

SBI PO Prelims 2026 Memory Based Paper (Aug 02, 2026) (Shift 1)

In the following question, two columns are given, each with three parts. Column A contains three phrases labelled (1), (2), (3) and Column B contains three phrases labelled (P), (Q), (R). Combine a phrase from Column A with a phrase from Column B to form a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence.

Column A:

- (1) The committee has decided to postpone the meeting
- (2) Despite repeated warnings from the auditors
- (3) It was only after the machinery broke down

Column B:

- (P) that the management realised the urgency of regular maintenance
- (Q) the finance department continued to ignore the discrepancies in the ledger
- (R) until all the regional heads submit their quarterly reports

Q1. Which combination of phrases forms a correct and meaningful sentence?

- (a) 1-R, 2-P, 3-Q
- (b) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R
- (c) 1-P, 2-R, 3-Q
- (d) 1-R, 2-Q, 3-P
- (e) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R

Q2. In the following sentence, a part is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No replacement required'.

The manager insisted that every employee should submits the report before the deadline.

- (a) must submitting
- (b) will submits
- (c) should submitted
- (d) No replacement required
- (e) should submit

Q3. In the following sentence, a part is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No replacement required'.

Having finished with his homework, Rohan went out to play with his friends.

- (a) finishing of his homework
- (b) been finished his homework
- (c) finished his homework
- (d) finish with his homework
- (e) No replacement required

Q4. In the following sentence, a part is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No replacement required'.

The villagers, along with their livestock, were forced to leave their homes when the river overflowed.

- (a) were forcing to leave
- (b) has been forced to leave
- (c) was forced to leave
- (d) No replacement required
- (e) were forced to leaving

Q5. In the following sentence, a part is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No replacement required'.

Neither the principal nor the teachers was aware of the sudden change in the exam schedule.

- (a) was aware about
- (b) have been aware of
- (c) No replacement required
- (d) was being aware of
- (e) were aware of

Q6. In the following sentence, a part is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No replacement required'.

She is one of those candidates who always speaks confidently during interviews.

- (a) always speaking
- (b) No replacement required
- (c) has always spoken
- (d) always speak
- (e) always spoke

In the following question, six sentences are given, labelled A, B, C, D, E and F. These sentences, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Read the sentences and answer the questions that follow.

(A) As a result, several coastal towns began investing heavily in mangrove restoration projects to act as natural barriers.

(B) Coastal erosion had been steadily eating away at the shoreline for nearly two decades, forcing many fishing families to relocate inland.

(C) It was only when a marine biologist published a detailed survey linking mangrove loss to the erosion rate that policymakers took notice.

(D) Within five years, the restored mangrove belts had visibly slowed the erosion and revived local fish breeding grounds.

(E) Before this survey, most local authorities had dismissed the erosion as an unavoidable seasonal phenomenon.

(F) Encouraged by these early results, neighbouring districts soon requested funding for similar restoration efforts.

Q7. Which sentence should come FIRST after rearrangement?

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

Q8. Which sentence should come SECOND after rearrangement?

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

Q9. Which sentence should come THIRD after rearrangement?

- (a) D
- (b) A
- (c) F
- (d) C
- (e) B

Q10. Which sentence should come FOURTH after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) F
- (c) D
- (d) B
- (e) A

Q11. Which sentence should come FIFTH after rearrangement?

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

Q12. Which sentence should come SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?

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

Q13. Select the pair of words that best fits both blanks in the sentence.

The board members were ____ about the new proposal, since it seemed ____ with the company's long-term vision.

- (a) enthusiastic; inconsistent
- (b) skeptical; consistent
- (c) hesitant; unrelated
- (d) furious; identical
- (e) indifferent; irrelevant

Q14. Select the pair of words that best fits both blanks in the sentence.

The negotiations remained ____ for months until both parties finally agreed to a ____ that satisfied their core demands.

- (a) resolved; dispute
- (b) smooth; conflict
- (c) deadlocked; compromise
- (d) productive; stalemate
- (e) cordial; breakdown

Q15. Select the pair of words that best fits both blanks in the sentence.

