

English

Instructions [1 - 6]

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

India is rushing headlong toward economic success and modernisation, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. India's recent announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of the World Trade Organisation while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the **Achilles' Heel** of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists, or managers to **sustain** high-tech development.

India's main competitors especially China but also Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea — are investing in large and differentiated higher education systems. They are providing access to large number of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research-based universities that are able to compete with the world's best institutions. The recent London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong, three in South Korea, one in Taiwan, and one in India (an Indian Institute of Technology at number 41. — the specific campus was not specified). These countries are positioning themselves for leadership in the knowledge-based economies of the coming era. There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy. India has chosen that path, but will find a major stumbling block in its university system. India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector — the third largest in the world in student numbers, after China and the United States. It uses English as a primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments, and centres that can form the basis of quality sector in higher education. The fact that the States, rather than the Central Government, exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather **cumbersome** structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches. Yet the weaknesses far outweigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialised countries and 15 per cent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems resemble a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupies a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centres, and there is a small number of outstanding undergraduate colleges. The University Grants Commission's recent major support of five universities to build on their recognised strength is a step toward recognising a **differentiated** academic system and fostering excellence. At present, the world-class institutions are mainly limited to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and perhaps a few others such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. These institutions, combined, enroll well under 1 per cent of the student population. India's colleges and universities, with just a few exceptions, have become large, under-funded, ungovernable institutions. At many of them, politics has intruded into campus life, influencing academic appointments and decisions across levels. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories, and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top-quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have affected morale in the academic profession. The lack of accountability means that teaching and research performance is seldom measured. The system provides few incentives to perform. Bureaucratic inertia hampers change. Student unrest and occasional faculty agitation disrupt operations. Nevertheless, with a semblance of normality, faculty administrators are able to provide teaching, coordinate examinations, and award degrees. Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India. Perhaps half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad — and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study. Another significant group, of about 30 per cent, decides to earn MBAs in India because local salaries are higher. — and are lost to science and technology. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector make it increasingly difficult to lure the best and brightest to the academic profession. Few in India are thinking creatively about higher education. There is no field of higher education research. Those in government as well as academic leaders seem content to do the "same old thing." Academic institutions and systems have become large and complex. They need good data, careful analysis, and creative ideas. In China, more than two-dozen higher education research centers, and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy. India has survived with an increasingly mediocre higher education system for decades. Now as India strives to compete in a globalized economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. India cannot build internationally recognized research-oriented universities overnight, but the country has the key elements in place to begin and sustain the process. India will

1. Which of the following 'statement(s) is/are correct in the context of the given passage ?
- I. India has the third largest higher education sector in the world in student numbers.
 - II. India is moving rapidly toward economic success and modernisation through high tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to make the nation to prosperity.
 - III. India's systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded world class research and many world class trained scholars, scientists to sustain high-tech development.

- A Only I
- B Only II
- C Both I and II
- D Both I and III
- E All I,II and III

Answer: A

2. Which of the following statements in regard to the information given in the passage is not true ?

- A The London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities has included three universities of South Korea.
- B India has recently announced not to produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals that will be a challenge for the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms.
- C Contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy.
- D China has the fourth largest higher education sector in the world.
- E None of these

Answer: D

3. According to the view expressed by the writer in the passage. what is a step toward recognising a differentiated academic system and fostering excellence ?

- A The University Grant Commission's recent major support to five universities to build on their strength.
- B New Education policy of the new government.
- C Scholarships granted by the Central government for research.
- D Government policy to open new world class institutions
- E None of these

Answer: A

4. In writer's opinion which of the following reason(s) is/are responsible for poor higher education in India ?
- I. India's colleges and universities, with some exceptions, have become large under funded, ungovernable institutions.
 - II. Politics has intruded into many compuses that influences academic appointments and decisions across levels.
 - III. Under investment in libraries, laboratories, IT and classrooms hinder cutting edge research.

- A Only I
- B Both I and H
- C Both II and III
- D All I, II and III
- E None of these

Answer: D

5. Which of the following statements is not true as per the given information in the passage ?

- A About fifty per cent of IIT graduates leave India to pursue advanced study abroad.
- B About 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degress in US do not return home following their study.
- C In China more than two-dozen higher education research centres and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy.
- D The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have boosted morale in academic profession in India.
- E None of these

Answer: D

6. What in your opinion should be an appropriate title of the given passage ?

- A Poor state of Higher Education in India
- B Politics in India's Education system
- C Modernisation of Indian Education System
- D Higher Education Supplement Ranking
- E None of these

Answer: A

Instructions [7 - 8]

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

7. **Achilles' Heel**

- A weakness

- B** strength
- C** acquiescene
- D** vulnerable
- E** strong heel

Answer: A

8. **Sustain**

- A** suffer
- B** maintain
- C** swag
- D** swallow
- E** weaken

Answer: B

Instructions [9 - 10]

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. **Cumbersome**

- A** complicated
- B** complex
- C** simple
- D** bulky
- E** heavy

Answer: C

10. **Differentiated**

- A** Distinguished
- B** similar
- C** distinct
- D** undistinguished
- E** distraught

Answer: D

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Asia's rapid rise is the most successful story of economic development in recent history. Income per capita reached nearly \$5,000 in purchasing power parity terms in 2010. Investment rates averaged 35% of GDP over the decade. The number of people living below the \$1.25-a-day poverty line fell by 430 million between 2005 and 2010. With such achievements at a time when much of the rest of the world struggles with **austerity** measures and economic recovery, Asian leaders might be tempted to switch to autopilot. But closer examination of the region's economic and social prospects soon reveals many paradoxes. The world's fastest growing region remains home to nearly half the world's extreme poor. While Asia has made tremendous inroads in the fight against poverty, not enough of the region's economic prosperity is reaching its poorest people. In urban areas of China, for example, the Gini coefficient (a measurement used to calculate inequality) has risen more than 35% since 1990. Nearly half a billion Asians still lack access to safe drinking water and infant mortality in many nations is more than 10 times higher than the levels seen in developed economies. While "Factory Asia" may be true for manufacturing and information technology services, vast number of its people are illiterate and unemployed. Its financial sector is underdeveloped, with many people having no access to simple banking, let alone other financial services. Asia's future prosperity, and the eradication of extreme poverty, will require much more than simply high growth. Growth must be accompanied by a narrowing of inequality. It is essential to balance the region's economic expansion with more inclusive policies. Cut off by poor roads, telecommunications, or government policies that don't allow them to easily borrow or save, Asia's poor and vulnerable are watching the chasm between rich and poor grow ever wider. That gap in prosperity can **aggravate simmering** social, economic and political tensions. Asian governments can help stem widening inequality by creating better conditions for the private sector to take the lead on economic expansion, continuing to promote economic diversification, and by spending on social services, education and healthcare, and regional road, sea and air networks that will open more opportunities to more people. There are areas where western governments can help too. By investing in infrastructure alongside public lenders, they can help attract much larger sums from the private sector. Asia can also capitalise on financial lessons from the west, particularly when it comes to setting banking regulations, strengthening regional links, and promoting bonds to better utilise Asian savings. When describing where Asia stands today, it's useful to remember that what we are witnessing is not the emergence of Asia, but rather the re-emergence of Asia. In 1820, Asia accounted for about 60% of total global output, with China and India together accounting for nearly half of global GDP. This was followed by nearly two centuries of economic decline once the western industrial revolution took hold – at that time, since the information age, has been solidly reversed. By implementing structural reforms and opening their economies, China and others have rapidly emerged as engines of the global economy. The recent Asian Development Bank study suggests that we could see Asia producing over half of global GDP by mid-century, and 3 billion Asians would be considered part of the rich world, with capita income levels equal to that of Europe today. Carefully calibrated government support can help steer Asia's economic potential, reducing political risks while opening new markets to help move the west beyond the current crisis. In the long run, an Asian economy built on sustainable growth can support greater levels of trade, and generate growth in tourism. Conversely, a weaker Asia presents a host of threats to the west's future growth and prosperity. Embracing globalisation and regional co-operation has helped bring developing Asia success. By further strengthening this process by focusing on greater access and inclusion within economies, and pursuing sustainable development and improved governance, an "Asian century" is both plausible and within reach. But policies that worked when Asia was low-income and capital scarce are less likely to work today and unlikely to work in the future. Asia's leaders must devise bold and innovative national policies while pursuing regional and global cooperation. Long-term prosperity will depend on the intensity of resource use, including water and food, and success in managing the region's carbon footprint. Asia's challenges remain formidable, and its future prosperity must be earned. The right policy choices today could indeed make this the "Asian century", but this is far from preordained.

11. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in the context of the passage ?

- I. Asia's per capita income reached approximately \$ 5000 in purchasing power parity terms in 2010.
- II. The number of people living below the \$ 1.25 a day poverty line in Asia fell by 430 million between 2005 and 2010.
- III. In 1820, Asia accounted for about 60% of total global output.

- A Only I
- B Only II
- C Both I and II
- D Both II and III
- E All I, II and III

Answer: E

12. What in your opinion should be the appropriate title of the given passage ?

- A** Asia's Economic Rise and Paradoxes
- B** Asia's Rise and Europe's Re-emergence
- C** Economic Backwardness of Asia
- D** Developed and Developing Regions of the world
- E** None of these

Answer: A

13. Which of the following is not true as per the given information in the passage ?

- A** In urban areas of China, the Gini coefficient that is a measurement used to calculate inequality has risen more than 45% since 1990.
- B** Nearly half a billion Asians still lack access to safe drinking water.
- C** The infant mortality rate in many Asian nations is more than 10 times higher than the levels seen in developed economies.
- D** Investment rates in Asia averaged 35 per cent of Gross Domestic Product over the decade
- E** Embracing globalisation and regional cooperation has helped bring developing Asia success.

Answer: A

14. In the author's opinion what are the areas where western government can help Asia boost economic development ?

- I. By investing in infrastructure alongside public lenders, western governments can help attract much larger sums from the private sector.
- II. Asia can capitalise on financial lessons from the west, Particularly when it comes to setting banking regulations, strengthening regional links and promoting bonds to better utilise Asian savings.
- III. "Factory Asia" can make vast number of its people literate and employed.

- A** Only II
- B** Only III
- C** Both I and III
- D** Both II and III
- E** Both I and II

Answer: E

15. What suggestions has the author of this passage made that can help Asian governments stem widening inequality in the region ?
- I. By creating better conditions for the private sector to take the lead on economic expansion.
 - II. By continuing to promote economic diversification.
 - III. By spending on social services, education and healthcare and regional road, sea and air networks that will open more opportunities to more people.

- A Only I
- B Both II and III
- C Both I and II
- D Both I and III
- E All I, II and III

Answer: E

16. Which of the following statements is not correct as per the given information in the passage ?

- A According to the Asian Development Bank study, Asia can produce over half of global GDP by mid-century.
- B In 1820, China and India together accounted for nearly half of global GDP.
- C The author opines the necessity to balance the Asian region's economic expansion with more inclusive policies.
- D The widening gap between rich and poor people can aggravate simmering social, economic and political tensions.
- E The world's fastest growing Asian region remains home to more than sixty five per cent of the world's extreme poor.

