsh must be in the cabinet.

Who among the following cannot be in the cabinet?

- a. Bardhan
- b. Chetan
- c. Fawad
- d. Gurdeep
- e. Abhishek

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Your Personal Exams Guide

- 38.** In the following question, a given question is followed by information in three statements. You have to decide the data in which statement(s) is sufficient to answer the question and mark your answer accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Six persons namely viz. A, B, C, D, E and F bought six different branded shoes namely viz. Adidas, Fila, Lotto, Nike, Puma and Reebok but not necessarily in same order. Each of these shoes worth of different amounts among Rs.1700, Rs.2200, Rs.2500, Rs.2700, Rs.3000 and Rs.3600. Who bought Nike shoes and how much does they cost?

I. E bought Lotto shoes. C did not buy Fila shoes. A did not buy Nike shoes. The difference in cost of shoes that A bought and Adidas shoes is Rs.800.

II. F bought Reebok shoes, which costs Rs.3600. D did not but Adidas shoes or Puma shoes. The cost of Puma shoes is Rs.2500. The cost of Nike shoes is more than that of A and C's shoes. The cost of shoes that C bought is more than that of E's shoes.

III. D bought shoes for Rs.2700, which were not of Fila. A and C did not buy Adidas shoes. E bought shoes worth lowest price. The cost of C's shoes is more than that of A's shoes but less than F's shoes. F bought Reebok shoes.

- a. All the statements are required.
- b. Only I and II are sufficient.
- c. Only II is sufficient.
- d. Either I and II or I and III are sufficient.
- e. Insufficient data.

-
39. In the following question, a given question is followed by information in three statements. You have to decide the data in which statement(s) is sufficient to answer the question and mark your answer accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Karan walks from point P towards east to reach a point Q at a distance of 6m from P, then he moves towards south and walks a distance of 8m to reach a point R. From there he moves towards east a distance of 5m and reaches a point S. Then he moves towards north a distance of 4m to point T. From there he moves towards east a distance of 5m to reach a point U. Then he moves towards north a distance of 10m to point V. From there he moves towards east a distance of 6m to reach a point W. Is the shortest distance between points Q and X an integer value?

I. From point W, the person moves towards south and walks for 14m till point X.

II. From point W, the person moves towards south and walks for 7m till point Y, then he move towards south-east direction for 8m and reach point X.

III. From point W, the person moves in west direction for 16m and stopped at point Y, he then moves in north direction for 6m till point Z. From point Z, he moves 5m in east direction till point X.

- a. All the statements are required.
- b. Only I and II alone are sufficient.
- c. Only II is sufficient.
- d. Only I and III alone are sufficient.
- e. Insufficient data.

40. The following questions consists of a question followed by three statements I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient for answering the question. Read all the statements carefully and seek all the possible combinations which could be sufficient for answering the question. (+1, -0.25)

8 friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table in such a way that some of them faces towards the centre while others faces away from the centre. Each of them likes different colors- Blue, Black, Green, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red and White. Who sits to the immediate left of one who likes blue?

I. B sits immediate left of C, who sits third to the right of one who likes Pink. G likes white and sits second to the left of one who likes Red, who sits third to the right of E. A sits second to the right of F, who sits third to the left of G. F sits third to the right of D.

II. F faces outside and H, who likes Red sits immediate right of F. B, who likes Green sits second to the left of F, who sits third to the right of D. E sits second to the left of A, who sits second to right of one who likes Black, who sits immediate right of one who likes Red.

III. One who likes Purple sits second to the right of one who likes Green, who sits immediate right of D, who faces away from the center. H sits second to the left of G, who sits third to the right of one who likes Black. C likes Orange and sits third to right of one who likes Pink, who sits second to the right of F.

- a. All I, II and III
- b. Any 2 of them
- c. Both I and II
- d. Both II and III
- e. Both I and III

41. In the following question, a given question is followed by information in three statements. You have to decide the data in which statement(s) is sufficient to answer the question and mark your answer accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

A, B, C, D, E and F are six employees. Each of them gets different number of mails—15, 20, 30, 50, 60 and 70 everyday but not necessarily in the same order. Who is the shortest among all and what is the number of mails that D gets?

I. E is taller than only D and F. C is the tallest among all but does not get the least number of mails. A gets half the number of mails of what B gets.

II. A is taller than B. The sum of mails of A and E is equal to the number of mails that D gets. The one, who gets 50 mails is not the shortest. D does not get the highest number of mails.

III. A does not get 15 mails. B is not taller than A. D gets more mails than E but less than C.

- a. Statement I and II together are sufficient.
- b. Statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient
- c. Statement II alone is sufficient.
- d. Statement I and II together are not sufficient.
- e. Statement I alone is sufficient.

42. Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below. (+1, -0.25)

Six persons sit around a triangular table such that three of them sit at the corners and the rest on the middle of the side. The one who sits at the corner face away from the center and the one who sit at the middle of the side face towards the center. They also like different colours i.e. black, brown, blue, pink, purple and cyan. The one who likes black colour sits at the corner. The one who likes cyan colour sits immediate right to the one who likes purple colour. C sits second to the right to B, who likes blue colour. D faces the center and sits 3rd right to the one who.

Who among the following likes purple colour?

- a. E
- b. F
- c. C
- d. B
- e. None

43. Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

(+1, -0.25)

Six persons sit around a triangular table such that three of them sit at the corners and the rest on the middle of the side. The one who sits at the corner face away from the center and the one who sit at the middle of the side face towards the center. They also like different colours i.e. black, brown, blue, pink, purple and cyan. The one who likes black colour sits at the corner. The one who likes cyan colour sits immediate right to the one who likes purple colour. C sits second to the right to B, who likes blue colour. D faces the center and sits 3rd right to the one who.

Who among the following sits 2nd to the right of the one who is 3rd to the left of A?

- a. E
- b. F
- c. C
- d. B
- e. None

44. Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

(+1, -0.25)

Six persons sit around a triangular table such that three of them sit at the corners and the rest on the middle of the side. The one who sits at the corner face away from the center and the one who sit at the middle of the side face towards the center. They also like different colours i.e. black, brown, blue, pink, purple and cyan. The one who likes black colour sits at the corner. The one who likes cyan colour sits immediate right to the one who likes purple colour. C sits second to the right to B, who likes blue colour. D faces the center and sits 3rd right to the one who.

What is the position of C with respect to the one who likes black colour?

- a. Immediate right
- b. Immediate left
- c. C. Second to the left
- d. D. Second to the right
- e. E. None of these

45. Each of the questions below consists of a question and four statements numbered I, II, III and IV given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the three statements and give answer: What is the code for 'AM' in the given code language? **(+1, -0.25)**

I. "AB CD EF" is written as '12 34 56'

II. "BB FG IK" is written as '22 67 911'

III. "AC BD DF" is written as '13 24 46'

IV. "CD EK LA" is written as '34 511 121'

- a. If the data in Statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question while the data in Statement III and IV is not required to answer the question
- b. If the data in Statement I and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II and IV is not required to answer the question
- c. f the data in Statement I and IV are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II and III is not required to answer the question
- d. If the data in either Statement I alone or Statement II alone or Statement III or statement IV alone is sufficient to answer the question E. If the data in all the Statement I, II, IV and III together are necessary to answer the question

Verbal Ability

46. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector

schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

A statement is given below followed by two inferences numbered I and II. An inference is a piece of information which can be logically deduced from the given statement. You have to consider the statement and the following inferences and then mark the correct answer.

Statement: Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed.

Inference

I: The government has to take fool proof measures for seeding of Aadhaar numbers. Inference

II: Most of the people who died of starvation were reportedly denied rations from the Public Distribution System shops for failing to have Aadhaar-based biometric authentication.

- a. Only inference I is implicit.
- b. Only inference II is implicit.
- c. Either inference I or II is implicit.
- d. Neither inference I nor II is implicit.
- e. Both the inference I and II are implicit.

-
47. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and

supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy

in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from paragraph 2 of the given passage?

I. The deaths had led to questions about the state government's ability to ensure regular food supply to the state's poor and needy.

II. As per the NFSA, the supply of the ration is not allowed to migrants because they do not have the necessary documents.

III. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the most food-insecure States, accounting for most of all neonatal deaths.

IV. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) has four components that can help in the making of a small dent in the scale of the problem of hunger and under nutrition.

- a. Only III
- b. B. Both III and IV
- c. C. II, III and IV
- d. D. I, III and IV
- e. E. All of the above

-
48. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after

independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special

attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following is neither an antonym nor a synonym for the given word?

Precarious

- a. A. Dubious
- b. B. Secure
- c. C. Arcane
- d. D. Sound
- e. E. Parlous

-
49. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further,

requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statements can follow paragraph 3 to form a connection with paragraph 4?

- I. Our core social and economic challenges are clearly deep-rooted and systemic – rather than the result of a temporary downturn.
- II. While there is a need to improve the system of entitlements provided by the state, there is also a need to introspect how despite over two decades of high economic growth, the country is faced with a situation where people are dying of hunger and starvation.
- III. The key failures lie not in inadequate resources and technology but in inequalities rooted in economics and politics.

a. A. Only II

b. B. Only III

- c. C. Both I and II
- d. D. Both II and III
- e. E. Both I and III

50. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statement can replace the highlighted statement (C) in paragraph 4?

- a. A. The issue of equitable distribution of resources in this country is a major issue.

- b. B. The national discussions, seminar, debates on the social security facilities must be held and all political parties, states should co-operate each-other to find out a present solution.
- c. C. There is a long road to a federal welfare state.
- d. D. The engagement of different groups in the political process increases the likelihood of a fair and equitable distribution of resources.
- e. E. The state must get active to explore and promote various alternatives for resolving resource allocation problems.

51. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not

have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security. **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

A statement is given below followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then mark the correct answer.

Statement: These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out.

Assumption

I: The availability of an elaborate system of social sector schemes can save people from dying. Assumption

II: People who died because of protracted periods of hunger belonged to the most marginalised section of our society.

- a. A. Only assumption I is implicit.
- b. B. Only assumption II is implicit.
- c. C. Either assumption I or II is implicit.
- d. D. Neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
- e. E. Both the assumptions I and II are implicit.

-
52. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph I: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

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What does the statement marked as (B) in paragraph 4 refer to?

- a. A. The State was absent because it had some other important agenda to attend to.
- b. B. The State was absent where it should have been.
- c. C. The State made its agenda clear by not being present.
- d. D. The State was unintentionally absent.
- e. E. The State was attracting attention.

53. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
- Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

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Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE with respect to paragraph 3 of the passage?

- a. A. Denial of social security facilities is to blame in cases of alleged starvation deaths.
- b. B. Because of bureaucratic hurdles and resource constraints imposed by the state, the social security finances for the marginalized were not distributed.
- c. C. The state needs to tighten the loopholes around mechanisms of the existing schemes.
- d. D. Those initiatives that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country.
- e. E. A truly universal system of social security must be established which pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities.

-
54. A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the (+1, -0.25)

option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect.

After Sterlite announced its plans to expand the (1)/ Tuticorin plant, villagers around it started fresh protests (2)/ _____ (3)/ the May 22 police firing on protestors that (4)/ claimed 13 lives and left scores injured. (5)

- a. A. Even before the announcements were made, which culminated in
- b. B. While showcasing their agitation through dance and drama, but unfortunately it ended in
- c. C. Which lasted not more than 100 days and resulted in
- d. D. That continued for over 100 days, culminating in
- e. E. None of the above

55. A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the second part of the sentence incorrect. (+1, -0.25)

As far as its applicability to fiduciaries operating (1)/ outside India, the law will apply only to those (2)/ doing business in India, or who have (3)/ collected a significant amount of personal data (4)/ _____ (5)

- a. A. Which could be used to harm either the State or the citizens.
- b. B. Which is helpful in maintaining the legal sanctity of the State
- c. C. Which may or may not jeopardise the sovereignty of the state

- d. D. Which can act as a tool to tarnish the heritage of the state of its global image
- e. E. None of the above

56. A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect. **(+1, -0.25)**

We will adopt the village of Charoti in Maharashtra (1)/ to train tribal women in garment-making, (2)/ and thereafter encouraged by the success of this initiative, (3) _ _ _ _ _ (4)/ with Jawahar, in the same district—Palghar (5)

- a. A. We took another step in that direction
- b. B. We will go a step ahead
- c. C. We will aim towards another initiative
- d. D. Another plan will be discussed
- e. E. None of the above

57. A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect. **(+1, -0.25)**

Documents and research recently revealed that (1)/ _ _ _ _ _ (2)/ training from Russia and collecting military (3)/ equipment, which some have warned (4)/ could be used to promote separatism. (5)

- a. A. Local police in Republika Srpska are receiving military-style

- b. B. Local police in Republika Srpska have been receiving military-style
- c. C. Local police in Republika Srpska have necessarily received military-style
- d. D. Local police in Republika Srpska are in all probability receiving military-style
- e. E. None of these

58. Direction: A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect. (+1, -0.25)

The informal food economy, which falls outside official regulation, (1) /
----- (2) / opportunities for livelihoods (3) / and a way to
stay connected to families (4) / and communities far away. (5)

- a. A. Acts as a boon for the immigrants as it gives
- b. B. Has been a harbinger of change in the lives of migrants as it provides
- c. C. Play a key role in many migrants' lives as they offer
- d. D. Has established itself as a gamechanger in the democratic nation as it lends
- e. E. None of these

59. In the following question a short passage is given, in which every sentence is followed by a number. The passage is followed by a statement, which would replace one of these numbers and fit appropriately in the passage to make it complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete (+1, -0.25)

and sound). Select the option that mentions the number where the statement should fit. If the given sentence does not fit anywhere, mark "None of these" as your answer.

The struggle to combat climate change brings out the best and worst of capitalism. (1) Decarbonisation of the economy requires alternatives for coal and cars that run on diesel, and that plays to capitalism's strengths. (2) The cost of producing solar- and wind powered electricity has collapsed. (3) Great advances are also being made in battery technology, which is vital for the new generation of electricity-powered vehicles. (4) Innovation is what capitalism is all about, and there has been staggeringly rapid progress in developing clean alternatives to coal, oil and gas.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. E. None of these

Your Personal Exams Guide

60. Direction: In the following question a short passage is given, in which every sentence is followed by a number. The passage is followed by a statement, which would replace one of these numbers and fit appropriately in the passage to make it complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete and sound). Select the option that mentions the number where the statement should fit. If the given sentence does not fit anywhere, mark "None of these" as your answer. (+1, -0.25)

(1) Like the railways, electricity, and the theory of evolution, nationalism was also invented in modern Europe. The European model of nationalism sought to unite residents of a particular geographical territory on the basis of a single language, a shared religion, and a common enemy.

(2) So to be British, you had to speak English, and minority tongues such as Welsh and Gaelic were either suppressed or disregarded.

(3) Finally, to be authentically and loyally British, you had to detest France.

(4) To be properly British you had to be Protestant, which is why the king was also the head of the Church, and Catholics were distinctly second-class citizens.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. E. None of these

61. Given below are six statements A, B, C, D, E and F, which when arranged in the correct order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The sentence marked D is fixed and would fit in the fourth position. Rearrange the other statements in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)

A. Acts of grand corruption usually involve a set of illegal actions – like the bribery of public officials, substitution of materials or resources, and the complicity of a group of actors – that may lead to fatal consequences.