Her ____ approach to fieldwork often ____ her colleagues, who preferred sticking to established methods.

- (a) meticulous; bored
- (b) rigid; delighted
- (c) careless; impressed
- (d) unconventional; unsettled
- (e) traditional; inspired

Q16. Select the pair of words that best fits both blanks in the sentence.

The startup's revenue grew at a ____ pace initially, but soon became ____ once bigger competitors entered the market.

- (a) sluggish; rapid
- (b) steady; volatile
- (c) brisk; stagnant
- (d) erratic; predictable
- (e) modest; identical

Q17. The following sentence has been split into five parts, labelled A, B, C, D and E, not necessarily in the correct order. Choose the option that gives their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence. If the sentence is already correct, choose 'No rearrangement required'.

A) had been postponed twice / B) owing to unforeseen circumstances / C) the annual sports meet / D) much to the disappointment of the students / E) which was scheduled for March

- (a) No rearrangement required
- (b) CADBE
- (c) ACEBD
- (d) CEADB
- (e) CEABD

Q18. The following sentence has been split into five parts, labelled A, B, C, D and E, not necessarily in the correct order. Choose the option that gives their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence. If the sentence is already correct, choose 'No rearrangement required'.

A) to the surprise of the organisers / B) despite the heavy rainfall / C) turned up in large numbers / D) for the charity walkathon / E) the volunteers

- (a) BCEAD
- (b) No rearrangement required
- (c) EBCDA
- (d) EBCAD
- (e) BEACD

Q19. The following sentence has been split into five parts, labelled A, B, C, D and E, not necessarily in the correct order. Choose the option that gives their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence. If the sentence is already correct, choose 'No rearrangement required'.

A) is often regarded / B) among urban planners / C) as the most sustainable solution / D) for reducing traffic congestion / E) a well-connected metro network

- (a) EADCB
- (b) No rearrangement required
- (c) EACBD
- (d) EACDB
- (e) ABECD

Q20. The following sentence has been split into five parts, labelled A, B, C, D and E, not necessarily in the correct order. Choose the option that gives their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence. If the sentence is already correct, choose 'No rearrangement required'.

A) the new policy / B) most of the small vendors / C) welcomed / D) since it reduced their tax burden significantly / E) in the local market

- (a) BECAD
- (b) EBCAD
- (c) BECDA
- (d) BCADE
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q21. The following sentence has been split into five parts, labelled A, B, C, D and E, not necessarily in the correct order. Choose the option that gives their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence. If the sentence is already correct, choose 'No rearrangement required'.

A) the researchers concluded / B) had a measurable effect on sleep quality / C) that reducing screen time before bed / D) after analysing data from / E) over two thousand participants

- (a) ACBDE
- (b) ACBED
- (c) DEACB
- (d) CBADE
- (e) No rearrangement required

Below, an idiom/phrase is given followed by its usage in three sentences. Choose the option indicating which sentence(s) use the idiom/phrase correctly.

Idiom: "to burn the midnight oil"

- (A) The students had to burn the midnight oil to finish the project before the submission date.
- (B) He burned the midnight oil across the busy street to catch his train.
- (C) After years of burning the midnight oil, she finally cracked the entrance examination.

Q22. Which sentence(s) use the idiom/phrase correctly?

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

Below, an idiom/phrase is given followed by its usage in three sentences. Choose the option indicating which sentence(s) use the idiom/phrase correctly.

Idiom: "to be at loggerheads"

- (A) The two departments have been at loggerheads over the allocation of the annual budget.
- (B) She was at loggerheads to finish her assignment before the deadline.
- (C) The two business partners were at loggerheads regarding the company's expansion plans.

Q23. Which sentence(s) use the idiom/phrase correctly?

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

Q24. Read the sentence divided into four segments, (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(A) The government has announced / (B) a new scheme for the farmers / (C) which will help them to increasing / (D) their income substantially.

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

Q25. Read the sentence divided into four segments, (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(A) Each of the employees / (B) were given a certificate / (C) of appreciation for their / (D) outstanding performance this year.

