

**Directions of Test**

Test Name	Actual MAT 07	Total Questions	200	Total Time	150 Mins
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Section Name	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Negative Marking
Verbal	40	1	1/4
Reasoning	40	1	1/4
Quant	40	1	1/4
DI	40	1	1/4
GK	40	1	1/4

**Section : Verbal**

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 1**

High expectations that preceded PM Modi's Australia visit were dramatically translated into a promise of a new beginning shifting away from the neglect that had characterized bilateral relation for nearly thirty years. The Australian PM was clearly amazed at the kind of reception his counterparts received from the Indian community and the enthusiasm with which PM Modi embraced his hectic schedule. For Modi, the warmth the Australian hosts extended. Starting with the role, he was invited to play at the G20 summit that endorsed his call for joint action against black money and tax evasion, would have reflected Canberra's desire for a closer relationship. Modi realized that it was not the oceans that separated them but a blinkered view that failed to recognize the multiple shared views and aspirations. The early conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement would be mutually beneficial, unlike the recently concluded Australia-China FTA, which has already attracted severe criticism as a sell out to Beijing. Hopefully, a separate agreement would be entered into on market access for agricultural products and services opening the way for exports of meat, dairy products and wine from Australia and Fruits, especially mangoes, and vegetables from India. Delhi would benefit from Australian expertise in enhancing technical and food safety standards. Simultaneously, India needs to deliver on long awaited growth awaited economic and labour reforms including the ease of doing business. The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations. Canberra's assurance that uranium sales to India will commence soon is welcome. But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry. Without an assured energy supply, India's growth story will be stalled with serious ramifications for the Global economy. Both PMs are aware of this. PM's 'Make in India' offers the ideal platform for the Australian vocational education sector to convert its business model into one where large number of Indian students are trained in India, so that Australian industry could share their production base to India. This means opening Australian vocational training schools, in collaboration with Indian institutions, and specifically targeting the requirements of the Australian consumer. This has huge possibilities for the Australian VET sector and Australian business. It is equally important for grater collaboration between educational institutes, particularly in R&D. The decision to agree on defence and security cooperation, particularly with regard to maritime security is a path-breaking development, and reflects the shared commitment for a dispute free Pacific Ocean that critical for commercial navigation. It must have been heart-warming for Abbott to hear that Australia is not at the periphery of India's vision but rather, that she is at the centre. But then, Modi also reminded that goods matter little if they are not backed by good deeds.

According to the passage, Australia and India hold great promise for cooperation in which one of the following sectors?

- A) Energy   B) Agriculture   C) Education   D) All of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 2**

High expectations that preceded PM Modi's Australia visit were dramatically translated into a promise of a new beginning shifting away from the neglect that had characterized bilateral relation for nearly thirty years. The Australian PM was clearly amazed at the kind of reception his counterparts received from the Indian community and the enthusiasm with which PM Modi embraced his

hectic schedule. For Modi, the warmth the Australian hosts extended. Starting with the role, he was invited to play at the G20 summit that endorsed his call for joint action against black money and tax evasion, would have reflected Canberra's desire for a closer relationship. Modi realized that it was not the oceans that separated them but a blinkered view that failed to recognize the multiple shared views and aspirations. The early conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement would be mutually beneficial, unlike the recently concluded Australia-China FTA, which has already attracted severe criticism as a sell out to Beijing. Hopefully, a separate agreement would be entered into on market access for agricultural products and services opening the way for exports of meat, dairy products and wine from Australia and Fruits, especially mangoes, and vegetables from India. Delhi would benefit from Australian expertise in enhancing technical and food safety standards. Simultaneously, India needs to deliver on long awaited growth awaited economic and labour reforms including the ease of doing business. The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations. Canberra's assurance that uranium sales to India will commence soon is welcome. But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry. Without an assured energy supply, India's growth story will be stalled with serious ramifications for the Global economy. Both PMs are aware of this. PM's 'Make in India' offers the ideal platform for the Australian vocational education sector to convert its business model into one where large number of Indian students are trained in India, so that Australian industry could share their production base to India. This means opening Australian vocational training schools, in collaboration with Indian institutions, and specifically targeting the requirements of the Australian consumer. This has huge possibilities for the Australian VET sector and Australian business. It is equally important for grater collaboration between educational institutes, particularly in R&D. The decision to agree on defence and security cooperation, particularly with regard to maritime security is a path-breaking development, and reflects the shared commitment for a dispute free Pacific Ocean that critical for commercial navigation. It must have been heart-warming for Abbott to hear that Australia is not at the periphery of India's vision but rather, that she is at the centre. But then, Modi also reminded that goods matter little if they are not backed by good deeds.