B. For a number of years, the anticorruption community has discussed the possibility of prosecuting cases of grand corruption. This could have a positive impact on raising awareness and reform and may fill a vacuum if a state is unable or unwilling to prosecute certain cases of grand corruption.

C. There is a need to protect the universality of human rights, and to do so, we must stop regarding corruption as something cultural or contextual.

The ambiguity of the concept makes it more difficult to include anti-corruption among human rights issues.

D. Because of this, dozens of children were given false cancer treatments in Veracruz. Children were given water instead of chemotherapy treatments. Funding was also cut from security and police forces; 2,500 homicides were registered during Duarte's administration.

E. Corruption affects human rights in a variety of ways, yet it is still not considered a "human rights violation". Instead, it is solely deemed an international offence.

F. The consequences of corruption are far worse than they appear in plain sight. Between 2012 and 2016, Javier Duarte in Mexico transferred millions of pesos from public funds into his private accounts, including money destined to health providers and security forces.

Which of the following will be the first statement after rearrangement?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. E
- e. F

-
62. Given below are six statements A, B, C, D, E and F, which when arranged in the correct order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The sentence marked D is fixed and would fit in the fourth position. Rearrange the other statements in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)

A. Acts of grand corruption usually involve a set of illegal actions – like the bribery of public officials, substitution of materials or resources, and the

complicity of a group of actors – that may lead to fatal consequences.

B. For a number of years, the anticorruption community has discussed the possibility of prosecuting cases of grand corruption. This could have a positive impact on raising awareness and reform and may fill a vacuum if a state is unable or unwilling to prosecute certain cases of grand corruption.

C. There is a need to protect the universality of human rights, and to do so, we must stop regarding corruption as something cultural or contextual. The ambiguity of the concept makes it more difficult to include anti-corruption among human rights issues.

D. Because of this, dozens of children were given false cancer treatments in Veracruz. Children were given water instead of chemotherapy treatments. Funding was also cut from security and police forces; 2,500 homicides were registered during Duarte's administration.

E. Corruption affects human rights in a variety of ways, yet it is still not considered a "human rights violation". Instead, it is solely deemed an international offence.

F. The consequences of corruption are far worse than they appear in plain sight. Between 2012 and 2016, Javier Duarte in Mexico transferred millions of pesos from public funds into his private accounts, including money destined to health providers and security forces.

Which of the following pairs form two consecutive statements after rearrangement?

- a. A-A-F
- b. B-D-E
- c. C-B-A
- d. D-F-A
- e. E-C-F

63. Given below are six statements A, B, C, D, E and F, which when arranged in the correct order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The sentence marked D is fixed and would fit in the fourth position. Rearrange the other statements in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)

A. Acts of grand corruption usually involve a set of illegal actions – like the bribery of public officials, substitution of materials or resources, and the complicity of a group of actors – that may lead to fatal consequences.

B. For a number of years, the anticorruption community has discussed the possibility of prosecuting cases of grand corruption. This could have a positive impact on raising awareness and reform and may fill a vacuum if a state is unable or unwilling to prosecute certain cases of grand corruption.

C. There is a need to protect the universality of human rights, and to do so, we must stop regarding corruption as something cultural or contextual. The ambiguity of the concept makes it more difficult to include anti-corruption among human rights issues.

D. Because of this, dozens of children were given false cancer treatments in Veracruz. Children were given water instead of chemotherapy treatments. Funding was also cut from security and police forces; 2,500 homicides were registered during Duarte's administration.

E. Corruption affects human rights in a variety of ways, yet it is still not considered a "human rights violation". Instead, it is solely deemed an international offence.

F. The consequences of corruption are far worse than they appear in plain sight. Between 2012 and 2016, Javier Duarte in Mexico transferred millions of pesos from public funds into his private accounts, including money destined to health providers and security forces.

Which of the following will be the last statement after rearrangement?

- a. A

b. B

c. C

d. E

e. D

64. In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

In the _____ of under development and accelerated progress, of dispersed market expansion and communist regimentation an entirely new urban reality is _____. A new China is emerging defined by the dynamics of a number of powerful _____ at the root of its society.

i. Cross-fire

ii. Clash

iii. Created

iv. Destroyed

v. Transitions

vi. Translations

a. A. i, ii, iii

b. B. ii, iii, iv

c. C. i, iii, v

d. D. ii, iv, vi

e. E. None of these

65. In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

This project is the starting point of integrated design strategy for the _____ in China. With a multidisciplinary team of Dutch and Chinese engineers, architects, urban planners, social scientists and a communication expert, a strategy has been _____ to tackle sprawl and to increase urban density; not merely as a way to achieve sustainable cities, but as a _____ for a prosperous, social and advanced urban society.

i. Development

ii. Urbanization

iii. Speculated

iv. Formulated

v. Forecasted

vi. Necessity

a. A. i, ii, iii

b. B. i, iii, iv

c. C. i, iii, v

d. D. ii, iv, vi

e. E. None of these

66. In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

The compact-city paradigm has received _ _ _ _ _ attention worldwide for its ability to achieve sustainable development. However, the claim that the compact-city paradigm _ _ _ _ _ to sustainability has not been sufficiently _ _ _ _ _.

- i. Decreased
- ii. Contributes
- iii. Corroborated
- iv. Dwindled
- v. Verified
- vi. Increased

- a. A. vi, ii, v
- b. B. i, iii, iv
- c. C. i, iii, v
- d. D. ii, iv, vi
- e. E. None of these

67. In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

It is well known that a major part of the workforce in India and other developing _ _ _ _ _ work in informal sector. Informal sector has become an increasingly _ _ _ _ _ subject of study, not just in economics, but also in _ _ _ _ _ and anthropology.

- i. Nations
- ii. Kingdoms
- iii. Popular
- iv. Approved
- v. Accepted
- vi. Countries

- a. A. ii, v, vi
- b. B. i, iii, iv
- c. C. i, iii, v
- d. D. ii, iv, vi
- e. E. None of these

68. Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick (+1, -0.25)

out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one.

A. There was observed a growth in the deregulation of airlines during the late 1970s on the watch of Democratic President Jimmy Carter.

B. Unionized truck drivers became independent contractors who unlike them did not collectively bargain for pay and benefits with employers.

I. Deregulation of airlines

II. Though the truck companies categorized that

III. Taking a worldwide perspective, independent truckers and

a. A. Both I and II

b. B. Both II and III

c. C. Both I and III

d. D. Only I

e. E. Only III

Your Personal Exams Guide

69. Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one. (+1, -0.25)

A. Japan was dependent on occupied Manchuria and colonized Korea for its soybean supply.

B. After the war, the U.S. required that Japan reconfigure its trade ties towards itself and its bloc, away from China and Korea as the Cold War progressed.

I. Before the end of the war

II. On the eve of war

III. The annexation of

a. A. Both I and II

b. B. Both II and III

c. C. Both I and III

d. D. Only I

e. E. All of the these

70. Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one. (+1, -0.25)

A. The government has genuinely wanted an independent and autonomous public broadcaster.

B. Every time there is even a slight difference of opinion between the socalled "public" broadcaster in India, Prasar Bharati, and the government, the issue of autonomy of the former is raised and discussed.

I. The current structure of

II. It is highly likely that

III. By asserting its right to decide,

a. A. Only I

b. B. Only II

- c. C. Only III
- d. D. Both I and II
- e. E. None of these

71. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(+1, -0.25)

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by

taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale — or charging a fee — for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next “easy solution” and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

How has China's plastic waste ban left Japan to deal with mountains of trash?

- a. A. Japanese traders had been depended on Chinese consumption.
- b. B. Japan exported a huge amount of scrap plastic to plants run in Shanghai, where the material is processed into pellets that are sold to Chinese buyers.
- c. C. More than 80% of Japan's exports of used plastic went to China.
- d. D. Japanese companies could not sell used plastics to Chinese enterprises, so it sent the scrap to incinerators in Japan.

- e. E. The government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste.

72. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale – or charging a fee – for

single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers – and its businesses – on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Why was only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 turned into recycled plastic or was used in fibre materials?

- I. Japan exports most of its waste metals and plastic to China and Thailand.
- II. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics.
- III. Japan no longer accept used plastic shipments because it has nowhere to store it.
- IV. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business.

V. Japan's recycling initiatives are failing.

- a. A. Only II
- b. B. II, III and IV
- c. C. I, II, IV
- d. D. II, III, IV and V
- e. E. Both II and IV

73. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(+1, -0.25)**

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite

high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale — or charging a fee — for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Which of the following is not a way through which Japan can introduce regulations on the use of plastic products?

- a. . By embargoing manufacturing and sale of plastic bags.
- b. Introducing a plastic tax for singleuse plastics.

- c. C. Prohibiting the import of plastic bags, cups and drinking straws.
- d. D. Creating a green fund to support environmental projects.
- e. E. By establishing specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products.

74. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(+1, -0.25)**

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China’s already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China’s rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan’s waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation’s plastic waste. Japan’s Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan’s recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China’s waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the

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Which of the following statement is TRUE with reference to the passage?

- I. Preparation of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games should be made after learning lessons from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.
- II. Calling on industry sectors to reduce excessive packaging for all products can change consumer behaviour.
- III. Japan should strategize on how to reduce plastic packaging, encourage recycling or reusable materials in the production cycle and educate their

customers on responsible purchasing.

IV. The adoption of reusable bags can change consumer behaviour, dramatically reducing the use of plastic bags.

V. Japan adopted solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

- a. Only III
- b. Both I and III
- c. Both III and V
- d. I, II and III
- e. I, IV and V

75. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such

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Which of the following statement cannot be inferred from the passage?

- a. A. China is suffering from serious pollution problems.
- b. B. There is no reason for Japanese companies not reuse, recycle or reduce the amount of plastic that they use.
- c. C. The Chinese government enforced an import ban on plastic waste because of its environmental concerns.
- d. D. Mountains of plastic waste are piling up in Japan, forcing a rethink on the country's recycling efforts.
- e. E. A ban on plastic sale led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage and increased tourism.

76. Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E, i.e., 'All are incorrect' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

- a. The Réunion hotspot is thought to have been active for at least 66 million years, causing eruptions that relate to the extinction of the dinosaurs and more recently over the last 10 million years creating the Mascarene Islands, including Mauritius and Réunion.
- b. Causing eruptions that relate to the extinction of the dinosaurs and more recently over the last 10 million years creating the Mascarene Islands, including Mauritius and Réunion, the Réunion hotspot is thought to have been active for at least 66 million years.
- c. Creating the Mascarene Islands, including Mauritius and Réunion recently over the last 10 million years, the Réunion hotspot is thought to have been active for at least 66 million years causing eruptions that relate to the extinction of the dinosaurs.

- d. The Réunion hotspot, causing eruptions that relates to the extinction of the dinosaurs and more recently over the last 10 million years creating the Mascarene Islands, including Mauritius and Réunion, is thought to have been active for at least 66 million years.
- e. All are incorrect.

77. Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E, i.e. 'All are incorrect' as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Here in Amethi, the Zila Swachchhata Samiti (district committee for sanitation) has started a programme "Anokhi Amethi Ka Anokha Bhai" too make the open defecation free campaign successful and create awareness about sanitation here.
- b. To make the open defecation free campaign successful and create awareness about sanitation here at Amethi, the Zila Swachchhata Samiti (district committee for sanitation) has started a programme "Anokhi Amethi Ka Anokha Bhai".
- c. Here at Amethi, the Zila Swachchhata Samiti (district committee for sanitation) has started a programme "Anokhi Amethi Ka Anokha Bhai" to make the open defecation free campaign successful and create awareness about sanitation here.
- d. In order to make the open defecation free campaign successful and create awareness about sanitation here at Amethi, the Zila Swachchhata Samiti (district committee for sanitation) has started a programme "Anokhi Amethi Ka Anokha Bhai".
- e. All are incorrect

78. Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E i.e. All are incorrect as the answer. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Giving details of the plan, Chief Development Officer of Amethi Apurva Dubey told PTI that 854 persons from different blocks of the district have registered themselves as "brothers" with the district committee to gift a lavatory to their sisters on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan.
- b. Chief Development Officer of Amethi Apurva Dubey gave details of the plan to PTI saying that 854 persons from different blocks of the district have registered themselves as "brothers" with the district committee to gift a lavatory to their sisters on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan.
- c. "854 persons from different blocks of the district have registered themselves as "brothers" with the district committee to gift a lavatory to their sisters on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan", said Chief Development Officer of Amethi Apurva Dubey, reported PTI.
- d. 854 persons from different blocks of the district have registered themselves as "brothers" with the district committee to gift a lavatory to their sisters for the occasion of Raksha Bandhan giving details of the plan, Chief Development Officer of Amethi Apurva Dubey told PTI that.
- e. All are incorrect

79. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further,

requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of these presents a contrast to the following statement (A) as mentioned in paragraph 1: It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism?

- a. India has moved from "crony socialism" to "stigmatised capitalism."
- b. While India has gone from socialism to capitalism, this does not mean that we are likely to see India replace its political aristocracy with an economic one.
- c. Adhering to its intended business model, India has successfully become a consumer capitalist.
- d. It is absurd that India has moved from "crony socialism" to "stigmatised capitalism."
- e. India opted for a dirigiste model of industrial capitalist development.

80. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)
Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of

deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following reflects the author's viewpoint(s) with respect to paragraph 1?

- I. The urban poor has a dystopian existence.
- II. In 70 years of independence, India has not addressed the gruelling poverty suffered by millions.
- III. The state seems to have failed to gauge 'the erosion of state' at the grassroots due to its uncritical faith in the planning driven economic

model.

IV. High growth notwithstanding, India seems to have failed on two fronts.

- a.** Only II
- b.** Both II and I
- c.** Both I and IV
- d.** II, III and IV
- e.** I, II and IV

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Quantitative Aptitude

81. Read the following Caselet and answer the questions:

(+1, -0.25)

There are three 3 types of stores namely retail, online and door to door and certain number of people were working in all these stores. Each person was working on one store or the other. 72% people were in retail stores. People working in door to door store only was $\frac{1}{36}$ of the retail store. Person working in both the online and door to door store except retail store were 55. Person working in only online store is equal to person in door to door only + 65.

What is the total number of people working in online store only?

- a. 65
- b. 75
- c. 10
- d. 140
- e. None of the above

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82. Read the following Caselet and answer the questions:

(+1, -0.25)

There are three 3 types of stores namely retail, online and door to door and certain number of people were working in all these stores. Each person was working on one store or the other. 72% people were in retail stores. People working in door to door store only was $\frac{1}{36}$ of the retail store. Person working in both the online and door to door store except retail store were 55. Person working in only online store is equal to person in door to door only + 65.