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

Q26. Read the sentence divided into four segments, (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(A) Neither of the two proposals / (B) submitted by the vendors / (C) were found to be / (D) satisfactory by the panel.

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

Q27. Read the sentence divided into four segments, (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(A) The teacher advised the students / (B) to not waste their time / (C) on trivial matters / (D) before the final exams.

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

Q28. Read the sentence divided into four segments, (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(A) By the time the fire brigade arrived / (B) the entire warehouse / (C) has already been / (D) reduced to ashes.

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

In the following passage, some blanks are marked (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E), each corresponding to a numbered question. Choose the option that fits each blank most appropriately.

Urban farming has (A) into a viable solution for cities struggling with food security and shrinking green spaces. What began as small rooftop gardens has now (B) into large-scale hydroponic farms operating inside repurposed warehouses. Proponents argue that such farms can (C) fresh produce all year round, regardless of external weather conditions, while consuming a fraction of the water used in traditional agriculture. However, critics point out that the high initial investment required to (D) these facilities often makes the produce more expensive than conventionally grown vegetables. Despite this drawback, several municipal governments are now offering subsidies to encourage entrepreneurs to (E) this emerging sector, hoping it will eventually ease the pressure on rural farmland.

Q29. Select the most appropriate word for blank (A).

- (a) evolved
- (b) diminished
- (c) retreated
- (d) wandered
- (e) collapsed

Q30. Select the most appropriate word for blank (B).

- (a) shrunk
- (b) paused
- (c) vanished
- (d) declined
- (e) expanded

Q31. Select the most appropriate word for blank (C).

- (a) deny
- (b) withhold
- (c) discard
- (d) supply
- (e) postpone

Q32. Select the most appropriate word for blank (D).

- (a) neglect
- (b) establish
- (c) dismantle
- (d) criticise
- (e) abandon

Q33. Select the most appropriate word for blank (E).

- (a) ignore
- (b) abandon
- (c) avoid
- (d) dissolve
- (e) enter

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

For much of the twentieth century, economists treated human decision-making as a fundamentally rational process, where individuals weighed costs and benefits with near-mathematical precision before arriving at a choice. This assumption, though elegant, rested on shaky empirical ground. It was not until psychologists began systematically documenting the ways in which people deviate from purely rational behaviour that a new field, behavioural economics, took shape. Researchers found that individuals routinely overvalue immediate rewards at the expense of long-term benefits, a tendency now known as present bias. They also discovered that people are far more sensitive to losses than to equivalent gains, a phenomenon termed loss aversion, which explains why investors often hold onto declining stocks far longer than logic would dictate.

These findings were not merely academic curiosities; they carried significant implications for public policy. Governments across the world began experimenting with what came to be called 'nudges' — subtle changes in the way choices are presented that steer people toward better outcomes without restricting their freedom to choose. For instance, automatically enrolling employees in retirement savings plans, while still allowing them to opt out, dramatically increased participation rates compared to schemes that required active enrolment. Similarly, placing healthier food options at eye level in cafeterias was found to modestly increase their consumption, even though no unhealthy option was actually removed from the menu.

Critics of behavioural economics, however, caution against overstating its promise. They argue that many of the celebrated nudge experiments were conducted in narrow, controlled settings and may not scale well across diverse populations with differing cultural attitudes toward risk and authority. Moreover, some worry that an overreliance on nudges could allow policymakers to sidestep more substantive structural reforms, opting instead for cheap behavioural fixes that address symptoms rather than root causes. Despite these reservations, the influence of behavioural economics on both academic thought and real-world policy design continues to grow, prompting traditional economic models to increasingly incorporate psychological realism rather than dismiss it as noise.

Q34. According to the passage, why did economists begin to question the assumption of purely rational decision-making?

- (a) Because psychologists documented systematic deviations from rational behaviour
- (b) Because cafeterias reported falling revenues
- (c) Because investors stopped trusting the stock market
- (d) Because mathematical models became too complex to use
- (e) Because governments demanded new policy tools

Q35. What does 'loss aversion' explain, as per the passage?