During the past few years, relations between India and Australia did not improve due to

- A) international economic conditions    B) poor response from Australia despite efforts by India.    C) years of neglect by India.  
D) None of these

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**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 3**

High expectations that preceded PM Modi's Australia visit were dramatically translated into a promise of a new beginning shifting away from the neglect that had characterized bilateral relation for nearly thirty years. The Australian PM was clearly amazed at the kind of reception his counterparts received from the Indian community and the enthusiasm with which PM Modi embraced his hectic schedule. For Modi, the warmth the Australian hosts extended. Starting with the role, he was invited to play at the G20 summit that endorsed his call for joint action against black money and tax evasion, would have reflected Canberra's desire for a closer relationship. Modi realized that it was not the oceans that separated them but a blinkered view that failed to recognize the multiple shared views and aspirations. The early conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement would be mutually beneficial, unlike the recently concluded Australia-China FTA, which has already attracted severe criticism as a sell out to Beijing. Hopefully, a separate agreement would be entered into on market access for agricultural products and services opening the way for exports of meat, dairy products and wine from Australia and Fruits, especially mangoes, and vegetables from India. Delhi would benefit from Australian expertise in enhancing technical and food safety standards. Simultaneously, India needs to deliver on long awaited growth awaited economic and labour reforms including the ease of doing business. The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations. Canberra's assurance that uranium sales to India will commence soon is welcome. But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry. Without an assured energy supply, India's growth story will be stalled with serious ramifications for the Global economy. Both PMs are aware of this. PM's 'Make in India' offers the ideal platform for the Australian vocational education sector to convert its business model into one where large number of Indian students are trained in India, so that Australian industry could share their production base to India. This means opening Australian vocational training schools, in collaboration with Indian institutions, and specifically targeting the requirements of the Australian consumer. This has huge possibilities for the Australian VET sector and Australian business. It is equally important for grater collaboration between educational institutes, particularly in R&D. The decision to agree on defence and security cooperation, particularly with regard to maritime security is a path-breaking development, and reflects the shared commitment for a dispute free Pacific Ocean that critical for commercial navigation. It must have been heart-warming for Abbott to hear that Australia is not at the periphery of India's vision but rather, that she is at the centre. But then, Modi also reminded that goods matter little if they are not backed by good deeds.

Keeping in view the 'Make in India' initiative promoted by the Indian government, the contribution of Australian education sector in India.

- A) can be very minimal    B) is quite irrelevant    C) has really great potential    D) will not have much gains for Australia

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**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 4**