Answer: E

Instructions [17 - 18]

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

17. **Austerity**

- A auscultation
- B decoration
- C extravagance
- D spendthrift
- E simplicity

Answer: E

18. **Inroads**

- A Noticeable effect
- B making road

- C** insecurities
- D** inquest
- E** identification

Answer: A

Instructions [19 - 20]

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

19. **Aggravate**

- A** worsen
- B** irritate
- C** aggregate
- D** assuage
- E** astonish

Answer: D

20. **Simmering**

- A** seething
- B** calm
- C** boiling
- D** simulating
- E** exhilarating

Answer: B

Instructions [21 - 25]

In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the number of correct letter combination.

21. **(A) dominate**
(B) radical
(C) determined
(D) monopolise

- A** A - B
- B** B - C
- C** A - D
- D** B - D
- E** C - D

Answer: C

22. (A) critical
(B) equitable
(C) impartial
(D) unearth

A A - B

B B - C

C A - D

D B - D

E C - D

Answer: B

23. (A) shining
(B) raise
(C) flourish
(D) thrive

A A - B

B B - C

C C - D

D B - D

E A - C

Answer: C

24. (A) Affable
(B) rude
(C) pacify
(D) cajole

A A - B

B B - C

C C - D

D A - D

E B - D

Answer: A

25. (A) energetic
(B) partial
(C) diffuse
(D) dispassionate

- A** A - B
- B** B - C
- C** C - D
- D** A - D
- E** B - D

Answer: E

Instructions [26 - 30]

Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words make the sentences meaningfully complete.

26. **Weather officials havebelow-normal rains this year. If the predictions come true, farm output could..... as most of India's farmlands depend on rainwater for irrigation.**

- A** forecasted - shrank
- B** forecast - shrank
- C** forecast - shrink
- D** predicted - expand
- E** predictions - wan

Answer: C

27. **It is the role of the state to..... crime and protect people and property. If the state is unable to prevent a crime it falls upon the state to..... the victim.**

- A** prevent - support
- B** preventing - encourage
- C** prevent - supporting
- D** forbid - discourage
- E** forbid - discouraging

Answer: A

28. **A person who is clean and tidy in how he dresses up commands better.....from those around him than those who have a.....and unkempt appearance.**

- A** respectful - slovenly
- B** respect - slovenly
- C** respected - untidy
- D** respect - tidy
- E** respect - careful

29. Today we have achieved a milestone by completing 60 years of independence. It's now the time for everyone or every Indian to undergo.....Of the achievements we already made and also those that are to be still.....

- A self-introspection — achiver
- B self-exmination — achieve
- C introspection — achieved
- D search — found
- E cross-inspection — made

Answer: C

30. Education is an essential means of..... women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to fully..... in the development process.

- A empower - include
- B empowering- participate
- C empowered - participating
- D empowerment - participate
- E strengthening - participating

Answer: B

Instructions [31 - 35]

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) As a consequence, even if it is plausible that ambient air pollution plays a role for the onset and increasing frequency of respiratory allergy, it is not easy to prove this conclusively.
- (B) Another factor clouding the issue is that laboratory evaluations do not reflect what happens during natural exposure when atmospheric pollution mixtures are inhaled.
- (C) Interpretation of studies are confounded by the effect of cigarette smoke, exposure to indoor pollutants and to outdoors and indoors allergens.
- (D) However, despite evidence of a correlation between the increasing frequency of respiratory allergy and the increasing trend in air pollution, the link and interaction is still speculative.
- (E) Allergic respiratory diseases such as hay fever and bronchial asthma have indeed become more common in the last decades in all industrialized countries and the reasons for this increase are still debated.
- (F) Several studies have shown the adverse effects of ambient air pollution on respiratory health.

31. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement ?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D
- E E

Answer: A

32. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C C

D D

E E

Answer: E

33. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C C

D D

E E

Answer: D

34. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C C

D D

E E

Answer: C

35. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C C

D D

E E

Answer: E

Instructions [36 - 40]

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

36. In the first two months of this fiscal, tractor sales has seen (a) /a drop of about five percent (b)/ however, the industry is waiting for the monsoon (c)/ to really arrive at a firm conclusion about growth prospects for the current year. (d)/ No error (e)

- A** In the first two months of this fiscal, tractor sales has seen
- B** a drop of about five percent
- C** however, the industry is waiting for the monsoon
- D** to really arrive at a firm conclusion about growth prospects for the current year.
- E** No Error

Answer: A

37. Dolphins are truly out of the ordinary because of their intelligence (a)/ and, among the many creatures that share the earth for us (b)/ they come closest to humankind in terms of (c)/ familial traits, emotions and learning. (d)/ No error (e)

- A** Dolphins are truly out of the ordinary because of their intelligence
- B** and, among the many creatures that share the earth for us
- C** they come closest to humankind in terms of
- D** familial traits, emotions and learning.
- E** No Error

Answer: B

38. Corruption indulged in by the high and mighty adversely impacts (a)/ our nation, and in the coming months (b)/ we may see revival of efforts (c)/ to tackle such large scale corruption. (d)/ No error (e)

- A** Corruption indulged in by the high and mighty adversely impacts
- B** our nation, and in the coming months
- C** we may see revival of efforts
- D** to tackle such large scale corruption.
- E** No Error

Answer: E

39. It is notable and welcome that the ministry of (a)/ environmental and forests is to issue approvals online (b)/in a time bound manner, with clear timelines (c)/in place for the various sub-steps along the way. (d)/No error (e)

- A** It is notable and welcome that the ministry of
- B** environmental and forests is to issue approvals online

- C** in a time bound manner, with clear timelines
- D** in place for the various sub-steps along the way.
- E** No Error

Answer: B

40. To portray (a)/ what a fairness cream does without (b)/ any sort of comparison or visual (c)/ references are very difficult. (d)/ No error (e)

- A** To portray
- B** what a fairness cream does without
- C** any sort of comparison or visual
- D** references are very difficult.
- E** No Error

Answer: D

Instructions [41 - 50]

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

Women ____1____ up half the world's population and yet represent a staggering 70% of the world's poor. We live in a world in which women living in poverty face gross ____2____ and injustice from birth to death. From poor education to poor nutrition to ____3____ and low pay employment, the sequence of discrimination that a woman may suffer during her entire life is unacceptable but all too common. Millennium Development Goal 3 is to promote gender equality and empower women. This MDG is critical for ____4____ poverty and improving prospects for women. But how can women break gender based stereotypes to minimise discrimination and ____5____ gender based violence when they are trapped in societies with socio-cultural practices which routinely discriminate them from having equal opportunities in education, health and livelihood? These women are invisible and the ____6____ in their way prevent them from accessing the most basic human rights and needs. The outlook is bleak. Women make up 70% of the world's working hours and ____7____ only 10% of the world's income and half of what men earn. This leads to greater poverty, slower economic growth and a ____8____ standard of living. In developing countries, millions of women also die each year as a result of gender-based ____9____. This deep-rooted gender discrimination creates a bleak outlook for women in developing countries. For millions of girls living in poverty, it is often those closest to them who work against the child's interests and their immediate environment is often ____10____ and sometimes, downright harmful. Parents arrange marriages when you are a child. Neighbours say, if you are a girl, you must limit your activities to your home. Friends say, it is OK not to go to school.

41. (1)

- A** made
- B** make
- C** look
- D** has made
- E** complete

Answer: B

42. (2)

- A** equality
- B** affection
- C** inequality
- D** support
- E** justice

Answer: C

43. (3)

- A** vulnerable
- B** weakness
- C** vulnerability
- D** specific
- E** weakest

Answer: A

44. (4)

- A** tackle
- B** tackling
- C** fight
- D** tackled
- E** fought

Answer: B

45. (5)

- A** increase
- B** support
- C** weak
- D** reduce
- E** influencing

Answer: D

46. (6)

- A** obstacles

- B** make
- C** pleasantries
- D** pebbles
- E** encouragements

Answer: A

47. (7)

- A** earns
- B** earned
- C** spend
- D** earn
- E** spends

Answer: D

48. (8)

- A** slow
- B** slower
- C** low
- D** lowest
- E** lower

Answer: E

49. (9)

- A** violence
- B** violent
- C** virulent
- D** corruption
- E** violation

Answer: A

50. (10)

- A** functional

- B** natural
- C** artificial
- D** dysfunctional
- E** disfunctional

Answer: D

Quant

Instructions [51 - 57]

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

For a room, the rate of painting is Rs. 3200 per square metre. The rate of carpeting per square metre is 120% of that of tiling. The cost of decorating the room is 14 times to that of carpeting on the floor. The cost of electrification is 75% of that of carpeting the floor. The rate of tiling on the floor is 125% of that of painting. The dimensions of the room are 6 m x 6m x 5m.

51. What is the ratio of the cost of painting the four walls of the room and that of decoration ?

- A** 10 : 63
- B** 10 : 61
- C** 10 : 21
- D** 21 : 10
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cost per square metre,

Rate of painting = 3200

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} \times 3200 = 4000$

Rate of carpeting = $\frac{120}{100} \times 4000 = 4800$

Rate of decorating = $14 \times 4800 = 67200$

Area of the 4 walls = $2 \times 5 \times (6 + 6) = 120$ sq. metre

Area of the floor = $6 \times 6 = 36$ sq. metre

=> Expenditure on decoration = $36 \times 67200 = 2419200$

Expenditure on painting = $120 \times 3200 = 384000$

∴ Required ratio = $384000 : 2419200 = 10 : 63$

52. What will be the total cost of decorating the room and tiling the floor when the four walls have also been tiled to a height of 0.25 metre ?

- A** Rs. 5287200
- B** Rs. 2587200
- C** Rs. 2588200

D Rs. 2577200

E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost per square metre,

Rate of painting = 3200

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} \times 3200 = 4000$

Rate of carpeting = $\frac{120}{100} \times 4000 = 4800$

Rate of decorating = $14 \times 4800 = 67200$

Area of tiles on the walls = $2 \times 0.25 \times (6 + 6) = 6$ sq. metre

Area of the floor = $6 \times 6 = 36$ sq. metre

Cost of decorating = $36 \times 67200 = \text{Rs. } 2419200$

Cost of tiling = $(36 + 6) \times 4000 = \text{Rs. } 168000$

$\therefore$ Total cost = $2419200 + 168000 = \text{Rs. } 2587200$

53. What will be the total cost of painting, carpeting, decoration and electrification of the room if the dimensions of the room be 21 mx 42 mx 27 m?

A Rs. 30888000

B Rs. 8388000

C Rs. 80388000

D Rs. 40888000

E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost per square metre :

Rate of painting = 3200

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} \times 3200 = 4000$

Rate of carpeting = $\frac{120}{100} \times 4000 = 4800$

Area of 4 walls of the room = $2 \times 27 \times (21 + 42) = 3402$ sq. metre

Area of the floor = $21 \times 42 = 882$ sq. metre

$\Rightarrow$ Cost of painting = $(3402 + 882) \times 3200 = \text{Rs. } 13708800$

Carpeting = $4800 \times 882 = \text{Rs. } 4233600$

Decoration = $4233600 \times 14 = \text{Rs. } 59270400$

Electrification = $\frac{75}{100} \times 4233600 = \text{Rs. } 3175200$

$\therefore$ Total expenditure = $13708800 + 4233600 + 59270400 + 3175200 = \text{Rs. } 80388000$

54. What will be the cost of tiling the floor of the room if the rate of tiling be increased by 75% and the dimensions of the room be 51 mx 59mx 84m?