- (a) Why governments introduce automatic enrolment schemes
- (b) Why healthier food options are placed at eye level
- (c) Why people prefer immediate rewards over long-term ones
- (d) Why nudge experiments fail in diverse populations
- (e) Why investors continue to hold onto declining stocks

Q36. Which of the following best describes a 'nudge' as used in the passage?

- (a) A legal restriction that eliminates undesirable choices
- (b) A financial penalty imposed on irrational behaviour
- (c) A statistical model used to predict market crashes
- (d) A subtle change in choice presentation that steers behaviour without removing options
- (e) A mandatory training programme for policymakers

Q37. What is the main criticism of behavioural economics mentioned in the passage?

- (a) It ignores the concept of loss aversion entirely
- (b) It has had no influence on public policy
- (c) It contradicts the findings of traditional economics completely
- (d) It relies too heavily on mathematical precision
- (e) Its experimental findings may not scale across diverse populations and could distract from structural reform

- Q38.** Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- (a) Present bias refers to overvaluing immediate rewards over long-term benefits
 - (b) Automatic enrolment in retirement plans decreased participation rates
 - (c) Behavioural economics has had no impact on academic economic models
 - (d) Critics believe nudges are the best substitute for structural reform
 - (e) All unhealthy food options were removed from cafeterias in the nudge experiments

- Q39.** The word 'sidestep' as used in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (a) avoid
 - (b) endorse
 - (c) confront
 - (d) amplify
 - (e) investigate

- Q40.** Which of the following can be inferred about the retirement savings example mentioned in the passage?
- (a) It demonstrates that employees dislike saving for retirement
 - (b) It contradicts the idea of loss aversion entirely
 - (c) It was later abandoned due to poor results
 - (d) It shows that default choice architecture can significantly influence participation without removing choice
 - (e) It proves that opt-out schemes are illegal in most countries

Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The table shows the number of students (boys and girls) studying in five different classes of a school.

Class / Boys / Girls

VI / 180 / 150

VII / 210 / 140

VIII / 160 / 200

IX / 240 / 180

X / 190 / 170

- Q41.** What is the total number of students studying in classes VIII and IX together?
- (a) 800
 - (b) 780
 - (c) 740
 - (d) 820
 - (e) 760
- Q42.** Girls in class VII are what percentage of the total students in class VII?
- (a) 45.71%
 - (b) 41.17%
 - (c) 38.46%
 - (d) 40.00%
 - (e) 42.86%

- Q43.** Find the ratio of boys in classes VI, VIII and X taken together to girls in the same classes taken together.
- (a) 52:53
 - (b) 54:53
 - (c) 55:54
 - (d) 53:52
 - (e) 53:52

Q44. Boys (all classes together) form what percentage more/less than girls (all classes together)? (approx.)

- (a) 16.67% more
- (b) 17.67% less
- (c) 11.67% more
- (d) 19.67% more
- (e) 14.67% less

Q45. Quantity I: Average number of girls per class (all five classes)

Quantity II: Average number of boys in classes IX and X together

Compare Quantity I and Quantity II.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (c) Relation cannot be determined
- (d) Quantity I = Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I < Quantity II

Q46. What is the difference between the total number of students in class IX and the total number of students in class VI?

- (a) 70
- (b) 100
- (c) 90
- (d) 80
- (e) 110

The table below shows the sales (in Rs. lakh) of four product categories - Electronics, Furniture, Apparel and Grocery - of a retail store over three months.

Month | Electronics | Furniture | Apparel | Grocery

April | 45 | 30 | 25 | 60

May | 55 | 35 | 40 | 50

June | 60 | 25 | 35 | 70

Q47. What is the total sales (in Rs. lakh) of all four categories in the month of May?

- (a) 160
- (b) 200
- (c) 190
- (d) 180
- (e) 210

Q48. What is the percentage increase in Apparel sales from April to May?

- (a) 70.00%
- (b) 55.00%
- (c) 60.00%
- (d) 66.67%
- (e) 50.00%

Q49. Find the ratio of (Electronics + Grocery) sales in June to (Furniture + Apparel) sales in June.

