


















Practice, Learn and Achieve
Your Goal with Prepp

IBPS SO EXAM

Prelims Hindi Paper

Simplifying
Government Exams

 SSC CHSL	 IAS EXAM	 RRB NTPC	 NTSE	 CDS
 SSC CGL	 CBSE UGC NET	 IBPS PO	 NDA	
 SBI PO	 IBPS CLERK	 AFCAT	 SSC JE	 CTET
 CSIR UGC NET	 CAPF	 IBPS RRB		

www.prepp.in

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति अर्थात् A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सात मंजिला ईमारत में रहते हैं। सबसे निचली मंजिल संख्या 1 है, उसके ऊपर की मंजिल संख्या 2 है, इस तरह सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल संख्या 7 है। लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि संपूर्ण जानकारी इसी क्रम में हो। E एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। A, G से चार मंजिल नीचे रहता है। A के ऊपर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या G के नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। B, F के ठीक नीचे रहता है। C, F से दो मंजिल ऊपर रहता है। F और D के मध्य तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं।

1. कौन सबसे निचली मंजिल पर रहता है?

- A. D
- B. A
- C. C
- D. E
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

2. C और E के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

- A. तीन
- B. दो
- C. चार
- D. पांच
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

3. कौन चौथी मंजिल पर रहता है?

- A. F
- B. G
- C. B
- D. A
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

4. C _____ मंजिल पर रहता है।

- A. छठी
- B. पांचवीं
- C. सातवीं
- D. तीसरी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

5. निम्न में से कौन B के ठीक नीचे रहता है?

- A. A
- B. D
- C. F
- D. E
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

जब एक संख्या व्यवस्था मशीन को संख्याओं की एक इनपुट लाइन दी जाती है, तो यह उन्हें एक विशेष नियम का पालन करते हुए व्यवस्थित करती है। निम्नलिखित इनपुट और पुनर्व्यवस्था का एक उदाहरण है।

इनपुट: 23 67 98 12 34 78 53

चरण I: 32 76 89 21 43 87 35

चरण II: 89 76 32 21 35 87 43

चरण III: 21 32 35 43 76 87 89

चरण IV: 3 5 8 7 13 15 17

चरण IV अंतिम चरण है। उपरोक्त चरणों में पालन किए गए नियमों के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए इनपुट के लिए उपयुक्त चरणों का पता लगाएं।

इनपुट: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

6. चरण III में पाई गई सभी संख्याओं का योग क्या है?

- A. 502
- B. 520
- C. 293
- D. 493
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

7. यदि चरण I की सबसे बड़ी संख्या को 3 से विभाजित किया जाए तो शेषफल क्या होगा?

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 3
- E. 4

8. चरण II में सबसे बड़ी और सबसे छोटी संख्या के बीच का अंतर क्या है?

- A. 79
- B. 29
- C. 61
- D. 69
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

9. निम्न में से कौन सी संख्या चरण IV में दो बार आई है?

- A. 13
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 16
- E. दोनों 9 और 11

10. निम्न में से कौन सी संख्या अंतिम चरण में है?

- A. 36
- B. 73
- C. 81
- D. 13
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

छह सदस्यों वाले एक परिवार में A, जो D का भाई है, विवाहित नहीं है। B, A की ब्रदर-इन-लॉ है। C, D की पुत्री है। L का विवाह X से हुआ है, जो D की सिस्टर-इन-लॉ है।

11. B, C से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- A. माता
- B. अंकल
- C. पिता
- D. पुत्री
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

12. X, B से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- A. माता
- B. बहन
- C. पुत्री
- D. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

13. परिवार में कितने पुरुष सदस्य हैं?

- A. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- B. चार
- C. तीन
- D. पांच
- E. कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

आठ व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक वृत्ताकार मेज पर एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर बैठे हैं और उनमें से कुछ के मुख केंद्र

की ओर हैं तथा शेष के मुख बाहर की ओर हैं। लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि संपूर्ण जानकारी इसी क्रम में हो।

Q, W की दाईं ओर से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और दोनों के मुख समान दिशा में हैं। R, Q की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और उसका मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर है। V, R की ठीक बाईं ओर बैठा है। V और P, जो Q की ठीक बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है, के मध्य एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। S और U एक दूसरे की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठे हैं। U न तो P और न ही V के आसन्न बैठा है। V और V के विपरीत बैठने वाले व्यक्ति दोनों के मुख बाहर की ओर हैं। T का मुख बाहर की ओर नहीं है। U, P की बाईं ओर से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

14. कितने व्यक्तियों के मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर हैं?

- A. तीन
- B. चार
- C. पांच
- D. दो
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

15. निम्न में से कौन V के विपरीत बैठा है?

- A. P
- B. T
- C. S
- D. Q
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

16. निम्न में से कौन Q की बाईं ओर से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

- A. T
- B. S
- C. P
- D. W
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

17. P के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- A. U
- B. W
- C. S
- D. T
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

18. पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और इस प्रकार एक समूह बनाते हैं। उसका पता लगाएं जो इस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है।

- A. SQ
- B. RU
- C. PT
- D. WV
- E. PU

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रतीक @, #, %, \$ और & का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित अर्थों के साथ किया जाता है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है:

'A @ B' का अर्थ है 'A या तो B से छोटा है या उसके बराबर है'।

'A # B' का अर्थ है 'A न तो B से बड़ा है और न ही उससे छोटा है'।

'A \$ B' का अर्थ है 'A न तो B से बड़ा है और न ही उसके बराबर है'।

'A % B' का अर्थ है 'A न तो B से छोटा है और न ही उसके बराबर है'।

'A & B' का अर्थ है 'A या तो B से बड़ा है या उसके बराबर है'।

अब निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, ज्ञात कीजिए कि उनके नीचे दिया गया कौन सा/से निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य है/हैं?

19. कथन:

A @ B % C @ M \$ N @ O & P & K

निष्कर्ष:

I. A & O

II. B & P

A. केवल I

B. केवल II

C. दोनों I और II

D. न तो I न ही II

E. या तो I या II

20. कथन:

P & Q & R & S % T % O % M # I

निष्कर्ष:

I. P \$ O

II. Q % T

A. केवल I

B. केवल II

C. दोनों I और II

D. न तो I न ही II

E. या तो I या II

21. कथन:

L @ M @ O # R % P & K

निष्कर्ष:

I. L < R

II. M > K

A. केवल I

B. दोनों I और II

C. केवल II

D. या तो I या II

E. न तो I न ही II

22. कथन:

I & J & O # L \$ M @ P \$ A @ F

निष्कर्ष:

I. O \$ F

II. J \$ A

A. दोनों I और II

B. केवल II

C. केवल I

D. न तो I न ही II

E. या तो I या II

23. कथन:

Z & X % Y % P & L @ O @ R = S % G

निष्कर्ष:

I. Z % L

II. S % L

A. कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है

B. केवल II अनुसरण करता है

C. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

D. या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है

E. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

24. यदि "ABSOLUTE" शब्द के पहले, तीसरे, पांचवें और सातवें अक्षर का उपयोग करके एक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनाया जा सकता है, तो नए निर्मित शब्द का चौथा अक्षर क्या होगा? यदि ऐसा कोई शब्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, तो अपने उत्तर को X के रूप में चिह्नित करें। यदि एक से अधिक शब्द बन सकते हैं, तो अपने उत्तर को Z के रूप में चिह्नित करें।

A. S

B. L

C. T

D. Z

E. X

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

दस व्यक्ति अर्थात् A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I और J को अलग-अलग महीनों अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई की अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 13 और 26 तारीख को सौ करोड़ की परियोजना प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्रस्तुति देनी है, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में हो।

B की बैठक मई महीने में है लेकिन सम तारीख को नहीं है। B और C, जो जून में या उसके बाद उपस्थित नहीं होगा, के मध्य दो व्यक्तियों की बैठकें हैं। J के बाद केवल दो बैठकें निर्धारित हैं। E और I की बैठकें एक ही महीने में हैं, E, I से पहले उपस्थित होगा। A की बैठक D से पहले है, जो J के साथ या उसके बाद उपस्थित नहीं होगा। F और G की बैठकें एक ही तारीख को हैं लेकिन एक ही महीने में नहीं हैं। G और H एक ही महीने में उपस्थित नहीं होंगे।

25. किसकी बैठक अंत में निर्धारित है?

- A. F
- B. J
- C. G
- D. H
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

26. कौन 13 मार्च को बैठक में उपस्थित होगा?

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

27. निम्न में से किसकी बैठक मई महीने में है?

- A. A

- B. C
- C. I
- D. D
- E. G

28. E और G के मध्य कितने व्यक्तियों की बैठकें हैं?

- A. छह
- B. चार
- C. तीन
- D. पांच
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

29. I _____ महीने में उपस्थित होगा।

- A. मार्च
- B. अप्रैल
- C. मई
- D. जून
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

30. यदि "DARE" को "EBSF" के रूप में, "REST" को "SFTU" के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जाता है, तो "TEAR" को कैसे कूटबद्ध किया जाएगा?

- A. UJHG
- B. UHSB
- C. UFBS
- D. IUJH
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में तीन कथनों के बाद निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे सामान्यतः ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों

को पढ़ें और फिर निर्णय करें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से निष्कर्ष सामान्यतः ज्ञात तथ्यों की अवहेलना किए बिना दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/हैं।

31. कथन:

कुछ XP, OJ हैं।

सभी OJ, DH हैं।

केवल कुछ DH, UV हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ OJ, UV नहीं हैं।

II. कुछ UV के XP होने की संभावना है।

A. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

B. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

C. या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है

D. न तो I न ही II अनुसरण करता है

E. केवल II अनुसरण करता है

32. कथन:

सभी 1, 10 हैं।

कुछ 1, 99 हैं।

केवल कुछ 10, 99 हैं।

कोई 99, 21 नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

I. सभी अक्षर 1 हो सकते हैं।

II. कुछ अंक, शब्द नहीं हैं।

A. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

B. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

C. या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है

D. न तो I न ही II अनुसरण करता है

E. केवल II अनुसरण करता है

33. कथन:

कुछ C, B हैं।

सभी B, S हैं।

केवल कुछ S, R हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ R के B होने की संभावना है।

II. सभी C कभी भी S नहीं हो सकते हैं।

A. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

B. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

C. या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है

D. न तो I न ही II अनुसरण करता है

E. केवल II अनुसरण करता है

34. कथन:

कुछ P, M हैं।

केवल कुछ M, T हैं।

सभी T, B हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ P, T हैं।

II. सभी M के B होने की संभावना है।

A. केवल II अनुसरण करता है

B. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

C. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

D. न तो I न ही II अनुसरण करता है

E. या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और उसके बाद दो कथन I तथा II दिए गए हैं। आपको यह निश्चय करना है कि कथन में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं अथवा नहीं। दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और तदनुसार उत्तर दें।

35. V, T की किस दिशा में है?

I. U, Q के 20 मीटर उत्तर और M के 10 मीटर पूर्व में है। S, T के 30 मीटर पश्चिम में और D

के 20 मीटर दक्षिण में है। T, M के 30 मीटर दक्षिण में है। Q, V के 15 मीटर पूर्व में है।

II. V, D के 30 मीटर पश्चिम में है। Q, M के 30 मीटर उत्तर में और S के 40 मीटर पूर्व में है। D, T के 40 मीटर उत्तर में है। V, U के 20 मीटर उत्तर में है। T, M के 20 मीटर पूर्व में है।

A. कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. कथन I या कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

E. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए साथ में आवश्यक है।

36. आठ व्यक्ति एक वृत्त के चारों ओर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से कुछ का मुख अंदर की ओर है और कुछ का मुख बाहर की ओर है। R के संदर्भ में Z का स्थान क्या है?

I. B, Z से तीन स्थान दूर बैठा है। X, B का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। Y जो Z का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है, X के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T, R के सामने नहीं बैठा है।

II. M और Z के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। X का मुख अंदर की ओर नहीं है। B, Z के दाएं

तीसरे स्थान पर नहीं बैठा है। T और B के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठते हैं।

A. कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. कथन I या कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

E. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए साथ में आवश्यक है।

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और उसके बाद दो कथन I तथा II दिए गए हैं। आपको यह निश्चय करना है कि कथन में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं अथवा नहीं। दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और तदनुसार उत्तर दें।

37. एक परिवार में सात व्यक्ति हैं। L, W से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

I. L, P से विवाहित है। N की केवल एक पुत्री और एक पुत्र है। W की एक पुत्री है।

II. T, R की पुत्री है, जो L का पिता है। P की एक सास है। O, L का ससुर है।

A. कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में

दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. कथन I या कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए साथ में आवश्यक है।

38. कुछ व्यक्ति दक्षिण दिशा की ओर मुख करके एक सीधी रेखा में बैठे हैं। M और S के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

I. I और M निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। इस व्यवस्था में अधिकतम पंद्रह व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। V और S के बीच पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। S और U के बीच में दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। V अंत में नहीं बैठा है। S और M निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। U, M के दाएं चौथे स्थान पर बैठता है।

II. I और M निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। इस व्यवस्था में अधिकतम तेरह व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। V और S के बीच पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। S और U के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। S और M निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। U, M के दाएं चौथे स्थान पर बैठता है।

A. कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. कथन I या कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए साथ में आवश्यक है।

Direction: The question below is followed by two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.

39. A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 और A6 में से कौन सबसे लंबा है?

I. A4, A1 और A3 से लंबा है। A4, A2 से छोटा है। A5 केवल A6 से लंबा है।

II. A5, A3 से लंबा लेकिन A1 से छोटा है। A6 केवल A4 से लंबा है। A1 सबसे लंबा नहीं है।

A. कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. कथन II में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दी गई जानकारी अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. या तो कथन I या कथन II में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

E. कथन I और II दोनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए साथ में आवश्यक है।

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

40. कथन: विदेशी अधिकारी अपने संचालन क्षेत्र में एक नया नियम लेकर आए हैं, जिसमें शिकारियों को तुरंत दंडित किया जाएगा। शिकारियों को गिरफ्तार करने के बजाय कोर्ट में ट्रायल के तौर पर तुरंत जेल में डाल दिया जाएगा।
अवधारणा:

I. शिकारियों को जमानत मिलती है और अदालत में सुनवाई से बचते हैं। वे सजा से बचने के लिए देश से बाहर भाग सकते हैं।

II. शिकारियों को दंडित करने के लिए उस क्षेत्र के निवासी अवैध कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। वे उन्हें दंडित करने के लिए पत्थर फेंक सकते हैं, उन्हें अच्छे और बुरे में बांट सकते हैं।

A. या तो I या II निहित है

B. केवल II निहित है

C. केवल I निहित है

D. I और II दोनों निहित हैं

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

41. कथन: मेट्रो स्टेशन में प्रवेश करने के लिए लोगों को अपने कार्ड पंच करने में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कई लोगों के कार्ड ब्लॉक हो गए हैं। वे अतिरिक्त पैसे दिए बिना स्टेशन में प्रवेश करने में असमर्थ हैं।

अवधारणा:

I. लोग गलत कार्ड या कार्ड का उपयोग कर रहे हैं जो कुछ महीने पहले समाप्त हो गए हैं।

II. मशीन ने काम करना बंद कर दिया है।

A. या तो I या II निहित है

B. केवल II निहित है

C. केवल I निहित है

D. I और II दोनों निहित हैं

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

42. कथन: हालांकि सरकार ने टीकाकरण के लिए वसूले जाने वाले मूल्य की एक सीमा तय की है, कुछ अस्पताल कम शुल्क ले रहे हैं जबकि अन्य स्थानीय लोगों से बहुत अधिक राशि वसूल रहे हैं।
अवधारणा:

I. घाटे में चल रहे अस्पताल सरकार द्वारा पारित आदेश के बावजूद स्थानीय लोगों से पैसे लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

II. अस्पताल जो अपेक्षा से कम पैसा वसूल रहे हैं, वे उन क्षेत्रों में हैं जहां अधिकांश लोग बीपीएल (गरीबी रेखा से नीचे) श्रेणी के हैं।

A. या तो I या II निहित है

B. केवल II निहित है

C. केवल I निहित है

D. I और II दोनों निहित हैं

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

43. कथन: बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के एक बड़े क्षेत्र में पानी की आपूर्ति बाधित है।

कार्रवाई:

I. लोगों को थोड़ा इंतजार करना चाहिए। पानी के कनेक्शन को जल्द से जल्द हल करने के लिए तकनीशियन काम कर रहे हैं।

II. लोग विभाग को फोन कर मामले की जानकारी लेना शुरू कर दें।

- A. केवल I
- B. केवल II
- C. I और II दोनों
- D. या तो I या II
- E. न तो I और न ही II

44. कथन: परीक्षा में नकल करते हुए एक छात्र रंगेहाथ पकड़ा गया।

कार्रवाई:

I. प्रधानाचार्य को छात्र को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए।

II. प्रधानाचार्य को उसके अभिभावक को बुलाकर चेतावनी देकर क्षमा कर देना चाहिए।

- A. केवल I
- B. केवल II
- C. I और II दोनों
- D. या तो I या II
- E. न तो I और न ही II

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

45. शब्द "ADAPTATION" में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं जिनके बीच शब्द में उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में उनके बीच होते हैं?