A Rs. 21163000

- B** Rs. 1263000
- C** Rs. 2163000
- D** Rs. 21063000
- E** None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Rate of tiling = Rs 4000 per sq. metre

Area of the floor = $51 * 59 = 3009$ sq. metre

New rate of tiling = $\frac{175}{100} * 4000 = \text{Rs. } 7000$

=> Total cost = $3009 * 7000 = \text{Rs. } 21063000$

55. If the length of the room be increased by 20%, breadth by 32% and height by 12%, then what will be the total cost of painting of the four walls of the room and tiling the floor?

- A** Rs. 76996.80
- B** Rs. 67996.80
- C** Rs. 67796.80
- D** Rs. 76796.80
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cost per square metre

Rate of painting = 3200

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} * 3200 = 4000$

New length = $\frac{120}{100} * 6 = 7.2$

New breadth = $\frac{132}{100} * 6 = 7.92$

New height = $\frac{112}{100} * 5 = 5.6$

=> Area of the 4 walls = $2 * 5.6 * (7.2 + 7.92) = 169.344$ sq. metre

Area of the floor = $7.2 * 7.92 = 57.024$ sq. metre

=> Cost of painting = $3200 * 169.344 = \text{Rs. } 541900.8$

Cost of tiling = $4000 * 57.024 = \text{Rs. } 228096$

∴ Total cost = $541900.8 + 228096 = \text{Rs. } 76996.8$

56. What will be the total cost of carpeting, decoration, electrification and tiling the floor if the rate of painting be doubled ?

- A** Rs. 5771200
- B** Rs. 5731200
- C** Rs. 5371200

D Rs. 7571200

E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost per square metre

Rate of painting = 6400

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} \times 6400 = 8000$

Rate of carpeting = $\frac{120}{100} \times 8000 = 9600$

Rate of decorating = $14 \times 9600 = 134400$

Rate of electrification = $\frac{75}{100} \times 9600 = 7200$

Now, total cost :

Carpeting = $6 \times 6 \times 9600 = \text{Rs. } 345600$

Decoration = $6 \times 6 \times 134400 = \text{Rs. } 4838400$

Electrification = $6 \times 6 \times 7200 = \text{Rs. } 259200$

Tiling = $6 \times 6 \times 8000 = \text{Rs. } 288000$

$\therefore$ total cost = $345600 + 4838400 + 259200 + 288000 = \text{Rs. } 5731200$

57. What will be the cost of decoration of the room if its cost be increased by 25% ?

A Rs. 60480

B Rs. 604800

C Rs. 6048000

D Rs. 6448000

E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost per square metre,

Rate of painting = 6400

Rate of tiling = $\frac{125}{100} \times 3200 = 8000$

Rate of carpeting = $\frac{120}{100} \times 4000 = 9600$

Rate of decorating = $14 \times 9600 = 134400$

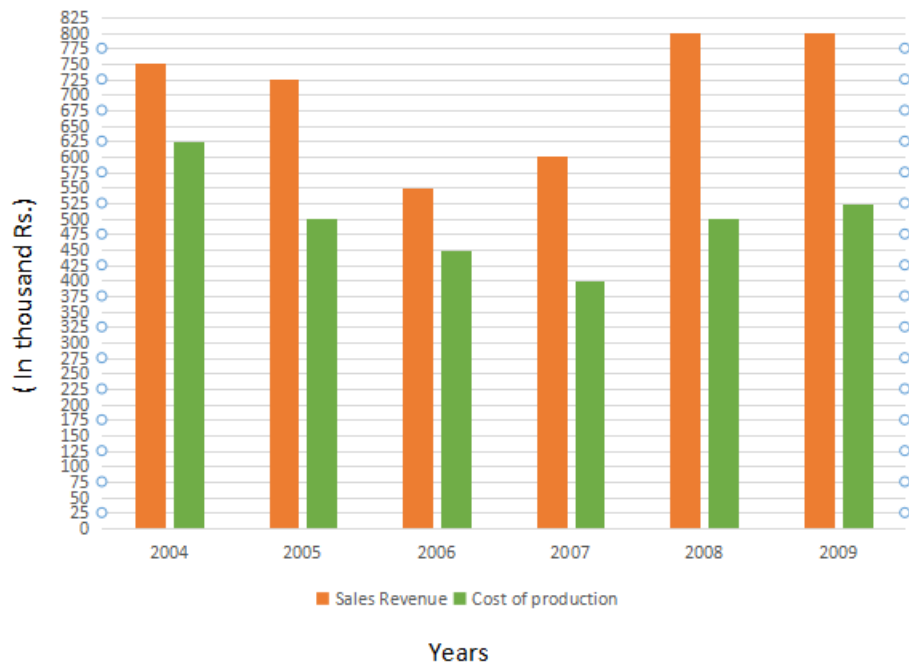
Area of the floor = $6 \times 6 = 36$ sq. metre

Expenditure on decoration = $134400 \times 36 = \text{Rs. } 4838400$

$\therefore$ Expenditure after 25% increase = $\frac{125}{100} \times 4838400 = \text{Rs. } 6048000$

Instructions [58 - 63]

In the following multiple bar diagram, the data regarding cost of production and sales revenue of the company XYZ in the given years have been given. Study the bar diagram carefully and answer the questions.



58. By what per cent is the amount received from the sales in the year 2005 of the company, more than the expenditure on production in the year 2008 ?

- A 45%
- B 40%
- C 48%
- D 49%
- E 50%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sales revenue in 2005 = 725

Cost of production in 2008 = 500

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{725 - 500}{500} \times 100 = 45\%$$

59. In how many years the cost of production is more than the average cost of production of the given years ?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total production cost in the given years

$$= 625 + 500 + 450 + 400 + 500 + 525 = \text{Rs. } 3000 \text{ thousand}$$

=> Average revenue = $\frac{3000}{6}$ = Rs. 500 thousand

=> Required years = 2004 & 2009

60. In how many years the sales revenue is less than the average sales revenue of the given years ?

- A 1
- B 3
- C 2
- D 4
- E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total sales revenue in the given years

= 750 + 725 + 550 + 600 + 800 + 800 = Rs. 4225 thousand

=> Average revenue = $\frac{4225}{6}$ = Rs. 704 thousand

=> Required years = 2006 & 2007

61. If the cost of production in 2004 and 2007 be increased by 25% and 30% respectively, then by what per cent will the total cost in these both years be more than the sales revenue of the year 2008?

- A 62.7%
- B 65.7%
- C 67.7%
- D 68.5%
- E None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

New production cost in the year :

2004 = $\frac{125}{100} \times 625 = 781.25$

2007 = $\frac{130}{100} \times 400 = 520$

=> Total cost = 781.25 + 520 = 1301.25

Sales revenue in 2008 = 800

∴ Required % = $\frac{1301.25 - 800}{800} \times 100 = 62.7\%$

62. In which year the company had maximum profit per cent ?

- A 2008
- B 2007
- C 2006

D 2005

E 2004

Answer: A**Explanation:**

Profit % in the year :

$$2004 = \frac{750-625}{625} * 100 = 20\%$$

$$2005 = \frac{725-500}{500} * 100 = 45\%$$

$$2006 = \frac{550-450}{450} * 100 = 22.2\%$$

$$2007 = \frac{600-400}{400} * 100 = 50\%$$

$$2008 = \frac{800-500}{500} * 100 = 60\% \text{ [MAX]}$$

63. If the sales revenues in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 increase by 20%, 25% and 30% respectively and the costs of production in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 increase by 20%, 25% and 35% respectively, what will be the difference between average sales revenue and average cost of production?

A Rs. 185.59 thousands

B Rs. 188.59 thousands

C Rs. 174.59 thousands

D Rs. 200.59 thousands

E None of these

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Increase in the sales revenue in the year :

$$2005 = \frac{120}{100} * 725 = 870 \text{ k}$$

$$2006 = \frac{125}{100} * 550 = 687.5 \text{ k}$$

$$2007 = \frac{130}{100} * 600 = 780 \text{ k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Average Revenue} = \frac{870+687.5+780}{3} = 779.17 \text{ k}$$

Increase in production cost in the year :

$$2007 = \frac{120}{100} * 400 = 480 \text{ k}$$

$$2008 = \frac{125}{100} * 500 = 625 \text{ k}$$

$$2009 = \frac{135}{100} * 525 = 708.75 \text{ k}$$

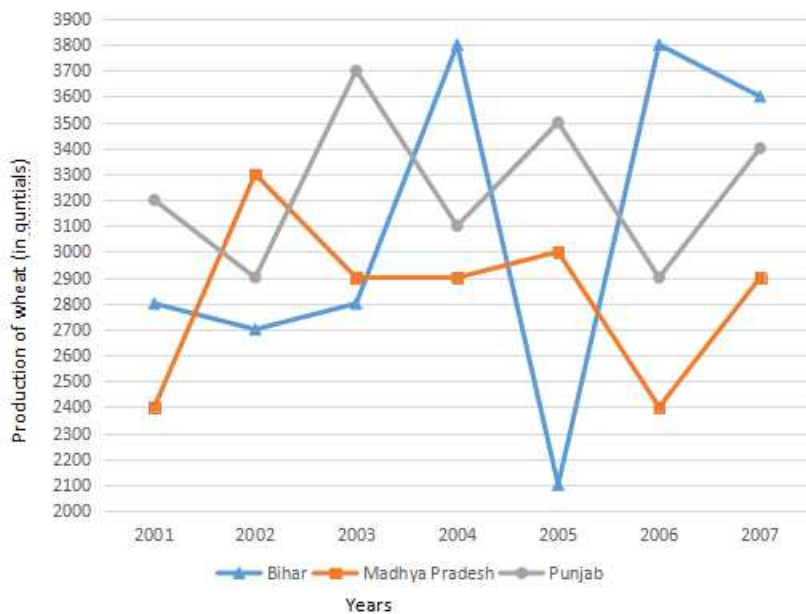
$$\Rightarrow \text{Average cost} = \frac{480+625+708.75}{3} = 604.58 \text{ k}$$

\therefore \text{Required difference} = 779.17\text{k} - 604.58\text{k}

= Rs. 174.59 thousand

Instructions [64 - 69]

In the following multiple graphs production of wheat (in quintals) by three states – Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab-have been given. Study the following graphs carefully to answer the questions.



64. If the production of wheat by Madhya Pradesh in the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007 increase by 30%, 40%, 45% and 40% respectively, what will be the overall percentage increase in the production of wheat in the state in the given years ?