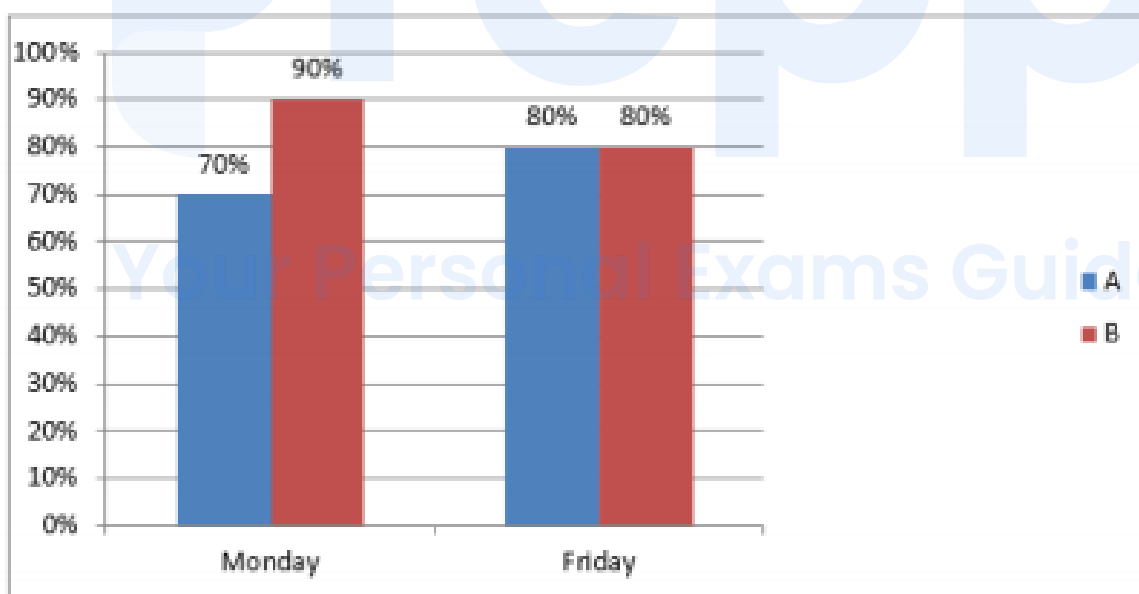
What is the total number of people working in any of the stores?

- a. 500
- b. 120
- c. 75
- d. 140
- e. Cannot be determined

83. Answer the questions based on the information given below:

(+1, -0.25)

Two person A and B work in a call center. They receive calls of which they execute some percentage. Below bar graph shows the percentage of calls executed by them on 2 days i.e. Monday and Friday. Based on the following graph, answer the questions given below:



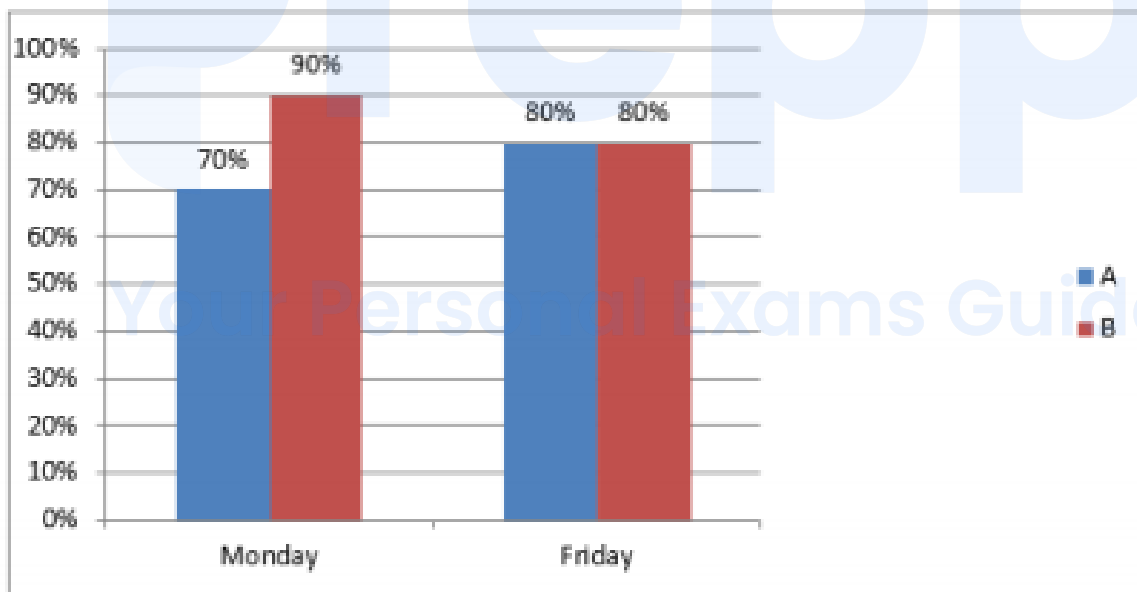
If B executes 200 calls on Friday and he received 25% more calls than A on Friday. Then A executed what number of calls on Friday?

- a. 160

- b. 80
- c. 125
- d. 200
- e. None of the above

84. Answer the questions based on the information given below: (+1, -0.25)

Two person A and B work in a call center. They receive calls of which they execute some percentage. Below bar graph shows the percentage of calls executed by them on 2 days i.e. Monday and Friday. Based on the following graph, answer the questions given below:



Total calls received by A and B on Friday is?

- a) Total calls executed by them on Friday is 100
- b) Difference between the calls executed by them on Friday is 8
- a. Data in A is sufficient alone

- b.** B. Data in B is sufficient alone
- c.** C. Both A and B are required
- d.** D. Can't be determined even after using both
- e.** E. None of the above

- 85.** The following question has three statements. Study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the question. (+1, -0.25)

What is the ratio of the volume of the cube to the volume of the cuboid?

- I. The Total Surface Area of the cuboid is 352 cm^2 and the ratio of the length, breadth and height of the cuboid is 3:2:1.
- II. The Total Surface Area of the cube is 726 cm^2
- III. The length of the cuboid is 1.5 times of the breadth of the cuboid and 3 times of the height of the cuboid. The difference between the height and the length of the cuboid is 8 cm.

- a.** Any two of the statements
- b.** B. All the statements
- c.** C. II and III together
- d.** D. I and II together
- e.** E. Either statement I and II or statement II and III

- 86.** Each question below is followed by three statements I,II and III. You have to determine whether the data given in the statement/statements is (+1, -0.25)

sufficient for answering the question.

You should use the data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose the best possible answer. What is the speed of boat in still water?

I. The boat can cover 25 km downstream distance in 5 hours.

II. Speed of the stream is two-third of the speed of boat in still water.

III. The boat can cover 25 km upstream distance in 10 hours.

a. I and III together

b. B. Only II

c. C. I and II together

d. D. I and either II or III

e. E. Any two statements together

-
87. In the following questions a number of statements are given. Read the question carefully and determine which statements are necessary to answer the question. Choose the appropriate option accordingly and mark your answer. (+1, -0.25)

What is the selling price of table fan if Dealer sells at a profit of 15%?

Statement I: Dealer marks fan 60% above cost price and allow a discount of 25%. If no discount is offered then he would get Rs. 1920 more profit.

Statement II: Dealer marks fan 75% above cost price and after allowing two successive discounts of 20% sold to Rahul, Rahul sold it to Jay for Rs. 6720 and claims a profit of 25%.

Statement III: Dealer marks fan 75% above cost price and after allowing discount of 25% sells to customer. If he allows an additional discount of 20% he would get Rs. 1260 less.

- a. If the data in statement I, II and III are necessary to answer the question
- b. B. If the data either in statement I or II or III alone is sufficient to answer the question
- c. C. If the data in both statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question
- d. D. If the data in both statements II and III together is sufficient to answer the question
- e. E. None are sufficient

88. In the following questions a number of statements are given. Read the question carefully and determine which statements are necessary to answer the question. Choose the appropriate option accordingly and mark you answer. (+1, -0.25)

Find the total length of wall built by 2 Men and 3 Women when working together.

Statement I: A man takes 20 days to build that wall alone while 1 woman takes 24 days to build the same wall alone.

Statement II: A man takes 10 days to build half of that wall alone while 1 woman takes 8 days to build one – third of the same wall alone and length of wall build in 1 day by a man is 6 meters

Statement III: Total lengths of wall build in 1 day when all the 5 workers work together is 27 meters.

- a. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question
- b. B. If the data in both statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question

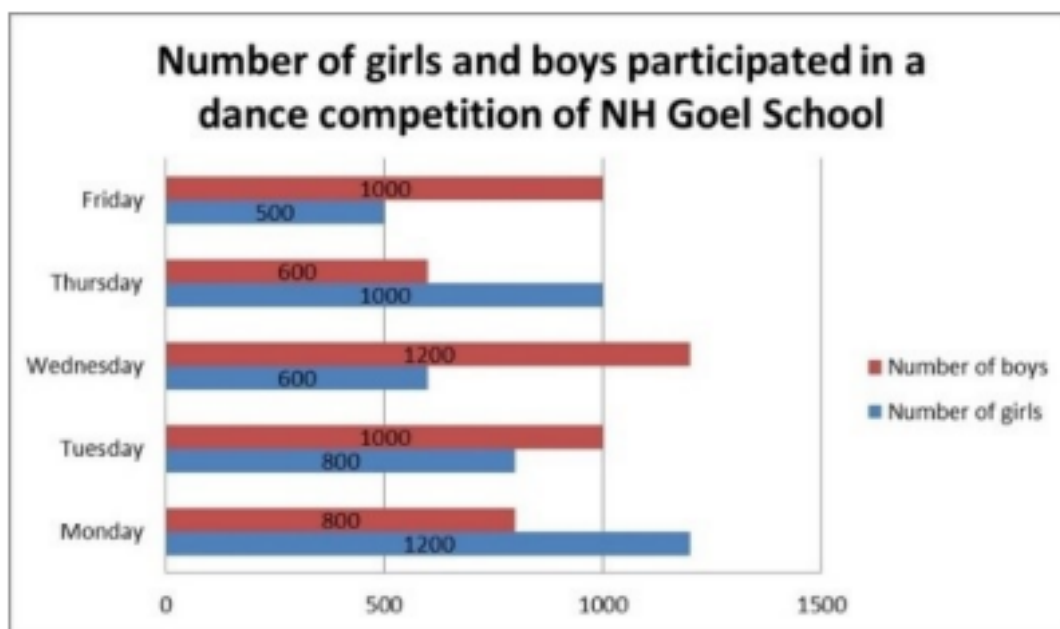
- c. C. If the data either in statement I and III is sufficient to answer the question
- d. D. If the data either in statement II alone or I and III are sufficient to answer the question
- e. E. Any two of them together are sufficient

89. The given cascade bar graph provides the information about the number of girls and boys participated in a dance competition of NH Goel school on five different days of a week and the table give the details about the percentage of students participated on different days who lost the competition. (+1, -0.25)

Total number of students participated in a day = Number of girls participated in a day + Number of boys participated in a day

Total number of students participated = Total number of students who lost the competition participated + Total number of students who won the competition participated

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
24%	15%	20%	12%	18%

If the ratio of number of girls lost to the number of boys lost on Thursday is 7: 5 respectively, then the number of girls lost on Thursday was what percentage of the number of boys participated on Monday?

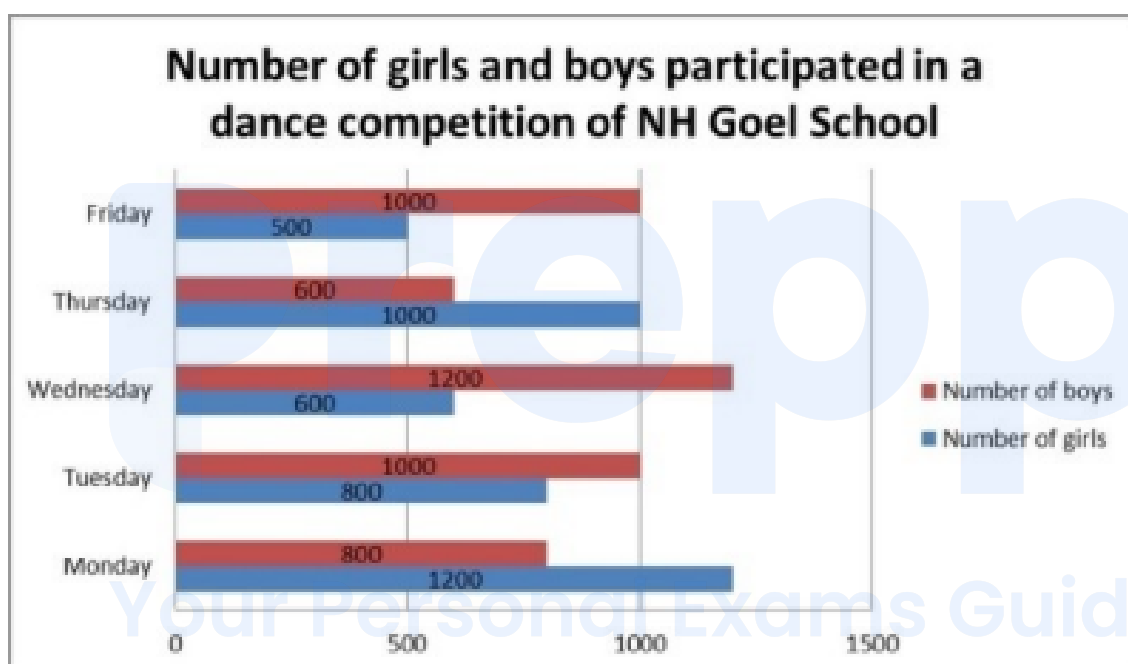
- a. 10%
- b. B. 12%
- c. C. 14%
- d. D. 16%
- e. E. 18%

90. The given cascade bar graph provides the information about the number of girls and boys participated in a dance competition of NH Goel school on (+1, -0.25)

five different days of a week and the table give the details about the percentage of students participated on different days who lost the competition.

Total number of students participated in a day = Number of girls participated in a day + Number of boys participated in a day

Total number of students participated = Total number of students who lost the competition participated + Total number of students who won the competition participated



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
24%	15%	20%	12%	18%

Find the ratio between the number of students who won on Wednesday to the number of students who won on Thursday

- 44/45
- B. 43/45

- c. C. 1/1
- d. D. 3/2
- e. E. 45/44

91. Given below are two quantities named I and II. Based on the given information, you have to determine the relation between the two quantities. You should use the given data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose among the possible answers. (+1, -0.25)

Quantity I: The discount given by a shopkeeper on an article was 16% and the profit earned by the shopkeeper was 47%. If the shopkeeper marked the price of the article Rs. 600 more than the cost price of the article then find at what percent more than the cost price the article was marked?

Quantity II: The discount given by the shopkeeper was Rs. 1580 more than the profit earned by the shopkeeper. If the cost price of the article was Rs. 800 and the profit earned by the shopkeeper was 13.75% then find the discount percent given by the shopkeeper.