- A. दो
- B. एक
- C. तीन
- D. चार

E. कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

दस व्यक्ति दो पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 1 में A, B, C, D और E दक्षिण दिशा की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं तथा पंक्ति 2 में U, V, W, X और Y उत्तर दिशा की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में हो।

W, Y की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। वह व्यक्ति, जो Y के विपरीत बैठता है, B की ठीक दाईं ओर बैठता है। B की बाईं ओर एक से अधिक व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। E, D की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है लेकिन अंत में नहीं। वह व्यक्ति, जो E के विपरीत बैठता है, V की ठीक दाईं ओर बैठता है। V और X के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। U, C के विपरीत नहीं बैठा है।

46. निम्न में से कौन C के विकर्णतः विपरीत बैठता है?

- A. Y
- B. V
- C. W
- D. U
- E. X

47. निम्न में से कौन W की ठीक दाईं ओर बैठता है?

- A. U
- B. X
- C. Y
- D. V
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

48. निम्न में से कौन V के विपरीत बैठता है?

- A. C

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

49. निम्न में से कौन B की बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है?

- A. E
- B. D
- C. C
- D. A
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

50. पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और इस प्रकार एक समूह बनाते हैं। उसका पता लगाएं जो इस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है।

- A. CY
- B. EW
- C. BV
- D. DX
- E. AW

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित संख्या श्रृंखला में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आना चाहिए?

51. 9, 11, 16, 26, ?, 69
- A. 43
 - B. 50
 - C. 52
 - D. 46
 - E. 40

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित संख्या श्रृंखला में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आना चाहिए?

52. 40, 41, 38, 47, ?, 101
- A. 30
 - B. 24
 - C. 20
 - D. 36
 - E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

53. 168, 165, 154, 136, 112, ?

- A. 79
- B. 89
- C. 83
- D. 73
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

54. 3.3, ?, 2.5, 4.9, 1.7, 5.7

- A. 3.8
- B. 4.1
- C. 3.6
- D. 4
- E. 4.2

55. 12, 30, 60, 90, ?, 45

- A. 120
- B. 75
- C. 45
- D. 90
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। तालिका में, पंजीकृत छात्रों की संख्या, उपस्थित छात्रों की संख्या और चार अलग-अलग कक्षाओं V, VI, VII और VIII में उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या दी गई है।

कक्षा	परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकृत छात्र	परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित हुए छात्र	उत्तीर्ण छात्र
V	175	124	96
VI	148	97	81
VII	196	150	142
VIII	208	188	160

56. कक्षा VIII से परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या का कक्षा VIII से परीक्षा में बैठने वाले छात्रों की संख्या से अनुपात कितना है?

- A. 6 : 29
- B. 5 : 32
- C. 7 : 47
- D. 8 : 51
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
तालिका में, पंजीकृत छात्रों की संख्या, उपस्थित छात्रों की संख्या और चार अलग-अलग कक्षाओं V, VI, VII और VIII में उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या दी गई है।

कक्षा	परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकृत छात्र	परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित हुए छात्र	उत्तीर्ण छात्र
V	175	124	96
VI	148	97	81
VII	196	150	142
VIII	208	188	160

57. कक्षा VI, VII और VIII को मिलाकर परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने वाले छात्रों की संख्या, कक्षा VIII में पंजीकृत छात्रों की संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है?

- A. 62.5%
B. 45.5%
C. 47.5%
D. 52.5%
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

58. चारों कक्षाओं में अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- A. 32
B. 30
C. 20
D. 24
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
तालिका में, पंजीकृत छात्रों की संख्या, उपस्थित छात्रों की संख्या और चार अलग-अलग कक्षाओं V, VI, VII और VIII में उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या दी गई है।

कक्षा	परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकृत छात्र	परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित हुए छात्र	उत्तीर्ण छात्र
V	175	124	96
VI	148	97	81
VII	196	150	142
VIII	208	188	160

59. यदि परीक्षा में बैठने वाले पुरुषों से महिला छात्रों की संख्या समान है और कक्षा VIII से 88 महिलाओं ने परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है, तो कक्षा VIII से परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण होने वाले पुरुषों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 16
B. 18
C. 26
D. 22
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

60. कक्षा V और VII से मिलाकर परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकृत छात्रों की संख्या और कक्षा VI और VIII से मिलाकर परीक्षा में बैठने वाले छात्रों की संख्या के बीच का अंतर कितना है?

- A. 90
B. 86
C. 72
D. 94
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

61. एक दूध और पानी के मिश्रण में 120 लीटर दूध है और पानी की मात्रा दूध की मात्रा से 40% कम है। यदि मिश्रण में दूध की कुछ और मात्रा मिला दी जाती है, तो दूध और पानी का अनुपात 7 : 3 हो जाता है। तो परिणामी मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 150 लीटर
B. 168 लीटर
C. 144 लीटर
D. 160 लीटर
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

62. A और C मिलकर एक कार्य को 30 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं जबकि B अकेले उसी कार्य को 35 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। B, A की तुलना

में 20% अधिक कुशल है। यदि A अकेले काम शुरू करता है और 18 दिनों तक काम करता है, तो शेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए B और C द्वारा एक साथ लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 18 दिन
- B. 16 दिन
- C. 12 दिन
- D. 15 दिन
- E. 10 दिन

63. स्थिर जल में नाव की गति और धारा की गति का अनुपात 5:1 है। नाव द्वारा 240 किमी की दूरी धारा के अनुकूल तय करने में लिया गया समय धारा के प्रतिकूल लिए जाने वाले समय से 5 घंटे कम है। तो स्थिर जल में 80 किमी की दूरी तय करने में नाव द्वारा लिया जाने वाला समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 5 घंटे
- B. 4 घंटे
- C. 2.4 घंटे
- D. 3 घंटे
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

64. शिखा ने योजना 'A' में 5 वर्षों के लिए 15% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज पर $(x + 400)$ रुपये और योजना 'B' में 6 वर्षों के लिए 20% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज पर $(x - 600)$ रुपये का निवेश किया। यदि शिखा को प्राप्त कुल ब्याज 6600 रुपये है, तो 'x' का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 3000
- B. 4200
- C. 3600
- D. 2400
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

65. P और Q ने क्रमशः 16000 रुपये और 20000 रुपये के निवेश के साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया, 4 महीने के बाद, R, P और Q के औसत प्रारंभिक निवेश के बराबर निवेश के साथ उनके साथ जुड़ गया। यदि एक वर्ष के बाद उन्हें कुल 5400 रुपये का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। तो C के लाभ का हिस्सा ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 1500 रुपये
- B. 1350 रुपये
- C. 1600 रुपये
- D. 1450 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

66. प्रिया अपनी आय का क्रमशः 20% और 25% किराए और भोजन पर खर्च करती है, और शेष आय का क्रमशः 24% और 32% परिवहन और मनोरंजन पर खर्च करती है, वह 12100 रुपये की बचत करती है, तो परिवहन पर उसके द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि ज्ञात करें।

- A. 5400 रुपये
- B. 6000 रुपये
- C. 4800 रुपये
- D. 6600 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो समीकरण चर X और Y में दिए गए हैं। आपको इन समीकरणों को हल करना है तथा X और Y के बीच संबंध निर्धारित करना है।

- 67.
- I. $x^2 - 16x + 64 = 0$
 - II. $y^2 = 64$
 - A. $x > y$
 - B. $x \leq y$
 - C. $x < y$

D. $x \geq y$
 E. $x = y$ या x और y के बीच संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है

68.

I. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x < y$

D. $x \geq y$

E. $x = y$ या x और y के बीच संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है

69.

I. $x^2 + 11x + 28 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 12y + 32 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x < y$

D. $x \geq y$

E. $x = y$ या x और y के बीच संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है

70.

I. $x^2 - x - 72 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 8y - 20 = 0$

A. $x > y$

B. $x \leq y$

C. $x < y$

D. $x \geq y$

E. $x = y$ या x और y के बीच संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है

71.

I. $6x^2 - 19x + 15 = 0$

II. $3y^2 - 11y + 10 = 0$

A. $x > y$

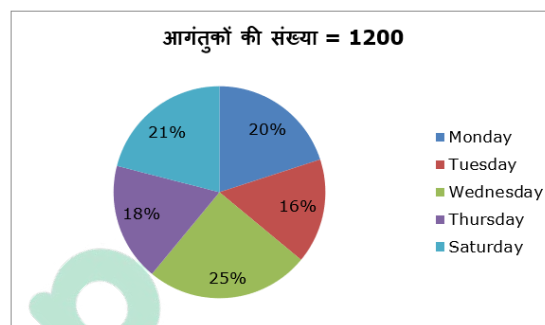
B. $x \leq y$

C. $x < y$

D. $x \geq y$

E. $x = y$ या x और y के बीच संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
 नीचे दिए गए पाई चार्ट में, पांच अलग-अलग दिनों में चिड़ियाघर में आने वाले आगंतुकों की संख्या का प्रतिशत दिया गया है।



नीचे दी गई तालिका दिए गए पांच दिनों में चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाले पुरुष और महिला आगंतुकों का अनुपात दर्शाती है।

दिन	पुरुष : महिला
सोमवार	2 : 1
मंगलवार	3 : 5
बुधवार	3 : 2
गुरुवार	4 : 5
शनिवार	3 : 4

72. यदि शुक्रवार को चिड़ियाघर जाने वाले आगंतुकों की संख्या शनिवार को आने वाले आगंतुकों की संख्या से 25% अधिक है, तो शुक्रवार को चिड़ियाघर जाने वाले आगंतुकों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 315
 B. 275
 C. 345
 D. 350

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

73. मंगलवार, गुरुवार और शनिवार को एक साथ चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाले पुरुष आगंतुकों की औसत संख्या कितनी है?

- A. 108
- B. 92
- C. 110
- D. 84

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

74. बुधवार और गुरुवार को एक साथ चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाली महिला आगंतुकों की कुल संख्या का मंगलवार को चिड़ियाघर में आने वाले आगंतुकों की कुल संख्या से अनुपात कितना है?

- A. 6 : 5
- B. 2 : 1
- C. 2 : 3
- D. 5 : 4

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

75. सोमवार और शनिवार को एक साथ चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाली महिला आगंतुकों की कुल संख्या, सोमवार और गुरुवार को एक साथ चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाले पुरुष आगंतुकों की कुल संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है?

- A. 64%
- B. 80%
- C. 72.5%
- D. 87.5%
- E. 90%

76. मंगलवार को चिड़ियाघर का दौरा करने वाले आगंतुकों की संख्या के अनुरूप सेक्टर का केंद्रीय कोण क्या है?

- A. 64°
- B. 57.6°
- C. 60°

D. 72.5°

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और उसके नीचे दो कथन I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर दीजिए।

77. तीन व्यक्ति P, Q और R हैं। यदि Q, R से 12 वर्ष छोटा है। तो R की वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

कथन I: P, Q से 8 वर्ष बड़ा है।

कथन II: 4 वर्ष पहले, P और Q की आयु का अनुपात 13:11 था।

A. यदि केवल कथन I में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. यदि केवल कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. यदि या तो अकेले कथन I या अकेले कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक है।

78. A, B और C की औसत मासिक आय 8000 रुपये है। B की मासिक आय क्या होगी?

कथन I: A और B की मासिक आय C की तुलना में 10000 रुपये अधिक है।

कथन II: B का व्यय A की मासिक आय का 45% है।

A. यदि केवल कथन I में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. यदि केवल कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. यदि या तो अकेले कथन I या अकेले कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक है।

79.तीन व्यक्ति A, B और C हैं। C द्वारा अकेले कार्य को पूरा करने में लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

कथन I: A की दक्षता, B की दक्षता की 2 गुनी है तथा B और C की दक्षता का अनुपात 1:5 है।

कथन II: कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए A, B और C द्वारा एक साथ लिया गया समय 7.5 दिन है

A. यदि केवल कथन I में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन II में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

B. यदि केवल कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि कथन I

में दिया गया डेटा अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

C. यदि या तो अकेले कथन I या अकेले कथन II में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

D. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. यदि कथन I और II दोनों का डेटा एक साथ प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक है।

80.18 व्यक्तियों की औसत आयु 20 वर्ष है। जब दो व्यक्ति जिनकी आयु 7 : 5 के अनुपात में है, उनके साथ जुड़ जाते हैं, तो उनकी औसत आयु में 1 वर्ष की वृद्धि हो जाती है। तो उनसे जुड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों की आयु के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 10 वर्ष

B. 12 वर्ष

C. 16 वर्ष

D. 8 वर्ष

E. 15 वर्ष

81.एक बैग में 8 सफेद और 12 हरी गेंदें हैं। यदि 2 गेंदों को यादृच्छिक रूप से निकला जाता है, तो दोनों के सफेद या हरे रंग के होने की प्रायिकता क्या होगी?

A. $\frac{43}{90}$

B. $\frac{43}{95}$

C. $\frac{42}{101}$

D. $\frac{47}{95}$

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

82. एक राशि साधारण ब्याज पर 4 वर्षों के लिए 12% की दर से उधार दी जाती है और उस पर प्राप्त ब्याज 1200 रुपये है। यदि समान राशि समान ब्याज दर पर आधे समय के लिए चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर उधार दी जाती है, तो इस पर प्राप्त होने वाला चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 536 रुपये
- B. 750 रुपये
- C. 636 रुपये
- D. 720 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

83. दो संख्याओं का अनुपात 8 : 11 है। यदि दोनों संख्याओं में 3 जोड़ दिया जाए, तो यह अनुपात 3 : 4 हो जाता है। यदि इन संख्याओं में 9 जोड़ दिया जाए तो इन संख्याओं का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 11 : 14
- B. 10 : 13
- C. 9 : 7
- D. 8 : 11
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

84. A एक कार्य को 42 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। B, A की तुलना में 40% अधिक कुशल है जबकि B और C मिलकर इस कार्य को 12 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। तो C द्वारा अकेले कार्य को पूरा करने में लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 24 दिन
- B. 20 दिन
- C. 40 दिन
- D. 36 दिन
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

85. दो मोबाइल का लागत मूल्य समान है। एक को 16% के लाभ पर और दूसरे को 20% के लाभ पर बेचा जाता है। यदि दोनों मोबाइलों के विक्रय मूल्य के बीच का अंतर 200 रुपये है, तो उस मोबाइल का विक्रय मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए जिसे 20% के लाभ पर बेचा गया।

- A. 4800 रुपये
- B. 6000 रुपये
- C. 5400 रुपये
- D. 6400 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

आंकड़े दो दुकानों A और B द्वारा तीन अलग-अलग सप्ताहों-I, II और III में बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या के संबंध में दिया गया है।

सप्ताह III में दुकान A और B द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की कुल संख्या 620 है। दुकान B द्वारा सप्ताह III में बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या का सप्ताह II में बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या से अनुपात 4:3 है। दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या सप्ताह II में, दुकान B द्वारा सप्ताह III में बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या से 37.5% कम है। सप्ताह I में दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या, सप्ताह II में दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या से 20% कम है। दुकान A द्वारा तीन सप्ताह में बेचे गए जूतों की कुल संख्या 680 है। दुकान B द्वारा सप्ताह I में बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या 460 है।

86. सप्ताह III में दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 270
- B. 300
- C. 240

D. 360

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

87.सप्ताह I में दुकान A और B द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

A. 720

B. 600

C. 560

D. 640

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

88.सप्ताह II से सप्ताह III में दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या का अनुपात कितना है?

