

MBR 25**BUSINESS DECISION MAKING**

Classify the questions that follow the case under one of the following categories and record your response.

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and /or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (d) An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision.

CASE STUDY 1

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society or to draw attention to the importance of precise time keeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at day break and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: The massive daily transfer of goods, Services and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

1. An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision.

2. Society judges people by the time at which they conduct certain activities.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and /or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
3. The Phrase 'this tradition' in the passage refers to people's agreement on the measurement of time.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and /or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision.
4. Railroad supports precise time keeping.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and /or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision.
5. Railroad enhances regularity
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision : one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and /or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision.

CASE STUDY 2

Between 2002-03 and 2006-07 Indian economy grew annually at 8.7% led by the services sector at 9% per year. In 1990, India's share of services at 40% of GDP was consistent with its per capita income for low income country. By 2001, its share of one - half of the GDP was higher by five percentage points, compared to the average for low income countries.

Economic reforms that energized the private corporate sector and technological changes that opened up new vistas in telecommunications, IT and outsourcing are believed to be responsible for the impressive performance. However, the services led growth remains a puzzle at a low per capita income, with 55% of the workforce still engaged in agriculture and when agriculture decelerated and industry stagnated defying a styled fact in Economics

6. Study of the growth of Indian country.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision : one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision : an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions.
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
7. Services growth was consistent
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
8. Outsourcing has helped the per capita income
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision

9. Prior to 2005, the growth is unknown.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision

10. In early nineties, the share of services sector in GDP for low per capita income group of countries was about 40%.
 - a. A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - b. A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - c. A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - d. An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision

CASE STUDY 3

Tanzifco, a cleaning company in Kuwait and the Gulf, is entering India by undertaking cleaning and waste management contracts. The company has floated a separate entity- Tanzifco Cleaning and Waste Management Services Pvt. Ltd. - in which 70 per cent will be held by Tanzifco and 30 per cent by a few Indian private players. The chairman of Tanzifco said his company was scouting for waste management contracts in various cities and towns. Besides waste management, it plans to take up cleaning contracts in hospitals, hotels, malls and IT buildings. At present, Tanzifco is in talks with authorities for maintenance of Hyderabad and Delhi airports. The company has trained professionals for undertaking cleaning of glass claddings used in high-rise buildings. It also trades in high quality cleaning agents, he added. Tanzifco, he said, was one of the cleaning companies which was awarded a multi-million dinar (Kuwait currency) contract by the Kuwait Municipality for waste management services for 5 years. The group now employs more than 30,000 people across the region with operations in Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Bahrain, Egypt and Oman. The group's total turnover is about \$200 million.

11. Cleaning and maintenance requirements of Hyderabad and Delhi airports.
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
12. The company has trained professionals for undertaking cleaning of glass claddings in high-rise buildings.
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
13. Expanding Tanzifco's operations into India.
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
14. Tanzifco would replicate its success of Kuwait and the Gulf, in India also.
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision

15. There are 30,000 employees
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
16. The company's turnover is \$200 million
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
17. The company has contract with Kuwait Municipality for waste management services for 5 years.
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
18. Cleaning contract with hospitals, hotels and malls in India is planned .
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision

19. The company's operations is in Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Bahrain, Egypt and Oman
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
 - A Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major factor, rather than a Major Objective directly
 - An Unimportant issue in making the decision: an item lacking significant impact on or relationship to, the decision
20. The company's shares is held 30 per cent by a few Indian private players
- A Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goal sought by the decision
 - A Major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage that fundamentally affects and / or determines the decisions
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PASSAGE COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

PASSAGE 1

The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate, then investment in higher service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank, which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had to wait for a teller. The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investments
 - suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investments
 - illustrate various ways in which type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues
 - trace a general type of problems to a certain type of business investment
22. According to the passage, investment in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the
- tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer
 - increased revenues that they ultimately produced
 - basis on which they need to be weighed
 - insufficient analysis that managers devote to them
23. The passage suggest which one of the following about service provided?
- it enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate
 - it threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks
 - it had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past
 - it was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors
24. The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement mentioned
- was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers
 - made a measurable change in the bank's office
 - could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly
 - was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated
25. The author uses the word "only" in the line 27 most likely in order to
- highlight the oddity of the service improvement
 - emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement
 - distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes
 - single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits

PASSAGE 2

In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched: food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them. Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of "bits and bytes", or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

26. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- International Banking Policies
 - The History of Monetary Exchange
 - The Development of Paper Currencies
 - Current Problems in the Economy
27. Coins once had real value as currency because they
- were a great improvement over barter
 - permitted easy transportation of wealth
 - could become collector's items
 - were made of precious metals
28. Which one of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?
- They promote international trade
 - They allow very rapid money transfers
 - They are still limited to small transactions
 - They dependent on good telecommunications systems
29. The author mentions food, tools, and precious metals and stones together because they are all
- material objects
 - useful items
 - articles stored in museums
 - expensive

PASSAGE 3

What is meant by the term economic resources? In general, these are all the natural, man-made, and human resources that go into the production of goods and services. This obviously covers a lot of ground: factories and farms, tools and machines, transportation and communication facilities, all types of natural resources, and labor. Economic resources can be broken down into two general categories: property resources – land and capital – and human resources – labor and entrepreneurial skills.