High expectations that preceded PM Modi's Australia visit were dramatically translated into a promise of a new beginning shifting away from the neglect that had characterized bilateral relation for nearly thirty years. The Australian PM was clearly amazed at the kind of reception his counterparts received from the Indian community and the enthusiasm with which PM Modi embraced his hectic schedule. For Modi, the warmth the Australian hosts extended. Starting with the role, he was invited to play at the G20 summit that endorsed his call for joint action against black money and tax evasion, would have reflected Canberra's desire for a closer relationship. Modi realized that it was not the oceans that separated them but a blinkered view that failed to recognize the multiple shared views and aspirations. The early conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement would be mutually beneficial, unlike the recently concluded Australia-China FTA, which has already attracted severe criticism as a sell out to Beijing. Hopefully, a separate agreement would be entered into on market access for agricultural products and services opening the way for exports of meat, dairy products and wine from Australia and Fruits, especially mangoes, and vegetables from India. Delhi would benefit from Australian expertise in enhancing technical and food safety standards. Simultaneously, India needs to deliver on long awaited growth awaited economic and labour reforms including the ease of doing business. The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations. Canberra's assurance that uranium sales to India will commence soon is welcome. But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry. Without an assured energy supply, India's growth story will be stalled with serious ramifications for the Global economy. Both PMs are aware of this. PM's 'Make in India' offers the ideal platform for the Australian vocational education sector to convert its business model into one where large number of Indian students are trained in India, so that Australian industry could share their production base to India. This means opening Australian vocational training schools, in collaboration with Indian institutions, and specifically targeting the requirements of the Australian consumer. This has huge possibilities for the Australian VET sector and Australian business. It is equally important for grater collaboration between educational institutes, particularly in R&D. The decision to agree on defence and security cooperation, particularly with regard to maritime security is a path-breaking development, and reflects the shared commitment for a dispute free Pacific Ocean that critical for commercial navigation. It must have been heart-warming for Abbott to hear that Australia is not at the periphery of India's vision but rather, that she is at the centre. But then, Modi also reminded that goods matter little if they are not backed by good deeds.

As per the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- A) Australia can help India in producing nuclear energy.
- B) Australia is not in a position to assist India to improve maritime security.
- C) The recent economic agreement between China and Australia has received much adverse reaction.
- D) Australia has been communicated that India really cares good relations with it.

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**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 5**

Contrary to a common misconception, we need to fear road accidents far more than terrorist bombs. Records show that 1,37,423 people died in 2013 from accidents on Indian roads, the single biggest cause of accidental death by a long margin. It's welcome, therefore, that the Centre is reportedly thinking about introducing enhanced safety standards for cars. These should be made mandatory as soon as possible, so that Indian auto safety standards are in line with international norms. Such a move will encounter resistance from automakers. But if they can export cars which meet enhanced safety standards, why can't they do the same for the domestic market? The additional expense this might entail is well worth it. Road accidents are not just devastating in terms of fatalities. The economic cost imposed on survivors and society is prohibitive. According to WHO, about 3% of GDP is lost on account of road traffic crashes. To put this in perspective, it is far more than India's defence spending or food subsidy. Therefore, enhancing costs a bit to add on safety features that mitigate the incidence of fatalities is the right way to proceed. However, improving India's record of road safety is not merely a question of adding safety features to cars. It requires a far bigger change. Our mental approach to safety needs to change. A look at the globe suggests that low income countries bear a disproportionate share of fatalities from road accidents. However, wealth is not what determines how many people die on roads. Japan and US, two wealthy countries, have very different records. Japan has 5.2 road fatalities for every one lakh of people. A slightly wealthier US has more than two times Japan's fatality rate at 11.4. Japan shows how much it cares when its enforcement of preventing drunken driving a frequent cause of accidents is significantly better than India even though both countries have the same legal standard for blood alcohol concentration. Enforcement needs to be complemented by other institutional changes, including better designed road features that make safety the primary objective. Road safety is a paramount public health issue and needs to be taken seriously. Thousands of road fatalities in India are preventable. Curbing them is as important as keeping India clean and probably easier to achieve. The fact remains that we have not taken road safety with due seriousness that this issue deserves. There is no dearth of technical knowhow in our country, which can be gainfully utilised to advise and also tackle this grave issue. What we lack is the political will in our country. All said and done, the safety of the people should be considered on priority in our country.