A. 2 : 3

B. 4 : 5

C. 3 : 4

D. 5 : 6

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

89.सप्ताह II में दुकान A और B द्वारा मिलाकर बेचे गए जूतों की कुल संख्या, सप्ताह II और सप्ताह III में मिलाकर दुकान A द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है?

A. 72%

B. 70%

C. 88%

D. 75%

E. 80%

90.यदि सप्ताह I, सप्ताह III और सप्ताह IV में दुकान B द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की औसत संख्या 370 है, तो सप्ताह IV में दुकान B द्वारा बेचे गए जूतों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 350

B. 280

C. 310

D. 360

E. 330

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या अनुमानित मान आएगा? (आपसे सटीक मान की गणना करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती है)

91. ? + 5.89 × 14.01 = 203.999

A. 150

B. 120

C. 140

D. 160

E. 130

92. 2731.04 ÷ 91.03 = 474.91 ÷ 18.97 + ?

A. 8

B. 10

C. 5

D. 12

E. 15

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या अनुमानित मान आएगा? (आपसे सटीक मान की गणना करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती है)

93. $\sqrt{10.99 + 83.99 \div 5.99} + 12.01^2 = ?$

A. 155

B. 149

C. 160

D. 164

E. 140

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या अनुमानित मान आएगा? (आपसे सटीक मान की गणना करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती है)

94. (249.01 - 14.89) ÷ (26.03 × 3.01) = ?

A. 8

- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 3
- E. 15

95. $(64.01 \times 19.98) \div 32 = ? \div 9.01$

- A. 400
- B. 320
- C. 360
- D. 240
- E. 280

96. एक आयत की लंबाई, आयत की चौड़ाई और वृत्त की त्रिज्या का अनुपात 5:4:2 है। यदि वृत्त की परिधि 88 सेमी है, तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 720 सेमी²
- B. 800 सेमी²
- C. 980 सेमी²
- D. 750 सेमी²
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

97. A की आय B की आय का 80% है। B की बचत उसकी आय का 45% है और A और B की कुल बचत उनकी कुल आय का 45% है। यदि A और B का कुल व्यय 1980 रुपये है, तो A की बचत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 720 रुपये
- B. 800 रुपये
- C. 640 रुपये
- D. 960 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

98. एक बोतल का अंकित मूल्य उसके क्रय मूल्य से 75% अधिक है। एक दुकानदार बोतल के अंकित मूल्य पर 20% और 40% की दो क्रमागत छूट देता है। यदि बोतल का क्रय मूल्य

800 रुपये है, तो बोतल का विक्रय मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 724 रुपये
- B. 672 रुपये
- C. 840 रुपये
- D. 640 रुपये
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

99. A और B की वर्तमान आय का अनुपात 5:9 है और 5 वर्षों के बाद उनकी औसत आय 40 वर्ष हो जाएगी। यदि C, B से 9 वर्ष छोटा है, तो C की वर्तमान आय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 30 वर्ष
- B. 36 वर्ष
- C. 40 वर्ष
- D. 45 वर्ष
- E. 24 वर्ष

100. एक ट्रेन 72 किमी/घंटा की गति से चल रही है और एक खम्भे को पार करने में यह 14 सेकंड का समय लेती है। यदि एक प्लेटफॉर्म की लंबाई ट्रेन की लंबाई की आधी है, तो इस प्लेटफॉर्म को पार करने में ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 24 सेकंड
- B. 16 सेकंड
- C. 21 सेकंड
- D. 30 सेकंड
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Direction: In the given question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below the sentence alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may help improve the sentence. Choose the correct

alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is, (E) i.e., 'No correction required'.

101. It was hard to believe that the businessman actually **got of** with murder.

- A. Got away with
- B. Got over
- C. Got in for
- D. Got rejected
- E. No correction required

102. The cousins seemed to be **getting along** well with each other.

- A. Get away with
- B. Get over
- C. Get in for
- D. Get rejected
- E. No correction required

103. He **gave in** hope of ever successfully conducting an experiment on his hypothesis.

- A. Gave up
- B. Gave away
- C. Gave over
- D. Gave to
- E. No correction required

104. After all the preparations and months of effort, the final presentation was a huge **let down**.

- A. Let in
- B. Let off
- C. Let go
- D. Let out
- E. No correction required

105. The mother was tired of **putting on** with the teenager's tantrums, and finally grounded her for a month.

- A. Putting up with
- B. Put over
- C. Put out
- D. Put away
- E. No correction required

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

ONE The HIV/AIDS pandemic was the **formative** experience for many of the doctors leading the response to covid-19. Dr Moeti is director of the World Health Organisation's Africa region. Anthony Fauci, who advises President Donald Trump, **earned his spurs** during America's AIDS crisis. The two great pandemics of the past 50 years are very different. Nevertheless HIV/AIDS is a constant reference point.

TWO An understanding of HIV/AIDS matters for another reason. It is a reminder that pandemics do not readily disappear. Life-prolonging treatments have turned HIV/AIDS into a mostly chronic disease. New infections have decreased for 25 years. Yet 1.7m people were newly infected in 2018. Globally 32m people have died from AIDS. Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine. Human behaviour and **norms** had to change. Tens of millions deal with the vast indirect impacts, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The worst of the pandemic may be over, but its effects **endure**.

THREE There is no single reason for the severity of the pandemic in Africa. There are biological reasons to consider, from the amplifying role of tuberculosis, high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases, the potential role of African genomes, and the viral subtypes common in Africa. Then there is the **swish** of Occam's razor by John Iliffe in "The African AIDS Epidemic", in which he writes

that: "Africa had the worst epidemic because it had the first epidemic."

FOUR Multiple theories have been put forward, most containing some truth. Poverty, for example, matters. When the antiretroviral therapy (art), a cocktail of HIV-suppressing drugs, cost at least \$10,000 per person per year, as it did in 1996, only elites could be treated. But poverty does not explain why prevalence was already so high. More than a fifth of adult residents of capitals such as Kampala and Lusaka were HIV-positive by 1990. Other poor parts of the world, including central America, South Asia and the Caribbean were less affected. Botswana and South Africa, two of the richest African countries, are two of the hardest hit.

FIVE Religion also played a role; sometimes for good, but **often for ill**. Data from Afrobarometer, a pollster, suggest that religious figures are more respected than other pillars of society. As in America, many saw HIV/AIDS as punishment for sin, with some churches opposing condoms and refusing to bury AIDS victims. Traditional religions could be unhelpful, too. In Malawi hundreds of thousands **flocked** to one healer who claimed ancestral spirits had instructed him in the use of a tree bark to cleanse people of the disease.

SIX Blame, stigma and denial discouraged open conversations about HIV/AIDS. The fear of what an HIV diagnosis might mean for your family, or your position within it, was pervasive. Some traditional religions saw early deaths as a break in the ancestral chain. And if you were the first in your family to test positive, you could be accused of bringing the disease into a household. Since

women were more likely to get tested, and because of the possibility of transmitting the virus to a foetus, they were at greater risk of stigmatisation.

SEVEN Death brought further ruin. Funerals are expensive—nearly a year's income, according to one study in Kinshasa. Then there was **making do** without an earner. A study of Tanzanian families in 2008 found that consumption over five years was 19% lower in families where an adult died of AIDS compared with the average family. And the effects on African families go further than that. In 2012 it was estimated that of the 56m orphans (defined as children who lost at least one parent) in sub-Saharan Africa, 15m were a result of AIDS.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2020/06/25/how-hiv/aids-changed-the-world>

106.

Which of the following is/are correctly inferred from the given passage?

- I. Annual income of families decreases due to funerals.
 - II. The reduction in infections is due to the new cure.
 - III. Religious people in Africa labelled victims of AIDS as dirty.
- A. Only I
 - B. Only III
 - C. Both II & III
 - D. All I, II, & III
 - E. Both I & II

107. If someone is the first in their family to test positive, what happens to them? (The answer must contain possible results of an event)

- V. Men are more likely to not disclose their HIV status.

VI. They're blamed for not continuing the family.

VII. They're forced to suffer in silence, often alone.

VIII. They're less likely to be empathized with.

A. I, II and III

B. II and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II, III and IV

E. None of the above

108. What reasons does the author put forth in support of their argument that poverty is not decisive in the severity of the pandemic in Africa?

A. The epidemic was not limited to poor localities.

B. Antiretroviral therapy (art) is not affordable to everyone.

C. The prevalence of HIV made it impossible to relate to poverty.

D. Poor countries outside Africa had cases of AIDS.

E. All of the above

109. "An understanding of HIV/AIDS matters for another reason." What is the first reason?

A. Future pandemics are often the result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic

B. Nearly all pandemics spread in a way similar to that of HIV/AIDS pandemic

C. The HIV/AIDS pandemic gave us the best doctors.

D. HIV/AIDS taught the medical community how to deal with an epidemic

E. None of the above

110. Which of the following correctly explains the meaning of "earned his spurs", as mentioned in the passage?

A. Dr. Fauci was spurred by the AIDS crisis to study medicine.

B. Dr. Fauci proved himself to be capable of handling a pandemic

C. Dr. Fauci earned respect from fellow leaders.

D. Dr. Fauci formatted the protocol to be during the pandemic.

E. Dr. Fauci worked across the globe to combat the AIDS crisis.

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

ONE The HIV/AIDS pandemic was the **formative** experience for many of the doctors leading the response to covid-19. Dr Moeti is director of the World Health Organisation's Africa region. Anthony Fauci, who advises President Donald Trump, **earned his spurs** during America's AIDS crisis. The two great pandemics of the past 50 years are very different. Nevertheless HIV/AIDS is a constant reference point.

TWO An understanding of HIV/AIDS matters for another reason. It is a reminder that pandemics do not readily disappear. Life-prolonging treatments have turned HIV/AIDS into a mostly chronic disease. New infections have decreased for 25 years. Yet 1.7m people were newly infected in 2018. Globally 32m people have died from AIDS. Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine. Human behaviour and **norms** had to change. Tens of millions deal with the vast indirect impacts, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The worst of the pandemic may be over, but its effects **endure**.

THREE There is no single reason for the severity of the pandemic in Africa. There are biological reasons to

consider, from the amplifying role of tuberculosis, high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases, the potential role of African genomes, and the viral subtypes common in Africa. Then there is the **swish** of Occam's razor by John Iliffe in "The African AIDS Epidemic", in which he writes that: "*Africa had the worst epidemic because it had the first epidemic.*"

FOUR Multiple theories have been put forward, most containing some truth. Poverty, for example, matters. When the antiretroviral therapy (art), a cocktail of HIV-suppressing drugs, cost at least \$10,000 per person per year, as it did in 1996, only elites could be treated. But poverty does not explain why prevalence was already so high. More than a fifth of adult residents of capitals such as Kampala and Lusaka were HIV-positive by 1990. Other poor parts of the world, including central America, South Asia and the Caribbean were less affected. Botswana and South Africa, two of the richest African countries, are two of the hardest hit.

FIVE Religion also played a role; sometimes for good, but **often for ill**. Data from Afrobarometer, a pollster, suggest that religious figures are more respected than other pillars of society. As in America, many saw HIV/AIDS as punishment for sin, with some churches opposing condoms and refusing to bury AIDS victims. Traditional religions could be unhelpful, too. In Malawi hundreds of thousands **flocked** to one healer who claimed ancestral spirits had instructed him in the use of a tree bark to cleanse people of the disease.

SIX Blame, stigma and denial discouraged open conversations about HIV/AIDS. The fear of what an

HIV diagnosis might mean for your family, or your position within it, was pervasive. Some traditional religions saw early deaths as a break in the ancestral chain. And if you were the first in your family to test positive, you could be accused of bringing the disease into a household. Since women were more likely to get tested, and because of the possibility of transmitting the virus to a foetus, they were at greater risk of stigmatisation.

SEVEN Death brought further ruin. Funerals are expensive—nearly a year's income, according to one study in Kinshasa. Then there was **making do** without an earner. A study of Tanzanian families in 2008 found that consumption over five years was 19% lower in families where an adult died of AIDS compared with the average family. And the effects on African families go further than that. In 2012 it was estimated that of the 56m orphans (defined as children who lost at least one parent) in sub-Saharan Africa, 15m were a result of AIDS.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2020/06/25/how-hiv/aids-changed-the-world>

111. What does John Iliffe indicate when he quotes that – "Africa had the worst epidemic because it had the first epidemic."

- A. African doctors used dated treatment methods in the epidemic.
- B. There were no pre-existing guidelines to tackle an epidemic.
- C. Africa was the first continent to be hit by an epidemic.
- D. Both A and C
- E. Both B and C

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

ONE The HIV/AIDS pandemic was the **formative** experience for many of the doctors leading the response to covid-19. Dr Moeti is director of the World Health Organisation's Africa region. Anthony Fauci, who advises President Donald Trump, **earned his spurs** during America's AIDS crisis. The two great pandemics of the past 50 years are very different. Nevertheless HIV/AIDS is a constant reference point.

TWO An understanding of HIV/AIDS matters for another reason. It is a reminder that pandemics do not readily disappear. Life-prolonging treatments have turned HIV/AIDS into a mostly chronic disease. New infections have decreased for 25 years. Yet 1.7m people were newly infected in 2018. Globally 32m people have died from AIDS. Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine. Human behaviour and **norms** had to change. Tens of millions deal with the vast indirect impacts, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The worst of the pandemic may be over, but its effects **endure**.

THREE There is no single reason for the severity of the pandemic in Africa. There are biological reasons to consider, from the amplifying role of tuberculosis, high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases, the potential role of African genomes, and the viral subtypes common in Africa. Then there is the **swish** of Occam's razor by John Iliffe in "The African AIDS Epidemic", in which he writes

that: "*Africa had the worst epidemic because it had the first epidemic.*"

FOUR Multiple theories have been put forward, most containing some truth. Poverty, for example, matters. When the antiretroviral therapy (art), a cocktail of HIV-suppressing drugs, cost at least \$10,000 per person per year, as it did in 1996, only elites could be treated. But poverty does not explain why prevalence was already so high. More than a fifth of adult residents of capitals such as Kampala and Lusaka were HIV-positive by 1990. Other poor parts of the world, including central America, South Asia and the Caribbean were less affected. Botswana and South Africa, two of the richest African countries, are two of the hardest hit.

FIVE Religion also played a role; sometimes for good, but **often for ill**. Data from Afrobarometer, a pollster, suggest that religious figures are more respected than other pillars of society. As in America, many saw HIV/AIDS as punishment for sin, with some churches opposing condoms and refusing to bury AIDS victims. Traditional religions could be unhelpful, too. In Malawi hundreds of thousands **flocked** to one healer who claimed ancestral spirits had instructed him in the use of a tree bark to cleanse people of the disease.

SIX Blame, stigma and denial discouraged open conversations about HIV/AIDS. The fear of what an HIV diagnosis might mean for your family, or your position within it, was pervasive. Some traditional religions saw early deaths as a break in the ancestral chain. And if you were the first in your family to test positive, you could be accused of bringing the disease into a household. Since

women were more likely to get tested, and because of the possibility of transmitting the virus to a foetus, they were at greater risk of stigmatisation.

SEVEN Death brought further ruin. Funerals are expensive—nearly a year's income, according to one study in Kinshasa. Then there was **making do** without an earner. A study of Tanzanian families in 2008 found that consumption over five years was 19% lower in families where an adult died of AIDS compared with the average family. And the effects on African families go further than that. In 2012 it was estimated that of the 56m orphans (defined as children who lost at least one parent) in sub-Saharan Africa, 15m were a result of AIDS.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2020/06/25/how-hiv/aids-changed-the-world>

112. What is the author's viewpoint(s) with respect to paragraph 5?

- A. Religion brings people together in times of crisis.
- B. Both C & D
- C. Religious leaders across the globe hold similar perspectives.
- D. Pandemics reduce traditional religions to a sham.
- E. None of the above

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

ONE The HIV/AIDS pandemic was the **formative** experience for many of the doctors leading the response to covid-19. Dr Moeti is director of the

World Health Organisation's Africa region. Anthony Fauci, who advises President Donald Trump, **earned his spurs** during America's AIDS crisis. The two great pandemics of the past 50 years are very different. Nevertheless HIV/AIDS is a constant reference point.