- (a) 13:6
- (b) 11:6
- (c) 13:6
- (d) 10:7
- (e) 12:7

Q50. What is the average monthly sales (in Rs. lakh) of the Electronics category over the three months?

- (a) 56.67
- (b) 53.33
- (c) 51.67
- (d) 50.00
- (e) 53.33

Q51. Quantity I: Average monthly sales of Electronics (Apr-Jun)

Quantity II: Average monthly sales of Furniture (Apr-Jun)

Compare Quantity I and Quantity II.

- (a) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (b) Cannot be determined
- (c) Quantity I = Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $>$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I $<$ Quantity II

Q52. Total sales of Furniture across April, May and June is approximately what percentage of the grand total sales of all categories across all three months?

- (a) 16.98%
- (b) 22.35%
- (c) 20.00%
- (d) 25.10%
- (e) 18.61%

Q53. Find the wrong number in the series: 5, 8, 14, 26, 51, 98

- (a) 51
- (b) 98
- (c) 8
- (d) 26
- (e) 14

Q54. Find the wrong number in the series: 2, 3, 8, 28, 112, 565

- (a) 28
- (b) 112
- (c) 3
- (d) 565
- (e) 8

Q55. Find the wrong number in the series: 7, 10, 16, 30, 52, 100

- (a) 10
- (b) 52
- (c) 30
- (d) 100
- (e) 16

Q56. The circumference of a circular field is equal to the perimeter of a square field. If the radius of the circular field is 14 m, find the area of the square field. (Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- (a) 484 sq. m
- (b) 512 sq. m
- (c) 400 sq. m
- (d) 441 sq. m
- (e) 616 sq. m

Q57. A boat's speed in still water is 15 km/h and the speed of the stream is 3 km/h. The boat travels 36 km upstream and then returns to the starting point. Find the total time taken for the round trip.

- (a) 5 hours
- (b) 5.5 hours
- (c) 4.5 hours
- (d) 6 hours
- (e) 4 hours

Q58. Two trains of lengths 150 m and 120 m are running in opposite directions on parallel tracks at speeds of 54 km/h and 36 km/h respectively. Find the time taken by the trains to cross each other.

- (a) 10.8 seconds
- (b) 9 seconds
- (c) 12 seconds
- (d) 10 seconds
- (e) 11.5 seconds

Q59. The average age of 30 students in a class is 12 years. The average age of 20 teachers in the same school is 40 years. Find the average age of all the students and teachers put together.

- (a) 20.8 years
- (b) 23.2 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 22 years
- (e) 24.5 years

Q60. The prices of two movie tickets, A and B, are in the ratio 5:7. If the price of ticket A is increased by 20% and the price of ticket B is decreased by 10%, find the new ratio of the price of A to the price of B.

- (a) 4:5
- (b) 20:21
- (c) 10:11
- (d) 5:6
- (e) 6:7

Q61. The incomes of A and B are in the ratio 4:5. A spends 80% of his income while B spends 75% of his income. Find the ratio of the savings of A to the savings of B.

- (a) 2:3
- (b) 3:5
- (c) 1:2
- (d) 4:5
- (e) 16:25

Q62. A can complete a piece of work in 15 days. B is 50% more efficient than A. If A and B work together, they can complete the work in T days. Find T.

- (a) 5 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 7.5 days
- (d) 6 days
- (e) 9 days

Q63. Pipe A can fill a tank in 10 hours, Pipe B can fill it in 15 hours, while Pipe C (an outlet pipe) can empty the full tank in 20 hours. If all three pipes are opened together, in how many hours will the tank be filled?

- (a) 7 hours
- (b) 8 hours
- (c) $60/7$ hours (approx. $8 \frac{4}{7}$ hours)
- (d) 9 hours
- (e) 10 hours

Q64. A mixture of milk and water contains milk and water in the ratio 3:1. If the total quantity of the mixture is 40 litres, how much water must be added to the mixture so that the new ratio of milk to water becomes 3:2?