According to the passage, currently in India, road safety is considered

A) quite satisfactory    B) just about adequate    C) somewhat inadequate    D) Grossly inadequate

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 6**

Contrary to a common misconception, we need to fear road accidents far more than terrorist bombs. Records show that 1,37,423 people died in 2013 from accidents on Indian roads, the single biggest cause of accidental death by a long margin. It's welcome, therefore, that the Centre is reportedly thinking about introducing enhanced safety standards for cars. These should be made mandatory as soon as possible, so that Indian auto safety standards are in line with international norms. Such a move will encounter resistance from automakers. But if they can export cars which meet enhanced safety standards, why can't they do the same for the domestic market? The additional expense this might entail is well worth it. Road accidents are not just devastating in terms of fatalities. The economic cost imposed on survivors and society is prohibitive. According to WHO, about 3% of GDP is lost on account of road traffic crashes. To put this in perspective, it is far more than India's defence spending or food subsidy. Therefore, enhancing costs a bit to add on safety features that mitigate the incidence of fatalities is the right way to proceed. However, improving India's record of road safety is not merely a question of adding safety features to cars. It requires a far bigger change. Our mental approach to safety needs to change. A look at the globe suggests that low income countries bear a disproportionate share of fatalities from road accidents. However, wealth is not what determines how many people die on roads. Japan and US, two wealthy countries, have very different records. Japan has 5.2 road fatalities for every one lakh of people. A slightly wealthier US has more than two times Japan's fatality rate at 11.4. Japan shows how much it cares when its enforcement of preventing drunken driving a frequent cause of accidents is significantly better than India even though both countries have the same legal standard for blood alcohol concentration. Enforcement needs to be complemented by other institutional changes, including better designed road features that make safety the primary objective. Road safety is a paramount public health issue and needs to be taken seriously. Thousands of road fatalities in India are preventable. Curbing them is as important as keeping India clean and probably easier to achieve. The fact remains that we have not taken road safety with due seriousness that this issue deserves. There is no dearth of technical knowhow in our country, which can be gainfully utilised to advise and also tackle this grave issue. What we lack is the political will in our country. All said and done, the safety of the people should be considered on priority in our country.

According to the passage, currently in India, road safety is considered

- A) they are incapable of doing so    B) these are just not needed    C) the government has not directed them to do so.  
D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 7**

Contrary to a common misconception, we need to fear road accidents far more than terrorist bombs. Records show that 1,37,423 people died in 2013 from accidents on Indian roads, the single biggest cause of accidental death by a long margin. It's welcome, therefore, that the Centre is reportedly thinking about introducing enhanced safety standards for cars. These should be made mandatory as soon as possible, so that Indian auto safety standards are in line with international norms. Such a move will encounter resistance from automakers. But if they can export cars which meet enhanced safety standards, why can't they do the same for the domestic market? The additional expense this might entail is well worth it. Road accidents are not just devastating in terms of fatalities. The economic cost imposed on survivors and society is prohibitive. According to WHO, about 3% of GDP is lost on account of road traffic crashes. To put this in perspective, it is far more than India's defence spending or food subsidy. Therefore, enhancing costs a bit to add on safety features that mitigate the incidence of fatalities is the right way to proceed. However, improving India's record of road safety is not merely a question of adding safety features to cars. It requires a far bigger change. Our mental approach to safety needs to change. A look at the globe suggests that low income countries bear a disproportionate share of fatalities from road accidents. However, wealth is not what determines how many people die on roads. Japan and US, two wealthy countries, have very different records. Japan has 5.2 road fatalities for every one lakh of people. A slightly wealthier US has more than two times Japan's fatality rate at 11.4. Japan shows how much it cares when its enforcement of preventing drunken driving a frequent cause of accidents is significantly better than India even though both countries have the same legal standard for blood alcohol concentration. Enforcement needs to be complemented by other institutional changes, including better designed road features that make safety the primary objective. Road safety is a paramount public health issue and needs to be taken seriously. Thousands of road fatalities in India are preventable. Curbing them is as important as keeping India clean and probably easier to achieve. The fact remains that we have not taken road safety with due seriousness that this issue deserves. There is no dearth of technical knowhow in our country, which can be gainfully utilised to advise and also tackle this grave issue. What we lack is the political will in our country. All said and done, the safety of the people should be considered on priority in our country.