- a. . Quantity I > Quantity II
- b. B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- c. C. Quantity I > Quantity II
- d. D. Quantity I < Quantity II
- e. E. Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation

92. Given below are two quantities named I and II. Based on the given information, you have to determine the relation between the two quantities. You should use the given data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose among the possible answers. (+1, -0.25)

A conical pit of base radius 'R' cm and height 'H' cm is dug and from the mud that came out after digging, a certain number of cuboidal and cylindrical bricks are made in such a way that 22 bricks of each types are made. Dimension of each cuboidal brick is 14 cm * 4 cm * 4 cm, radius and height of each cylindrical brick is 7 cm and 4 cm. Ratio of R to H is 21: 40

Quantity I: Half of height of conical pit in centimeters

Quantity II: Two less than the total number of cuboidal bricks made from the mud

- a. Quantity I > Quantity II
- b. B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- c. C. Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- d. D. Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- e. E. Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation

-
93. Direction: In the following questions two quantities are given. You are required to calculate the value in the quantity and compare them. According to the comparison kindly mark your answer. (+1, -0.25)

Quantity I: 5 balls are drawn at random from a bag which contains 10 white, 7 blue and 13 red balls. What is the probability if two balls are red?

Quantity II: 7 marbles are drawn at random from a jar which contains 8 brown marbles, 6 blue marbles and 7 grey marbles.

Find the probability if at least 4 marbles

- a. . Quantity I > Quantity II
- b. B. Quantity I < Quantity II

- c. C. Quantity I = Quantity II
- d. D. Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- e. E. None of these

94. Given below are two quantities named I and II. Based on the given information, you have to determine the relation between the two quantities. You should use the given data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose among the possible answers. (+1, -0.25)

Quantity I: A 63 litres mixture of wine and water contains wine and water in the ratio 5: 4 respectively. A lady added another 49 litres mixture of wine and water which contains wine and water in the ratio 4: 3 respectively. Another lady added 12 litres of wine and 1 litres of water into the mixture. The final mixture is divided into three containers in the ratio 2: 2: 1 respectively. Find the difference between quantities of water in the first and third container.

Quantity II: Ratio of milk and water in a mixture is 13: 7 respectively. The milkman added 5 litres of milk and 15 litres of water to the mixture and hence the ratio becomes 7: 5 respectively. The milkman sold 50% of the new mixture and added 10 litres of milk and 8 litres of water to the remaining mixture. Find the difference between the quantities of milk and water in the final mixture.

- a. Quantity I > Quantity II
- b. B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- c. C. Quantity I > Quantity II
- d. D. Quantity I < Quantity II
- e. E. Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation

95. Given below are two quantities named I and II. Based on the given information, you have to determine the relation between the two quantities. You should use the given data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose among the possible answers. (+1, -0.25)

Quantity I: There are 42 workers in a factory with an average weight of 65 kg. The ratio of the number of male workers to female workers is 13: 8. If the average weight of male workers and female workers is 72 kg and 'x' kg respectively, then find the value of 'x'.

Quantity II: The average weight of a class of 25 students is 'x' kg. If a student whose weight is 100 kg is excluded, then the average of the class reduces by 2 kg.

Find the value of 'x'

- a. Quantity I > Quantity II
- b. B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- c. C. Quantity I > Quantity II
- d. D. Quantity I < Quantity II
- e. E. Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation

96. Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online. (+1, -0.25)

$$\text{Profit} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost})$$

$$\text{Profit}\% = 100 \times$$

Revenue - Cost

Cost

Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) - GM Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	10000	10500	11200	12000	13000
Shipping	450	520	600	690	800
Warehousing	550	610	625	690	770
Advertising	50	50	60	75	80
Cost per Sale	200	220	215	245	250
Total	11250	11900	12700	13700	14900
Sale breakup - GM Laptops					
Units Produced	12000	14000	17000	16000	13000
Units sold @ 20% Profit	9600	10920	12750	11520	9100
Units sold @ 20% Loss	1920	2240	3060	3200	2860
Units sold @ 50% Loss	480	840	1190	1280	1040

Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) - GE Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	12000	12300	12800	13500	14500
Shipping	500	550	650	800	1000
Advertising	2500	2200	2000	1800	1500
Total	15000	15050	15450	16100	17000
Sale breakup - GE Laptops					
Units Produced	400	2000	5000	12000	20000
Units sold @ 30% Profit	320	1560	3750	8640	14000
Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

In which of the following years, the ratio of number of laptops sold at profit to the number of laptops sold at loss by the two companies together was minimum?

- a. 2012
- b. 2013
- c. 2014
- d. 2015
- e. 2016

97. Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online. (+1, -0.25)

$$\text{Profit} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost})$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = 100 \times$$

$$\frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}} \times 100$$

Cost breakup per unit (In Rs.) – GM Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	10000	10500	11200	12000	13000
Shipping	450	520	600	690	800
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Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

The revenue of GM was maximum in which year during 2012 – 2016?

- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016

98. Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online. (+1, -0.25)

$$\text{Profit} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost})$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = 100 \times$$

$$\frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

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Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GM Laptops					
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Manufacturing	10000	10500	11200	12000	13000
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Units sold @ 30% Profit	320	1560	3750	8640	14000
Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

In 2015, the total amount spent by GM on shipping and warehousing, was what percentage of amount spent by GE on shipping laptops in 2015?

- a. 200%
- b. B. 215%
- c. C. 230%
- d. D. 195%
- e. E. 175%

99. Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online. (+1, -0.25)

$$\text{Profit} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost})$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = 100 \times$$

$$\frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}}$$

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Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GM Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GE Laptops					
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Units sold @ 30% Profit	320	1560	3750	8640	14000
Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

The total amount spent by GM on advertising during 2012 – 2016, is what percentage of amount spent by GE on shipping during 2012 – 2015?

- a. 28.20%
- b. B. 36.4%
- c. C. 34.8%
- d. D. 25.6%
- e. E. 32.2%

100. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs.

Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees
Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

The total expense in the year 2015 is approximately what percentage of total expense in the year 2017?

- a. 110
- b. 90
- c. 75
- d. 100
- e. None of these

101. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions: (+1, -0.25)

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other

expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees
Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the total average salary of employees in all the given years together?

- a. . Rs. 59000
- b. B. Rs. 48000
- c. C. Rs. 53000
- d. D. Rs. 56000
- e. E. None of these

102. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions: **(+1, -0.25)**

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees
Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the difference between the number of employees in the year 2015 to that in the year 2017?

- a. 5
- b. 15

- c. 10
- d. 12
- e. E. None of these

103. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions: **(+1, -0.25)**

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the average other expense in all the given years together?

- a. . 39.65 lakhs
- b. B. 35.72 lakhs
- c. C. 33.58 lakhs
- d. D. 41.25 lakhs
- e. E. None of these

104. Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow. **(+1, -0.25)**

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories

employ men and women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of 3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars.

How much time (approx days) will they take to complete this order if the factory employs 10 male and 12 female workers alternatively i.e. one day only male workers work and the next day only female workers work, and so on? Also, males work on making small and medium cars, where as females work only on big cars.

- a. 22
- b. 24
- c. 26
- d. 27
- e. 25

105. Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

(+1, -0.25)

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories employ men and women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of

3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars.

If the 13 female workers of factory B start work immediately (after finishing the first order) on their next order, while the male workers finish making cars from initial order (previous question), how many whole medium and big RC cars can be made by them till the male workers finish their work on previous order? (NOTE: The medium and big RC cars are to be made in the ratio 3:2 respectively)

a. 221

b. 227

c. 232

d. 235

e. Data inadequate

106. Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

(+1, -0.25)

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories employ men and women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of 3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours

and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars.

If a small, a medium and a big car fetches wage of Rs. 500, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 respectively, then what is the difference of individual wages earned by a male and a female workers in factory B after finishing all the cars made in previous (two) scenarios (mentioned in the questions before this)?

- a. Rs. 7520
- b. B. Rs. 7020
- c. C. Rs. 7050
- d. D. Rs. 7150
- e. E. Rs. 7770

107. Answer the questions based on the information given below: (+1, -0.25)

Three business partners invested for 5 years in a business in the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The amounts invested by A, B and C in the year 2014 are Rs. 25000, 5000 and 15000 respectively. The profits earned by C in the year 2015 and 2016 are 16000 Rs. and 21000 Rs. respectively. The investment made by A, B and C in the year 2017 are 10000, 20000 and 30000 respectively. The total profit earned in the year 2014 is 75000 Rs. The total investment made in the year 2016 is Rs. 65000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 5: 6: 2, respectively. The profits earned by C in the 2013 and A in 2017 are 105000 Rs. and 135000 Rs. respectively. The amount invested by B for the year 2013 is Rs. 20000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 3: 4: 5, respectively. The profit

earned by B in the year 2014 is 12500 Rs. The amount invested by B and C in the year 2015 is same and is equal to the amount invested by A in 2017. The amount invested by A in 2015 is equal to the amount invested by C in 2014. Also given that, the period of investment made by the business partners is not fixed.

In the year 2018, B and C increased their investment amount by 20% and 10% respectively while A has increased it by 50% with respect to the previous year and it has been decided that A will get an extra of 12.5% of the total profit for being a working partner. If at the end of the year A receives Rs. 88500, then find the total profit. (All three partners invested for the whole year)

- a. Rs. 265500
- b. B. Rs. 424800
- c. C. Rs. 302400
- d. D. Rs. 288000
- e. E. None of these

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108. Answer the questions based on the information given below: (+1, -0.25)

Three business partners invested for 5 years in a business in the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The amounts invested by A, B and C in the year 2014 are Rs. 25000, 5000 and 15000 respectively. The profits earned by C in the year 2015 and 2016 are 16000 Rs. and 21000 Rs. respectively. The investment made by A, B and C in the year 2017 are 10000, 20000 and 30000 respectively. The total profit earned in the year 2014 is 75000 Rs. The total investment made in the year 2016 is Rs. 65000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 5: 6: 2, respectively. The profits earned by C in the 2013 and A in 2017 are 105000 Rs. and 135000 Rs. respectively. The amount invested by B for the year 2013 is Rs. 20000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 3: 4: 5, respectively. The profit

earned by B in the year 2014 is 12500 Rs. The amount invested by B and C in the year 2015 is same and is equal to the amount invested by A in 2017. The amount invested by A in 2015 is equal to the amount invested by C in 2014. Also given that, the period of investment made by the business partners is not fixed.

In the year 2016, A and B started a business with their respective investments. After 4 months A withdraws half of his capital and B withdraws half of his capital after 6 months and C joins the business after 6 months from the starting. Find the difference between the share of profit of A and B.

- a. . Rs. 24500
- b. B. Rs. 10500
- c. C. Rs. 21000
- d. D. Rs. 31500
- e. E. None of these

109. In the following questions a number of statements are given. Read the question carefully and determine which statements are necessary to answer the question. Choose the appropriate option accordingly and mark you answer. Find the total length of wall built by 2 Men and 3 Women when working together. (+1, -0.25)

Statement I: A man takes 20 days to build that wall alone while 1 woman takes 24 days to build the same wall alone.

Statement II: A man takes 10 days to build half of that wall alone while 1 woman takes 8 days to build one – third of the same wall alone and length of wall build in 1 day by a man is 6 meters

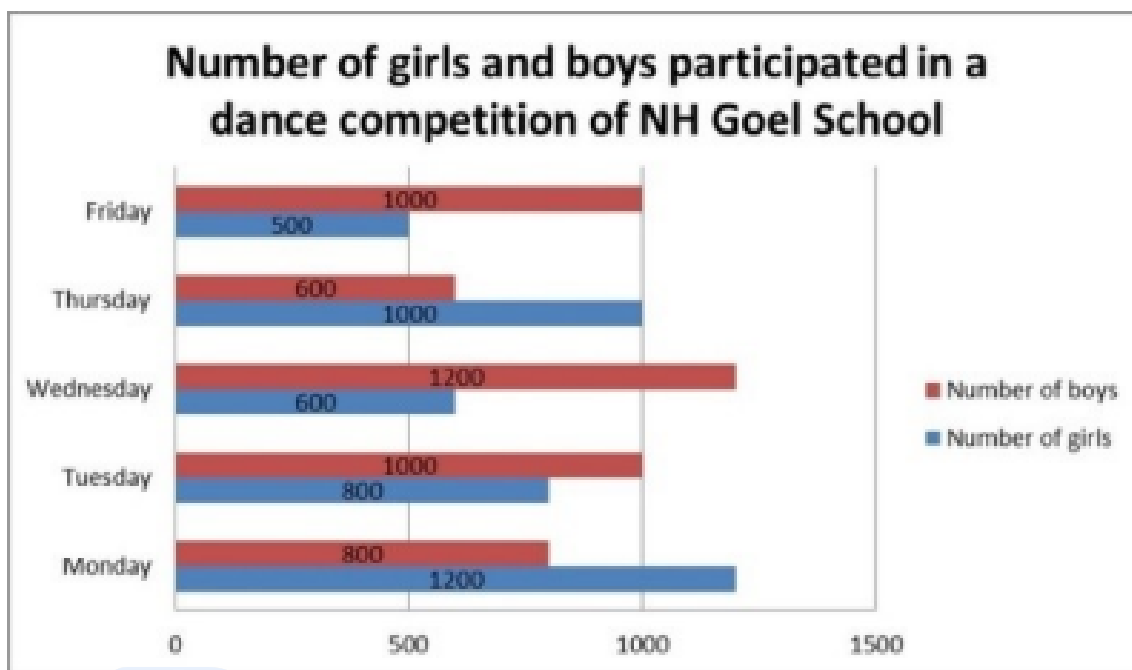
Statement III: Total lengths of wall build in 1 day when all the 5 workers work together is 27 meters.

- a. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question
- b. If the data in both statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question
- c. If the data either in statement I and III is sufficient to answer the question
- d. If the data either in statement II alone or I and III are sufficient to answer the question
- e. Any two of them together are sufficient

-
110. Answer the questions based on the information given below: The given cascade bar graph provides the information about the number of girls and boys participated in a dance competition of NH Goel school on five different days of a week and the table give the details about the percentage of students participated on different days who lost the competition. (+1, -0.25)

Total number of students participated in a day = Number of girls participated in a day + Number of boys participated in a day

Total number of students participated = Total number of students who lost the competition participated + Total number of students who won the competition participated



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
24%	15%	20%	12%	18%

Find the ratio of the number of students who lost the competition on Tuesday to the number of students who won the competition on Wednesday.