- A 22%
- B 25%
- C 35%
- D 16%
- E 19%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increase in wheat production in Madhya Pradesh in the year :

$$2003 = \frac{130}{100} \times 2900 = 3510$$

$$2004 = \frac{140}{100} \times 2900 = 4060$$

$$2005 = \frac{145}{100} \times 3000 = 4350$$

$$2007 = \frac{140}{100} \times 2900 = 4060$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total new production} = 2400 + 3300 + 3510 + 4060 + 4350 + 2400 + 4060 = 24080$$

$$\text{Total earlier production} = 2400 + 3300 + 2900 + 2900 + 3000 + 2400 + 2900 = 19700$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Increase} = 24080 - 19700 = 4380$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ increase} = \frac{4380}{19700} \times 100 = 22\%$$

65. What was the average production of wheat by all three states in the year 2005 ? (in quintals)

- A $2866\frac{1}{3}$
- B $2866\frac{2}{3}$
- C $2688\frac{2}{3}$

D $2688\frac{1}{3}$

E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total production of wheat by the three states in 2005

$$= 3500 + 3000 + 2100 = 8600$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{8600}{3} = 2866\frac{2}{3}$$

66. In the given years, what is the average production of wheat in Bihar? (in quintals)

A 3068

B 3076

C 3086

D 3088

E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total production of wheat in Bihar in the given years

$$= 2800 + 2700 + 2800 + 3800 + 2100 + 3800 + 3600 = 21600$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{21600}{7} = 3086$$

67. If the productions of wheat in Bihar in the years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 increase by 20%, 25%, 28% and 35% respectively; what will be the percentage increase in the average production of the state for the given years ?

A 35.7%

B 38.7%

C 40.7%

D 42.5%

E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Increase in wheat production in Bihar in the year :

$$2001 = \frac{120}{100} * 2800 = 3360$$

$$2002 = \frac{125}{100} * 2700 = 3375$$

$$2003 = \frac{128}{100} * 2800 = 3584$$

$$2004 = \frac{135}{100} * 3800 = 5130$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total new production} = 3360 + 3375 + 3584 + 5130 + 2100 + 3800 + 3600 = 29949$$

$$\text{Total earlier production} = 2800 + 2700 + 2800 + 3800 + 2100 + 3800 + 3600 = 21600$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Increase} = 29949 - 21600 = 8349$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Average increase} = \frac{8349}{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \% increase} = \frac{\frac{8349}{7}}{21600} \times 100 = 38.7\%$$

68. By what per cent is the total production of wheat by three states in the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 more or less than that in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 ?

- A 2.5%
- B 2.6%
- C 1.9%
- D 1.09%
- E None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wheat produced by the three states in :

$$2002 = 3300 + 2900 + 2700 = 8900$$

$$2003 = 2800 + 2700 + 3700 = 9200$$

$$2004 = 2900 + 3100 + 3800 = 9800$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total production in these years} = 8900 + 9200 + 9800 = 27900$$

$$2005 = 2100 + 3000 + 3500 = 8600$$

$$2006 = 2400 + 2900 + 3800 = 9100$$

$$2007 = 2900 + 3400 + 3600 = 9900$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total production in these years} = 8600 + 9100 + 9900 = 27600$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \frac{27900 - 27600}{27600} \times 100 = 1.09\%$$

69. What was the total production of wheat by these three states in the year 2007 ? (in quintals)

- A 9900
- B 9700
- C 9980
- D 8800
- E None of these

Answer: A

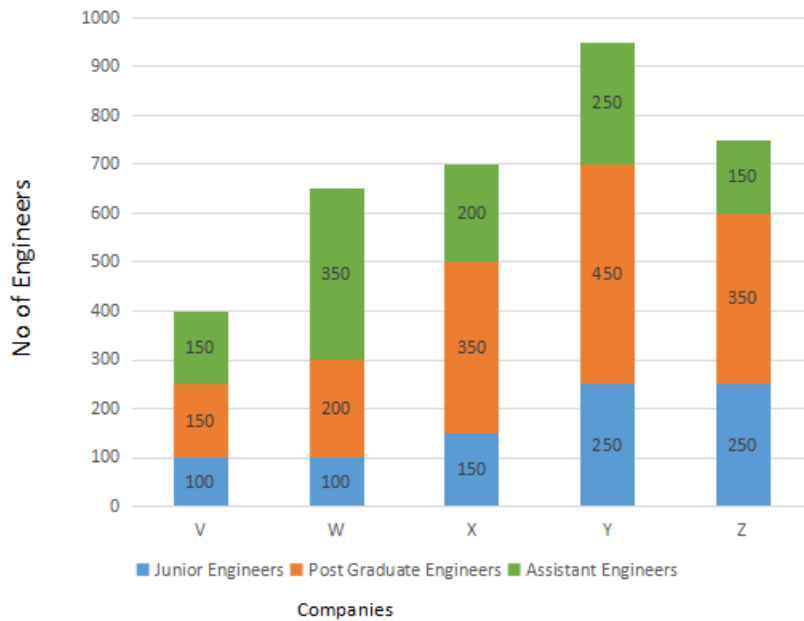
Explanation:

Production of wheat (in quintals) by the three states in 2007

$$= 3600 + 2900 + 3400 = 9900$$

Instructions [70 - 75]

In the following bar diagram the number of engineers employed in various companies has been given. Study the bar diagram carefully to answer the questions.



70. The number of post graduate engineers employed in the company W is what percent of the total engineers employed in that company ?

- A $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- B $30\frac{1}{3}\%$
- C $25\frac{1}{3}\%$
- D $36\frac{1}{3}\%$
- E None of these

Answer: E

Explanation:

Post graduate engineers employed in company W = 200

Total no. of engineers in company W = $100 + 200 + 350 = 650$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{200}{650} \times 100 = \frac{400}{13} \%$$

$$= 30\frac{10}{13} \%$$

71. What is the average number of junior engineers employed in all the companies ?

- A 150
- B 170
- C 160
- D 180
- E 190

Answer: B

Explanation:

No. of junior engineers in all the companies = $100 + 100 + 150 + 250 + 250 = 850$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{850}{5} = 170$$

72. What is the difference between the average number of junior engineers and assistant engineers taking all the companies together ?

- A 18
- B 30
- C 10
- D 22
- E 50

Answer: E

Explanation:

In all the companies taken together, number of :

$$\text{Assistant engineers} = 150 + 350 + 200 + 250 + 150 = 1100$$

$$\text{Junior engineers} = 100 + 100 + 150 + 250 + 250 = 850$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required difference} = \frac{1100 - 850}{5} = 50$$

73. If the number of assistant engineers employed in all the companies be increased by 37% and the number of post graduate engineers employed in all the companies be decreased by 20%, by what per cent will the number of assistant engineers be less than that of post graduate engineers ?

- A 5.6%
- B 7.8%
- C 8%
- D 9.3%
- E None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

In all companies :

$$\text{Assistant engineers} = 150 + 300 + 200 + 150 + 100 = 900$$

$$\text{After 37\% increase} = \frac{137}{100} * 900 = 1233$$

$$\text{Post graduate engineers} = 100 + 250 + 400 + 550 + 400 = 1700$$

$$\text{After 20\% decrease} = \frac{80}{100} * 1700 = 1360$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \frac{1360 - 1233}{1360} * 100 = 9.3\%$$

74. If the number of all the engineers in the company V, company X and company Y be increased by 30%, 35% and 40% respectively, what will be the overall percentage increase in the number of all engineers of all the companies taken together ?

- A 20%
- B 22%
- C 24%

- D** 25%
- E** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Increase in the number of engineers in company :

$$V = \frac{130}{100} * 400 = 520$$

$$X = \frac{135}{100} * 700 = 945$$

$$Y = \frac{140}{100} * 950 = 1330$$

Now, total no. of engineers after increment = $520 + 945 + 1330 + 650 + 750 = 4195$

Total original no. of engineers = $400 + 650 + 700 + 950 + 750 = 3450$

$$\Rightarrow \% \text{ increase} = \frac{4195 - 3450}{3450} * 100 = 22\%$$

75. **What is the ratio between the number of assistant engineers employed in company V and company X ?**

- A** 3 : 5
- B** 3 : 4
- C** 2 : 3
- D** 3 : 2
- E** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of assistant engineers employed in company V = 150

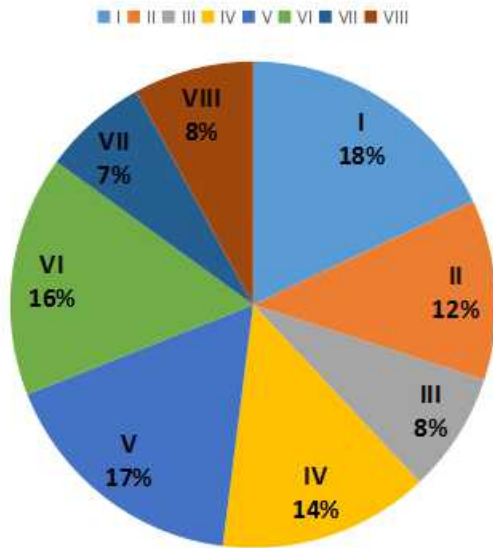
Number of assistant engineers employed in company X = 200

$\Rightarrow$ Required ratio = $150 : 200 = 3 : 4$

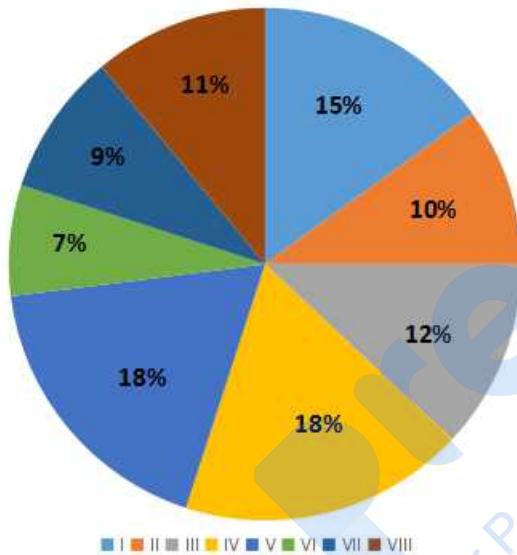
Instructions [76 - 81]

In the following pie charts the percentage of employees of a company working in 8 different countries has been given. Study these pie-charts carefully to answer the questions.

TOTAL NO OF EMPLOYEES = 86000



NO OF MALE EMPLOYEES = 56000



76. What is the ratio between male employees working in the country I and country II respectively ?

- A 3 : 4
- B 5 : 4
- C 5 : 3
- D 3 : 2
- E 2 : 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ratio between male employees working in the country I and country II respectively = ratio of the respective %
= 15 : 10 = 3 : 2

77. What is the ratio between the number of male employees and female employees in country II?

- A 70 : 53

- B** 70 : 31
- C** 70 : 59
- D** 53: 70
- E** None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Employees in country II :

$$\text{Males} = \frac{10}{100} * 56000 = 5600$$

$$\text{Females} = \frac{12}{100} * 86000 - 5600$$

$$= 10320 - 5600 = 4720$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required ratio} = 5600 : 4720 = 70 : 59$$

78. What is the approximate average number of male employees in countries I, II and III ?

- A** 9670
- B** 6970
- C** 6907
- D** 6977
- E** None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

$$\% \text{ of male employees in countries I, II \& III} = (15 + 10 + 12)\% = 37\%$$

$$\text{No. of male employees in countries I, II \& III} = \frac{37}{100} * 56000 = 20720$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required Average} = \frac{20720}{3} = 6907$$

79. What is the average number of female employees in the countries IV and VII?

- A** 1370
- B** 1070
- C** 1570
- D** 1470
- E** None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Females in country IV

$$= \left(\frac{14}{100} * 86000 \right) - \left(\frac{18}{100} * 56000 \right)$$

$$= 12040 - 10080 = 1960$$

Females in country VII

$$= \left(\frac{7}{100} * 86000 \right) - \left(\frac{9}{100} * 56000 \right)$$

$$= 6020 - 5040 = 980$$

$$\therefore \text{Required average} = \frac{1960+980}{2} = 1470$$

80. If an increase of 40% is made in the average number of female employees, working in countries III, IV and V, then their resulting average number will be what per cent of the average number of female employees ?