Generally speaking, in poorer countries, road accidents are

- A) quite low    B) lower than rich nations    C) higher than wealthy countries    D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 8**

Contrary to a common misconception, we need to fear road accidents far more than terrorist bombs. Records show that 1,37,423 people died in 2013 from accidents on Indian roads, the single biggest cause of accidental death by a long margin. It's welcome, therefore, that the Centre is reportedly thinking about introducing enhanced safety standards for cars. These should be made mandatory as soon as possible, so that Indian auto safety standards are in line with international norms. Such a move will encounter resistance from automakers. But if they can export cars which meet enhanced safety standards, why can't they do the same for the domestic market? The additional expense this might entail is well worth it. Road accidents are not just devastating in terms of fatalities. The economic cost imposed on survivors and society is prohibitive. According to WHO, about 3% of GDP is lost on account of road traffic crashes. To put this in perspective, it is far more than India's defence spending or food subsidy. Therefore, enhancing costs a bit to add on safety features that mitigate the incidence of fatalities is the right way to proceed. However, improving India's record of road safety is not merely a question of adding safety features to cars. It requires a far bigger change. Our mental approach to safety needs to change. A look at the globe suggests that low income countries bear a disproportionate share of fatalities from road accidents. However, wealth is not what determines how many people die on roads. Japan and US, two wealthy countries, have very different records. Japan has 5.2 road fatalities for every one lakh of people. A slightly wealthier US has more than two times Japan's fatality rate at 11.4. Japan shows how much it cares when its enforcement of preventing drunken driving a frequent cause of accidents is significantly better than India even though both countries have the same legal standard for blood alcohol concentration. Enforcement needs to be complemented by other institutional changes, including better designed road features that make safety the primary objective. Road safety is a paramount public health issue and needs to be taken seriously. Thousands of road fatalities in India are preventable. Curbing them is as important as keeping India clean and probably easier to achieve. The fact remains that we have not taken road safety with due seriousness that this issue deserves. There is no dearth of technical knowhow in our country, which can be gainfully utilised to advise and also tackle this grave issue. What we lack is the political will in our country. All said and done, the safety of the people should be considered on priority in our country.

As per the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- A) Indian road safety standards are at par with international norms    B) Quite a few road accidents can be avoided  
C) We need to enhance safety features in our cars.    D) Fatality rate in Japan is lower than US.