- a. $\frac{3}{16}$
- b. $\frac{1}{16}$
- c. $\frac{3}{32}$
- d. $\frac{27}{16}$
- e. None of these

General Awareness

111. Who has been appointed the first-ever Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? (+1, -0.25)
- a. Ashok Vajpeyi
 - b. B. Balan Nambiar
 - c. C. Uttam Pacharne
 - d. D. Sudha Balakrishnan
 - e. E. None of these
-
112. On the lines of "Operation Flood", a new scheme "Operation Greens" was announced in the Union Budget 2018- 19. What is the outlay of the scheme? (+1, -0.25)
- a. Rs. 100 crore
 - b. B. Rs. 200 crore
 - c. C. Rs. 1000 crore
 - d. D. Rs 500 Crore
 - e. E. Rs. 700 crore
-
113. Sashakt: 5-pronged strategy is to: (+1, -0.25)
- a. A. Deal with the Non-Performing Assets held by banks
 - b. B. Manage idle assets held by Public sector companies in India

- c. C. Work towards promotion of housing for Economically Weaker Sections
 - d. D. Rehabilitate employees of sick Public sector undertakings.
-

114. Which of the following banks has launched a unified integrated app called YONO (You Need Only One) that would offer all kinds of financial and lifestyle products? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Central Bank of India
 - b. B. State Bank of India
 - c. C. Punjab National Bank
 - d. D. Bank of Baroda
 - e. E. None of these
-

115. Former Chief of Indian Armed Force Jayant Ganpat Nadkarni passed away. He belonged to _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Indian Army
 - b. B. Indian Navy
 - c. C. Indian Coast Guard
 - d. D. Indian Air Force
 - e. E. Special Frontier Force
-

116. Which bank launched 'Social Pay' for NRIs? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ICICI Bank
 - b. B. Doha Bank
 - c. C. Axis Bank
 - d. D. HDFC bank
 - e. E. None of the above
-

117. Which committee has been constituted by the Union Government to upgrade norms for state & district level economic data collection? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Goiporia Committee
 - b. B. B Venkatappaiah Committee
 - c. C. AK Bhuchar Committee
 - d. D. L K Jha Committee
 - e. E. Ravindra H Dholakia Committee
-

118. The cultural festival "Behdienkhlam 2018" was celebrated in _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Tripura
 - b. B. Kerala
 - c. C. Meghalaya
 - d. D. Himachal Pradesh
 - e. E. Uttarakhand
-

119. Which of the following cities will set up India's first e-waste recycling unit? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Lucknow
- b. B. Bengaluru
- c. C. New Delhi
- d. D. Mumbai
- e. E. Chennai

120. The tri-service joint military exercise Indra Exercise 2018 was conducted between India and which of the following countries? (+1, -0.25)

- a. France
- b. B. Russia
- c. C. Germany
- d. D. USA
- e. E. China

121. Which organization will conduct Global Mobility Summit 2018 on electrical vehicle job growth in September 2018 in New Delhi? (+1, -0.25)

- a. NITI Aayog
- b. B. International Energy Forum
- c. C. World Energy Council
- d. D. Department of Energy

e. E. International Energy Agency

122. Singapore-government owned investment firm, Temasek, has picked 5 percent stake in the which of the following small finance banks for Rs 1000 crore? (+1, -0.25)

- a. . Ujjivan Small Finance Bank
 - b. B. AU Small Finance Bank
 - c. C. ESAF Small Finance Bank
 - d. D. Equitas Small Finance Bank
 - e. E. Capital small finance bank
-

123. Small Finance Banks (SFBs) will be required to extend 75% of their adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) for _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. MSME
 - b. B. Agricultural Credit
 - c. C. Priority Sector Lending
 - d. D. Unorganised Sector
 - e. E. None of them
-

124. What does 'N' stands in 'NSFR' guidelines issued by RBI? (+1, -0.25)

- a. National
- b. B. Nominal

- c. C. Non
 - d. D. Net
 - e. E. National
-

125. Who was the winner of Kabaddi league which was held in Dubai in 2018? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Iran
 - b. B. China
 - c. C. India
 - d. D. Canada
 - e. E. Pakistan
-

126. Andres Iniesta (Football Player) who recently retired, belongs to which country? (+1, -0.25)

- a. .France
 - b. B. Germany
 - c. C. Spain
 - d. D. Russia
 - e. E. Brazil
-

127. The number of regional rural banks (RRBs) identified for listing on stock exchanges in line with the Union Budget 2018-19? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 4
- e. 5

128. Which country has emerged as the export destination of India? (+1, -0.25)

- a. USA
- b. B. Mauritius
- c. C. Singapore
- d. D. China
- e. E. Switzerland

129. Where is Amangarh tiger reserve? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. B. Rajasthan
- c. C. Chhattisgarh
- d. D. Uttar Pradesh
- e. E. Karnataka

130. Asteroid Day is observed on which of the following days? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 22 June
- b. B. 22 August
- c. C. 16 August
- d. D. 30 June
- e. E. 16 September

131. Numaligarh Refinery Plant is in which state_____ . (+1, -0.25)

- a. Mizoram
- b. B. Telangana
- c. C. Assam
- d. D. Maharashtra
- e. E. Madhya Pradesh

132. Noted artist Anjolie Ela Menon had received the National Kalidas Samman (+1, -0.25)
in Delhi for visual arts from which state government?

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. B. Maharashtra
- c. C. Karnataka
- d. D. Telangana

e. E. Rajasthan

133. Swadhaar FinServe Pvt Ltd fully acquired by which of the following banks? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. ICICI Bank
 - b. B. HDFC Bank
 - c. C. RBL Bank
 - d. D. Bandhan Bank
 - e. E. State Bank of India
-

134. What does 'H' stands in HDI? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. Hedge
 - b. B. Hyper
 - c. C. Hybrid
 - d. D. Human
 - e. E. Hawala
-

135. How much amount does government approve for dedicated micro irrigation fund? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. Rs. 5000 crores
- b. B. Rs. 6000 crores
- c. C. Rs. 6500 crores

d. D. Rs. 8000 crores

e. E. Rs. 7500 crores

136. The World Bank South Asia Economic Focus report for Spring 2018 titled 'Jobless Growth, India must grow at how much percent to ensure jobs? (+1, -0.25)

a. 16%

b. B. 12%

c. C. 10%

d. D. 18%

e. E. 14%

137. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect w.r.t Payments Bank? (+1, -0.25)

a. They cannot accept recurring deposit account.

b. B. They can accept NRI Deposits.

c. C. They can not provide loans.

d. D. They can issue ATM.

e. E. They cannot issue credit cards.

138. The RBI is set to roll out a coin of Rs 350 denomination to mark the 350th Birth Anniversary of which of the following Gurus? (+1, -0.25)

a. Guru Nanak Dev Ji

- b.** B. Guru Angad Dev Ji
- c.** C. Guru Hargobind Singh Ji
- d.** D. Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- e.** E. Guru Tegh Bhadur Singh

139. The new telecom policy aims to attract _ _ _ _ _ investments in the digital communications sector by 2022? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a.** \$200 billion
- b.** B. \$150 billion
- c.** C. \$100 billion
- d.** D. \$50 billion
- e.** E. \$75 billion

140. RRBs has to maintain the minimum prescribed Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of which of the following rates? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a.** 7.5 percent.
- b.** B. 8.5 percent.
- c.** C. 9 percent.
- d.** D. 9.5 percent.
- e.** E. 8 percent.

141. Commerce Min approves 15 projects for infrastructure under TIES. TIES is related to which of the following fields? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. MSME
- b. B. Export
- c. C. Agriculture
- d. D. Industry
- e. E. Education

142. The motif of Rs. 50 bank notes? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. . Rani ki Vav
- b. B. Red Fort
- c. C. Mangalyaan
- d. D. Mount Harriet, Port Blair
- e. E. Hampi with Chariot

143. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is related to the which of the following fields? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. Shifting Cultivation
- b. B. Organic farming
- c. C. Commercial Plantations
- d. D. Mixed Farming

e. E. None of them

144. According to the Socio-Economic Survey, what per cent of Indian houses have mechanised tractors? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. 8%
 - b. B. 6%
 - c. C. 4%
 - d. D. 10%
 - e. E. 7%
-

145. Which bank received a license from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in July 2018 to launch operations in India? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. . Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
 - b. B. Industrial Trust of China
 - c. C. China Construction Bank
 - d. D. Bank of China
 - e. E. China Trust Commercial Bank
-

146. Under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, how many days of the deadline is given after completion of 180 days to a company? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. 45
- b. 90

- c. 145
 - d. 120
 - e. 180
-

147. Atal Pension Yojana has added how many subscribers as of May, 2018? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. 0.97 crore
 - b. B. 0.88 crore
 - c. C. 1.10 crore
 - d. D. 0.94 crore
 - e. E. 1.05 crore
-

148. Dynamic fuel pricing of petrol and diesel is done on? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. Daily Basis
 - b. B. Monthly Basis
 - c. C. Weekly Basis
 - d. D. Fortnightly Basis
 - e. E. Yearly Basis
-

149. Bharat QR code is developed by _ _ _ _? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. NPCI

- b.** B. RBI
- c.** C. Niti Aayog
- d.** D. SEBI
- e.** E. IBBI

150. According to the World Investment Report, 2018 by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI into India decreased to _ _ _ last year from USD 44 billion in 2016? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a.** USD 36 billion
- b.** B. USD 38 billion
- c.** C. USD 42 billion
- d.** D. USD 34 billion
- e.** E. USD 40 billion

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Answers

1. Answer: e

Explanation:

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

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

Who among the following lives on the second floor of building A?

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many people live in building C?

3. Answer: e

Explanation:

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

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of

the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many persons live between the floor on which Z and P live?

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

Ten people live in three buildings namely A, B and C. Building A is to the immediate left of building B whereas building C is to the second right of building A. A maximum of four people live in a building.

Note: Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

As many floors are there below the floor, in which T lives, as it is above the floor in which Y lives. There are four floors above the floor in which S lives. S doesn't live in building B but lives at floor number 5. Z lives in that floor number, which is the sum of the floor number in which R and S live. The sum of the floor number in which P and T lives is 3 and both lives in different building. R lives in building B and lives at the topmost floor. T and Y live in same building but they do not live-in building A. The sum of the number of the floor in which T and V lives is equal to the floor number in which Y live. T lives in the even numbered floor. Equal number of floors are there below the floor in which Q lives and above the floor in which W lives. There are two floors between W and Q. U lives on that floor number which is immediately below the floor number in which V lives. Only Two people live in Building C. S and U live in same building. R lives immediately two floors above the floor in which S lives.

How many floors are there in building A, B and C respectively?

6. Answer: a

Explanation:

For this type of questions, first understanding the statement and the arguments are very necessary. The statement first is studied, and then we look for any obvious conclusions that may be made from it. The next stage is to examine and evaluate the arguments made in the options to determine if they make sense in light of the information and data that have been supplied. Lastly, it is critical to carefully review the question.

Now, carefully examine the provided statement and the accompanying question after taking the previously indicated actions.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's attempts to promote financial inclusion are being hampered by a lack of bank branches and ATMs in rural India, which might enrage voters ahead of next year's elections. Modi set a lofty goal when he became power in 2014: every family had to have a bank account in order to guarantee that welfare monies went directly to the impoverished in India and to increase access to insurance and credit services. According to the World Bank, he promoted measures that assisted in bringing 310 million individuals into the official banking system in just four years.
- Argument (I) reflects the substance of the policy failure but does not give a response to the stated issue. Although the inquiry asks why there aren't more bank branches, the statement indicates that people were waiting in queue outside the banks. It may be rejected as it has nothing to do with the question posed.
- Argument (II) provides a fact regarding an 'important slice of India's electorate' that is not addressed or can be deduced from the supplied statement. It can thus be dismissed.
- Argument (III) is similarly incorrect since it contradicts the question. The answer to the question, which focuses on the cause of the dearth of bank branches and services, is that many branches have not been utilized in a long time, and many accounts are dormant. Therefore, it can likewise be disregarded as a possible response, deviating from the original question.

Therefore the correct option is (A) None is strong.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

The question given below consists of a statement, followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' arguments and which is/are 'weak' arguments and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question.

Statement:

World's largest beer maker Heineken NV, the majority partner of United Breweries with Vijay Mallya, is understood to have sought legal opinion over its right to appoint a chairman at the Indian company. Heineken and some of its advisers believe that the shareholder agreement between Mallya and the beer giant has become null and void after India's Enforcement Directorate attached his shares as part of its legal action against the liquor baron. Which among the following arguments support the above statement in the best possible manner?

Arguments:

I. UBL has stopped sharing confidential information with Mallya and has said that he is no longer privy to any strategic developments.

II. The board of UBL, India's biggest beer company, had asked Mallya to either step down or appoint a nominee after the Securities and Exchange Board of India barred wilful defaulters from holding key board positions last year.

III. The company is functioning well and operations are in good shape but it is not good corporate governance to have an acting chairman for so long.

8. Answer: e

Explanation:

The Pakistani Army and other establishments are rallying behind a controversial dam project on the Indus River in disputed territory that has taken on new wind after India's frustration on attempts by Islamabad to get international funding for years. The issue is set to snowball into a controversy with India opposing the project as it falls in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK). Potential water wars between the two nations are a reality, with tensions flaring up after the 2016 Uri attack that left 19 soldiers dead. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been vocal on water-sharing pacts between the nations and had famously told a review meeting of the Indus Waters Treaty in 2016 after the Uri attack that 'rakt aur paani ek saath nahin beh sakta' (blood and water cannot flow together).

Which of the following is a logical corollary of the statement above?

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number(s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

Step 3 – After completing the step – 2, Alphabet(s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in alphabetical order from left to right.

Which of the following element is seventh to the right of the element which is tenth from the left end in step – 3?

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number (s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

Step 3 – After completing the step - 2, Alphabet (s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in alphabetical order from left to right.

If all the symbols are removed from the step -3, then which of the following element will be in the middle of the series?

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

\$ F 3 6 N @ 9 K T Q 5 C % 8 B # 7 D S * H 4 W L

Step 1 – Those number (s) which is/are immediately preceded by the symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in ascending order.

Step 2 – After completing the step -1, Interchanging the odd number with the previous element in the series to form the step -2.

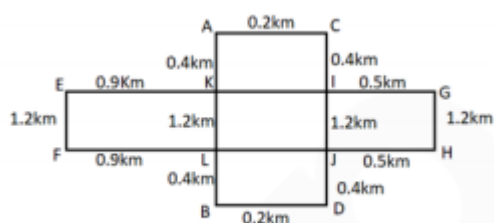
Step 3 – After completing the step - 2, Alphabet (s) which is/are immediately followed by a symbol are written between sixth and seventh element from the right end in

alphabetical order from left to right.

How many numbers are immediately followed and immediately preceded by an alphabet in step -3?

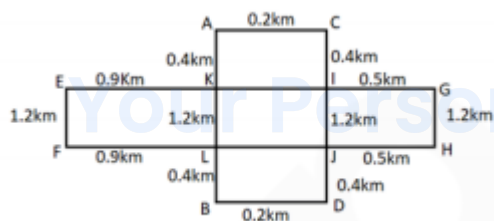
12. Answer: e

Explanation:



13. Answer: c

Explanation:



14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions.

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-

arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

Which of the following element is second to the right of the element which is sixth from the right end in step III?

15. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions.

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

Which of the following are the first two elements in the last step?

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

Study the following information to answer the given questions.

A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and re-arrangement.

Input: 62 31 23 48 73 54 17 42

Step 1: 124 93 69 96 219 108 51 84 Step 2: 217 24 165 123 327 57 135

Step 3: 14 8 30 6 42 35 15

Step 4: 7 4 15 3 21 17.5 7.5

Step IV is the output of the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: 44 37 61 56 32 83 12 75

What will be the resultant if second element from the left end in step 2 is multiplied by fourth element from the right end in step 3?