A 83%

B 85%

C 65%

D 68%

E 69%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Country III :

$$\text{Total employees} = \frac{8}{100} * 86000 = 6880$$

$$\text{Female employees} = 6880 - \frac{12}{100} * 56000$$

$$= 6880 - 6720 = 160$$

Country IV :

$$\text{Total employees} = \frac{14}{100} * 86000 = 12040$$

$$\text{Female employees} = 12040 - \frac{18}{100} * 56000$$

$$= 12040 - 10080 = 1960$$

Country V :

$$\text{Total employees} = \frac{17}{100} * 86000 = 14620$$

$$\text{Female employees} = 14620 - \frac{18}{100} * 56000$$

$$= 14620 - 10080 = 4540$$

$$\therefore \text{Total female employees} = 160 + 1960 + 4540 = 6660$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{6660}{3} = 2220$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{New average} = \frac{140}{100} * 2220 = 3108$$

$$\text{Earlier average} = \frac{86000-56000}{8} = 3750$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \frac{3108}{3750} * 100 = 83\%$$

81. By what per cent is the total number of employees in countries V, VI and VII more than the number of male employees working in the countries II, III and IV?

A 50.2%

B 53.6%

C 55%

D 48%

E 49%

Answer: B**Explanation:**Total employees in countries V, VI & VII = $86000 * (17+16+7)\%$

$$= \frac{40}{100} * 86000 = 34400$$

Total male employees in countries II, III & IV = $56000 * (10+12+18)\%$

$$= \frac{40}{100} * 56000 = 22400$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{34400 - 22400}{22400} * 100 = 53.6\%$$

Instructions [82 - 87]

In the following table, information regarding publishing books by different publishers has been given. Study the table carefully and answer the questions.

Publishing Houses	Number of books published	Ratio of Academic and Non-Academic books	Percentages of books distributed	Number of distributors in publishing house
M	28200	7:03	81	17
N	32200	5:09	74	23
O	29700	6:05	92	18
P	31200	8:05	86	24
Q	33800	7:06	79	25
R	35700	11:06	82	21
S	37800	5:13	89	24

82. What is the difference between the number of academic books published by publishing houses M and P ?

- A 450
- B 640
- C 540
- D 504
- E None of these

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Number of academic books published by :

$$M = \frac{7}{10} * 28200 = 19740$$

$$P = \frac{8}{13} * 31200 = 19200$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required difference} = 19740 - 19200 = 540$$

83. How many books were given to each distributor by publisher Q if each publisher gets equal number of books ?

- A 1806
- B 1068
- C 1608
- D 1308

E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of books distributed by Q = $\frac{79}{100} \times 33800 = 26702$

Number of distributors = 25

=> Books given to each distributor = $\frac{26702}{25} = 1068$

84. what is the average number of non-academic books published by publishers R and S ?

A 18750

B 18850

C 19950

D 18950

E 19990

Answer: C

Explanation:

Non academic books published by :

R = $\frac{6}{17} \times 35700 = 12600$

S = $\frac{13}{18} \times 37800 = 27300$

=> Required Average = $\frac{12600+27300}{2} = \frac{39900}{2}$
= 19950

85. What is the total number of books distributed by publishers O and Q ?

A 26702

B 27324

C 55026

D 54026

E None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Number of books distributed by O = $\frac{92}{100} \times 29700 = 27324$

Number of books distributed by Q = $\frac{79}{100} \times 33800 = 26702$

=> Required sum = $27324 + 26702 = 54026$

86. If the total number of books published by publishers P, Q and R is increased by 30% and the total number of books published by remaining publishers be decreased by 20%, what will be the new average of books published by all the publishers?

A 33418

- B** 33318
- C** 32518
- D** 33618
- E** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total books published by P, Q & R = 31200 + 33800 + 35700 = 100700

Books are increased by 30%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of books published by P, Q \& R} = 100700 + \frac{30}{100} \times 100700 = 130910$$

Similarly, books published by remaining publishers

$$= (28200 + 32200 + 29700 + 37800) \times \frac{80}{100} = 102320$$

$$\therefore \text{Required Average} = \frac{130910 + 102320}{7} = 33318$$

87. The ratio of the number of books published by publishers P and Q is

- A** 156: 139
- B** 156: 169
- C** 3 : 5
- D** 5 : 17
- E** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

No. of books published by P = 31200

No. of books published by Q = 33800

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required ratio} = 31200 : 33800 = 156 : 169$$

Instructions [88 - 95]

In the following table, the number of candidates appeared and qualified for different posts in an institute during various years has been given. Read the table carefully and answer the questions.

Years / Posts	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified
A	242	157	345	190	330	240	387	309	433	390	483	417
B	387	310	427	280	410	380	417	354	456	412	339	265
C	378	302	411	280	520	415	340	221	381	355	335	290
D	420	364	577	315	487	290	490	480	512	487	410	370
E	392	370	380	316	250	180	430	416	447	423	381	351
F	509	412	480	423	390	322	227	190	329	279	370	337

88. What is the approximate average number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2002 ?

- A** 300
- B** 280

C 290

D 310

E 314

Answer: A**Explanation:**

Total number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2002

$$= 190 + 280 + 280 + 315 + 316 + 423 = 1804$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{1804}{6} \approx 300$$

 $\Rightarrow$ Ans - (A)

89. What is the approximate average number of candidates who appeared for all the posts in the year 2006 ?

A 366

B 389

C 386

D 375

E 390

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Total number of candidates who appeared for all the posts in the year 2006

$$= 483 + 339 + 335 + 410 + 381 + 370 = 2318$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{2318}{6} \approx 386$$

 $\Rightarrow$ Ans - (C)

90. The difference between the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for the post D in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 is

A 615

B 605

C 601

D 515

E 505

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Number of candidates who appeared for the post D in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003

$$= 420 + 577 + 487 = 1484$$

Number of candidates who qualified for the post D in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003

$$= 364 + 315 + 290 = 969$$

$$\therefore \text{Required difference} = 1484 - 969 = 515$$

 $\Rightarrow$ Ans - (D)

91. What approximate percentage of candidates qualified for the post of A in the year 2003?

- A 73%
- B 70%
- C 68%
- D 69%
- E 75%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Number of candidates who appeared for the post of A in the year 2003 = 330

Number of candidates qualified for the post of A in the year 2003 = 240

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{240}{330} \times 100 = 72.72 \approx 73\%$$

$\Rightarrow$ Ans - (A)

92. The respective ratio between the number of candidates who qualified for the posts of A and D in the year 2002 is

- A 67 : 38
- B 38 : 63
- C 38 : 67
- D 19 : 31
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of candidates who qualified for the posts of A in the year 2002 = 190

Number of candidates who qualified for the posts of D in the year 2002 = 315

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required ratio} = \frac{190}{315} = 38 : 63$$

$\Rightarrow$ Ans - (B)

93. In which year maximum number of candidates were selected for the post of A?

- A 2003
- B 2004
- C 2005
- D 2006
- E 2002

Answer: D

Explanation:

Number of candidates who qualified for the post of A in :

2001 : 157

2002 : 190

2003 : 240

2004 : 309

2005 : 390

2006 : 417 **[Max]**

=> Ans - (D)

94. In which year minimum number of candidates qualified for the post of F ?

A 2002

B 2003

C 2004

D 2006

E 2005

Answer: C

Explanation:

Number of candidates who qualified for the post of F in :

2001 : 412

2002 : 423

2003 : 322

2004 : 190 **[Min]**

2005 : 279

2006 : 337

=> Ans - (C)

95. The average number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2004 is

A 300

B 315

C 328

D 345

E 360

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2004

$$= 309 + 354 + 221 + 480 + 416 + 190 = 1970$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required average} = \frac{1970}{6} \approx 328$$

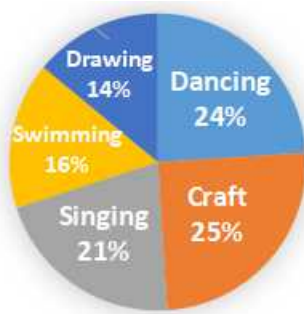
=> Ans - (C)

Instructions [96 - 100]

Study the pie-charts carefully to answer the following questions.

Percentages of students enrolled in different activities in a school

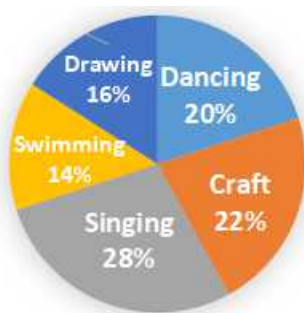
N=3000



■ Dancing ■ Craft ■ Singing ■ Swimming ■ Drawing

Percentage break-up of girls enrolled in these activities out of the total students

N=1750



■ Dancing ■ Craft ■ Singing ■ Swimming ■ Drawing

96. Number of girls enrolled in Dancing form what per cent of total number of students in the school ? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- A 12.35
- B 14.12
- C 11.67
- D 10.08
- E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total number of girls = 1750

No. of girls enrolled in dancing = $\frac{20}{100} \times 1750 = 350$

=> Required % = $\frac{350}{3000} \times 100 = 11.67\%$

97. How many boys are enrolled in Singing and Craft together ?

- A 505
- B 610
- C 485

- D** 420
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Total number of students = 3000

% of students in singing and craft together = $(21 + 25)\% = 46\%$

=> No. of students in singing and craft together = $\frac{46}{100} \times 3000 = 1380$

Number of girls = 1750

% of girls in singing and craft together = $(28 + 22)\% = 50\%$

=> No. of girls in singing and craft together = $\frac{50}{100} \times 1750 = 875$

$\therefore$ No. of boys in singing and craft together = $1380 - 875 = 505$

98. What is the respective ratio of number of girls enrolled in Swimming to the number of boys enrolled in Swimming ?

- A** 47 : 49
- B** 23 : 29
- C** 29 : 23
- D** 49 : 47
- E** None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Total number of girls = 1750

No. of girls enrolled in swimming = $\frac{14}{100} \times 1750 = 245$

Total number of students = 3000

Total number of students enrolled in swimming = $\frac{16}{100} \times 3000 = 480$

=> No. of boys enrolled in swimming = $480 - 245 = 235$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $245 : 235 = 49 : 47$

99. What is the total number of girls enrolled in Swimming and Drawing together ?

- A** 480
- B** 525
- C** 505
- D** 495
- E** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total number of girls = 1750

% of girls enrolled in swimming and drawing together = $(14 + 16)\% = 30\%$

=> No. of girls enrolled in swimming and drawing together = $\frac{30}{100} \times 1750 = 525$

100. What is the approximate percentage of boys in the school ?

- A 34
- B 56
- C 22
- D 50
- E None of these

Answer: E

Explanation:

Total number of students in the school = 3000

Total number of girls = 1750

=> Total number of boys = 3000 - 1750 = 1250

$\therefore$ % of boys in school = $\frac{1250}{3000} * 100 = 41.67\%$

=> Ans - (E)

Instructions [101 - 102]

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

There are five statues - L, M, N, O and P - each of them having different height. Statue L is smaller than only statue M. Statue O is smaller than statue N. Statue O is longer than statue P. The height of the tallest statue is 20 feet. The height of the second smallest statue is 11 feet.