- (a) 10 litres
- (b) 15 litres
- (c) 12 litres
- (d) 6 litres
- (e) 8 litres

Q65. A, B and C started a business by investing Rs. 8,000 for 12 months, Rs. 12,000 for 8 months and Rs. 6,000 for 10 months respectively. If the total profit at the end of the year is Rs. 42,000, find B's share of the profit.

- (a) Rs. 20,000
- (b) Rs. 12,000
- (c) Rs. 16,000
- (d) Rs. 18,000
- (e) Rs. 14,000

Q66. Quantity I: Compound interest on Rs. 20,000 at 10% p.a. for 2 years (compounded annually)

Quantity II: Simple interest on Rs. 25,000 at 12% p.a. for 2 years

Compare Quantity I and Quantity II.

- (a) Cannot be determined
- (b) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I = Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I > Quantity II

Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

The table shows the cost price (CP) and the profit percentage earned on three articles sold by a shopkeeper.

Article | Cost Price (Rs.) | Profit %

X | 800 | 25%

Y | 1200 | 15%

Z | 1500 | 20%

Q67. What is the selling price of article Y?

- (a) Rs. 1,320
- (b) Rs. 1,380
- (c) Rs. 1,250
- (d) Rs. 1,440
- (e) Rs. 1,400

Q68. What is the overall profit percentage earned on selling all three articles together?

- (a) 20.00%
- (b) 17.25%
- (c) 18.00%
- (d) 19.43% (approx.)
- (e) 21.50%

Q69. What is the difference between the selling prices of article Z and article X?

- (a) Rs. 850
- (b) Rs. 800
- (c) Rs. 900
- (d) Rs. 750
- (e) Rs. 700

Q70. A shopkeeper marks an article 40% above its cost price and then allows a discount of 15% on the marked price. Find his profit percentage.

- (a) 25%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 19%
- (d) 17%
- (e) 21%

Q71. Statements: All squares are rectangles. All rectangles are parallelograms. No parallelogram is a triangle.

Conclusions: I. No rectangle is a triangle. II. Some squares are parallelograms.

Which of the conclusions logically follow(s)?

- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Neither conclusion follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Only conclusion II follows
- (e) Both conclusions follow

Q72. Statements: Some cups are plates. No plate is a spoon.

Conclusions: I. No cup is a spoon. II. Some cups are not spoons.

Which of the conclusions logically follow(s)?

- (a) Only conclusion II follows
- (b) Either I or II follows
- (c) Only conclusion I follows
- (d) Neither conclusion follows
- (e) Both conclusions follow

Q73. Statements: All coins are notes. Some notes are wallets. No wallet is a purse.

Conclusions: I. Some coins are wallets. II. No note is a purse.

Which of the conclusions logically follow(s)?

- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither conclusion follows
- (e) Both conclusions follow

Q74. If the letters at the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th positions of the word 'GENERATE' are taken in that order, they form a meaningful English word. What is the 2nd letter of that word (from the left)? If no such meaningful word can be formed, mark 'Z'; if more than one such word can be formed, mark 'X'.

- (a) Z
- (b) R
- (c) T
- (d) A
- (e) X

Six people - A, B, C, D, E and F - appeared for six different exams, namely Maths, English, Science, History, Computer and Economics (not necessarily in the same order), on six different days of the week from Monday to Saturday. Each person appeared for a different subject as follows: A - Maths, B - History, C - Computer, D - English, E - Economics, F - Science.

Additional information:

- (i) A took the exam on Monday.
- (ii) Only one person took the exam between A and F.
- (iii) Two people took the exam between D and C.
- (iv) B took the exam immediately after F.
- (v) C took the exam immediately before E.
- (vi) E took the exam on the last day of the week.

Q75. On which day did D take the exam?

- (a) Thursday
- (b) Friday
- (c) Wednesday
- (d) Monday
- (e) Tuesday

Q76. Who took the exam on Wednesday?

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) C
- (d) A
- (e) F

Q77. How many people took their exam after B's exam?

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

Q78. Which subject did the person who took the exam on Friday study?

- (a) Science
- (b) Economics
- (c) History
- (d) English
- (e) Computer

Q79. Who took the exam immediately before B?