17. Answer: e

Explanation:

Persons	Birth Year	Age	Fruits
Tarun	1983	35	Apple
Manika	1962	56	Cherry
Visakha	2000	18	Orange
Charu	1995	23	Mango
Arko	1959	59	Grapes
Viraj	1935	83	Banana

18. Answer: e

Explanation:

Persons	Birth Year	Age	Fruits
Tarun	1983	35	Apple
Manika	1962	56	Cherry
Visakha	2000	18	Orange
Charu	1995	23	Mango
Arko	1959	59	Grapes
Viraj	1935	83	Banana

19. Answer: a

Explanation:

Persons	Birth Year	Age	Fruits
Tarun	1983	35	Apple
Manika	1962	56	Cherry
Visakha	2000	18	Orange
Charu	1995	23	Mango
Arko	1959	59	Grapes
Viraj	1935	83	Banana

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20. Answer: d

Explanation:

Persons	Birth Year	Age	Fruits
Tarun	1983	35	Apple
Manika	1962	56	Cherry
Visakha	2000	18	Orange
Charu	1995	23	Mango
Arko	1959	59	Grapes
Viraj	1935	83	Banana

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

Persons	Birth Year	Age	Fruits
Tarun	1983	35	Apple
Manika	1962	56	Cherry
Visakha	2000	18	Orange
Charu	1995	23	Mango
Arko	1959	59	Grapes
Viraj	1935	83	Banana

22. Answer: c

Explanation:

Popcorn may be a humble snack for movie goers but for India's multiplex industry it is the diet on which its revenue gets the much-needed bump even when movies don't fire the bottom line. Food and beverage (F&B) segment has been a high earner at nearly 25% for multiplexes, and that's why allowing food from outside can dim the prospects for this growing sector.

Which of the following can be concluded based on the information provided above?

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

Two statements are followed by three Conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements and indicate your answer accordingly.

Statements:

I. Milk supply in Maharashtra was badly hit after thousands of dairy farmers launched a protest on Monday, demanding better price and subsidy of Rs 5 per litre. Tankers supplying milk to major cities including Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and others were blocked early morning leading to sudden crisis.

II. The agriculture ministry had mooted a proposal asking railways to make milk available at railway stations and at the meeting, sources said representatives from Amul India suggested that the national transporter could provide stalls to dairy companies or cooperatives where they could sell their products.

Conclusions:

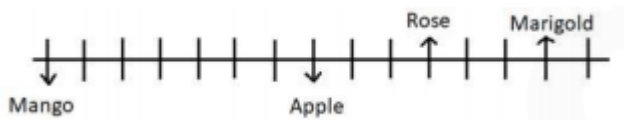
I. Representatives of Amul India and food safety body FSSAI are willing to discuss issues and concerns of the dairy sector in the backdrop of the farmers agitation in Maharashtra that had led to severe shortage of milk in the state.

II. The farmers' groups and Maharashtra Kisan Sabha, are demanding a GST waiver on butter and milk powder apart from the subsidy.

III. Railways is drawing up a plan to make milk available at railway stations across the country to promote its consumption.

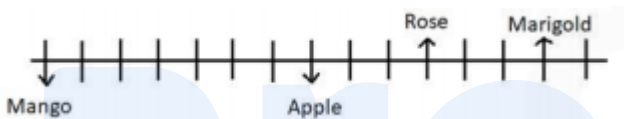
24. Answer: a

Explanation:



25. Answer: c

Explanation:



26. Answer: b

Explanation:

S	Chair
Q	Wallet
R	Bag
P	Perfume
T	Table

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

S	Chair
Q	Wallet
R	Bag
P	Perfume
T	Table

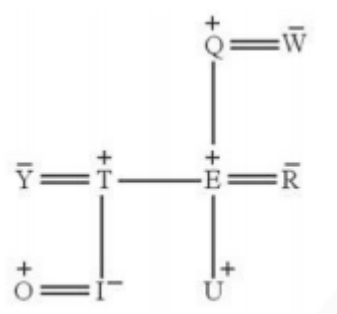
28. Answer: d

Explanation:

S	Chair
Q	Wallet
R	Bag
P	Perfume
T	Table

29. Answer: b

Explanation:



30. Answer: e

Explanation:

Day	Trains
Monday	Rajdhani
Tuesday	Shatabdi
Wednesday	Gareebrath
Thursday	Tejas
Friday	Duranto

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Delhi High Court directed the Indian Air Force (IAF) to review and change its protocols dealing with issues of stress and substance abuse in the force, saying its systems have to be in tune with the law. The direction by a bench of justices S Muralidhar and Vinod Goel was issued as it disapproved of the manner in which the IAF had kept a 30-year-old corporal confined in a hospital's psychiatric ward as he was an alcoholic. Which of the following can be logically inferred from the statement above?

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32. Answer: c

Explanation:

In what has been touted as the biggest Prime Day yet, Amazon India's 36-hour blockbuster sales event is finally here. Open exclusively for all its Prime members, this edition promises 200 new product launches from top brands, unparalleled deals and top-notch video releases. While all categories are proposing massive discounts as well as great payment offers, shoppers will have myriad options to choose from among large appliances like washing machines, refrigerators, televisions as well as

ACs and microwave ovens. Which of the following is a perfect conjecture based on the given piece of information?

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the question below, are given a statement followed by three courses of actions numbered I, II and III. On the basis of the information given, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, and then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

Statement: India's secretive nuclear missile tracking ship, which will become part of an elaborate missile shield being planned against attacks is successfully undergoing harbour trials and is set to be delivered by December. The VC11184, a specialised Ocean Surveillance Ship being built for the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO), is on its way to completion just over four years after it was ordered as part of the Modi government's focus on creating a nuclear missile shield for the nation.

Courses of action:

I. The complex vessel, which will generate over 14 MW of power just to power up its tracking radars, will have multiple roles for India – from tracking enemy missiles to accurately giving data on tests that are routinely carried out of indigenous strategic missiles.

II. The next step will include sea trials by a joint team of the Indian Navy and the NTRO in which its specialised surveillance systems – three dome shaped antennas packed with sensors – will be extensively tested before the handing over.

III. The VC11184, which has not been given a formal 'commissioning' name yet, is one of the largest warships to be built at an Indian yard, weighing in at over 15,000 tonnes.

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

The world's largest online paid TV network Netflix may look at tweaking its premium strategy for India, as it finds itself lagging behind Hotstar and YouTube in the booming over-the-top (OTT) market. The US-headquartered company, which currently derives most of its streaming revenue from outside the US, may enter lower priced segments to attract new subscribers. When asked about the Indian OTT market during the June-quarter earnings call. 'We're way behind YouTube, Hotstar. Those are really the leaders on internet'.

Which of the following can be deduced from the above information?

35. Answer: d**Explanation:**

The passage given below is followed by a question. Select the best answer from the choices given below.

In the 1980s, 85 per cent of the total workforce of Tamil Nadu was employed outside the state. This percentage has seen a steady decline ever since then and in 2010 stumbled to 30 per cent. If the facts given in these statements are correct pertaining to the changes in the Tamil Nadu's workforce between 1980 and 2010,

Which of the following statement could be incorrect regarding the same?

36. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Person	Age
Gurdeep	36
Bardhan	38
Abhishek	39
Darshan	45
Chetan	48
Edwin	54
Fawad	57
Harsh	59

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

On analyzing the following points a table of the description is obtained:

- A state's chief minister appoints the following five ministers to his cabinet: Abhishek, Gurdeep, Edwin, Fawad, Bardhan, Chetan, and Darshan. Each minister has a distinct age (in years), ranging from 36 to 59 years old.
- The Chief Minister must choose from among the eight ministers at least one who is thirty years old, one who is forty years old, and two who are fifty years old. The chief minister must also make sure that the other requirements are fulfilled.
- Bardhan, a thirty-year-old, will only be included in the cabinet in the event that Harsh is not.
- Harsh will only be in the cabinet if Abhishek is, and Fawad is younger than Harsh.
- The cabinet cannot contain Darshan if Chetan is there. Since Edwin is six years older than Chetan, both of them have to be in the cabinet if one is.
- Compared to Abhishek, Gurdeep is three years younger.
- Only if Fawad, who is in his sixties, is in the government, will Darshan be included.
- It follows that Harsh must be in the cabinet if Edwin is.

Members	Age
Gurdeep	36
Edwin	54
Fawad	57
Abhishek	39
Bardhan	38
Chetan	48
Darshan	45
Harsh	59

It is necessary for both Edwin and Chetan to be in the cabinet if one is.

Case I: The cabinet contains Edwin and Chetan.

It follows that Harsh must be in the cabinet since Edwin is. That suggests Abhishek is in the cabinet as well. Darshan is not allowed in the cabinet because Chetan is. This suggests that Fawad isn't in the cabinet either. Bardhan is not allowed in the cabinet since Harsh is.

Thus, Abhishek, Chetan, Edwin, Gurdeep, and Harsh make up the cabinet.

Case II: Edwin and Chetan are not present in the cabinet.

Only in the event that Harsh is not in the government will Bardhan be. If Bardhan is in the cabinet, Harsh is not allowed to be there, and vice versa.

However, with at least two ministers in their fifties, Edwin and Harsh are unable to leave the cabinet.

Thus, Abhishek, Darshan, Fawad, Gurdeep, and Harsh make up the cabinet.

Now keeping in mind the given condition for the minister selection, Bardhan cannot be in the cabinet in either scenario.

Therefore the correct option is (A) Bardhan.

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

Given that Six individuals, identified as A, B, C, D, E, and F, purchased six distinct brands of shoes, including Adidas, Fila, Lotto, Nike, Puma, and Reebok, albeit they did not necessarily purchase them in that order. These shoes have varying prices: Rs. 1700, Rs. 2200, Rs. 2500, Rs. 2700, Rs. 3000, and Rs. 3600. The question states to find the price and owner of Nike shoes.

- **Statement I:** E purchased sneakers from Lotto. C is not a Fila sneaker buyer. A purchased no Nike footwear. The price difference between the sneakers that A purchased and the Adidas shoes is INR 800. Therefore, statement I by itself is unable to address the question.
- **From statement II:** F spent Rs. 3600 for Reebok trainers. D didn't purchase any Puma or Adidas footwear. Puma sneakers are priced at Rs. 2,500. The price of A and C's shoes is less than that of the Nike trainers. The shoes that C purchased cost more than the shoes that E purchased. Therefore, statement II by itself is insufficient to address the query.
- **From statement III:** D spent Rs. 2700 for sneakers that weren't made by Fila. Adidas sneakers weren't purchased by A or C. E purchased sneakers at the best

price. C's shoes are more expensive than A's, but not as much as F's. F got some Reebok trainers. As such, Statement III by itself is insufficient to address the query.

- Now combining statement I and II,

Person	Shoes	Cost
A	Fila	2200
B	Adidas	3000
C	Puma	2500
D	Nike	2700
E	Lotto	1700
F	Reebok	3600

As such, Statement I and II by itself is sufficient to address the query.

- Now combining statement I and III,

Person	Shoes	Cost
A	Fila	2200
B	Adidas	3000
C	Puma	2500
D	Nike	2700
E	Lotto	1700
F	Reebok	3600

As such, Statement I and III by itself is sufficient to address the query.

- Now combining statement II and III,

Person	Shoes	Cost
A	Adidas, Nike	
B		
C	Nike	
D	Adidas, Puma, Fila	2700
E	Nike	1700
F	Reebok	3600

As such, Statement II and III by itself is insufficient to address the query.

Therefore the correct option is (D) Either I and II or I and III are sufficient.

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

40. Answer: e

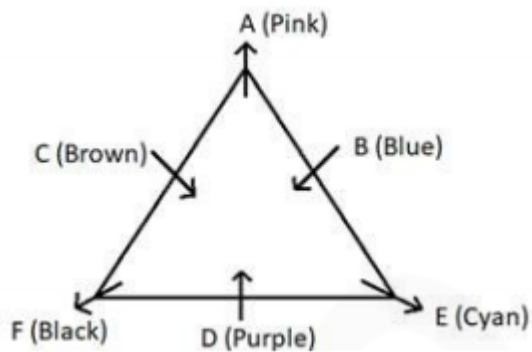
Explanation:

41. Answer: a

Explanation:

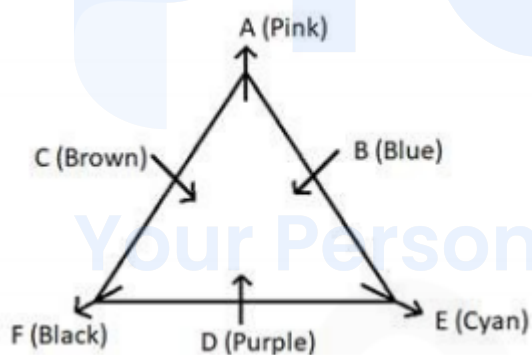
42. Answer: e

Explanation:



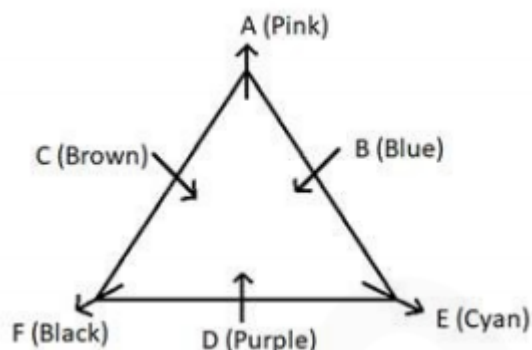
43. Answer: d

Explanation:



44. Answer: a

Explanation:



45. Answer: d

Explanation:

Placeholder Text

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution

system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

A statement is given below followed by two inferences numbered I and II. An inference is a piece of information which can be logically deduced from the given statement. You have to consider the statement and the following inferences and then mark the correct answer.

Statement: Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed.

Inference

I: The government has to take fool proof measures for seeding of Aadhaar numbers.
Inference

II: Most of the people who died of starvation were reportedly denied rations from the Public Distribution System shops for failing to have Aadhaar-based biometric authentication.

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security

Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from paragraph 2 of the given passage?

- I. The deaths had led to questions about the state government's ability to ensure regular food supply to the state's poor and needy.
- II. As per the NFSA, the supply of the ration is not allowed to migrants because they do not have the necessary documents.
- III. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the most food-insecure States, accounting for most of all neonatal deaths.
- IV. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) has four components that can help in the making of a small dent in the scale of the problem of hunger and under nutrition.

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-

finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following is neither an antonym nor a synonym for the given word?

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate

system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statements can follow paragraph 3 to form a connection with paragraph 4?

- I. Our core social and economic challenges are clearly deep-rooted and systemic – rather than the result of a temporary downturn.
- II. While there is a need to improve the system of entitlements provided by the state, there is also a need to introspect how despite over two decades of high economic growth, the country is faced with a situation where people are dying of hunger and starvation.
- III. The key failures lie not in inadequate resources and technology but in inequalities rooted in economics and politics.

50. Answer: e

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that

have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statement can replace the highlighted statement (C) in paragraph 4?

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these

cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security. **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish

whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

A statement is given below followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and then mark the correct answer.

Statement: These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out.

Assumption

I: The availability of an elaborate system of social sector schemes can save people from dying. Assumption

II: People who died because of protracted periods of hunger belonged to the most marginalised section of our society.

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security

Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

What does the statement marked as (B) in paragraph 4 refer to?

53. Answer: e

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate

system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE with respect to paragraph 3 of the passage?

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect.