TWO An understanding of HIV/AIDS matters for another reason. It is a reminder that pandemics do not readily disappear. Life-prolonging treatments have turned HIV/AIDS into a mostly chronic disease. New infections have decreased for 25 years. Yet 1.7m people were newly infected in 2018. Globally 32m people have died from AIDS. Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine. Human behaviour and **norms** had to change. Tens of millions deal with the vast indirect impacts, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The worst of the pandemic may be over, but its effects **endure**.

THREE There is no single reason for the severity of the pandemic in Africa. There are biological reasons to consider, from the amplifying role of tuberculosis, high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases, the potential role of African genomes, and the viral subtypes common in Africa. Then there is the **swish** of Occam's razor by John Iliffe in "The African AIDS Epidemic", in which he writes that: "*Africa had the worst epidemic because it had the first epidemic.*"

FOUR Multiple theories have been put forward, most containing some truth. Poverty, for example, matters. When the antiretroviral therapy (art), a cocktail of HIV-suppressing drugs, cost at least \$10,000 per person per year, as it did in 1996, only elites could be treated. But poverty does

not explain why prevalence was already so high. More than a fifth of adult residents of capitals such as Kampala and Lusaka were HIV-positive by 1990. Other poor parts of the world, including central America, South Asia and the Caribbean were less affected. Botswana and South Africa, two of the richest African countries, are two of the hardest hit.

FIVE Religion also played a role; sometimes for good, but **often for ill**. Data from Afrobarometer, a pollster, suggest that religious figures are more respected than other pillars of society. As in America, many saw HIV/AIDS as punishment for sin, with some churches opposing condoms and refusing to bury AIDS victims. Traditional religions could be unhelpful, too. In Malawi hundreds of thousands **flocked** to one healer who claimed ancestral spirits had instructed him in the use of a tree bark to cleanse people of the disease.

SIX Blame, stigma and denial discouraged open conversations about HIV/AIDS. The fear of what an HIV diagnosis might mean for your family, or your position within it, was pervasive. Some traditional religions saw early deaths as a break in the ancestral chain. And if you were the first in your family to test positive, you could be accused of bringing the disease into a household. Since women were more likely to get tested, and because of the possibility of transmitting the virus to a foetus, they were at greater risk of stigmatisation.

SEVEN Death brought further ruin. Funerals are expensive—nearly a year's income, according to one study in Kinshasa. Then there was **making do** without an earner. A study of

Tanzanian families in 2008 found that consumption over five years was 19% lower in families where an adult died of AIDS compared with the average family. And the effects on African families go further than that. In 2012 it was estimated that of the 56m orphans (defined as children who lost at least one parent) in sub-Saharan Africa, 15m were a result of AIDS.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2020/06/25/how-hiv/aids-changed-the-world>

113. Which of the following words or phrases as used in the passage can be replaced by the word "survival"?

- A. Making do
- B. Formative
- C. Often for ill
- D. Swish
- E. Norms

114. Which of the following words from the passage is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word?

FLOCKED

- A. Departed
- B. Cancelled
- C. Hitched
- D. Dispersed
- E. Fused

115. Which of the following is the MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the given word as used in the passage?

ENDURE

- A. Tolerate
- B. Persist
- C. Defer
- D. Undergo
- E. Assent

Direction: 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.

Gloves, masks and other personal protective equipment (PPE) are **(###Q1###)** for those fighting the pandemic but are also widely used by the public. Still, because they're not always **(###Q2###)** of properly, environmentalists fear negative consequences for wildlife and the fight against plastic pollution. "If they're thrown on the streets, when it rains the gloves and masks will eventually end up in the sea," said a marine biologist and research director.

And because waste management problems are not **(###Q3###)** around the world, even gloves and face masks that are put in the trash could ultimately end up in nature. Even in Hong Kong, where **(###Q4###)** is rare, the biologist said there are dozens of other ways masks can reach the sea. "People are walking, they pull their wallets out and from their pockets, a mask accidentally falls," he explained, adding that even if they are put in the garbage, they are light enough to blow away.

And once they get into the water, they pose a **(###Q5###)** to marine life. A recently published study showed that when plastic is left in the water long enough and algae and bacteria grow on it, it actually smells like food to turtles.

PPE items not left to float about in the environment and the sea are not necessarily easy to deal with either. Even gloves made of latex rubber, a natural product, aren't always an eco-

friendly choice. It depends on the chemical additives used to **(###Q6###)** them, some of which can harm the environment when they decompose.

While it's understandable that sustainability practices **(###Q7###)** in a crisis, tackling the plastic waste crisis means not losing sight of the whole life cycle of a product — from design until the end of life.

So, what are the sustainable choices in this pandemic? The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that regular handwashing offers more protection against catching COVID-19 than wearing rubber gloves while out in public areas, while the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention says that for the public, washable cloth masks will offer the necessary protection. And while PPE used in medical facilities is largely non-recyclable or non-reusable, sustainable **(###Q8###)** are emerging.

116.

Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. mitigate
- B. critical
- C. organized
- D. distinguished
- E. concluding

117. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. transit
- B. defining
- C. augmenting
- D. bridging
- E. disposed

118. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. restructured
- B. diminish
- C. systemic
- D. supplementary
- E. define

119. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. littering
- B. litters
- C. littered
- D. lit
- E. lits

120. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. concludes
- B. devised
- C. spread
- D. threat
- E. rectify

121. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. producing
- B. produce
- C. produced
- D. produces
- E. producings

122. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. stimulate
- B. reassured
- C. identify
- D. contentious
- E. backtrack

123. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. buy back
- B. concession
- C. subsidized
- D. innovations

E. discounted

Direction: In the given question, a sentence is divided into four parts. There are errors in three parts. Choose the part which doesn't have an error. If all the four parts are correct, mark E, i.e. 'All are correct' as the answer.

124.

She pushed though the open door (A)/ and threw the parcel on (B)/ the head of the crowd (C)/ into the middle of the road. (D)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. All are correct

125. As long as properly written (A)/ accounts are maintained, everyone (B)/ could be paid back when (C)/ the band had begun to make money. (D)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the given question, a sentence is divided into four parts. There are errors in three parts. Choose the part which doesn't have an error. If all the four parts are correct, mark E, i.e. 'All are correct' as the answer.

126. Despite of serious project obstacles, (A)/ NASA officials are considered (B)/ whether to launch a Jupiter space (C)/ probe powered entirely by sunlight or not. (D)

- A. A

- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. All are correct

127. The Great Britain tops the list holding (A)/ more than one-fifth for the total proven (B) coal reserve, while India, which ranks (C)/ third, is a biggest producer and consumer of coal. (D)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. All are correct

128. The singers which were (A)/ making money from live (B)/ concerts did not hesitate (C)/ to chip up to meet emergency expenses. (D)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the following question, a word is given that is followed by three statements. All these three statements carry the given word. Identify the sentence(s) in which the word fits to make them grammatically correct and meaningful.

129.

Proximity

(I) The state government will add farmers, farm workers and those in food processing who work in close **proximity** with others to the vaccine priority list.

(II) For the best performance, large numbers of drives can be connected and their data **proximity** into a larger host interface.

(III) The launch of the world's smallest **proximity** sensor gives manufacturers new ways to deliver a more differentiated and higher value product to the consumer.

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

130.

Predate

(I) Prior to the operation, the government promulgated a special **predatory** to speed up legal proceedings.

(II) Brilliantly blue beads from Europe unearthed by archaeologists in Arctic Alaska may **predate** Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World.

(III) None of them earn enough to afford household basics for a family of four and these economic struggles long **predate** COVID-19.

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

131.

Vague

(I) Keeping in mind the goal of socialism is to lessen the gap between the wealthy and poor, a very noble idea and a very **vague** goal.

(II) As is usually the case with UFO surroundings, there is enough intrigue and mystery and **vagueness** surrounding the incident to create a buzz.

(III) The **vagueness** exists notwithstanding the fact that government has from time to time

suggested that it does not consider digital currency to be legal.

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

132.

Volatile

(I) Gold prices have been highly **volatile** off late with gains on one day and decline the other day.

(II) Bitcoin doesn't behave like a payment instrument as it's too **volatile** and takes too long to transact.

(III) The role of **volatility** of paternity in determining the degree and nature of male investment in offspring is equivocal.

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

133.

Ambiguity

(I) The amendment concerns an **ambiguity** regarding the age of a person to be adopted for the purposes of an adoption.

(II) Chinese gardens typically included a building for scholarly **ambiguous** and meditation.

(III) Toshiba's November progress report has a key **ambiguity** that leaves shareholders scratching their heads.

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

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

A survey carried out by Boston Consulting Group and MIT polled almost 2,500 bosses and found that seven out of ten said their AI projects had generated little impact so far. Two-fifths of those with "significant investments" in AI had yet to report any benefits at all. Perhaps as a result, bosses seem to be cooling on the idea more generally. A survey by PWC found that the number of bosses planning to **deploy** AI across their firms was 4% in 2020, down from 20% the year before. The number saying that they had already implemented AI in "multiple areas" fell from 27% to 18%. Euan Cameron at PWC says that rushed trials may have been abandoned or rethought, and that the "irrational exuberance" that has dominated boardrooms for the past few years is fading.

There are several reasons for the reality check. One is prosaic: businesses, particularly big ones, often find change difficult. One parallel from history is with the electrification of factories. Electricity offers big advantages over steam power in terms of both efficiency and convenience. Most of the fundamental technologies had been invented by the end of the 19th century. But electric power nonetheless took more than 30 years to become widely adopted in the rich world.

Reasons specific to AI exist, too. Firms may have been misled by the success of the internet giants, which were perfectly placed to adopt the new technology. They were already

staffed by programmers, and were already sitting on huge piles of user-generated data. The uses to which they put AI, at least at first—improving search results, displaying adverts, recommending new products and the like—were straightforward and easy to measure.

Not everyone is so lucky. Finding staff can be tricky for many firms. AI experts are scarce, and command luxuriant salaries. “Only the tech giants and the hedge funds can afford to employ these people,” grumbles one senior manager at an organisation that is neither. *Academia has been a fertile recruiting ground.*

A more **subtle** problem is that of deciding what to use AI for. Machine intelligence is very different from the biological sort. That means that gauging how difficult machines will find a task can be counter-intuitive. AI researchers call the problem Moravec’s paradox, after Hans Moravec, a Canadian roboticist, who noted that, though machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy, they struggle with tasks like co-ordinated movement and locomotion which humans take completely for granted.

For example, almost any human can staff a customer-support helpline. Very few can play Go at grandmaster level. Yet Paul Henninger, an AI expert at KPMG, an accountancy firm, says that building a customer-service chatbot is in some ways harder than building a superhuman Go machine. Go has only two possible outcomes—win or lose—and both can be easily identified. Individual games can play out in zillions of unique ways, but the underlying rules are few and clearly specified. Such well-defined problems

are a good fit for AI. By contrast, says Mr Henninger, “a single customer call after a cancelled flight has...many, many more ways it could go”.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/technology-quarterly/2020/06/11/businesses-are-finding-ai-hard-to-adopt>

134.

Which of the following statement (s) is/are NOT TRUE in accordance with the information provided in the passage?

I. Businesses are focusing on schematics of using an AI, instead of making profits.

II. Biological intelligence cannot process complex arithmetic and formal logic.

III. 19th century businesses lacked irrational exuberance.

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. Both II & III

D. Both I & II

E. None are correct

135. Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the last paragraph. You have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

“AI can function only under pre-defined conditions.”

A. Definitely true

B. Probably true

C. The data are inadequate

D. Probably false

E. Definitely false

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed

in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the these.

A survey carried out by Boston Consulting Group and MIT polled almost 2,500 bosses and found that seven out of ten said their AI projects had generated little impact so far. Two-fifths of those with “significant investments” in AI had yet to report any benefits at all. Perhaps as a result, bosses seem to be cooling on the idea more generally. A survey by PWC found that the number of bosses planning to **deploy** AI across their firms was 4% in 2020, down from 20% the year before. The number saying that they had already implemented AI in “multiple areas” fell from 27% to 18%. Euan Cameron at PWC says that rushed trials may have been abandoned or rethought, and that the “irrational exuberance” that has dominated boardrooms for the past few years is fading.

There are several reasons for the reality check. One is prosaic: businesses, particularly big ones, often find change difficult. One parallel from history is with the electrification of factories. Electricity offers big advantages over steam power in terms of both efficiency and convenience. Most of the fundamental technologies had been invented by the end of the 19th century. But electric power nonetheless took more than 30 years to become widely adopted in the rich world.

Reasons specific to AI exist, too. Firms may have been misled by the success of the internet giants, which were perfectly placed to adopt the new technology. They were already staffed by programmers, and were already sitting on huge piles of user-generated data. The uses to which

they put AI, at least at first—improving search results, displaying adverts, recommending new products and the like—were straightforward and easy to measure.

Not everyone is so lucky. Finding staff can be tricky for many firms. AI experts are scarce, and command luxuriant salaries. “Only the tech giants and the hedge funds can afford to employ these people,” grumbles one senior manager at an organisation that is neither. *Academia has been a fertile recruiting ground.*

A more **subtle** problem is that of deciding what to use AI for. Machine intelligence is very different from the biological sort. That means that gauging how difficult machines will find a task can be counter-intuitive. AI researchers call the problem Moravec’s paradox, after Hans Moravec, a Canadian roboticist, who noted that, though machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy, they struggle with tasks like co-ordinated movement and locomotion which humans take completely for granted.

For example, almost any human can staff a customer-support helpline. Very few can play Go at grandmaster level. Yet Paul Henninger, an AI expert at KPMG, an accountancy firm, says that building a customer-service chatbot is in some ways harder than building a superhuman Go machine. Go has only two possible outcomes—win or lose—and both can be easily identified. Individual games can play out in zillions of unique ways, but the underlying rules are few and clearly specified. Such well-defined problems are a good fit for AI. By contrast, says Mr Henninger, “a single customer call

after a cancelled flight has...many, many more ways it could go”.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/technology-quarterly/2020/06/11/businesses-are-finding-ai-hard-to-adopt>

136. Which among the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word **subtle** as used in the passage?

- A. Harsh
- B. Noisy
- C. Sharp
- D. Blatant
- E. Keen

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

A survey carried out by Boston Consulting Group and MIT polled almost 2,500 bosses and found that seven out of ten said their AI projects had generated little impact so far. Two-fifths of those with “significant investments” in AI had yet to report any benefits at all. Perhaps as a result, bosses seem to be cooling on the idea more generally. A survey by PWC found that the number of bosses planning to **deploy** AI across their firms was 4% in 2020, down from 20% the year before. The number saying that they had already implemented AI in “multiple areas” fell from 27% to 18%. Euan Cameron at PWC says that rushed trials may have been abandoned or rethought, and that the “irrational exuberance” that has dominated boardrooms for the past few years is fading.

There are several reasons for the reality check. One is prosaic:

businesses, particularly big ones, often find change difficult. One parallel from history is with the electrification of factories. Electricity offers big advantages over steam power in terms of both efficiency and convenience. Most of the fundamental technologies had been invented by the end of the 19th century. But electric power nonetheless took more than 30 years to become widely adopted in the rich world.

Reasons specific to AI exist, too. Firms may have been misled by the success of the internet giants, which were perfectly placed to adopt the new technology. They were already staffed by programmers, and were already sitting on huge piles of user-generated data. The uses to which they put AI, at least at first—improving search results, displaying adverts, recommending new products and the like—were straightforward and easy to measure.

Not everyone is so lucky. Finding staff can be tricky for many firms. AI experts are scarce, and command luxuriant salaries. “Only the tech giants and the hedge funds can afford to employ these people,” grumbles one senior manager at an organisation that is neither. *Academia has been a fertile recruiting ground.*

A more **subtle** problem is that of deciding what to use AI for. Machine intelligence is very different from the biological sort. That means that gauging how difficult machines will find a task can be counter-intuitive. AI researchers call the problem Moravec’s paradox, after Hans Moravec, a Canadian roboticist, who noted that, though machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy, they struggle with tasks like co-

ordinated movement and locomotion which humans take completely for granted.