101. What will be the height of statue P?

- A 13 feet
- B 15 feet
- C 9 feet
- D 12 feet
- E 14 feet

Answer: C

Explanation:

L is smaller than only statue M, => M is the tallest statue and L is the second tallest.

Statue O is smaller than statue N and Statue O is longer than statue P, => $N > O > P$

Combining above statements, we get :

$\therefore M > L > N > O > P$

Height of M = 20 feet and O = 11 feet

P is the smallest statue and its height will be less than 11, thus height of P = 9 feet

102. What will be the height of the third tallest statue?

- A 13 feet
- B 10 feet
- C 19 feet
- D 9 feet
- E 11 feet

Answer: A

Explanation:

L is smaller than only statue M, => M is the tallest statue and L is the second tallest.

Statue O is smaller than statue N and Statue O is longer than statue P, => $N > O > P$

Combining above statements, we get :

$\therefore M > L > N > O > P$

Height of M = 20 feet and O = 11 feet

N is the third tallest statue, height of N is $19 > N > 11$ ($\because$ L can be 19 feet)

The only option that lies in this range is 13 feet

=> Ans - (A)

103. If the expressions $S = T > O = R$ and $P = O < Z$ are true, then which of the following is not true?

- A $T > O$
- B $R < S$
- C $Z > R$
- D $P > T$
- E $P < Z$

Answer: D

Explanation:

Expressions : $S = T > O = R$ and $P = O < Z$

=> $S = T > O = R = P$ and $Z > O = P = R$

(A) : $T > O$ = true

(B) : $R < S$ = true

(C) : $Z > R$ = true

(D) : $P > T$ = false

(E) : $P < Z$ = true

=> Ans - (D)

Instructions [104 - 110]

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

Eight persons - H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O - are standing in a straight line at equidistant. Some of them are facing north while others are facing south. M is standing third to the right to H. M is standing at one of the extreme ends. L is standing third to the left of H. The immediate neighbours of J face north. N is not an immediate neighbour of H. The persons standing at the extreme ends face the same direction (Both are facing either north or south). The immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction as that of M. The immediate neighbours of O face opposite directions with respect to each other. One of the immediate neighbours of L is K who is facing north. I is standing between J and M. Not more than four persons are facing north.

104. Who among the following is third to the left of N?

- A K
- B J
- C H
- D I
- E O

Answer: B

Explanation: J is third to the left of N.

=> Ans - (B)

105. The immediate neighbours of L are :

- A M and N
- B N and O
- C K and N
- D N and H
- E J and H

Answer: C

Explanation: The immediate neighbours of L are **K and N**.

=> Ans - (C)

106. How many persons are standing exactly between I and O?

- A Three
- B Four
- C One
- D Two
- E None

Answer: D

Explanation: 2 persons (H,J) are standing exactly between I and O.

=> Ans - (D)

107. Who among the following is to the immediate left of H?

- A** O
- B** J
- C** I
- D** L
- E** K

Answer: A

Explanation: O is to the immediate left of H.

=> Ans - (A)

108. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the above arrangement and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- A** N
- B** L
- C** O
- D** J
- E** K

Answer: E

Explanation: Apart from K, all are facing south.

=> Ans - (E)

109. Who among the following is exactly between L and J?

- A** N
- B** O
- C** H
- D** I
- E** None

Answer: B

Explanation: O is exactly between L and J.

=> Ans - (B)

110. Who among the following is fourth to the right of J?

- A** N
- B** I
- C** H

D L

E K

Answer: D**Explanation:** r/>

N is not an immediate neighbour of H and one of the immediate neighbours of L is K who is facing north, => O is standing to the immediate left of H.

The immediate neighbours of O face opposite directions with respect to each other, => since H faces north, the other neighbour has to face south (which can't be K), thus N faces south direction and stands between L and O. Thus, K stands at extreme left end facing north.

The persons standing at the extreme ends face the same direction, => M faces north

The immediate neighbours of J face north, => I also face north.

Not more than four persons are facing north, => L, O and J face south direction.

K	L	N	O	H	J	I	M
↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑

L is fourth to the right of J.

=> Ans - (D)

Instructions [111 - 115]

In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (a) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or H is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

111. **Statements :**

B > C = D = X; E = X; Z = D

Conclusions :

I. B > E

II. Z = B

A if only Conclusion I is true.

B if only Conclusion II is true.

C if either Conclusion I or H is true.

D if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

E if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Answer: A

112. **Statements :**

E > F = G < H = I < J

Conclusions :

I. G = E

II. J = F

- A** if only Conclusion I is true.
- B** if only Conclusion II is true.
- C** if either Conclusion I or H is true.
- D** if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E** if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Answer: D

113. **Statements :**

$$K = L < M > N = O ; T > M = P$$

Conclusions :

I. $T > K$

II. $P > O$

- A** if only Conclusion I is true.
- B** if only Conclusion II is true.
- C** if either Conclusion I or H is true.
- D** if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E** if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Answer: E

114. **Statements :**

$$B > O = K = L ; D > K = S$$

Conclusions :

I. $O < D$

II. $S = L$

- A** if only Conclusion I is true.
- B** if only Conclusion II is true.
- C** if either Conclusion I or H is true.
- D** if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E** if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Answer: A

115. **Statements :**

$$B > O = K = L ; D > K = S$$

Conclusions :

I. $L > D$

II. $B > S$

- A** if only Conclusion I is true.
- B** if only Conclusion II is true.

- C** if either Conclusion I or H is true.
- D** if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
- E** if both Conclusions I and II are true.

Answer: B

Instructions [116 - 120]

Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and -

Give answer a: if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer b: if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer c: if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer d: if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer e: if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

116. What is the code of 'shine' in a certain code language?

I. In that code language 'shine was peeled off is written as '& # @ 9' and 'no paint but shine' is written as '7 5 # 8'.

II. In that code language 'try the new shine' is written as '13 # 0' and 'we try the new' is written as '6013'.

- A** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- B** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Answer: C

Explanation:

I : The common word in both the inferences is 'shine' and the common code = '#'

Thus, 'shine' is coded as = '#'

Thus, statement I alone is sufficient.

II : The common words in both inferences are 'try', 'the' and 'new' coded as = '0' or '1' or '3'

=> Only word left in first inference is 'shine' and only code left is '#'

Thus, 'shine' is coded as = '#'

Thus, statement II alone is sufficient.

∴ **Either statement alone is sufficient.**

=> Ans - (C)

117. How C is related to H?

I. N is son of H. J is mother of Z. N and Z are cousins. C is husband of J.

II. L is father of C. A is mother of D. L is married to A. H is wife of D. J is wife of C.

- A** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

- B** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Answer: C

Explanation:

I. N is son of H. J is mother of Z. N and Z are cousins. C is husband of J.

=> Since, Z and N are cousins, thus J is sister of H.

Also, C is husband of J, => C is brother-in-law of H.

Thus, I alone is sufficient.

II. L is father of C. A is mother of D. L is married to A. H is wife of D. J is wife of C.

=> L is husband of A and their children are C(male) and D

Also, H is wife of D, => C is brother-in-law of H.

Thus, II alone is sufficient.

∴ **Either statement alone is sufficient.**

=> Ans - (C)

118. In which direction point 'A' is located with respect to point 'B'?

I. A man starts walking from point 'A' towards east and after walking 3 metres reaches point 'N', he turns right and walks 7 metres to reach point 'M'. Then he turns right and walks 6 metres to reach point 'O'. He again turns right and walks 7 metres to reach point P. He, then, turns left and walks 2 metres to reach point 'B'.

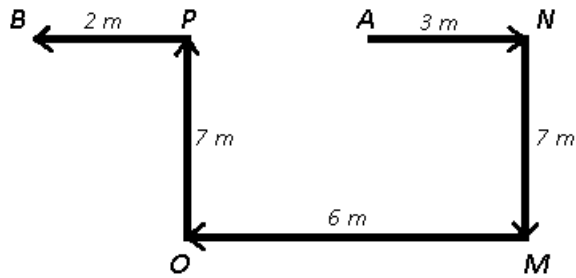
II. A man starts walking from point 'A' towards east and after walking 3 metres reaches point 'N'. From point 'N' he walks 7 metres towards south and reaches point 'M'. From point he walks 6 metres towards west and reaches Point 'O'. From point 'O' he walks 7 metres towards north and reaches point 'P'. From point 'P' he walks towards west and reaches point 'B'. The distance between points A and B is 5 metres.

- A** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- B** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both statements mean the same thing :



The man starts from point A and travelled for 3 m towards east, from there he turned right towards south to reach M, and then travelled west for 6 m to reach O. Then again turned right to reach P and finally stopped at B.

Thus, point A is 5 m to the east of point B.

∴ **Either statement alone is sufficient.**

=> Ans - (C)

119. How many students scored more than B in a class of 25 students?

- I. More than four but less than ten students scored more than that of B. B's rank is an odd number. Seventeen students scored less than D.
- II. The rank of C is 16th from the last. B got more marks than C. Only two students are there between B and C.

- A** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- B** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Answer: B

Explanation:

I : More than four but less than ten students scored more than that of B. B's rank is an odd number

=> B's rank can be 5 or 7 or 9.

Thus, I alone is insufficient.

II : The rank of C is 16th from the last, => C's rank from top = $(25+1) - 16 = 10$ th.

B got more marks than C. Only two students are there between B and C.

=> B's rank from top = 7th

Thus 6 students scored more marks than B.

∴ **II alone is sufficient.**

=> Ans - (B)

120. Five persons - A, B, C, D and E - are sitting around a circular table. Some of them are facing towards centre while others are facing outside. Who is sitting second to the left of A?

- I. B is facing outside. C is to the immediate left of B. D is second to the right of C. A is to the immediate left of E.
- II. D is to the immediate right of A. Both D and A are facing towards the centre. D and B are immediate neighbours of each other.

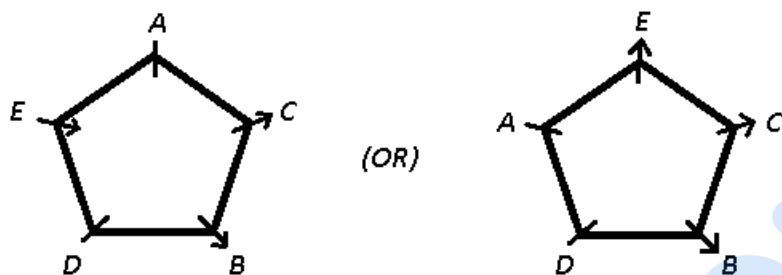
- A** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- B** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Answer: E

Explanation:

I : B is facing outside. C is to the immediate left of B. D is second to the right of C. A is to the immediate left of E.

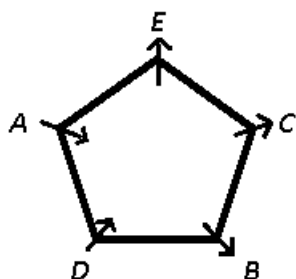
=> C is facing outside and directions in which A and E are facing are unknown. Thus, possible arrangements are :



Thus, I alone is insufficient.

II : D is to the immediate right of A. Both D and A are facing towards the centre. D and B are immediate neighbours of each other.