What do economists mean by land? Much more than the non-economist, land refers to all natural resources that are usable in the production process: arable land, forests, mineral and oil deposits, and so on. What about capital? Capital goods are all the man-made aids to producing, storing, transporting, and distributing goods and services. Capital goods differ from consumer goods in that the latter satisfy wants directly, while the former do so indirectly by facilitating the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that capital as defined here does not refer to money. Money, as such, produces nothing.

The term labor refers to the physical and mental talents of humans used to produce goods or services (with the exception of a certain set of human talents, entrepreneurial skills, which will be considered separately because of their special significance). Thus the services of a factory worker or an office worker, a ballet dancer or an astronaut all fall under the general heading of labor.

30. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
- To explain the concept of labor
 - To criticize certain uses of capital
 - To ask about economic resources
 - To define economic resources
31. The word 'arable' is closest in the meaning?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. Dry | b. Fertile |
| c. Developed | d. Open |
32. The skills of the following could be considered examples of labor, as defined in the passage EXCEPT.
- artists and scientists
 - workers who produce services, not goods
 - office workers
 - entrepreneurs
33. When non-economists use the term "land", its definition
- Is much more general than when economists use it
 - Is much more restrictive than when economists use it
 - Changes from place to place
 - Includes all types of natural resources

PASSAGE 4

The existence of mammals on the earth can be traced back to at least the Triassic time. The rate of development was retarded, till evolutionary change suddenly accelerated in the oldest Paleocene. This resulted in an increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life, during the Eocene time. Further improvement was seen during the Oligocene Epoch, with the appearance of some new lines and extinction of others. The Miocene and Pliocene times are especially significant as they mark the culmination of various groups and a continued approach toward modern characters. It is in the Miocene time that the mammals reached their peak with reference to variety and size.

The ability of the mammals to adapt to various modes of life finds a parallel in the reptiles of the Mesozoic time, and apart from their greater intelligence, the mammals apparently have not done much better than the corresponding reptilian forms. Undoubtedly the bat is a better flying animal than the pterosaur, but at the same time the dolphin and whale are hardly more fish like than the ichthyosaur. Quite a few of the swift-running mammals inhabiting the plains, like the horse and the antelope, must excel any of the dinosaurs. Although the tyrannosaur was a more weighty and robust carnivore than perhaps any carnivorous mammal, the lion and the tiger, by virtue of their superior brain are far more efficient and dangerous beasts of prey. It is significant to note that various species of mammals gradually adapted themselves to various kinds of lifestyles, some took to grazing on the plains and were able to run swiftly (horse, deer, bison), others started living in rivers and swamps (hippopotamus, beaver), inhabiting trees (sloth, monkey), burrowing underground (rodent, mole), feeding on flesh (tiger, wolf), swimming in the water (dolphin, whale, seal), and flying in the air (bat). Human beings on account of their superior brain have been able to harness mechanical methods to conquer the physical world and adapt to any set of conditions.

Such adaptation to different conditions leads to a gradual change in form and structure. This is a biological characteristic of the youthful, plastic stage of a group. It is seen that early in its evolutionary cycle animals possess the capacity for change, but as the animal progresses in its cycle becoming old and fixed, this capacity for change disappears. The generalized types of organisms retain the longest ability to make adjustments when required, and it is from them that new, fecund stocks take origin—certainly not from any specialized end products. With reference to mammals, we see their birth, plastic spread in many directions, increased specialization, and in some cases, extinction; this is a characteristic of the evolution of life, which can be seen in the geologic record of life.