For example, almost any human can staff a customer-support helpline. Very few can play Go at grandmaster level. Yet Paul Henninger, an AI expert at KPMG, an accountancy firm, says that building a customer-service chatbot is in some ways harder than building a superhuman Go machine. Go has only two possible outcomes—win or lose—and both can be easily identified. Individual games can play out in zillions of unique ways, but the underlying rules are few and clearly specified. Such well-defined problems are a good fit for AI. By contrast, says Mr Henninger, “a single customer call after a cancelled flight has...many, many more ways it could go”.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/technology-quarterly/2020/06/11/businesses-are-finding-ai-hard-to-adopt>

137. According to the passage, which of the following could be the reason(s) behind the decline in implementation of AI in businesses?

- I. AI increases the electrical expenditure of businesses.
 - II. Inability of AI to perform tasks other than logic solutions.
 - III. Investments in AI have yet to return any profit.
 - IV. Firms don't have enough data required by an AI to function properly.
- A. I, II and III
 - B. II, III and IV
 - C. II and IV
 - D. I, II, III and IV
 - E. None of the above

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

A survey carried out by Boston Consulting Group and MIT polled almost 2,500 bosses and found that seven out of ten said their AI projects had generated little impact so far. Two-fifths of those with “significant investments” in AI had yet to report any benefits at all. Perhaps as a result, bosses seem to be cooling on the idea more generally. A survey by PWC found that the number of bosses planning to **deploy** AI across their firms was 4% in 2020, down from 20% the year before. The number saying that they had already implemented AI in “multiple areas” fell from 27% to 18%. Euan Cameron at PWC says that rushed trials may have been abandoned or rethought, and that the “irrational exuberance” that has dominated boardrooms for the past few years is fading.

There are several reasons for the reality check. One is prosaic: businesses, particularly big ones, often find change difficult. One parallel from history is with the electrification of factories. Electricity offers big advantages over steam power in terms of both efficiency and convenience. Most of the fundamental technologies had been invented by the end of the 19th century. But electric power nonetheless took more than 30 years to become widely adopted in the rich world.

Reasons specific to AI exist, too. Firms may have been misled by the success of the internet giants, which were perfectly placed to adopt the new technology. They were already

staffed by programmers, and were already sitting on huge piles of user-generated data. The uses to which they put AI, at least at first—improving search results, displaying adverts, recommending new products and the like—were straightforward and easy to measure.

Not everyone is so lucky. Finding staff can be tricky for many firms. AI experts are scarce, and command luxuriant salaries. “Only the tech giants and the hedge funds can afford to employ these people,” grumbles one senior manager at an organisation that is neither. *Academia has been a fertile recruiting ground.*

A more **subtle** problem is that of deciding what to use AI for. Machine intelligence is very different from the biological sort. That means that gauging how difficult machines will find a task can be counter-intuitive. AI researchers call the problem Moravec’s paradox, after Hans Moravec, a Canadian roboticist, who noted that, though machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy, they struggle with tasks like co-ordinated movement and locomotion which humans take completely for granted.

For example, almost any human can staff a customer-support helpline. Very few can play Go at grandmaster level. Yet Paul Henninger, an AI expert at KPMG, an accountancy firm, says that building a customer-service chatbot is in some ways harder than building a superhuman Go machine. Go has only two possible outcomes—win or lose—and both can be easily identified. Individual games can play out in zillions of unique ways, but the underlying rules are few and clearly specified. Such well-defined problems

are a good fit for AI. By contrast, says Mr Henninger, “a single customer call after a cancelled flight has...many, many more ways it could go”.

Source:

<https://www.economist.com/technology-quarterly/2020/06/11/businesses-are-finding-ai-hard-to-adopt>

138. Which of the following correctly describes the tone of the passage?

- A. Impartial
- B. Indignant
- C. Imploring
- D. Inane
- E. Informative

139. In this line, “Academia has been a fertile recruiting ground” the author assumes that:

- A. The tech giants and hedge funds are hiring the best of the employees.
- B. Low budget organisations cannot offer the appropriate salary to AI experts.
- C. AI, being a new technology, doesn't have old and experienced experts in the field.
- D. AI experts can be rarely found outside the technical sector.
- E. None of the above

140. Which among the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word **deploy** as used in the passage?

- A. Utilize
- B. Patrol
- C. Hide
- D. End
- E. Allay

141.

Which of the following is/are correctly inferred from the given passage?

- I. Annual income of families decreases due to funerals.
II. The reduction in infections is due to the new cure.
III. Religious people in Africa labelled victims of AIDS as dirty.
- A. Only I
B. Only III
C. Both II & III
D. All I, II, & III
E. Both I & II

Direction: In the given question, five words are printed in bold and are numbered A, B, C, D and E. The positions of some highlighted words may be incorrect and need to be exchanged with another highlighted to make the sentence correct. Find the words that need to be exchanged.

142. The agriculture **slightly**, (A) which has received a **sector** (B) bigger share of the budget, remains **vital** (C) to the country's **strategy** (D) recovery **economic**. (E)
- A. A-D
B. A-B & D-E
C. C-E
D. A-C & C-E
E. No exchange required

Direction: In the given question, four words are printed in bold and are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. Of these, the positions of two of these words may be incorrect and need to be exchanged to make the sentence correct. Find the two words which need to be exchanged. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E), i.e. 'No exchange required'.

143. Three-quarters of people in the world's **priorities** (1) nations believe **tipping** (2) are pushing the planet towards a dangerous **humans** (3)

point and support a shift of **wealthiest** (4) away from economic profit.

- A. 1-3 and 2-4
B. 1-4
C. 3-4
D. 1-4 and 2-3
E. No exchange required

144. Sudoku became **mental** (1) outside Japan around two decades ago after **overseas** (2) newspapers began printing the **puzzles** (3) and is now praised as a way to keep **popular** (4) faculties sharp.

- A. 1-4
B. 2-4
C. 3-4
D. 2-3
E. No exchange required

145. Research **accompanying** (1) that water problems – drought, with its **suggests** (2) wildfires, and flooding – are likely to **become** (3) much worse around the world as climate **breakdown** (4) takes hold.

- A. 1-2
B. 1-3
C. 1-4
D. 2-3
E. No exchange required

146. By **midday** (1) on Monday, heavy rain was **already** (2) lashing the city and **flash** (3) floods and **mudslides** (4) were expected to affect road travel.

- A. 1-2
B. 2-4
C. 1-3
D. 3-4
E. No exchange required.

Direction: In this question, two columns I and II and three

sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. **Column I (A, B and C)** consists of first half of each sentence and **Column II (D, E and F)** consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

147.

I.

A) India has been looking to procure 30 armed drones, 10 for each service, from the U.S.

B) This project is being processed through the Strategic Partnership (SP) model

C) The three Services have finalised the Qualitative Requirements and II.

D) of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

E) but the process is repeatedly delayed over the last couple of years.

F) all the processing has been completed.

A. B-D and C-F

B. A-E, B-D and C-F

C. A-F and B-D

D. B-F

E. A-E and C-F

Direction: In this question, two **columns I and II** and three sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. **Column I (A, B and C)** consists of first half of each sentence and **Column II (D, E and F)** consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

148.

I.

A) In a special ceremony, the college will bestow an

B) Network reliability has suffered recently, leaving

C) Today, the new members of parliament will

II.

D) be sworn in and begin their terms as lawmakers.

E) without making a decision on the proposed tax increase.

F) customers searching for a more consistent service provider.

A. A-D

B. B-F

C. B-F and C-D

D. A-E and C-D

E. All A-E, B-F and C-D

Direction: In this question, two **columns I and II** and three sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. **Column I (A, B and C)** consists of first half of each sentence and **Column II (D, E and F)** consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

149.

I.

A) Mrishal is the first from the hills

B) Historians researching contemporary events have

C) I have been biking for the past six-seven years

II.

D) The Asian Beach Games is a multi-sport event

E) Traditionally banked on newspapers and magazines as primary sources

F) The duo has participated in international events

- A. B-F and C-E
- B. A-D and C-D
- C. C-D and A-F
- D. C-E
- E. B-E

Direction: In this question, two columns I and II and three sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. Column I (A, B and C) consists of first half of each sentence and Column II (D, E and F) consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

150.

I.

A) Paleobiologists have also found remnants

B) Smartphones and hand-held devices connected to remote servers

C) There was a time when trade unions and certain

II.

D) political parties were opposed to any form of computerization in offices

E) provide career opportunities with a supplementary source of income.

F) of concoctions that had meat and fish

- A. B-F and C-E
- B. A-D and C-D
- C. C-D and A-F
- D. C-E
- E. B- D

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. A.

Floors	People
7	C
6	G
5	F
4	B
3	E
2	A
1	D

2. Ans. A.

Floors	People
7	C
6	G
5	F
4	B
3	E
2	A
1	D

3. Ans. C.

Floors	People
7	C
6	G
5	F
4	B
3	E
2	A
1	D

4. Ans. C.

Floors	People
7	C
6	G
5	F
4	B
3	E
2	A
1	D

5. Ans. D.

Floors	People
7	C
6	G
5	F
4	B
3	E
2	A
1	D

6. Ans. D.

Input: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

Step I: 65 73 81 83 97 36 58

Step II: 81 73 65 83 58 36 97

Step III: 36 58 65 73 81 83 97

Step IV: 9 13 11 10 9 11 16

The numbers in step III are 36, 58, 65, 73, 81, 83 and 97 = 493

7. Ans. C.

Input: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

Step I: 65 73 81 83 97 36 58

Step II: 81 73 65 83 58 36 97

Step III: 36 58 65 73 81 83 97

Step IV: 9 13 11 10 9 11 16

8. Ans. C.

Input: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

Step I: 65 73 81 83 97 36 58

Step II: 81 73 65 83 58 36 97

Step III: 36 58 65 73 81 83 97

Step IV: 9 13 11 10 9 11 16

The highest number is 97 and the least number is 36.

Therefore, the required difference is $(97 - 36) = 61$

9. Ans. E.

Input: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

Step I: 65 73 81 83 97 36 58

Step II: 81 73 65 83 58 36 97

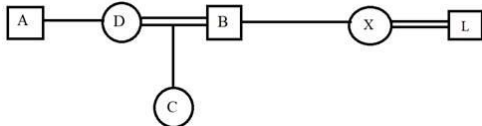
Step III: 36 58 65 73 81 83 97

Step IV: 9 13 11 10 9 11 16

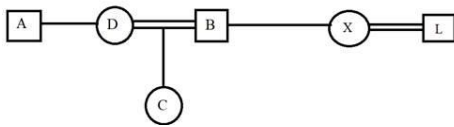
10. Ans. D.

Input: 56 37 18 38 79 63 85

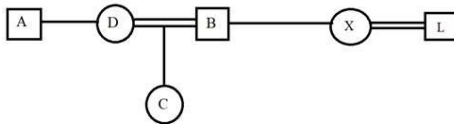
Step I: 65 73 81 83 97 36 58
 Step II: 81 73 65 83 58 36 97
 Step III: 36 58 65 73 81 83 97
 Step IV: 9 13 11 10 9 11 16
 11. Ans. C.



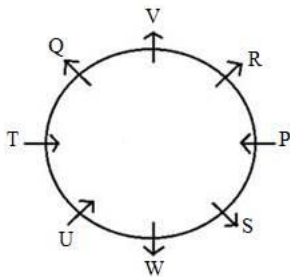
B is the father of C.
 12. Ans. B.



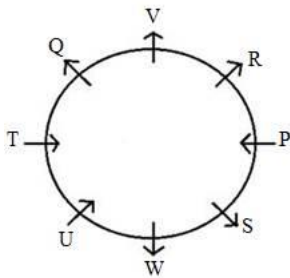
X is the sister of B.
 13. Ans. C.



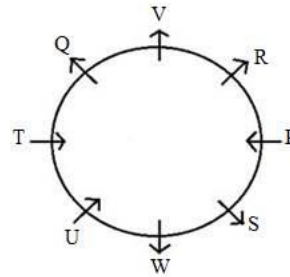
Three members are male in the family.
 14. Ans. C.



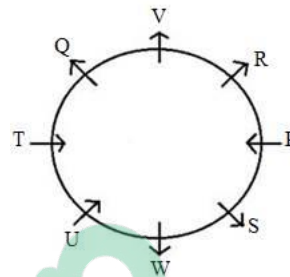
15. Ans. E.



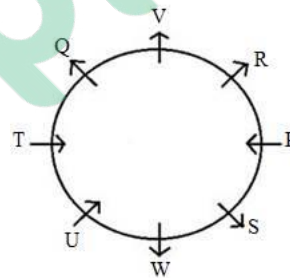
16. Ans. D.



17. Ans. A.



18. Ans. E.



19. Ans. D.

A is					
Symbol	@	#	\$	%	&
Meaning	≤	=	<	>	≥
Than B					

Statements:

$A @ B \% C @ M \$ N @ O \& P \& K \rightarrow$

$A \leq B > C \leq M < N \leq O \geq P \geq K$

Conclusions:

I. $A \& O \rightarrow A < O$ - as
 $A \leq B > C \leq M < N \leq O$ - FALSE

II. $B \& P \rightarrow B < P$ -
 as $B > C \leq M < N \leq O \geq P$ -
 FALSE
 20. Ans. B.

A is					
Symbol	@	#	\$	%	&
Meaning	\leq	=	<	>	\geq
Than B					

Statements:
 $P \& Q \& R \& S \% T \% O \% M \# I \rightarrow$
 $P \geq Q \geq R \geq S > T > O > M = I$
 Conclusions:
 I. $P \$ O \rightarrow P < O$ -
 as $P \geq Q \geq R \geq S > T > O > M = I$ -
 false
 II. $Q \% T \rightarrow Q > T$ -
 as $Q \geq R \geq S > T$ - TRUE
 Hence, Only II follows.
 21. Ans. E.

A is					
Symbol	@	#	\$	%	&
Meaning	\leq	=	<	>	\geq
Than B					

Statements:
 $L @ M @ O \# R \% P \& K \rightarrow$
 $L \leq M \leq O = R > P \geq K$
 Conclusions:
 $L \leq M \leq O = R$
 I. $L \$ R \rightarrow L < R$ as -
 false
 II. $M \% K \rightarrow M > K$
 $M \leq O = R > P \geq K$
 as - FALSE
 Hence, neither I nor II follows.
 22. Ans. C.

A is					
Symbol	@	#	\$	%	&
Meaning	\leq	=	<	>	\geq
Than B					

Statements:
 $I \& J \& O \# L \$ M @ P \$ A @ F \rightarrow$
 $I \geq J \geq O = L < M \leq P < A \leq F$
 Conclusions:
 I. $O \$ F \rightarrow O < F$
 $O = L < M \leq P < A \leq F$
 as - TRUE
 II. $J \$ A \rightarrow J < A$
 $J \geq O = L < M \leq P < A$
 as - FALSE
 Hence, Only I follows.
 23. Ans. E.

A is					
Symbol	@	#	\$	%	&
Meaning	\leq	=	<	>	\geq
Than B					

Statements:
 $Z \& X \% Y \% P \& L @ O @ R = S \% G \rightarrow$
 $Z \geq X > Y > P \geq L \leq O \leq R = S > G$
 Conclusions:
 I. $Z \% L \rightarrow Z > L$
 $Z \geq X > Y > P \geq L$
 as - TRUE
 II. $S \% L \rightarrow S > L$
 $L \leq O \leq R = S$
 as - false
 Hence, both follow.
 24. Ans. D.

1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th letters of "ABSOLUTE" are A, S, L, and T. The meaningful word that can be formed is SALT, LAST, SLAT, TALS.

Hence, the answer is Z.