After Sterlite announced its plans to expand the (1)/ Tuticorin plant, villagers around it started fresh protests (2)/ _____ (3)/ the May 22 police firing on

protestors that (4)/ claimed 13 lives and left scores injured. (5)

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the second part of the sentence incorrect.

As far as its applicability to fiduciaries operating (1)/ outside India, the law will apply only to those (2)/ doing business in India, or who have (3)/ collected a significant amount of personal data (4)/ _____ (5)

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect.

We will adopt the village of Charoti in Maharashtra (1)/ to train tribal women in garment-making, (2)/ and thereafter encouraged by the success of this initiative, (3) _____ (4)/ with Jawahar, in the same district—Palghar (5)

57. Answer: e

Explanation:

A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect.

Documents and research recently revealed that (1)/ _____ (2)/ training from Russia and collecting military (3)/ equipment, which some have warned (4)/ could be used to promote separatism. (5)

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

Direction: A sentence divided into 5 parts is given, each of which is numbered. One of the parts of the sentence is missing and is marked by a blank. Choose the option as your answer, which when filled in the blank will render the first part of the sentence incorrect.

The informal food economy, which falls outside official regulation, (1)/ _____ (2)/ opportunities for livelihoods (3)/ and a way to stay connected to families (4)/ and communities far away. (5)

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the following question a short passage is given, in which every sentence is followed by a number. The passage is followed by a statement, which would replace one of these numbers and fit appropriately in the passage to make it complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete and sound). Select the option that mentions the number where the statement should fit. If the given sentence does not fit anywhere, mark "None of these" as your answer.

The struggle to combat climate change brings out the best and worst of capitalism. (1) Decarbonisation of the economy requires alternatives for coal and cars that run on diesel, and that plays to capitalism's strengths. (2) The cost of producing solar- and wind powered electricity has collapsed. (3) Great advances are also being made in battery technology, which is vital for the new generation of electricity-powered vehicles. (4) Innovation is what capitalism is all about, and there has been staggeringly rapid progress in developing clean alternatives to coal, oil and gas.

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

Direction: In the following question a short passage is given, in which every sentence is followed by a number. The passage is followed by a statement, which would replace one of these numbers and fit appropriately in the passage to make it complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete and sound). Select the option that mentions the number where the statement should fit. If the given sentence does not fit anywhere, mark "None of these" as your answer.

(1) Like the railways, electricity, and the theory of evolution, nationalism was also invented in modern Europe. The European model of nationalism sought to unite residents of a particular geographical territory on the basis of a single language, a shared religion, and a common enemy.

(2) So to be British, you had to speak English, and minority tongues such as Welsh and Gaelic were either suppressed or disregarded.

(3) Finally, to be authentically and loyally British, you had to detest France. (4) To be properly British you had to be Protestant, which is why the king was also the head of the Church, and Catholics were distinctly second-class citizens.

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

62. Answer: e

Explanation:

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given below are six statements A, B, C, D, E and F, which when arranged in the correct order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The sentence marked D is fixed and would fit in the fourth position. Rearrange the other statements in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow.

A. Acts of grand corruption usually involve a set of illegal actions – like the bribery of public officials, substitution of materials or resources, and the complicity of a group of actors – that may lead to fatal consequences.

B. For a number of years, the anticorruption community has discussed the possibility of prosecuting cases of grand corruption. This could have a positive impact on raising awareness and reform and may fill a vacuum if a state is unable or unwilling to prosecute certain cases of grand corruption.

C. There is a need to protect the universality of human rights, and to do so, we must stop regarding corruption as something cultural or contextual. The ambiguity of the concept makes it more difficult to include anti-corruption among human rights issues.

D. Because of this, dozens of children were given false cancer treatments in Veracruz. Children were given water instead of chemotherapy treatments. Funding was also cut from security and police forces; 2,500 homicides were registered during Duarte's administration.

E. Corruption affects human rights in a variety of ways, yet it is still not considered a “human rights violation”. Instead, it is solely deemed an international offence.

F. The consequences of corruption are far worse than they appear in plain sight. Between 2012 and 2016, Javier Duarte in Mexico transferred millions of pesos from public funds into his private accounts, including money destined to health providers and security forces.

Which of the following will be the last statement after rearrangement?

64. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer.

In the _____ of under development and accelerated progress, of dispersed market expansion and communist regimentation an entirely new urban reality is _____. A new China is emerging defined by the dynamics of a number of powerful _____ at the root of its society.

- i. Cross-fire
- ii. Clash
- iii. Created
- iv. Destroyed
- v. Transitions
- vi. Translations

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer.

This project is the starting point of integrated design strategy for the _____ in China. With a multidisciplinary team of Dutch and Chinese engineers, architects, urban planners, social scientists and a communication expert, a strategy has been _____ to tackle sprawl and to increase urban density; not merely as a way to achieve sustainable cities, but as a _____ for a prosperous, social and advanced urban society.

i. Development

ii. Urbanization

iii. Speculated

iv. Formulated

v. Forecasted

vi. Necessity

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five

options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer.

The compact-city paradigm has received _____ attention worldwide for its ability to achieve sustainable development. However, the claim that the compact-city paradigm _____ to sustainability has not been sufficiently _____.

- i. Decreased
- ii. Contributes
- iii. Corroborated
- iv. Dwindled
- v. Verified
- vi. Increased

67. Answer: e

Explanation:

In the following question, a paragraph is given with three blanks, followed by six words. You have to choose the most suitable combination of words from the five options forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful paragraph. If none of the combinations appropriately fill the blank, mark option E, 'None of these' as the answer.

It is well known that a major part of the workforce in India and other developing _____ work in informal sector. Informal sector has become an increasingly _____ subject of study, not just in economics, but also in _____ and anthropology.

- i. Nations

- ii. Kingdoms
 - iii. Popular
 - iv. Approved
 - v. Accepted
 - vi. Countries
-

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one.

- A. There was observed a growth in the deregulation of airlines during the late 1970s on the watch of Democratic President Jimmy Carter.
 - B. Unionized truck drivers became independent contractors who unlike them did not collectively bargain for pay and benefits with employers.
 - I. Deregulation of airlines
 - II. Though the truck companies categorized that
 - III. Taking a worldwide perspective, independent truckers and
-

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one.

A. Japan was dependent on occupied Manchuria and colonized Korea for its soybean supply.

B. After the war, the U.S. required that Japan reconfigure its trade ties towards itself and its bloc, away from China and Korea as the Cold War progressed.

I. Before the end of the war

II. On the eve of war

III. The annexation of

70. Answer: e

Explanation:

Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one.

A. The government has genuinely wanted an independent and autonomous public broadcaster.

B. Every time there is even a slight difference of opinion between the so-called "public" broadcaster in India, Prasar Bharati, and the government, the issue of autonomy of the former is raised and discussed.

I. The current structure of

II. It is highly likely that

III. By asserting its right to decide,

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China’s already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China’s rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan’s waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation’s plastic waste. Japan’s Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan’s recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China’s waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale – or charging a fee – for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax,

leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equalling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers – and its businesses – on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

How has China's plastic waste ban left Japan to deal with mountains of trash?

72. Answer: c

Explanation: Your Personal Exams Guide

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle

plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy — while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan — caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale — or charging a fee — for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next “easy solution” and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Why was only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 turned into recycled plastic or was used in fibre materials?

- I. Japan exports most of its waste metals and plastic to China and Thailand.
- II. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics.
- III. Japan no longer accept used plastic shipments because it has nowhere to store it.
- IV. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business.
- V. Japan's recycling initiatives are failing.

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such

shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy — while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan — caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale — or charging a fee — for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Which of the following is not a way through which Japan can introduce regulations on the use of plastic products?

74. Answer: d

Explanation:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale – or charging a fee – for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities

with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture, substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Which of the following statement is TRUE with reference to the passage?

- I. Preparation of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games should be made after learning lessons from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.
- II. Calling on industry sectors to reduce excessive packaging for all products can change consumer behaviour.
- III. Japan should strategize on how to reduce plastic packaging, encourage recycling or reusable materials in the production cycle and educate their customers on responsible purchasing.
- IV. The adoption of reusable bags can change consumer behaviour, dramatically reducing the use of plastic bags.
- V. Japan adopted solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

75. Answer: e

Explanation:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Chinese government-imposed limits on plastic waste imports – which were largely recycled into new products – because of growing awareness that some plastic waste contains toxic elements, therefore worsening China's already serious pollution problems. According to Japanese government statistics, 510,000 tons of plastic waste was shipped to China every year before the restrictions were imposed. The figure has fallen to a mere 30,000 tons in the first five months of this year. China's rules on plastic imports are expected to be tightened again in December, with a ban on factory debris. Meanwhile, Thailand – a large receiver of Japan's waste metals – is also preparing import restrictions of plastic trash over similar environmental concerns. However, Japan is in no position to suddenly expand its capacity to recycle plastics, and a lot of the waste ends up at landfills or incinerators. Only 23% of the waste plastic produced by Japan in 2016 was turned into recycled plastic or used in fibre materials. Japanese waste management firms do not have the specialist equipment to recycle these plastics, and consequently many no longer accept such shipments because they have nowhere to store it. The ban caused turmoil in Japan as the government scrambled to find alternative avenues to recycle the nation's plastic waste. Japan's Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (3Rs) policy – while incredibly successful at promoting recycling in Japan – caused a decline in the domestic plastic recycling business. And despite high levels of participation in Japan's recycling initiatives, efforts to reduce the use of plastic products in the country are failing. But while China's waste ban may seem like a major headache, it also presents an opportunity for the Japanese government to revise its policies to the benefit of its citizens, businesses, and oceans. Japan is already a leading nation in its recycling efforts. It can now build on this strong foundation by taking three key actions. First, Japan should introduce regulations on the use of plastic products by prohibiting the sale – or charging a fee – for single-use plastics such as bags, cups and drinking straws. In 2002 Ireland became the first country to introduce a plastic bag tax, leading to a 90 per cent drop in use equaling a reduction of more than 1 billion bags. The tax collected was funnelled into a green fund to support environmental projects. Rwanda also introduced a ban on the sale, manufacture, use, and import of plastic bags in 2008. The ban led to cleaner cities with less trash, less environmental damage caused by plastic waste and increased tourism. Second, Japan should establish specific targets for business and industry to redesign, remanufacture,

substitute and/or phase out plastic products. Given its ongoing preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, industry sectors have been called on to reduce excessive packaging for all products related to the event. Biodegradable alternatives are being considered, drawing on lessons learned from the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, where plastic waste was effectively limited. Third, Japan should create a campaign to educate its consumers — and its businesses — on how to adopt eco-friendly waste practices. China's ban on plastic imports is a much-needed wake-up call to reconsider our production, use and disposal of plastic products. Japan has the opportunity to stop looking for the next "easy solution" and instead adopt solid resource management principles to help stem the rising tide of plastic.

Which of the following statement cannot be inferred from the passage?

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E, i.e., 'All are incorrect' as the answer.

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77. Answer: a

Explanation:

Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E, i.e., 'All are incorrect' as the answer.

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are incorrect, mark E i.e. All are incorrect as the answer.

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

Paragraph 3: In all cases of alleged starvation deaths reported so far, there has been a documentation of denials of either NFSA entitlements or social security pensions (for the aged/single women) due to bureaucratic hurdles and/or resource constraints imposed by the state. These cases of deaths associated with protracted periods of hunger highlight the fact that despite the availability of such an elaborate system of social sector schemes, the most marginalised are being left out. Along with tightening the implementation mechanism for the existing schemes, other initiatives such as community kitchens in urban areas, diversified food baskets through the PDS particularly in tribal areas, provision of school meals during vacations and so on; that have been tried and found successful in different states need to be replicated across the country. Further, requirements such as mandatory Aadhaar authentication, which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

Paragraph 4: The deep-rooted inequity in the current economic model which, while benefiting a few, is resulting in many being deprived of basic livelihood security and dignified employment opportunities, needs to be acknowledged. Cases like these expose the vulnerability of millions of Indians who are living such **precarious** lives in the absence of livelihood security . **(B) The state is conspicuous by its absence. (C) There must be a national debate on issues of equitable distribution of resources.** At the very least, what the state and political parties can do is to initiate such a discussion and offer creative solutions rather than spending their energy in trying to establish whether the deaths were due to starvation at all or not. There must be accountability for this state of affairs. It simply cannot be business as usual anymore.

Which of these presents a contrast to the following statement (A) as mentioned in paragraph 1: It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism?

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Paragraph 1: The distressing news of three young girls dying of starvation in the heart of New Delhi last week raises a number of questions; not only on the failure of the state to protect its citizens from hunger 70 years after independence but also on the development model that India seems to be following. **(A) It is a paradox to note that India has moved into consumer capitalism from industrial capitalism.**

Paragraph 2: The death of these children follows a series of reports of alleged starvation deaths over the last six months, mostly from Jharkhand but also from other states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases, factfinding reports and newspaper stories have documented failures of the system in reaching entitlements to the affected families. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) includes provisions for subsidised grains from the public distribution system (PDS), school meals for schoolgoing children, maternity entitlements and supplementary nutrition for young children through Anganwadi centres. A fact-finding report prepared by the Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan revealed that while these services were available in the area, the girls and their parents did not have access to any of these in the months preceding their deaths. This was presumably because it was more difficult for them to get enrolled as they were migrants and did not have the necessary documents. Or, probably because the quota of ration cards in Delhi have already been distributed.

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which in a number of these cases, has been an underlying cause for exclusion should not be allowed. A truly universal system of social security that pays special attention to reaching out to the most vulnerable communities needs to be put in place.

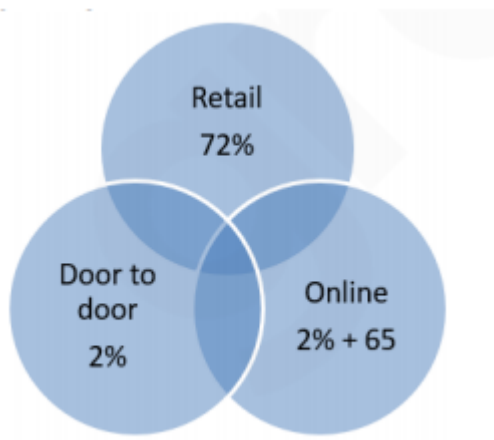
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Which of the following reflects the author's viewpoint(s) with respect to paragraph 1?

- I. The urban poor has a dystopian existence.
- II. In 70 years of independence, India has not addressed the gruelling poverty suffered by millions.
- III. The state seems to have failed to gauge 'the erosion of state' at the grassroots due to its uncritical faith in the planning driven economic model.
- IV. High growth notwithstanding, India seems to have failed on two fronts.

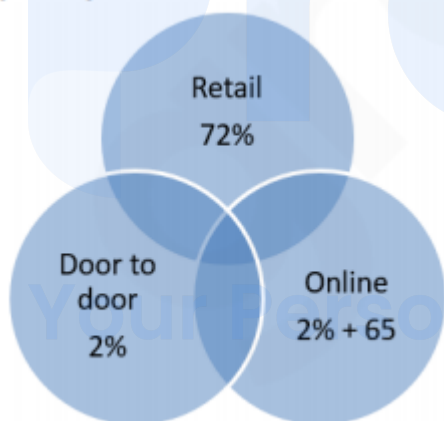
81. Answer: b

Explanation:



82. Answer: a

Explanation:



83. Answer: a

Explanation:

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

85. Answer: e

Explanation:

86. Answer: e

Explanation:

Each question below is followed by three statements I, II and III. You have to determine whether the data given in the statement/statements is sufficient for answering the question.