34. From the following, choose the most appropriate title for the above passage?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. From Dinosaur to Man | b. Adaptation and Extinction |
| c. The Superior Mammals | d. The Geologic Life Span |
35. According to the passage the chronological order of the geologic periods is
- | |
|---|
| a. Paleocene, Miocene, Triassic, Mesozoic |
| b. Paleocene, Triassic, Mesozoic, Miocene |
| c. Miocene, Paleocene, Triassic, Mesozoic |
| d. Mesozoic, Paleocene, Eocene, Miocene |

36. From the above passage, we can infer that, the pterosaur
- resembled the bat
 - was a Mesozoic mammal
 - was a flying reptile
 - inhabited the seas
37. As inferred from the passage, the largest number of mammals were found in which of the following periods?
- Triassic period
 - Eocene period
 - Oligocene epoch
 - Miocene period
38. Among the following statements, which statement, if true, would weaken the argument put forth in the first sentence of Paragraph 1?
- It has been found that the tryannosaur had a larger brain, than was previously known
 - Within the next thousand years, mammals will become extinct
 - Recently certain forms of flying ichthyosaurs have been discovered
 - It has now been proved, that the tiger is more powerful than the carnivorous reptiles.
39. It is clear from the passage, that the evidence used to discuss the life of past time periods
- was developed by Charles Darwin
 - was unearthed by the author
 - has been negated by more recent evidence
 - is based on fossilized remains
40. As inferred from the passage, which one of the following proverbial expressions is the author most likely to agree with?
- It's a cruel world
 - All the world's a stage
 - The more things change, the more they remain the same
 - Footprints in the sands of time
- 20

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS

41. For a moderately skewed distribution, if the mean and median are 21 and 22 respectively, then its mode is approximately
- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|
| a. 22.0 | b. 20.5 | 3 - 2 |
| c. 24.0 | d. 25.0 | |
42. A certain sum of money is borrowed by a person at 8% simple interest for 4 years. If he has to pay Rs. 7384 as interest, what is the total amount he has to pay?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Rs. 23075 | b. <u>Rs. 30459</u> |
| c. <u>Rs. 37853</u> | d. Rs. 14768 |
43. An integer m is said to be related to another integer n if m is a multiple of n . Then the relation is
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Reflexive and transitive | b. Equivalence relation |
| c. Reflexive and symmetric | d. Symmetric and transitive |
44. If the price of petrol increases by 25% and Raj intends to spend only an additional 15% on petrol, by how much % will he reduce the quantity of petrol purchased?
- | | |
|-------|---------|
| a. 10 | b. 12 |
| c. 8 | d. 6.67 |
45. A vendor sells 60 percent of apples he had and throws away 15 percent of the remainder. Next day he sells 50 percent of the remainder and throws away the rest. What percent of his apples does the vendor throw?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 17 | b. 23 |
| c. 77 | d. 12 |
46. John weighs twice as much as Maria. Maria's weight is 60% of Bob's weight. Dave's weight is 50% of Lee's. Lee weighs 190% as much as John does. Which of these 5 persons weighs the least?
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. Bob | b. Dave |
| c. John | d. Maria |
47. A school sold drama tickets for Rs. 100 each for donating to an orphanage. One member sold 75% of his tickets and had 80 tickets left. How much money did the member collect?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. 6,000 | b. 7,500 |
| c. 15,000 | d. 24,000 |
48. When two dice are thrown simultaneously, what is the probability that the sum of the two numbers that turn up is less than 11?
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a. 5/6 | b. 11/12 |
| c. 1/6 | d. 1/12 |

- c. 58.33
 d. 58.33
- A mixture of milk and water contains milk and water in the ratio of 5 : 3. If 5 litres of water is added to it and replaced with pure milk and the mixture is again stirred, what is the ratio of the two removal and replacement, what is the ratio of the mixture?
- a. 5 : 3
 b. 9 : 1
 c. 5 : 3
 d. 5 : 3
- A train crosses a platform in 30 seconds and a person standing on the platform. What is the length of the platform in meter?
- a. 360 meter
 b. 360 meter
 c. 360 meter
 d. 600 meter

- ## DATA SUFFICIENCY

- MBR 25

62. If x is an integer, find its value?
- (1) $x > 2$
 - (2) $x < 4$
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
63. If n is a two digit prime number, find the value of n
- (1) The sum of digits is 16.
 - (2) When the digits of n are reversed the number obtained is a prime number.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient.
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
64. If a and b are two distinct real numbers then which one of the following is always true?
 $(a + b)$ is always an irrational number.
- (1) Both a and b are irrational numbers
 - (2) a is rational but b is irrational
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
65. Five students Atul, Bala, Chetan, Dev and Ernesto were the only ones who participated in a quiz contest. They were ranked based on their scores in the contest. Dev got a higher rank as compared to Ernesto, while Bala got a higher rank as compared to Chetan. Chetan's rank was lower than the median. Who among the five got the highest rank?
- (1) Atul was the last rank holder.
 - (2) Bala was not among the top two rank holders.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient.
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed

66. In a particular school, sixty students were athletes. Ten among them were also among the top academic performers. How many top academic performers were in the school?
- (1) Sixty per cent of the top academic performers were not athletes.
 - (2) All the top academic performers were not necessarily athletes.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
67. Is y an integer?
- (1) y^3 is an integer
 - (2) $3y$ is an integer.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
68. What is the standard deviation (SD) of the four numbers p, q, r, s ?
- (1) The sum of p, q, r and s is 24
 - (2) The sum of the squares of p, q, r and s is 224
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
69. Is the positive integer m divisible by 12?
- (1) m is divisible by 6
 - (2) m is divisible by 8
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed

70. What was the cost price of the suitcase purchased by Richard?
- Richard got 20% concession on the labeled price
 - Richard sold the suitcase for Rs. 2,000/- with 25% profit on the labelled price
 - Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
71. The average of three quotations for a particular item is Rs 120. Is the highest quotation less than or equal to
- The lowest quotation is Rs. 90
 - One of the quotation is Rs. 125
 - Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
72. Salary of A and B is in ratio 3 : 4 and expenditure is in ratio 4:5. What is the ratio of their saving?
- B's saving is 25% of his salary.
 - B's salary is Rs. 2,500.
 - Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
73. $x^3 > x^2$, if
- $x > 0$
 - $x < 1$
 - Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed

74. A shopkeeper sells some articles, taking profit of 20% on the cost price. Find the amount of profit
- (1) Cost price of the article is Rs. 2,400.
 - (2) Selling price of the article is undisclosed.
- a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
75. Find the investment of shopkeeper on 200 antique pieces in Rs.
- (1) Out of 200 pieces, 38 were broken and he sold the remaining at Rs. 480 per piece.
 - (2) He gained 8% on the investment.
- a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
76. If today the price of the item is Rs. 3,500, what was the price of the item exactly 3 years ago?
- (1) Today the price of the item is exactly 1.21 times its price exactly 3 years ago.
 - (2) The price of the item increased by 10% during these 3 years.
- a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed

77. Hari decided to lend Manoj a sum of Rs. 5,000 for some years. The simple interest charged is 12% per annum. How many years Hari lends the sum of money to Manoj?
- (1) The total interest at the end of 5 years is Rs. 2,500.
 - (2) Fully using the money returned by Manoj to Hari, Hari will be able to buy a television of Rs. 9,999, without adding any more money
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
78. What is the 6th term of the Arithmetic sequence?
- (1) The sum of the 6th to the 12th term of the sequence is 77.
 - (2) The sum of the 2nd to the 10th term of the sequence is 108.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient.
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
79. Is triangle ABC with sides a , b and c acute angled?
- (1) Triangle with sides a^2 , b^2 , c^2 has an area of 140 sq cms.
 - (2) Median AD to side BC is equal to altitude AE to side BC.
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed
80. Is $y = 3$?
- (1) $(y - 3)(x - 4) = 0$
 - (2) $(x - 4) = 0$
 - a. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient
 - b. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient
 - c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient
 - d. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question asked, and additional data are needed

81. The prices of essential commodities has risen unprecedentedly, causing a lot of hardship to the common man.

82. Your admission into this university will be dependent on the marks you score in the entrance examination.

83. When he heard the siren, he started running to the door

84. You need not come unless you want to.

85. Acquisition of certain specific skills can be facilitated from general awareness, education to novel situation

86. Which one of the following is a grammatically CORRECT sentence?

87. Knowledge of the local language ——— the assimilation of the culture of the place.

88. Our teacher teaches English ———— maths

89. Please stop _____ so many mistakes

- MBR 25

90. He got too tired _____ over work
 a. due of b. due to
 c. due on d. due for
91. He was seen _____ to school
 a. went b. going
 c. gone d. go
92. Our flight was _____ from Jaipur to Agra airport.
 a. deflected b. diverted
 c. reverted d. shifted
93. Due to bad weather, our flight that took off from Delhi _____ to Delhi
 a. deflected b. diverted
 c. returned d. reverted
94. Can I borrow _____ sugar?
 a. much b. some
 c. a little d. a few
95. _____ is known about her achievements.
 a. Few b. Little
 c. A little d. None of the above
96. _____ but one was against the proposal.
 a. Everyone b. All
 c. Anyone d. None of the above
97. Since we _____ read every book, we _____ only the famous ones.
 a. cannot, select b. can, purchase
 c. should, buy d. have, sold
98. I got your mail _____ Tuesday.
 a. since b. for
 c. to d. on
99. Which one of the following is the correct sentence?
 a. do you like a glass of water?
 b. would you like a glass of water?
 c. would you like the glass of water?
 d. do you like the glass of water?
100. _____ it help the students?
 a. will b. was
 c. is d. are