25. Ans. D.

Months	13 th	26 th
March	A	C
April	E	I
May	B	D
June	G	J
July	F	H

26. Ans. A.

Months	13 th	26 th
March	A	C
April	E	I
May	B	D
June	G	J
July	F	H

27. Ans. D.

Months	13 th	26 th
March	A	C
April	E	I
May	B	D
June	G	J
July	F	H

28. Ans. C.

Months	13 th	26 th
March	A	C
April	E	I
May	B	D
June	G	J
July	F	H

29. Ans. B.

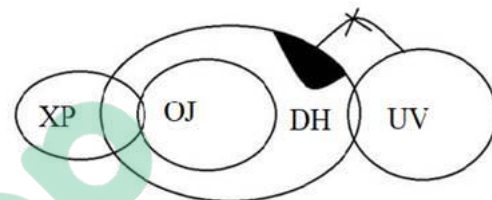
Months	13 th	26 th
March	A	C
April	E	I
May	B	D
June	G	J
July	F	H

30. Ans. C.

"DARE" is coded as "EBSF", "REST" is coded "SFTU".

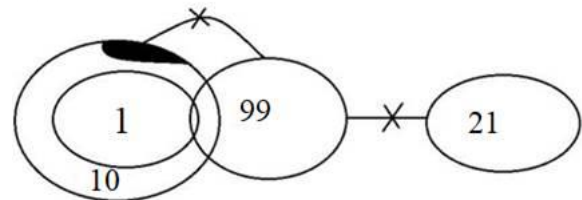
"TEAR" will be coded as "UFBS"

31. Ans. E.



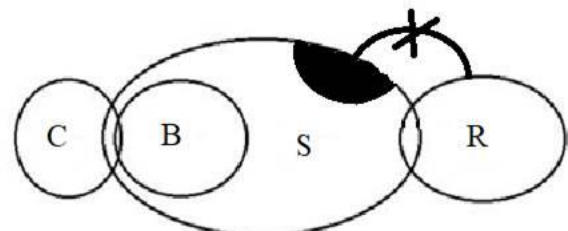
Clearly, only II follows.

32. Ans. B.



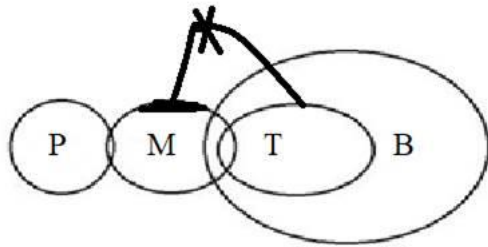
Clearly, both follow.

33. Ans. B.



Therefore, Only I follows.

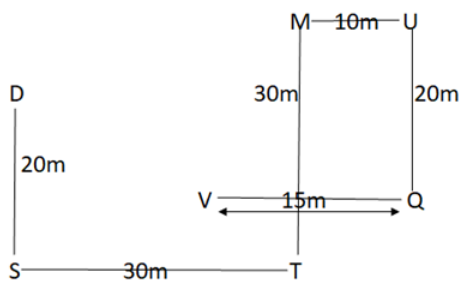
34. Ans. C.



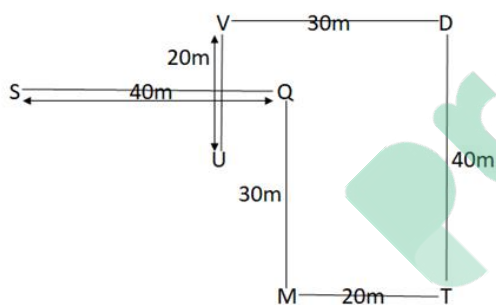
Hence, Only II follows.

35. Ans. C.

From I:



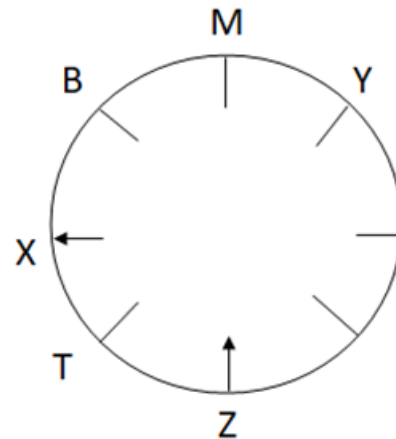
From II:



Hence, either I or II is sufficient.

36. Ans. D.

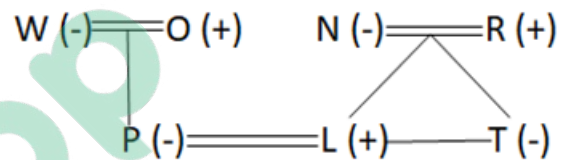
From I and II:



Hence, both of them together is not sufficient.

37. Ans. E.

From I and II:



Hence, the required answer is 'both the statements are necessary'.

38. Ans. C.

From I or II:



Hence, the required answer is 'either of them is necessary'.

39. Ans. C.

From statement I:

1] A5 is taller than only A6.

--- > --- > --- > --- > A5 > A6

2] A4 is taller than A1 and A3.

A4 > A1/A3

3] A4 is shorter than A2.

A2 > A4 > A1/A3 > A3/A1 > A5 > A6

Clearly, statement I alone is sufficient.

From statement II:

1] A6 is taller than only A4.

--- > --- > --- > --- > A6 > A4

2] A5 is taller than A3 but shorter than A1.

A1 > A5 > A3

3] A1 is not the tallest among all.

A2 > A1 > A5 > A3 > A6 > A4

Clearly, statement II alone is sufficient.

40. Ans. D.

Assumption I is true. They might fly out of country to avoid the court hearings after getting bail. Assumption II is also true. Mob might take the responsibility to punish the poachers which is illegal in this country. Hence, both the assumptions are true.

41. Ans. A.

Either assumption I or II is true. Either people are using expired cards, or the machine is not working properly.

42. Ans. B.

No evidence found that supports assumption I. Hence assumption I is not implicit.

There is a possibility that people below poverty line cannot afford the price government has decided. The local hospitals are charging less price to help them get vaccinated. Hence, assumption II is implicit.

43. Ans. C.

Both follows.

44. Ans. B.

Rusticate a student might be too strict and ruin his future. Principal should give a warning. He might call his guardian to talk about this as well. Hence, course of action II follows.

45. Ans. B.

A D A P T A T I O N
 1 4 1 16 20 1 20 9 15 14
1

46. Ans. E.

C B E A D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Y V W U X

47. Ans. A.

C B E A D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Y V W U X

48. Ans. C.

C B E A D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Y V W U X

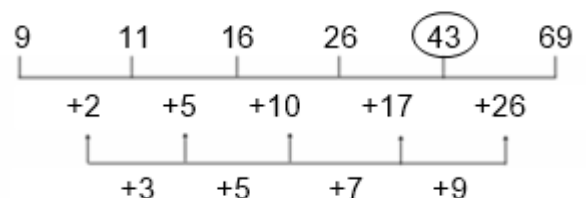
49. Ans. D.

C B E A D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Y V W U X

50. Ans. E.

C B E A D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 Y V W U X

51. Ans. A.



Hence, the missing number is 43.

52. Ans. C.

The pattern of the series is:

$$40 + 3^0 = 41$$

$$41 - 3^1 = 38$$

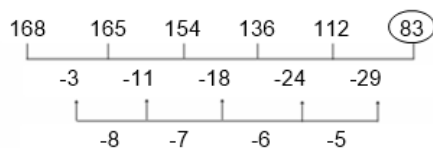
$$38 + 3^2 = 47$$

$$47 - 3^3 = 20$$

$$20 + 3^4 = 101$$

Hence, the missing number is 20.

53. Ans. C.



Hence, the missing number is 83.

54. Ans. B.

$$3.3 + 0.8 = 4.1$$

$$4.1 - 1.6 = 2.5$$

$$2.5 + 2.4 = 4.9$$

$$4.9 - 3.2 = 1.7$$

$$1.7 + 4 = 5.7$$

Hence, the missing number is 4.1.

55. Ans. D.

$$12 \times 2.5 = 30$$

$$30 \times 2 = 60$$

$$60 \times 1.5 = 90$$

$$90 \times 1 = 90$$

$$90 \times 0.5 = 45$$

Hence, the missing number is 90.

56. Ans. C.

Class	Students registered for exam	Students appeared for exam	Students did not appear for exam	Students passed	Students failed
V	175	124	$175 - 124 = 51$	96	$124 - 96 = 28$
VI	148	97	$148 - 97 = 51$	81	$97 - 81 = 16$
VII	196	150	$196 - 150 = 46$	142	$150 - 142 = 8$
VIII	208	188	$208 - 188 = 20$	160	$188 - 160 = 28$

Required ratio = $28 : 188 = 7 : 47$

Hence, option C is correct.

57. Ans. E.

Class	Students registered for exam	Students appeared for exam	Students did not appear for exam	Students passed	Students failed
V	175	124	$175 - 124 = 51$	96	$124 - 96 = 28$
VI	148	97	$148 - 97 = 51$	81	$97 - 81 = 16$
VII	196	150	$196 - 150 = 46$	142	$150 - 142 = 8$
VIII	208	188	$208 - 188 = 20$	160	$188 - 160 = 28$

The number of students that did not appear in the examination from class VI, VII and VIII together = $51 + 46 + 20 = 117$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{117}{208} \times 100 = 56.25\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

58. Ans. C.

Class	Students registered for exam	Students appeared for exam	Students did not appear for exam	Students passed	Students failed
V	175	124	$175 - 124 = 51$	96	$124 - 96 = 28$
VI	148	97	$148 - 97 = 51$	81	$97 - 81 = 16$
VII	196	150	$196 - 150 = 46$	142	$150 - 142 = 8$
VIII	208	188	$208 - 188 = 20$	160	$188 - 160 = 28$

Total number of failed students in the four classes = $28 + 16 + 8 + 28 = 80$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{80}{4} = 20$$

Hence, option C is correct.

59. Ans. D.

Class	Students registered for exam	Students appeared for exam	Students did not appear for exam	Students passed	Students failed
V	175	124	$175 - 124 = 51$	96	$124 - 96 = 28$
VI	148	97	$148 - 97 = 51$	81	$97 - 81 = 16$
VII	196	150	$196 - 150 = 46$	142	$150 - 142 = 8$
VIII	208	188	$208 - 188 = 20$	160	$188 - 160 = 28$

Number of male students who appeared for exam from class VIII = $\frac{188}{2} = 94$

$$= 2 = 94$$

Number of male students passed in exam from class VIII = $160 - 88 = 72$

Number of male students failed in exam from class VIII = $94 - 72 = 22$

Hence, option D is correct.

60. Ans. B.

Class	Students registered for exam	Students appeared for exam	Students did not appear for exam	Students passed	Students failed
V	175	124	175 - 124 = 51	96	124 - 96 = 28
VI	148	97	148 - 97 = 51	81	97 - 81 = 16
VII	196	150	196 - 150 = 46	142	150 - 142 = 8
VIII	208	188	208 - 188 = 20	160	188 - 160 = 28

The number of students registered for exams from class V and VII together = 175 + 196 = 371

The number of students appeared for exams from class VI and VIII together = 97 + 188 = 285

Required difference = 371 - 285 = 86
Hence, option B is correct.

61. Ans. B.

The quantity of the water in the mixture = 120 × 0.60 = 72 litres

Let the quantity of milk is added in the mixture be x litres.

According to the data provided in the question,

$$\frac{120 + x}{72} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 360 + 3x = 504$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 144$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 48$$

Quantity of the milk in the resultant mixture = 120 + 48 = 168 litres

Hence, option B is correct.

62. Ans. D.

Let the total work be 210 units.

$$\text{Efficiency of B} = \frac{210}{35} = 6 \text{ units per day}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of (A + C)} = \frac{210}{30} = 7 \text{ units per day}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A} = \frac{6}{120} \times 100 = 5 \text{ units per day}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of C} = 7 - 5 = 2 \text{ units per day}$$

Amount of the work done by A in 18 days = 18 × 5 = 90 units

Remaining amount of the work = 210 - 90 = 120 units

Time taken by B and C together to complete the remaining work

$$\frac{120}{(6 + 2)} = 15 \text{ days}$$

Hence, option D is correct.

63. Ans. B.

Let the speed of the boat in still water be 5x km/h.

Then, the speed of the stream = x km/h

Speed of the boat downstream = 5x + x = 6x km/h

Speed of the boat upstream = 5x - x = 4x km/h

According to the data provided in the question,

$$\frac{240}{4x} - \frac{240}{6x} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{60}{x} - \frac{40}{x} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

Speed of the boat in still water = 4 × 5 = 20 km/h

Required time to cover 80 km

$$\text{distance} = \frac{80}{20} = 4 \text{ hours}$$

Hence, option B is correct.

64. Ans. C.

Interest received by Shikha from scheme A after 5 years = (x + 400) × 15% × 5 = Rs. (0.75x + 300)

Interest received by Shikha from scheme B after 6 years = (x - 600) × 20% × 6 = Rs. (1.2x - 720)

Sum of the interest received by scheme A and B together = Rs. 6600
So, (0.75x + 300) + (1.2x - 720) = 6600

$$\Rightarrow 1.95x = 7020$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3600$$

Hence, option C is correct.

65. Ans. B.

$$\text{Investment of R} = \frac{(16000 + 20000)}{2} = \text{Rs. 18000}$$

$$\text{Profit share of P, Q and R} = (16000 \times 12) : (20000 \times 12) : (18000 \times 8) = 4 : 5 : 3$$

$$\text{Profit share of C} = \frac{5400}{12} \times 3 = \text{Rs. 1350}$$

Hence, option B is correct.

66. Ans. D.

Let the income of Priya be Rs. 100x.
Amount spend on rent = $100x \times 20\%$
= Rs. 20x

Amount spend on food = $100x \times 25\%$
= Rs. 25x

Remaining amount = $100x - 20x - 25x = \text{Rs. } 55x$

Amount spend on transportation = $55x \times 24\% = \text{Rs. } 13.2x$

Amount spend on entertainment = $55x \times 32\% = \text{Rs. } 17.6x$

Saving = $55x - 13.2x - 17.6x = \text{Rs. } 24.2x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$12100 = 24.2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 500$$

Amount spend on transportation = $13.2 \times 500 = \text{Rs. } 6600$

Hence, option D is correct.

67. Ans. D.

I. $x^2 - 16x + 64 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 8x + 64 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 8) - 8(x - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 8)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

II. $y^2 = 64$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm 8$$

x	Relation	y
8	=	8
8	>	-8

So, $x \geq y$.

Hence, option D is correct.

68. Ans. C.

I. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 2) - 1(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2, 1$$

II. $y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 5y - 3y + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y - 5) - 3(y - 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 5)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5, 3$$

x	Relation	y
2	<	5
2	<	3
1	<	5
1	<	3

So, $x < y$.

Hence, option C is correct.

69. Ans. E.

I. $x^2 + 11x + 28 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7x + 4x + 28 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x + 7) + 4(x + 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 7)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -7, -4$$

II. $y^2 + 12y + 32 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 8y + 4y + 32 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y + 8) + 4(y + 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 8)(y + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -8, -4$$

x	Relation	y
-7	>	-8
-7	<	-4
-4	>	-8
-4	=	-4

So, relationship between x and y can't be established.

Hence, option E is correct.

70. Ans. E.

I. $x^2 - x - 72 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 9x + 8x - 72 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 9) + 8(x - 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 9)(x + 8) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x = 9, -8$
 II. $y^2 - 8y - 20 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y^2 - 10y + 2y - 20 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y(y - 10) + 2(y - 10) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (y - 10)(y + 2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = 10, -2$

x	Relation	y
9	<	10
9	>	-2
-8	<	10
-8	<	-2

So, relationship between x and y can't be established.

Hence, option E is correct.

71. Ans. B.

I. $6x^2 - 19x + 15 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 6x^2 - 10x - 9x + 15 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x(3x - 5) - 3(3x - 5) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (3x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$

II. $3y^2 - 11y + 10 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3y^2 - 6y - 5y + 10 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3y(y - 2) - 5(y - 2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (y - 2)(3y - 5) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = 2, \frac{5}{3}$

x	Relation	y
$\frac{5}{3}$	=	$\frac{5}{3}$
$\frac{5}{3}$	<	2
$\frac{3}{2}$	<	$\frac{5}{3}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	<	2

So, $x \leq y$.

Hence, option B is correct.