Similarly, II alone is also insufficient, hence by combining both statements, we get :



Thus, C is sitting second to the left of A.

∴ Both statements together are sufficient.

=> Ans - (E)

Instructions [121 - 127]

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

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digit numbers).

Input: sweet 46 nice 36 friend 26 help 96 bright 76 kind 66 76 96

Step I: sweet 46 nice 36 friend 26 help bright 76 kind 66 76 96

Step II : sweet nice 46 36 friend 26 help bright kind 66 76 96

Step III : sweet nice kind 46 36 friend 26 help bright 66 76 96

Step IV : sweet nice kind help 36 friend 26 bright 46 66 76 96

Step V : sweet nice kind help friend 26 bright 36 46 66 76 96

Step VI : sweet nice kind help friend bright 26 36 46 66 76 96

And Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained.

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

Input : arrow 98 paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 rent 88

121. Which word/number would be fifth to the left of the sixth element from the right in the Step V?

- A great
- B arrow
- C lamb
- D 38
- E 48

Answer: C

Explanation: 6th element from right in step V = '18'

5th element to the left of '18' = **lamb**

=> Ans - (C)

122. Which of the following represents the position of "58" in the Step IV?

- A Eighth from left
- B Third from right
- C Ninth from left
- D Eleventh from left
- E Fifth from right

Answer: D

Explanation: Position of '58' in step IV = **11th from left**

=> Ans - (D)

123. How many elements (words/ numbers) are there between "most" and "78" as they appear in the Step VI?

- A Eight
- B Seven
- C Nine
- D Five
- E Four

Answer: A

Explanation: Number of elements between 'most' and '78' in step VI = **8**

=> Ans - (A)

124. Which step number is the following output? rent paint most arrow 58 lamb 38 each great 18 48 78 88 98

- A There is no such step
- B Step II

- C** Step V
- D** Step VI
- E** Step III

Answer: E

Explanation: Step III : rent paint most arrow 58 lamb 38 each great 18 48 78 88 98

Step IV : rent paint most lamb arrow 38 each great 18 48 58 78 88 98

Step V : rent paint most lamb great arrow 38 each 18 48 58 78 88 98

Step VI : rent paint most lamb great each arrow 18 38 48 58 78 88 98

Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement.

=> Ans - (E)

125. Which element (word/number) would be at the eleventh position from the right in the Step III?

- A** lamb
- B** arrow
- C** 58
- D** 38
- E** each

Answer: B

Explanation: Element at 11th position from right in step III = **arrow**

=> Ans - (B)

126. Which element (word/number) would be at the sixth position from the left in the Step VI?

- A** 18
- B** arrow
- C** great
- D** each
- E** 38

Answer: D

Explanation: Element at 6th position from left in Step VI = **each**

=> Ans - (D)

127. At which of the following positions "great" would appear from the left in the Step V?

- A** Fifth
- B** Sixth
- C** Fourth

D Second

E Third

Answer: A

Explanation: words are arranged in descending order of their first letters alphabetically and the numbers are arranged in ascending order.

Input : arrow 98 paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 rent 88

Step I : rent arrow paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 88 98

Step II : rent paint arrow 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 88 98

Step III : rent paint most arrow 58 lamb 38 each great 18 48 78 88 98

Step IV : rent paint most lamb arrow 38 each great 18 48 58 78 88 98

Step V : rent paint most lamb great arrow 38 each 18 48 58 78 88 98

Step VI : rent paint most lamb great each arrow 18 38 48 58 78 88 98

Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement.

Position of 'great' from left end in Step V = 5th

=> Ans - (A)

Instructions [128 - 134]

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

Eight friends - R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y - are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them studies in the different Standards viz, Standard I to Standard VIII, but not necessarily in the same order. T is second to the right of the person who studies in Standard VII. Only one person sits between T and the person who studies in Standard V. X is sitting third to the left of the person who studies in Standard VIII. The person studying in Standard VIII is not an immediate neighbour of the person studying in Standard VII. T does not study in Standard VIII. The person studying in Standard VI is to the left of U. U does not study in Standard V or Standard VIII. The persons studying in Standard VI and VII are immediate neighbours of each other. One of the immediate neighbours of the person studying in Standard VIII, studies in Standard II. S and Y are immediate neighbours of each other. There is one person between S and R. V does not study in Standard I. R studies in Standard V. Y does not study in Standard II. W is sitting between the persons who study in Standard VII and Standard IV. X is second to the right of the person studying in Standard I.

128. Who among the following is sitting third to the right of T.

A S

B The person studying in Standard II

C The person studying in Standard V

D Y

E The person studying in Standard I

Answer: B

Explanation: II (V) is sitting third to the right of T.

=> Ans - (B)

129. Who among the following is sitting just opposite to 'R' ?

A The person studying in Standard VI

B W

- C** The person studying in Standard V
- D** S
- E** The person studying in Standard VII

Answer: E

Explanation: VII (U) is sitting just opposite to 'R'.

=> Ans - (E)

130. **Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of 'V'?**

- A** R and the person studying in Standard VIII
- B** S and the person studying in Standard III
- C** The person studying in Standard V and Y
- D** Cannot be determined
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation: R and the person studying in Standard VIII (S) are the immediate neighbours of 'V'.

=> Ans - (A)

131. **What is the position of 'W' with respect to 'S' ?**

- A** Fourth to the right
- B** Fourth to the left
- C** Third to the right
- D** Fifth to the right
- E** Sixth to the left

Answer: C

Explanation: W is 3rd to the right of S.

=> Ans - (C)

132. **Starting from R, if all the persons are made to sit in the alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding R) will remain unchanged?**

- A** Two
- B** Three
- C** Four
- D** One
- E** None

Answer: D

Explanation: Starting from R, if all the persons are made to sit in the alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the position of only T will remain unchanged.

=> Ans - (D)

133. Who among the following is sitting fourth to the left of the person who studies in Standard II?

- A** U
- B** W
- C** X
- D** S
- E** Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: W is sitting fourth to the left of the person who studies in Standard II.

=> Ans - (B)

134. Who among the following is sitting exactly between the person who studies in Standard III and W?

- A** T
- B** U
- C** R
- D** V
- E** Y

Answer: A

Explanation: br/>

X is sitting third to the left of the person who studies in Standard VIII. The person studying in Standard VIII is not an immediate neighbour of the person studying in Standard VII. T does not study in Standard VIII, => X sits between T and R and S studies in standard VIII.

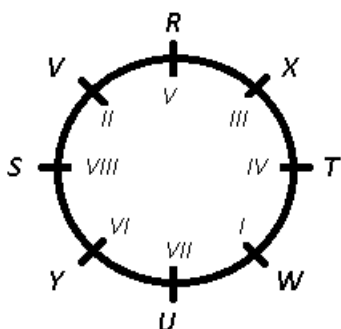
W is sitting between the persons who study in Standard VII and Standard IV, => W sits to the immediate left of T and T studies in IVth standard.

X is second to the right of the person studying in Standard I, => W studies in standard I.

The person studying in Standard VI is to the left of U and U does not study in Standard V or Standard VIII, => U sits to the immediate left of W and the one who studies in standard VI sits to the immediate left of U.

One of the immediate neighbours of the person studying in Standard VIII, studies in Standard II, => the one studying in IInd standard sits to the immediate left of S and thus X studies in standard III.

Y does not study in Standard II, => V studies in standard II.



T is sitting exactly between the person who studies in Standard III and W.

=> Ans - (A)

Instructions [135 - 140]

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

A college planned to conduct an education fair. The college asked foreign universities to participate in the education fair so that students could know about the foreign universities. Even foreign universities can tell which course is good in which university. The courses offered by these universities are, Social Science, Psychology, Medicine, Commerce, Astronomy, Computer Science and Architecture. The fair will start on Monday and will end on Sunday of the same week. Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall. Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday. There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine. Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall. Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday.

135. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Thursday?

- A** Astronomy
- B** Psychology
- C** Medicine
- D** Architecture
- E** Cannot be determined

Answer: E

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Either Psychology or Commerce stall will be set up on Thursday.

=> Ans - (E)

136. Which of the following stalls will be set up immediately after the Computer Science stall?

- A** Medicine

- B** Commerce
- C** Psychology
- D** Social Science
- E** None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Social Science stall will be set up immediately after Computer Science stall.

=> Ans - (D)

137. On which of the following days of the week the stall on Architecture will be set up?

- A** Saturday
- B** Tuesday
- C** Thursday
- D** Friday
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Architecture will be set up on Saturday.

=> Ans - (A)

138. Which of the following pairs of stalls will be set up between the stalls on Computer Science and Psychology?

- A Social Science and Astronomy
- B Medicine and Astronomy
- C Social Science and Medicine
- D Medicine and Commerce
- E Cannot be determined

Answer: E

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Psychology stall will be set up on either Thursday or on Sunday. Thus, the number of stalls between Computer Science stall and Psychology stall cannot be determined.

=> Ans - (E)

139. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Friday?

- A** Commerce
- B** Medicine
- C** Psychology
- D** Architecture
- E** None of these

Answer: E

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Astronomy stall will be set up on Friday.

=> Ans - (E)

140. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Wednesday?

- A** Medicine
- B** Architecture
- C** Psychology
- D** Social Science
- E** None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall and Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday

There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine and Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall,

=> Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday, thus Social Science stall will be set up on Tuesday.

Astronomy and architecture stalls will be set up on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday., => Psychology and Commerce stall will be set up either on Thursday or on Sunday.

Days	Stall
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology/Commerce
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Psychology/Commerce

Medicine stall will be set up on Wednesday.

=> Ans - (A)

Instructions [141 - 145]

Below in each question are given two statements (A) and (B). These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

Mark answer a: if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

Mark answer b: if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.

Mark answer c: if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.

Mark answer d: if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.

Mark answer e: if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

141. (A) A substantial increase in the unhealthy competition has been observed among the students.

(B) A rise of 23% is reported every year in the cases of suicides after declaration of grade 10th and 12th examination results.

A if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

B if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.

C if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.

D if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.

E if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Answer: A

142. (A) The glaciers at the poles of the earth are melting at a fast rate.

(B) In recent times there has been a substantial increase in the incidents of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

A if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

B if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.

C if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.

D if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.

E if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Answer: D

143. (A) Most of the shopkeepers in the locality closed their shops for the second continuous day.

(B) Two groups of people living in the locality have been fighting with each other with bricks and stones forcing people to stay indoors.

- A** if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.
- B** if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.
- C** if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.
- D** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
- E** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Answer: B

144. **(A) The Government has decided to increase the prices of LPG gas cylinders with immediate effect.**
(B) The Government has decided to increase the prices of kerosene with immediate effect.

- A** if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.
- B** if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.
- C** if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.
- D** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
- E** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Answer: E

145. **(A) The country X has banned the import of fruit.**
(B) The intake of that fruit causes disease.

- A** if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.
- B** if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.
- C** if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.
- D** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
- E** if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Answer: B

Instructions [146 - 150]

In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statements.

146. **Statements :**

No star is a cone.

Some cones are triangles.

All kites and stars.

Conclusions :

I. All stars are kites.

II. At least some triangles and stars.

- A** Only Conclusion I follows

- B** Only Conclusion II follows
- C** Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
- D** There is possibility that some stars are triangles.
- E** Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

Answer: D

147. **Statements**

All drums are banjos.