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

Seven people - P, Q, R, S, T, U and V - live on seven different floors of a building, numbered 1 to 7, where floor 1 is the lowermost and floor 7 is the topmost (not necessarily in the same order).

- (i) R lives on the topmost floor.*
- (ii) S lives on the lowermost floor.*
- (iii) Q lives immediately above S.*
- (iv) V lives immediately above Q.*
- (v) T lives immediately above V.*
- (vi) P lives immediately below U.*

Q80. On which floor does P live?

- (a) Floor 5
- (b) Floor 6
- (c) Floor 2
- (d) Floor 4
- (e) Floor 3

Q81. Who lives immediately below T?

- (a) U
- (b) P
- (c) S
- (d) Q
- (e) V

Q82. How many people live between S and T?

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

Q83. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Q lives on floor 3.
- (b) P lives on floor 6.
- (c) T lives on floor 5.
- (d) U lives on floor 6.
- (e) R lives on floor 6.

Q84. Who lives on the topmost floor?

- (a) T
- (b) U
- (c) V
- (d) P
- (e) R

Eight people - J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q - are sitting around a circular table, facing the centre (not necessarily in the same order).

- (i) K sits immediately to the right of J.*
- (ii) L sits immediately to the right of K.*
- (iii) M sits third to the right of J.*
- (iv) N sits immediately to the right of M.*
- (v) O sits immediately to the right of N.*
- (vi) P sits third to the right of M.*
- (vii) Q sits immediately to the right of P.*

Q85. Who sits third to the right of L?

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

Q86. How many people sit between K and O, when counted from K to O in clockwise direction?

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

Q87. Who sits immediately to the left of Q?

- (a) P
- (b) J
- (c) O
- (d) M
- (e) N

Q88. What is N's position with respect to J?

- (a) Fourth to the right
- (b) Third to the right
- (c) Immediately to the right
- (d) Second to the right
- (e) Fifth to the right

Q89. Who sits exactly opposite to M?

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) J
- (d) L
- (e) K

Seven boxes - P, Q, R, S, T, U and V - are kept one above another, not necessarily in this order.

- (i) R is kept at the topmost position.
- (ii) Only one box is kept between R and P.
- (iii) T is kept immediately below R.
- (iv) V is kept immediately below P.
- (v) S is kept immediately above Q.
- (vi) Only one box is kept below Q.

Q90. Which box is kept immediately above V?

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

Q91. How many boxes are kept between T and S?

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

Q92. Which box is kept at the bottommost position?

- (a) Q
- (b) V
- (c) S
- (d) T
- (e) U

Q93. What is Q's position from the top?

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

Q94. If all the boxes are rearranged in alphabetical order from top to bottom, how many boxes will remain in the same position as before?

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

The current year is 2026. Five people - A, B, C, D and E - have the following age details.

- (i) D was born in the year 1981.
- (ii) E is 4 years older than A.
- (iii) A is 6 years older than B.
- (iv) B is 3 years older than C, who is the youngest among the five.
- (v) The sum of the present ages of all five people is 170 years.

Q95. What is B's present age?

- (a) 28 years
- (b) 32 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 26 years
- (e) 24 years

Q96. Who is the second oldest among the five?

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

Q97. What is the difference between the ages of D and C?

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 22 years
- (c) 20 years
- (d) 18 years
- (e) 15 years

Q98. What is the average age of A, B and C?

- (a) 30 years
- (b) 27 years
- (c) 28 years
- (d) 29 years
- (e) 31 years

Q99. In the number 5827364, if all digits smaller than 5 are multiplied by 2 and all digits greater than 5 are increased by 1 (digit 5 remains unchanged), what is the sum of the digits of the new number so formed?

- (a) 43
- (b) 47
- (c) 51
- (d) 45
- (e) 49

Q100. Four of the following five number-pairs are alike in a certain way based on a common pattern and hence form a group. Find the one that does NOT belong to the group.

- (a) 8-72
- (b) 4-16
- (c) 9-90
- (d) 6-42
- (e) 7-56