72. Ans. A.

Days	Number of visitors	Number of males	Number of females
Monday	$1200 \times 0.20 = 240$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 2 = 160$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 1 = 80$
Tuesday	$1200 \times 0.16 = 192$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 3 = 72$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Wednesday	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 3 = 180$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 2 = 120$
Thursday	$1200 \times 0.18 = 216$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 4 = 96$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Saturday	$1200 \times 0.21 = 252$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 3 = 108$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 4 = 144$

Number of visitors who visited zoo on Friday = $252 \times 1.25 = 315$

Hence, option C is correct.

73. Ans. B.

Days	Number of visitors	Number of males	Number of females
Monday	$1200 \times 0.20 = 240$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 2 = 160$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 1 = 80$
Tuesday	$1200 \times 0.16 = 192$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 3 = 72$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Wednesday	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 3 = 180$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 2 = 120$
Thursday	$1200 \times 0.18 = 216$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 4 = 96$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Saturday	$1200 \times 0.21 = 252$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 3 = 108$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 4 = 144$

$$72 + 96 + 108$$

Required average = $\frac{3}{3} = 92$

Hence, option B is correct.

74. Ans. D.

Days	Number of visitors	Number of males	Number of females
Monday	$1200 \times 0.20 = 240$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 2 = 160$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 1 = 80$
Tuesday	$1200 \times 0.16 = 192$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 3 = 72$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Wednesday	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 3 = 180$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 2 = 120$
Thursday	$1200 \times 0.18 = 216$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 4 = 96$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Saturday	$1200 \times 0.21 = 252$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 3 = 108$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 4 = 144$

The total number of female visitors who visited the zoo on Wednesday and Thursday together = $120 + 120 = 240$

Required ratio = $240 : 192 = 5 : 4$

Hence, option D is correct.

75. Ans. D.

Days	Number of visitors	Number of males	Number of females
Monday	$1200 \times 0.20 = 240$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 2 = 160$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 1 = 80$
Tuesday	$1200 \times 0.16 = 192$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 3 = 72$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Wednesday	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 3 = 180$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 2 = 120$
Thursday	$1200 \times 0.18 = 216$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 4 = 96$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Saturday	$1200 \times 0.21 = 252$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 3 = 108$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 4 = 144$

The total number of female visitors who visited the zoo in Monday and Saturday together = $144 + 80 = 224$

The total number of male visitors who visited the zoo on Monday and Thursday together = $160 + 96 = 256$

Required percentage = $\frac{224}{256} \times 100 = 87.5\%$

Hence, option D is correct.

76. Ans. B.

Days	Number of visitors	Number of males	Number of females
Monday	$1200 \times 0.20 = 240$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 2 = 160$	$\frac{240}{3} \times 1 = 80$
Tuesday	$1200 \times 0.16 = 192$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 3 = 72$	$\frac{192}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Wednesday	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 3 = 180$	$\frac{300}{3} \times 2 = 120$
Thursday	$1200 \times 0.18 = 216$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 4 = 96$	$\frac{216}{3} \times 5 = 120$
Saturday	$1200 \times 0.21 = 252$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 3 = 108$	$\frac{252}{3} \times 4 = 144$

Required central angle = $100 \times \frac{360}{256} = 57.6^\circ$

Hence, option B is correct.

77. Ans. E.

Let the present age of Q be x years.
Then, the present age of R = $(x + 12)$ years

Statement I:

Present age of P = $(x + 8)$ years

Statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement II:

Let 4 years ago, the age of Q be $11k$ years.

4 years ago, the age of P = $13k$ years

Statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement I and II together:

$$13k - 11k = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 4$$

$$\text{Present age of R} = (11 \times 4 + 4 + 12) = 38 \text{ years}$$

Hence, statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.

78. Ans. D.

Total monthly income of A, B and C = $8000 \times 3 = \text{Rs. } 24000$

Statement I:

Let the monthly income of C be Rs. x .

Monthly income of A and B together = $x + 10000$

According to the question,

$$x + x + 10000 = 24000$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 14000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7000$$

Monthly income of C = Rs. 7000

Monthly income of A and B together = $24000 - 7000 = \text{Rs. } 17000$

Statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement II:

Let the income of A be Rs. a .

Expenditure of B = Rs. $0.45a$

Statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, option D is correct.

79. Ans. E.

Statement I:

Let the efficiency of B be 1 units/day.

So, the efficiency of C = 5 units/day

Efficiency of A = 2 units/day

Statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement II:

Time taken by A, B and C together to complete the work = 7.5 days

Statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement I and II together:

Efficiency of A, B and C together = $1 + 5 + 2 = 8$ units/day

So, total work = $8 \times 7.5 = 60$ units

Time taken by C alone to complete

$$\text{the work} = \frac{60}{5} = 12 \text{ days}$$

Hence, statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.

Hence, option E is correct.

80. Ans. A.

Sum of the ages of 18 persons = $18 \times 20 = 360$ years

Let the ages of two persons who joined them = $7x$ years and $5x$ years respectively

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$\frac{360 + 7x + 5x}{20} = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 360 + 12x = 420$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

Required difference between the ages = $(7 - 5) \times 5 = 10$ years

Hence, option A is correct.

81. Ans. D.

Required probability

$$= \frac{{}^8C_2}{{}^{20}C_2} + \frac{{}^{12}C_2}{{}^{20}C_2} = \frac{8 \times 7}{20 \times 19} + \frac{12 \times 11}{20 \times 19} = \frac{14}{95}$$

$$+ \frac{33}{95} = \frac{47}{95}$$

$$+ \frac{47}{95} = \frac{94}{95}$$

Hence, option D is correct.

82. Ans. C.

Let the sum be Rs. x .
According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$1200 = \frac{x \times 12 \times 4}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2500$$

Required compound interest =

$$2500 \left(1 + \frac{12}{100}\right)^2 - 2500$$

$$= 3136 - 2500 = \text{Rs. } 636$$

Hence, option C is correct.

83. Ans. A.

Let the numbers be $8x$ and $11x$ respectively.

According to the data provided in the question, we get

$$(8x + 3) : (11x + 3) = 3 : 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 32x + 12 = 33x + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

So, the numbers = 24 and 33

$$\text{Required ratio} = (24 + 9) : (33 + 9)$$

$$= 33 : 42 = 11 : 14$$

Hence, option A is correct.

84. Ans. B.

Time taken by B alone to complete

$$\text{the work} = \frac{42}{140} \times 100 = 30 \text{ days}$$

Let the total amount of the work = 60 units

$$\text{B's efficiency} = \frac{60}{30} = 2 \text{ units per day}$$

B and C's together efficiency = $\frac{60}{12} = 5$ units per day

C's efficiency = $5 - 2 = 3$ units per day

Time taken by C alone to complete

$$\text{the work} = \frac{60}{3} = 20 \text{ days}$$

Hence, option B is correct.

85. Ans. B.

Let the cost price of each mobile be Rs. x .

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$x \times 1.20 - x \times 1.16 = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times \frac{4}{100} = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5000$$

Required selling price of the mobile = $5000 \times 1.20 = \text{Rs. } 6000$

Hence, option B is correct.

86. Ans. B.

Let the number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = $4x$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = $3x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = $4x \times 62.5\% = 2.5x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = $2.5x - 20$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = $680 - 2.5x - 2.5x + 20 = 700 - 5x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$700 - 5x + 4x = 620$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = 320

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = 240

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = 200

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = 180

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week I = 460

Week	Shop A	Shop B
I	180	460
II	200	240
III	300	320

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

Hence, option B is correct.

87. Ans. D.

Let the number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = $4x$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = $3x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = $4x \times 62.5\% = 2.5x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = $2.5x - 20$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = $680 - 2.5x - 2.5x + 20 = 700 - 5x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$700 - 5x + 4x = 620$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = 320

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = 240

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = 200

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = 180

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week I = 460

Week	Shop A	Shop B
I	180	460
II	200	240
III	300	320

Total number of shoes sold by shop A and B together in week I = $180 + 460 = 640$

Hence, option D is correct.

88. Ans. A.

Let the number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = $4x$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = $3x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = $4x \times 62.5\% = 2.5x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = $2.5x - 20$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = $680 - 2.5x - 2.5x + 20 = 700 - 5x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$700 - 5x + 4x = 620$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = 320

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = 240

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = 200

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = 180

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week I = 460

Week	Shop A	Shop B
I	180	460
II	200	240
III	300	320

Required ratio = $200 : 300 = 2 : 3$

Hence, option A is correct.

89. Ans. C.

Let the number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = $4x$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = $3x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = $4x \times 62.5\% = 2.5x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = $2.5x - 20$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = $680 - 2.5x - 2.5x + 20 = 700 - 5x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$700 - 5x + 4x = 620$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = 320

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = 240

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = 200

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = 180

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week I = 460

Week	Shop A	Shop B
I	180	460
II	200	240
III	300	320

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{200 + 240}{200 + 300} = 88\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

90. Ans. E.

Let the number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = $4x$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = $3x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = $4x \times 62.5\% = 2.5x$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = $2.5x - 20$

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = $680 - 2.5x - 2.5x + 20 = 700 - 5x$

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$700 - 5x + 4x = 620$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week III = 320

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week II = 240

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week II = 200

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week I = 180

The number of shoes sold by shop A in week III = 300

The number of shoes sold by shop B in week I = 460

Week	Shop A	Shop B
I	180	460
II	200	240
III	300	320

Total number of shoes sold by shop B in week I, week III and week IV = $370 \times 3 = 1110$

Number of shoes sold by shop B in week IV = $1110 - 460 - 320 = 330$

Hence, option E is correct.

91. Ans. B.

By approximation, we get:

$$? + 6 \times 14 = 204$$

$$\Rightarrow ? + 84 = 204$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 120$$

92. Ans. C.

By approximation, we get:

$$2730 \div 91 = 475 \div 19 + ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 = 25 + ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 30 - 25 = 5$$

Hence, option C is correct.

93. Ans. B.

By approximation, we get:

$$? = \sqrt{10.99 + 83.99 \div 5.99} + 12.01^2$$

$$= \sqrt{11 + 84 \div 6} + 12^2$$

$$= \sqrt{11 + 14} + 144$$

$$= \sqrt{25} + 144$$

$$= 5 + 144$$

$$= 149$$

Hence, option B is correct.

94. Ans. D.

By approximation, we get:

$$? = (249 - 15) \div (26.03 \times 3.01)$$

$$= 234 \div 78$$

$$= 3$$

Hence, option D is correct.

95. Ans. C.

By approximation, we get:

$$(64 \times 20) \div 32 = ? \div 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 1280 \div 32 = ? \div 9$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 40 \times 9 = 360$$

Hence, option C is correct.

96. Ans. C.

Let the radius of the circle be $2x$ cm.
Circumference of the circle = $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2x$

$$\text{So, } 88 = \frac{88x}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

Length of the rectangle = $5 \times 7 = 35$ cm

Breadth of the rectangle = $4 \times 7 = 28$ cm

Area of the rectangle = $35 \times 28 = 980$ cm²

Hence, option C is the correct.

97. Ans. A.

Let the income of B be Rs. x .

Then, income of A = $x \times 0.80 = 0.80x$

Total saving of A and B = 45% of $(x + 0.80x) = 0.45 \times 1.80x = 0.81x$

Saving of B = $x \times 0.45 = \text{Rs. } 0.45x$

Saving of A = $0.81x - 0.45x = \text{Rs. } 0.36x$

Total expenditure of A and B = $1.80x - 0.81x = 0.99x$

Thus, $1980 = 0.99x$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2000$$

Saving of A = $0.36 \times 2000 = \text{Rs. } 720$

Hence, option A is the correct.

98. Ans. B.

Marked price of the bottle = $800 \times 1.75 = \text{Rs. } 1400$

Selling price of the bottle = $1400 \times 0.80 \times 0.60 = \text{Rs. } 672$

Hence, option B is the correct.

99. Ans. B.

Let the present age of A be $5x$ years.

So, the present age of B = $9x$ years

According to the data provided in the question, we get:

$$(5x + 5) + (9x + 5) = 40 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x + 10 = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x = 70$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

Present age of B = $5 \times 9 = 45$ years

Present age of C = $45 - 9 = 36$ years
Hence, option B is correct.

100. Ans. C.

Speed of the train = $72 \text{ km/h} = 72$

$$\times \frac{5}{18} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

Length of the train = $20 \times 14 = 280$ m

Length of the platform = $\frac{280}{2} = 140$ m

Required time to cross the platform

$$= \frac{280 + 140}{20} = 21 \text{ seconds}$$

Hence, option C is correct.

101. Ans. A.

The correct answer is option A.

To get away with something means to escape punishment despite committing a crime. Thus, option A is the best replacement for the phrasal verb used in the sentence.

Got over: recover from an ailment or an upsetting or startling experience.

Got in for, got rejected, and got of are not phrasal verbs.

102. Ans. E.

The correct answer is option E.

To get along with someone means to have a harmonious or friendly relationship. Thus, the sentence requires no correction.

Get over: recover from an ailment or an upsetting or startling experience.

Get away with: To escape punishment.

Get in for, got rejected are not phrasal verbs.

103. Ans. A.

The correct answer is option A.

Give up: To accept defeat.

Gave away: To donate something or to give it up for free.

Gave in: Surrendered

Although 'give in' and 'give up' have similar meanings, the context of the sentence requires 'give up' since it

needs to complement the object 'hope'.

104. Ans. E.

The correct answer is option E.

Let down: a disappointment

Let in: To allow someone passage

Let off: punish someone lightly or not at all for a misdemeanour or offence.

Let go: Give up on something

Let out: utter a sound or cry.

Since the sentence contrasts months of preparation with the feelings induced by the final result, 'let down' is the most appropriate phrasal verb.

105. Ans. A.

The correct answer is option A.

Put up with: Tolerate

Put on: assume a particular expression, accent, etc.

Put over: communicate something effectively.

Put out: extinguish something that is burning.

Put away: store something in its usual place.

Since in the sentence the phrasal verb has been combined with a punishment, 'put up with' is the most appropriate replacement for the phrasal verb.

106. Ans. E.

Only options I & II are true. The reasons are as follows:

I: "...there was making do without an earner" this shows that the main cause of the decrease in the income is the lack of income. Funerals are a one-time cost. So, option I is true.

II: "Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine" proves that there is no new cure. The reduction in cases is credited to "life-prolonging treatments". So, option II is true.

III: The sixth paragraph focuses on the stigma faced by the victims of

AIDS. It merely mentions that the victims were stigmatized, not how they were stigmatized. We do not know if the religious people in Africa labelled the victims as dirty. So, option III is false.

Hence, the correct answer is E.

107. Ans. C.

Only options II, III and IV are true. The reasons are as follows:

I: "...women were more likely to get tested..." which means, men are less likely to get tested. If they're not tested, their HIV status is not revealed. This is not affected by whether you're the first person to bring HIV into the house. So, option I is false.

II: "Some traditional religions saw early deaths as a break in the ancestral chain." Since, early death is caused by AIDS, we can say that the blame is because of AIDS. So, option II is true.

III: "...discouraged open conversations about HIV/AIDS" Since, no discussion is allowed, the patient suffers in silence. The stigma also pushes them away from their family. So, option III is true.

IV: "And if you were the first in your family to test positive, you could be accused of bringing the disease into a household." There is a persisting fear among the patients and their families. On the top of it, the family members blaming the patient, shows the lack of empathy. So, option IV is true.

Hence, the correct answer is C.

108. Ans. A.

Only option A is correct. The reasons are as follows:

A & D: "More than a fifth of adult residents of capitals such as Kampala and Lusaka were HIV-positive by 1990. Other poor parts of the world,

including central America, South Asia and the Caribbean were less affected." This shows that both rich and poor countries have AIDS outbreaks. But, countries outside Africa had less cases. Poverty, thus, cannot be counted as a factor. So, option A is true and option D is false. B: Antiretroviral therapy (art) is expensive but this weakens the argument that poverty is not decisive. C: The passage doesn't mention any difficulties in relating poverty with HIV.

Hence, the correct answer is A.

109. Ans. D.

"The HIV/AIDS pandemic was the formative experience for many of the doctors..." shows how the doctors gained experience of handling an epidemic from the HIV/AIDS pandemic. They always use it as a "reference point" to make plans about dealing with future pandemics, like covid-19.