Some drums are guitars.

No banjo is a flute.

Conclusions :

I. Some guitars are flutes.

II. No guitar is flute.

- A** Only Conclusion 1 follows
- B** Only Conclusion II follows
- C** There is possibility that some flutes are banjos.
- D** Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- E** Both Conclusions I and II follow

Answer: D

148. **Statements :**

Some pins are needles.

All needles are swords.

Some swords are knives.

Conclusions :

I. All swords being pins is a possibility.

II. No needle being knife is a possibility.

- A** Only Conclusion I follows
- B** Only Conclusion II follows
- C** Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- D** Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
- E** There is possibility that some pins are knives.

Answer: A

149. **Statements :**

Some schemes are offers. Some offers are discounts. No discount is a loan.

Conclusions :

I. Those offers which are discounts can never be loans.

II. Some loans are definitely schemes.

- A** Only Conclusion I follows
- B** There is possibility that all schemes are loans
- C** Only Conclusion II follows
- D** Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- E** Neither Conclusion nor Conclusion II follows

Answer: D

150. **Statements :**

No car is hotel.

All lodges are hotels.

No lodge is house.

Conclusions :

I. Some houses are not lodges.

II. No lodge is car.

- A** There is possibility that all houses are cars.
- B** Only Conclusion I follows
- C** Only Conclusion II follows
- D** Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
- E** Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Answer: E

151. **Banks with higher proportion of demand deposits will have**

- A** Low cost money at its disposal
- B** Low interest money at its disposal
- C** Higher number of current and savings accounts
- D** High amount of liquid money
- E** All of the above

Answer: E

152. **Which commercial bank of India recently became the first to launch Mobile Branch with ATM, titled 'Branch on Wheels'?**

- A** State Bank of India

- B** Axis Bank
- C** ICICI Bank
- D** ABN Amro Bank
- E** Punjab National Bank

Answer: C

153. To which of the following crops does the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (NAIS) provide insurance?

- A** Food crops (cereals and pulses)
- B** Oilseeds
- C** Horticultural crops
- D** Commercial crops
- E** All of the above

Answer: E

154. According to the Reserve Bank of India, which of the following contribute to more than three-fourth of the total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)?

- A** Public Sector bank
- B** Foreign Bank
- C** Private Bank
- D** Regional Rural Bank
- E** Cooperatives

Answer: A

155. Who has been selected for the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2013?

- A** Chandi Prasad Bhatt
- B** Desmond Tutu
- C** Medea Benjamin
- D** Julius Nyerere
- E** Gopalkrishna Gandhi

Answer: A

156. What is the term for the cheque issued by a person to another person in which the issuing date is after a few days (a date which is yet to come)?

- A** Anti-dated cheque

- B** Stale cheque
- C** Post-dated cheque
- D** Crossed cheque
- E** Order cheque

Answer: C

157. Which of the following characterizes the top level management of corporates?

- A** Spend more time in coordinating and communicating
- B** Executes (implements) the policies and plans
- C** Determine the objectives, policies and plans of the organisation
- D** Spend more time in directing and controlling
- E** Coordinate the activities of all the departments

Answer: C

158. Through which of the following ways can devices be connected to a computer?

- A** USB
- B** Bluetooth
- C** CD/DVD Drive
- D** RAM
- E** Only 1 and 2

Answer: E

159. Which of the following is the correct sequence of compilation?

- A** Compilation, Assembly, Linking
- B** Assembly, Linking, Compilation
- C** Linking, Assembly, Compilation
- D** Assembly, Compilation, Linking
- E** Compilation, Linking, Assembly

Answer: A

160. Which of the following is the proper removal of any malicious program from a computer system?

- A** Reconfiguration
- B** Reboot

- C** Restart
- D** Uninstallation
- E** Only 2 and 4

Answer: E

161. What is the secured messaging system device used by IDBRT in the field of banking?

- A** NEFT
- B** SFMS
- C** RTGS
- D** EFT
- E** All of the above

Answer: B

162. Which of the following public sector banks recently became the first to launch the Instant Money Transfer (IMT) scheme which is a innovative domestic money remittance facility from ATMs without an account in the bank?

- A** State Bank of India
- B** Aids Bank
- C** Punjab National Bank
- D** Bank of India
- E** Bank of Baroda

Answer: D

163. Which of the following does not come under the second level of management in an organization?

- A** Purchase Managers
- B** Departmental Heads
- C** Supervisors
- D** Branch Managers
- E** Finance Managers

Answer: C

164. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called?

- A** Configuration
- B** Download

- C** Storage
- D** Upload
- E** Installation

Answer: E

165. In the field of banking, what does CRAR stand for?

- A** Capital Reserve Adequacy Ratio
- B** Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio
- C** Capital Reserve Assets Ratio
- D** Capital Risk Adequacy Ratio
- E** None of these

Answer: B

166. Which of the following terms/ expressions is used to describe a business unit with a competitive advantage that will capture some of the extra economic values it creates, no matter how intense competition is?

- A** Consonance
- B** Advantage
- C** Consistency
- D** Feasibility
- E** All of the above

Answer: B

167. Which of the following commercial banks of India recently opened its branch in Shanghai?

- A** State Bank of India
- B** Axis Bank
- C** ICICI Bank
- D** Oriental Bank of Commerce
- E** Corporation Bank

Answer: B

168. Which of the following come under Policy Framework for Investment Decisions as outlined by the OECD?

- A** Policy coherence
- B** Importance of transparency approach to policy formulation

- C** Regular evaluation of policies on investment environment
- D** Corporate governance
- E** All of the above

Answer: E

169. What is the corpus of the National Social Security Fund?

- A** Rs. 250 crore
- B** Rs. 500 crore
- C** Rs. 1000 crore
- D** Rs. 1200 crore
- E** Rs. 1500 crore

Answer: C

170. We regularly come across some lines marked on the back of products. What are they called?

- A** Bar-code
- B** Spooler
- C** Scanner
- D** Output reader
- E** Price tag

Answer: A

171. In the field of computers, which of the following converts input into output?

- A** Mouse
- B** Trackball
- C** Keyboard
- D** Bar Code Reader
- E** Light Pen

Answer: D

172. Which application is used for the purposes of basic accounting?

- A** Worksheet
- B** Spreadsheet
- C** Infographic

D Data sheet

E Document

Answer: B

173. Which insurance company has launched Asha Kiran, an health insurance cover, for a family with girl children?

A Oriental Insurance comp. Ltd.

B Reliance General Insurance

C United India Insurance Comp. Ltd.

D New India Assurance comp. Ltd.

E National Insurance Company

Answer: D

174. Who is the author of 'India at Risk'?

A Stephen Cohen

B Jaswant Singh

C Tony Alcott

D Lal Krishna Advani

E Manmohan Singh

Answer: B

175. Which of the following was/ were not the subsidiary company of the General Insurance Corporation of India?

A National Insurance Company Limited

B Life Insurance Corporation

C New India Assurance Company Limited

D Oriental Insurance Company Limited

E United India Insurance Company Limited

Answer: B

176. Which of the following countries will participate in the NATO 2014 Summit?

A Russia

B China

Answer: C

177. **Market Segmentation can be defined as**

Answer: C

178. **Which of the following provides power back to a computer system even when main current is off?**

Answer: E

179. **Which team won the Asia Cup 2014?**

Answer: C

180. **President Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of International Women's Day presented which award to six individuals for their contribution for the social development and empowerment of women in the country?**

- C** Mother Teresa Award
- D** Florence Nightingale Award
- E** Ahilyabai Puraskar

Answer: A

181. **What is the goal in Two Fold Marketing?**

- A** To attract new customers by promising superior value
- B** To keep current customers by delivering satisfaction
- C** To undertake aggressive marketing campaigns
- D** Only 1 and 2
- E** All of the above

Answer: D

182. **How can one see the content of a file?**

- A** By left clicking with the mouse once
- B** By left clicking with the mouse twice
- C** By holding the mouse down
- D** From the keyboard shortcuts
- E** All of the above

Answer: B

183. **What is it called when computer connects to other computer and sends information?**

- A** LAN
- B** Remote Desktop
- C** Boot
- D** Network
- E** Internet Protocol

Answer: B

184. **How does every bank pay interest on savings?**

- A** Daily
- B** Weekly
- C** Fortnightly

D Monthly

E Quarterly

Answer: A

185. What is the alphanumeric code on cheques called?

A RTGS

B MICR

C IFSC

D NEFT

E CC

Answer: C

186. How can a file be saved in a computer with other name?

A Save command

B Save as command

C Place command

D Duplicate command

E Export command

Answer: B

187. Which is the new airline company to get license recently in India?

A Indigo

B Spice Jet

C Air Asia

D Kingfisher

E Go Air

Answer: C

188. How instrument is used by the Reserve Bank of India to control market liquidity?

A Repo rate

B Statutory Liquidity Ratio

C Marginal Adjustment Facility

D Reverse Repo Rate

E Only 1 and 4

Answer: E

189. **Banking Ombudsman is appointed by**

A Union Ministry of Finance

B Competition Commission of India

C Reserve Bank of India

D Indian Banks Association

E Securities and Exchange Board of India

Answer: C

190. **Which state in India has the highest urban population?**

A Maharashtra

B Delhi

C Tamil Nadu

D Karnataka

E Gujarat

Answer: A

191. **What was the reason behind the decision of the Reserve Bank of India to withdraw currency notes issued before 2005?**

A To replace them with plastic notes

B To check counterfeit notes

C To replace mutilated and spoilt notes

D To check illicit notes of Pakistan

E None of these

Answer: B

192. **Which film was presented the award of Best Film at the 61st National Awards?**

A Ship of Theseus

B Bhaag Milkha Bhaag

C Jolly LLB

D December 1

Answer: A

193. Which of the following is the fastest mode of transaction?

- A** RTGS
- B** Cheque payment
- C** ATM Cash Withdrawal
- D** NEFT
- E** None of these

Answer: A

194. A marketing technique where marketer plays a specific role in a particular segment is called

- A** Mass Marketing
- B** Niche marketing
- C** Strategic Marketing
- D** Communication Marketing
- E** None of these

Answer: B

195. In Marketing Mix 4 P's imply

- A** Product, Price, Place, Promotion
- B** Product, Price, Policy, Place
- C** Place, People, Product, Promotion
- D** People, Price, Profit, Place
- E** None of these

Answer: A

196. Which aspect of a project/ business is/are evaluated in a SWOT Analysis?

- A** Strengths
- B** Weaknesses
- C** Opportunities
- D** Threats
- E** All of these

197. Which of the following best explains the Delphi Method?

- A** It is a profit-maximization method
- B** It is a forecasting method
- C** It is a retrenchment method
- D** It is a output-enhancement method
- E** It is a risk analysis method

Answer: B

198. In Market segmentation which among the following is not an economic component?

- A** Age
- B** Gender
- C** Income Level
- D** Taxes
- E** Only 1 and 2

Answer: E

199. What does Innovation in Marketing refer to?

- A** Creating a new idea of thought
- B** Discovering new products
- C** Modifying an old idea to present needs
- D** Exploring new ways of being competitive
- E** All of the above

Answer: A

200. Which of the following come under the ambit of Customer relationship management?

- A** Sales
- B** Marketing
- C** Customer Service
- D** Technical support

Answer: E