You should use the data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose the best possible answer. What is the speed of boat in still water?

I. The boat can cover 25 km downstream distance in 5 hours.

II. Speed of the stream is two-third of the speed of boat in still water.

III. The boat can cover 25 km upstream distance in 10 hours.

87. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the following questions a number of statements are given. Read the question carefully and determine which statements are necessary to answer the question. Choose the appropriate option accordingly and mark your answer.

What is the selling price of table fan if Dealer sells at a profit of 15%?

Statement I: Dealer marks fan 60% above cost price and allow a discount of 25%. If no discount is offered then he would get Rs. 1920 more profit.

Statement II: Dealer marks fan 75% above cost price and after allowing two successive discounts of 20% sold to Rahul, Rahul sold it to Jay for Rs. 6720 and claims a profit of 25%.

Statement III: Dealer marks fan 75% above cost price and after allowing discount of 25% sells to customer. If he allows an additional discount of 20% he would get Rs. 1260 less.

88. Answer: d

Explanation:

In the following questions a number of statements are given. Read the question carefully and determine which statements are necessary to answer the question. Choose the appropriate option accordingly and mark your answer.

Find the total length of wall built by 2 Men and 3 Women when working together.

Statement I: A man takes 20 days to build that wall alone while 1 woman takes 24 days to build the same wall alone.

Statement II: A man takes 10 days to build half of that wall alone while 1 woman takes 8 days to build one – third of the same wall alone and length of wall built in 1 day by a man is 6 meters

Statement III: Total lengths of wall built in 1 day when all the 5 workers work together is 27 meters.

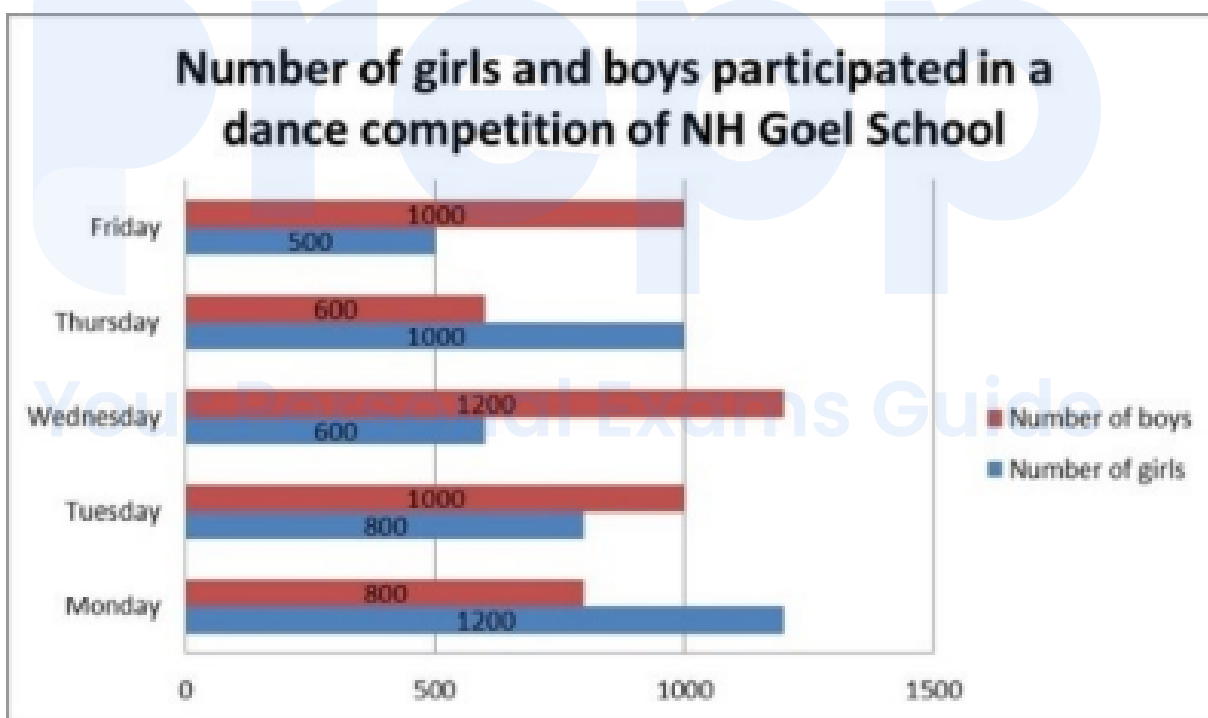
89. Answer: c

Explanation:

The given cascade bar graph provides the information about the number of girls and boys participated in a dance competition of NH Goel school on five different days of a week and the table give the details about the percentage of students participated on different days who lost the competition.

Total number of students participated in a day = Number of girls participated in a day + Number of boys participated in a day

Total number of students participated = Total number of students who lost the competition participated + Total number of students who won the competition participated



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
24%	15%	20%	12%	18%

If the ratio of number of girls lost to the number of boys lost on Thursday is 7: 5 respectively, then the number of girls lost on Thursday was what percentage of the number of boys participated on Monday?

90. Answer: e

Explanation:

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

92. Answer: e

Explanation:

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online.

Profit = (Revenue – Cost)

Profit% = $100 \times$



Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GM Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	10000	10500	11200	12000	13000
Shipping	450	520	600	690	800
Warehousing	550	610	625	690	770
Advertising	50	50	60	75	80
Cost per Sale	200	220	215	245	250
Total	11250	11900	12700	13700	14900

Sale breakup – GM Laptops					
Units Produced	12000	14000	17000	16000	13000
Units sold @ 20% Profit	9600	10920	12750	11520	9100
Units sold @ 20% Loss	1920	2240	3060	3200	2860
Units sold @ 50% Loss	480	840	1190	1280	1040

Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GE Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	12000	12300	12800	13500	14500
Shipping	500	550	650	800	1000
Advertising	2500	2200	2000	1800	1500
Total	15000	15050	15450	16100	17000

Sale breakup – GE Laptops					
Units Produced	400	2000	5000	12000	20000
Units sold @ 30% Profit	320	1560	3750	8640	14000
Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

In which of the following years, the ratio of number of laptops sold at profit to the number of laptops sold at loss by the two companies together was minimum?

97. Answer: d

Explanation:

Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its

own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online.

Profit = (Revenue – Cost)

Profit% = $100 \times$

$$\frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}}$$

cost

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Cost breakup per unit (in Rs.) – GM Laptops					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

The revenue of GM was maximum in which year during 2012 – 2016?

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

Study the following information and table carefully to answer the given questions. GM and GE are two laptop manufacturing companies. GM sells its laptops through its own dealership network while GE sells its laptop online.

Profit = (Revenue – Cost)

Profit% = $100 \times$

$$\frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}}$$

$$\text{Cost}$$

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Units sold @ 10% Profit	64	320	900	2400	4400
Units sold @ 10% Loss	16	120	350	960	1600

In 2015, the total amount spent by GM on shipping and warehousing, was what percentage of amount spent by GE on shipping laptops in 2015?

99. Answer: e

Explanation:

The total amount spent by GE on shipping during 2012 – 2015 =
 $500 \times 400 + 550 \times 2000 + 650 \times 5000 + 800 \times 12000 = 200000 + 1100000 + 3250000 + 960000 = \text{Rs. } 14150000$

The total amount spent by GM on advertising during 2012 – 2016 =
 $50 \times 12000 + 50 \times 14000 + 60 \times 17000 + 75 \times 16000 + 80 \times 13000 =$
 $600000 + 700000 + 1020000 + 1200000 + 1040000 = \text{Rs. } 4560000$

Therefore, required percentage

$$= \frac{4560000}{14150000} \times 100 = 32.2\%$$

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs.

Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees
Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

The total expense in the year 2015 is approximately what percentage of total expense in the year 2017?

101. Answer: a

Explanation:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the total average salary of employees in all the given years together?

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the difference between the number of employees in the year 2015 to that in the year 2017?

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In the year 2015, the salary expense of a company is 16 lakhs and the total number of employees is 80 and in the year 2016, the average salary of employees is Rs. 4000 more than the previous year. The salary expense in 2016 is 20% more than the previous year. The other expense in the year 2016 is 34 lakhs. The total expense in the year 2015 and 2016 is same. In the year 2017, the number of employees is 5 less than the previous year. The average salary of employees in the year 2017 is Rs. 15000 and the other expense in the year 2017 is Rs. 47.75 lakhs. Note: Salary expense = Average salary of employees * Number of employees Total expense = Salary expense + other expense 102.

Find the average other expense in all the given years together?

104. Answer: b

Explanation:

Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories employ men and women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of 3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars.

How much time (approx days) will they take to complete this order if the factory employs 10 male and 12 female workers alternatively i.e. one day only male workers work and the next day only female workers work, and so on? Also, males work on making small and medium cars, where as females work only on big cars.

105. Answer: d

Explanation:

Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories employ men and women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of 3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars.

If the 13 female workers of factory B start work immediately (after finishing the first order) on their next order, while the male workers finish making cars from initial order (previous question), how many whole medium and big RC cars can be made by them till the male workers finish their work on previous order? (NOTE: The medium and big RC cars are to be made in the ratio 3:2 respectively)

106. Answer: a

Explanation:

Read the following paragraph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

These questions are linked i.e. questions can borrow information from each other's question or solution. Solve the question carefully. 2 factories employ men and

women to produce remote-controlled (RC) toy cars of 3 different sizes – small, medium and big. Men in factory A take 5 hours to make a small RC car alone, 7 hours to make a medium car alone and 9 hours to make the big one. A woman in factory A takes 6 hours, 7 hours and 8 hours to make a small, a medium and a big one alone. The men of factory B are 80% as efficient as the men in factory A, and the women in factory B are 110% as efficient as women of factory A. All workers in factory A work for 8 hours and in factory B work for 9 hours. 106. Factory B gets a contract of manufacturing 100 small, 120 medium and 80 big sized cars. If a small, a medium and a big car fetches wage of Rs. 500, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 respectively, then what is the difference of individual wages earned by a male and a female workers in factory B after finishing all the cars made in previous (two) scenarios (mentioned in the questions before this)?

107. Answer: d

Explanation:

Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Three business partners invested for 5 years in a business in the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The amounts invested by A, B and C in the year 2014 are Rs. 25000, 5000 and 15000 respectively. The profits earned by C in the year 2015 and 2016 are 16000 Rs. and 21000 Rs. respectively. The investment made by A, B and C in the year 2017 are 10000, 20000 and 30000 respectively. The total profit earned in the year 2014 is 75000 Rs. The total investment made in the year 2016 is Rs. 65000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 5: 6: 2, respectively. The profits earned by C in the 2013 and A in 2017 are 105000 Rs. and 135000 Rs. respectively. The amount invested by B for the year 2013 is Rs. 20000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 3: 4: 5, respectively. The profit earned by B in the year 2014 is 12500 Rs. The amount invested by B and C in the year 2015 is same and is equal to the amount invested by A in 2017. The amount invested by A in 2015 is equal to the amount invested by C in 2014. Also given that, the period of investment made by the business partners is not fixed.

In the year 2018, B and C increased their investment amount by 20% and 10% respectively while A has increased it by 50% with respect to the previous year and it has been decided that A will get an extra of 12.5% of the total profit for being a working partner. If at the end of the year A receives Rs. 88500, then find the total profit. (All three partners invested for the whole year)

108. Answer: a

Explanation:

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The total investment made in the year 2016 is Rs. 65000 and the ratio of amount invested by A, B and C is 5: 6: 2, respectively

So,

Investment of A for the year 2016

$$= \frac{5}{13} \times 65000 = \text{Rs. } 25000$$

Investment of B for the year 2016

$$= \frac{6}{13} \times 65000 = \text{Rs. } 30000$$

Investment of C for the year 2016

$$= \frac{2}{13} \times 65000 = \text{Rs. } 10000$$

After 4 months A withdraws half of his capital and B withdraws half of his capital after 6 months and C joins after 6 months.

Total investments by A = $25000 \times 4 + 12500 \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 200000$

Total investments by B = $30000 \times 6 + 15000 \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 270000$

Total investments by C = $10000 \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 60000$

Ratio of investments for profit sharing = $200000: 270000: 60000 = 20: 27: 6$

Also given,
The profit earned by C in the year 2016 is
21000 Rs.

So, according to the question,

$$\frac{6}{53} \times \text{total profit} = 21000$$

$$\text{So, total profits} = \frac{21000 \times 53}{6} = 185500$$

Therefore, A's profit

$$= \frac{20}{53} \times 185500 = \text{Rs. } 70000$$

$$\text{B's profit} = \frac{27}{53} \times 185500 = \text{Rs. } 94500$$

Therefore, difference of share of A and B = Rs. (94500 – 70000) = Rs. 24500 So option (a) is the correct answer

109. Answer: d

Explanation:

Placeholder Text

110. Answer: a

Explanation:

Days	Girls	Boys	Total students = Girls + Boys	Number of students who lost	Number of students who won
Monday	1200	800	2000	$0.24 \times 2000 = 480$	$2000 - 480 = 1520$
Tuesday	800	1000	1800	$0.15 \times 1800 = 270$	$1800 - 270 = 1530$
Wednesday	600	1200	1800	$0.20 \times 1800 = 360$	$1800 - 360 = 1440$
Thursday	1000	600	1600	$0.12 \times 1600 = 192$	$1600 - 192 = 1408$
Friday	500	1000	1500	$0.18 \times 1500 = 270$	$1500 - 270 = 1230$

Therefore, the ratio of the number of students who lost the competition on Tuesday to the number of students who won the competition on Wednesday = $\frac{270}{1440}$ So option (a) is the correct answer.

111. Answer: d

Explanation:

112. Answer: d

Explanation:

113. Answer: a

Explanation:

114. Answer: b

Explanation:

115. Answer: b

Explanation:

116. Answer: a

Explanation:

117. Answer: e

Explanation:

118. Answer: c

Explanation:

119. Answer: b

Explanation:

120. Answer: b

Explanation:

121. Answer: b

Explanation:

122. Answer: b

Explanation:

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

124. Answer: d

Explanation:

125. Answer: c

Explanation:

126. Answer: c

Explanation:

127. Answer: d

Explanation:

128. Answer: a

Explanation:

129. Answer: d

Explanation:

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

131. Answer: c

Explanation:

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

133. Answer: c

Explanation:

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

135. Answer: a

Explanation:

136. Answer: d

Explanation:

137. Answer: b

Explanation:

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

139. Answer: c

Explanation:

140. Answer: c

Explanation:

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

142. Answer: e

Explanation:

143. Answer: b

Explanation:

144. Answer: c

Explanation:

145. Answer: d

Explanation:

146. Answer: b

Explanation:

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

148. Answer: a

Explanation:

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

150. Answer: e

Explanation:

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