There is no evidence in the passage to support options A & B. The doctors gained experience from the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The pandemic itself didn't cause doctors to be best.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

110. Ans. B.

If you win your spurs or earn your spurs, you achieve a particular status by proving that you can do something skilfully. Hence, the correct answer is B.

111. Ans. E.

"...it had the first epidemic" suggests that this is the first time an epidemic has struck and taken Africa as its victim. This makes sentence C true. Since, this is the first time an epidemic has struck, there were no pre-existing guidelines to tackle it.

So, sentence B is also true. Hence, the correct answer is E.

112. Ans. C.

The passage provides two examples of religious leaders acting in a similar way, i.e., misleading the general public. "As in America, many saw HIV/AIDS as punishment for sin, with some churches opposing condoms and refusing to bury AIDS victims. Traditional religions could be unhelpful, too. In Malawi hundreds of thousands flocked to one healer who claimed ancestral spirits had instructed him in the use of a tree bark to cleanse people of the disease." This shows their common perspective.

The passage states the views of the religious community, not how it brings everyone together. So, option A is wrong. It also doesn't state anything about option D.

Hence, the correct answer is C.

113. Ans. A.

Survival is the fact of continuing to live or exist in spite of great danger or difficulty.

Make do means to manage to live without things that you would like to have or with things of a worse quality than you would like.

Formative means relating to the time when someone or something is starting to develop in character.

Often for ill is not a phrase by itself. In the given context, it means to do harm.

Swish means a quick movement through the air, making a soft sound. Norms means an accepted standard or a way of behaving or doing things that most people agree with.

Hence, the correct answer is A.

114. Ans. D.

Flocked is the simple past of "flock", which means to move or come together in large numbers.

Departed is the simple past of "depart", which means to go away or leave, especially on a journey.

Cancelled is the simple past of "cancel", which means to decide that an organized event will not happen.

Hitched is the simple past of "hitch", which means a temporary difficulty that causes a short delay.

Dispersed is the simple past of "disperse", which means to separate and go in different directions; spread, or make things spread, over area.

Fused is the simple past of "fuse", which means to join or blend to form a single entity.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

115. Ans. B.

Endure means to continue to exist for a long time.

Tolerate means to deal with something unpleasant or annoying, or to continue existing despite bad or difficult conditions.

If an unpleasant feeling or situation persists, it continues to exist.

Defer means to delay something until a later time.

Undergo means to experience something that is unpleasant or something that involves a change.

Assent means official agreement to or approval of an idea, plan, or request.

Hence, the correct answer is B.

116. Ans. B.

We are talking about a situation where gloves, masks and other personal protective equipment (PPE) are very important as they have a decisive or crucial importance in the success, failure, or existence of something, and in this case saving one's life from the pandemic.

Thus, out of all the options, **critical** is the most appropriate one.

117. Ans. E.

We are talking about the proper way of getting rid of waste and how improper ways will have an impact on the environment. Getting rid of means disposing of. Thus, option D is correct.

118. Ans. C.

The sentence talks about how waste management does not follow a uniform standard around the world and there is a chance where the waste ends up in nature. Waste disposal does not follow a **systemic** process everywhere. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

119. Ans. A.

In this blank, we need a gerund to make the sentence correct. Thus, out of all the options,

120. Ans. D.

Concludes means to decide or believe something as a result of what you have heard or seen

Devised means to invent something new or a new way of doing something

Alleged means stated as a fact but without any proof

Rectify means to put right something that is wrong.

We are talking about a situation where the waste if gets into the water can jeopardize marine life. Thus, it is a **threat** to marine life. Thus, option D is the correct choice.

121. Ans. B.

As per the rule of grammar, 'to' is always followed by the base form of the verb. Thus, option B is the correct answer.

122. Ans. E.

Backtrack means reversing one's position or opinion. Here, we are talking about a situation where the

pandemic (the crisis) can result in reversing the sustainability practices we have inculcated in our daily lives. Thus, it can reverse our current situation. Option E is the correct answer.

123. Ans. D.

Concession means a thing that is granted, especially in response to demands.

Subsidized means supported financially.

Reimburse means repay

Discounted means to take an amount of money off the usual cost of something

We are thinking of new inventions here for PPE which will be sustainable.

So, option D is the correct answer.

124. Ans. D.

Only part D is correct. The rest are incorrect as described below:

A: he pushed *through* the door. "though" is used to convey the meaning of despite the fact that; although, which is not required here.

B: "on" is used when the two objects are in contact, which is not the case here. The parcel went *over* the crowd and then fell into the road.

C: a crowd consists of many people. So, it should be "heads" instead of "head".

Hence, the correct answer is D.

125. Ans. B.

Only part B is correct. The rest are incorrect as described below:

A: "properly", which is an adverb is describing "accounts", which is a noun. This is a grammatical error. It should be "proper", which is an adjective, instead of "properly".

C & D: the sentence is stating a fact. So, the tense of the sentence should be simple present. It should be "can" instead of "could" in part C and

"begins" instead of "had begun" in part D.

Hence, the correct answer is B.

126. Ans. C.

Only part C is correct. The rest are incorrect as described below:

A: "despite" is not followed by 'of'. It should be either just "despite" or "in spite of".

B: "are" is followed by the continuous form of the verb (considering).

D: "entirety" is a noun and cannot be used to describe a verb (powered). It should be "entirely" instead of "entirety".

Hence, the correct answer is C.

127. Ans. A.

The error-free part is A.

In part B, 'for' is incorrect. It should be replaced with 'of' because 'of' expresses the relationship between a part and a whole.

In part C, 'reserve' is incorrect. Plural form should be used after a fraction. Hence, it should be 'reserves'.

In part D, 'a' is incorrect. We use 'the' before the superlative form.

Hence, **option A** is the correct answer.

128. Ans. B.

The error-free part is B.

In part A, 'which' is incorrect. It should be replaced with 'who'. If we are referring to a person, we use "who." Which and that are pronouns that are used to refer to groups or things.

In part C, 'hesitated' is incorrect. We use base form of the verb after 'did'. Hence, it should be replaced with 'hesitate'.

In part D, the preposition 'up' is incorrect. The correct phrase is 'chip in' which means 'contribute something as one's share of a joint activity, cost, etc.'.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer.

129. Ans. A.

Proximity: (noun) nearness in space, time, or relationship.

Synonyms: adjacency, closeness, contiguity, immediacy, nearness

Statement I correctly uses the word 'proximity' to denote nearness with others.

Statement III correctly uses the word 'proximity' to denote sensor covering smallest distance or area.

In the II statement, '**aggregated**' will be more suitable instead of '**proximity**'. Hence, **option A** is the right answer choice.

130. Ans. B.

Predate: (verb) exist or occur at a date earlier than (something).

Synonyms: antecede, antedate, forego, precede, pre-exist

Predatory: (adj.) (of an animal) preying naturally on others.

-seeking to exploit others

Statement II correctly uses 'predate' to denote 'antecedence' of Christopher Columbus's arrival.

Statement III correctly uses the given word 'predate' to denote pre-existence of the struggle faced by the subject of the sentence and his family.

In statement I, '**ordinance**' will be more suitable instead of '**predate**'.

Hence, **option B** is the right answer choice.

131. Ans. E.

Vague: (adj.) of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning.

- thinking or communicating in an unfocused or imprecise way.

Vagueness: (noun) Lack of certainty or distinctness

- lack of preciseness in thought or communication.

Sentence I correctly uses the given word to denote uncertainty of the goal

Statement II correctly uses 'vagueness' to denote lack of clarity about the UFO surroundings.

Statement III correctly uses 'vagueness' to denote distinctness and uncertainty.

Synonyms: fuzzy, indefinite, inexplicit, muzzy, unclear

Hence, **option E** is the right answer choice.

132. Ans. C.

Volatile: Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse

Synonyms: capricious, changeable, changeful, fickle, flicker

Volatility: (noun) liability to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.

-tendency of a substance to evaporate at normal temperatures.

In statement III, '**certainty**' will be more suitable instead of '**volatile**'.

Statement I correctly uses 'volatile' to denote changeability of gold prices.

Statement II correctly uses 'volatile' to denote unpredictability of using Bitcoin as a payment instrument.

Hence, **option C** is the right answer choice.

133. Ans. D.

Ambiguity: The quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness

Ambiguous: (adj.) open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.

Synonyms: ambiguousness, darkness, equivocalness, equivocation, inscrutability

Statement I correctly uses 'ambiguity' to denote inexactness regarding the age of person to be adopted.

Statement III correctly uses 'ambiguity' to denote inexactness that or lack of clarity in the Toshiba's November progress report.

In the statement II, '**contemplation**' will be more suitable instead of 'ambiguity'.

Hence, **option D** is the right answer choice.

134. Ans. E.

None of the given options are correct.

The reasons are as follows:

I: "Two-fifths of those with "significant investments" in AI had yet to report any benefits at all." This sentence is immediately followed by "...bosses seem to be cooling on the idea more generally." This implies that the bosses are dropping the idea of AI completely, instead of focusing on either schematics or profits. So, option I is false.

II: The passage merely states that "...machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy...". It never specifies where the "biological intelligence" stands as compared to machines. So, option II is false.

III: The "irrational exuberance" was shown by modern businesses, when they discussed AI. The passage doesn't mention how the 19th century businesses were run, and thus, we cannot say if this statement is true or not. So, option III is false.

Hence, the correct answer is E.

135. Ans. A.

"Go has only two possible outcomes—win or lose—and both can be easily identified. Individual games can play out in zillions of unique ways, but the underlying rules are few and clearly specified." Both these examples

contain pre-defined conditions, where the AI functions. On the other hand, customer calls do not have any pre-defined conditions and has "...many, many more ways it could go". Thus, the given inference is definitely true. Hence, the correct answer is A.

136. Ans. D.

Subtle means delicately complex and understated.

Harsh means unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses.

Noisy means making or given to making a lot of noise.

Sharp means in a sudden or abrupt way.

Blatant means completely lacking in subtlety; very obvious.

Keen means interested in or attracted by (someone or something).

Hence, the correct answer is D.

137. Ans. B.

Only options II, III and IV are true.

The reasons are as follows:

I: The passage doesn't mention any increase in the maintenance due to AI. So, option I is false.

II: "...machines find complex arithmetic and formal logic easy; they struggle with tasks like co-ordinated movement and locomotion..." proves that machines i.e., AI find it difficult to do tasks that aren't logical solutions. So, option II is true.

III: "Two-fifths of those with "significant investments" in AI had yet to report any benefits at all" indicates the absence of profits. So, option III is true.

IV: The internet giants are "...staffed by programmers, and are already sitting on huge piles of user-generated data... Not everyone is so lucky." This indicates that the data required by an AI isn't available to

everyone, which makes them "unlucky". So, option IV is true.

Hence, the correct answer is B.

138. Ans. E.

The passage is providing useful or interesting information, which is completely opposite of inane. There are no sides, of which the author must take sides. The tone is neutral enough that it cannot be called imploring or indignant. Hence, the correct answer is E.

139. Ans. C.

"Academia" refers to the community concerned with the pursuit of research, education, and scholarship. This shows that most recruits to the AI sector are straight out of college or academic fields. It also implies that "old and experienced experts" are not to be found. If this was the case, academics wouldn't have fertile (affording abundant possibilities for growth or development) recruiting grounds. Hence, the correct answer is C.

140. Ans. A.

Deploy means bring into effective action.

Utilize means make practical and effective use of.

Patrol means keep watch over (an area) by regularly walking or travelling around it.

Hide means put or keep out of sight.

End means a final part of something, especially a period of time, an activity, or a story.

Allay means diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry).

Hence, the correct answer is A.

141. Ans. E.

Only options I & II are true. The reasons are as follows:

I: "...there was making do without an earner" this shows that the main

cause of the decrease in the income is the lack of income. Funerals are a one-time cost. So, option I is true.

II: "Despite biomedical advances there is no cure and no vaccine" proves that there is no new cure. The reduction in cases is credited to "life-prolonging treatments". So, option II is true.

III: The sixth paragraph focuses on the stigma faced by the victims of AIDS. It merely mentions that the victims were stigmatized, not how they were stigmatized. We do not know if the religious people in Africa labelled the victims as dirty. So, option III is false.

Hence, the correct answer is E.

142. Ans. B.

In the second position we need an adverb to describe the succeeding adjective bigger. So, slightly is the correct word for the second position. Hence A and B should interchange. Sector which means a distinct part or branch of a nation's economy or society or of a sphere of activity such as education is correct for the first position.

Strategy is a noun which means a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. Economic is an adjective which means relating to economics or the economy. Their positions should be interchanged as economic describes the succeeding noun recovery. So, D and E should interchange.

Hence, option B is the correct answer. Correct sentence - The agriculture **sector**, (B) which has received a **slightly** (A) bigger share of the budget, remains **vital** (C) to the country's **economic** (E) recovery **strategy**. (D)

143. Ans. D.

The correct answer is option D.

Words placed at 1 and 4, and 2 and 3 need to be exchanged.

In the first place, 'tipping' is best placed at position 3 to complete the phrase 'tipping point', meaning the point at which a series of small changes or incidents becomes significant enough to cause a larger, more important change. And 'human' make sense at position 2 as the subject of the verb 'are pushing'. Thus, 2 and 3 needs to be exchanged to make sense.

'Priorities' is a noun meaning the fact or condition of being regarded or treated as more important than others. It cannot be used to qualify the noun 'nations' effectively. Similarly, 'wealthiest' is an adjective in the superlative degree and is a misfit at position 4. Exchanging the two makes contextual sense, with 'wealthiest' qualifying 'nations' and 'priorities' providing a subject for the preposition 'of'.

Thus, option D is the correct answer.
144. Ans. A.

Option A is the correct answer.

Words placed at 1 and 4 need to be exchanged.

Mental is primarily used as an adjective to mean (of something) relating to the mind.

Popular is an adjective meaning liked or admired by many people or by a particular person or group.

It is not possible for Sudoku to become 'mental outside Japan', but it can be 'popular outside Japan'. Similarly, 'mental' can be used at position 4 to qualify 'faculty'. Exchanging the two makes contextual sense.

145. Ans. A.

The correct answer is option A.

Words placed at 1 and 2 need to be exchanged. 'Accompanying' is an adjective meaning provided or occurring at the same time as something else. Drought can be accompanied by wildfires, it cannot be 'suggests' by it. Research, for its part can, can propose or suggest certain things, in this case, the impact of climate breakdown. Thus, exchanging 1 and 2 will make the sentence contextually meaningful.

146. Ans. E.

The correct answer is option E.

All the emboldened words are correctly placed and need not be exchanged. Thus, option E is the correct answer.

147. Ans. A.

We have to join two parts of a sentence in a way that they form a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. In the given question B joins with D and C joins with F to make correct sentences. A and E may look contextually fitting to make a pair but there will be grammatical error if they are joined. The part A is in present perfect continuous tense whereas part E is in simple present tense. The verb 'is' should be replaced by 'has been' to make them a perfect pair.

Thus, option A is the correct answer.

148. Ans. C.

Note that B-F can be joined to make a meaningful sentence. Where fragment B mentions that there are network reliability issues, the effect of it finds mention in fragment F.

A has no match contextually. Note that fragment A ends with an indefinite article 'an' requiring a noun word starting with a vowel sound, but no part fits in the requirement.

C-D also make a pair. Note that fragment C ends in 'will' requires a verb to connect grammatically. Fragment D fulfils that requirement.

149. Ans. E.

Here, only B-E can be joined to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. The final sentence is, "Historians researching contemporary events have traditionally banked on newspapers and magazines as primary sources."

Hence, E is the right answer choice.

150. Ans. C.

C-D and A-F can be joined to form both meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. The sentences thus formed are:

A-F: Paleobiologists have also found remnants of concoctions that had meat and fish.

C-D: There was a time when trade unions and certain political parties were opposed to any form of computerization in offices.

Hence, C is the most suitable answer choice.



Latest Sarkari jobs, Govt Exam alerts, Results and Vacancies

- ▶ Latest News and Notification
- ▶ Exam Paper Analysis
- ▶ Topic-wise weightage
- ▶ Previous Year Papers with Answer Key
- ▶ Preparation Strategy & Subject-wise Books

To know more [Click Here](#)



www.prepp.in