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 9**

Far from the glamorous, high octane world of banking, there is a little known, nonetheless outstanding, story. It's about Equity Bank, a lender in Kenya. Equity was so cheesed off with telecom companies which were refusing to share their network with the bank for mobile banking that the African bank did something which few have dared to do: it went ahead and took a telecom operators licence. Equity rolled out a service what the Modi government intends to offer in India. The institution used a fairly new technology 'unstructured supplementary service data' (or, USSD in trade parlance) to enable its countrymen, mired in low incomes and poverty, to avail an inexpensive banking service with ordinary handsets. A customer had to simply text simple alphanumeric messages to access his/her bank account and carry out virtually every transaction one does with a bank. No smart-phone, no android application, no internet access were required. Kenya and Bangladesh another country where USSD has taken off may not come across as acceptable models for India which, as the tired cliché goes, is a tiger about to be uncaged. However, it may make sense to put in place a few things before this ancient animal is unleashed. The powerful telecom lobby, represented by some of India's biggest business houses, had been resisting sharing their infrastructure that would allow USSD backed basic mobile banking services, connecting banks through a centralised payment gateway. Their argument was simple: they had bid for telecom licence to offer voice and data services and had no obligation to open up their infrastructure to all and sundry; besides, ten paise per transaction was too low to charge. Things changed. A stern prime minister brushed aside some of the arguments, and the charge was raised to Rs. 1.50. The service pushed by the government backed National Payments Corporation of India an entity that is desperately trying to take a toehold will be formally launched by Modi as part of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, the government's national mission for financial inclusion. But like most things in India, the USSD will start on a half baked note. First, Rs. 1.50 per transaction is too high to charge. While it has helped telecom firms to grudgingly accept the terms. A meaningful impact from mobile banking and its spread would require the charge to be slashed closer to 50 paise. Second, restricted access and a handful of basic banking transactions would narrow the scope. Every institution should have access to telecom infrastructure and all kinds of payments should be permitted. Individual users should be able to use basic mobile phones to sell mutual fund units, pre-pay personal loan, and even pay for groceries or flight cards using credit or debit cards. The technology allows all this. And if we are embracing the technology, why we do it half-heartedly? The PM, the babus and every stakeholder in the payments game must come together to drive a bargain with the telecom companies to make it happen. Putting up ATM machines in distant villages is not a step towards digitalisation. It's a headache for banks that run it and can be a pain for users who are not used to using a debit card and remembering the four-digit PIN. A mobile phone is a cheaper, easier option towards a cashless economy. Anyone can use a mobile phone it has multilingual keys and poses no hurdle to an illiterate person. But if digitalisation has to catch on, USSD backed mobile banking has to be taken out of the clutches of mobile companies. All the players should have the access and pay the same charge just as a power utility does not discriminate between a grocer and a jeweller. The gates should be opened to everyone. Banks, NPCI, Visa, MasterCard, micro-finance institutions, mutual funds,

insurers, telecom companies all should join the game. Even if a mobile company sponsors a payment bank, it should be directed to let others access its communication infrastructure at a reasonable price. Confining USSD based mobile banking to a few services and to a few players will be a lip service to digitalisation and eventually financial inclusion.

As per the passage, the government is keen that

- A) mobile banking should be available to all citizens at a reasonable price.
- B) mobile banking should be available to only those who can afford it.
- C) people should avail banking services using ATMs only.
- D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 10**

Far from the glamorous, high octane world of banking, there is a little known, nonetheless outstanding, story. It's about Equity Bank, a lender in Kenya. Equity was so cheesed off with telecom companies which were refusing to share their network with the bank for mobile banking that the African bank did something which few have dared to do: it went ahead and took a telecom operators licence. Equity rolled out a service what the Modi government intends to offer in India. The institution used a fairly new technology 'unstructured supplementary service data' (or, USSD in trade parlance) to enable its countrymen, mired in low incomes and poverty, to avail an inexpensive banking service with ordinary handsets. A customer had to simply text simple alphanumeric messages to access his/her bank account and carry out virtually every transaction one does with a bank. No smart-phone, no android application, no internet access were required. Kenya and Bangladesh another country where USSD has taken off may not come across as acceptable models for India which, as the tired cliché goes, is a tiger about to be uncaged. However, it may make sense to put in place a few things before this ancient animal is unleashed. The powerful telecom lobby, represented by some of India's biggest business houses, had been resisting sharing their infrastructure that would allow USSD backed basic mobile banking services, connecting banks through a centralised payment gateway. Their argument was simple: they had bid for telecom licence to offer voice and data services and had no obligation to open up their infrastructure to all and sundry; besides, ten paise per transaction was too low to charge. Things changed. A stern prime minister brushed aside some of the arguments, and the charge was raised to Rs. 1.50. The service pushed by the government backed National Payments Corporation of India an entity that is desperately trying to take a toehold will be formally launched by Modi as part of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, the government's national mission for financial inclusion. But like most things in India, the USSD will start on a half baked note. First, Rs. 1.50 per transaction is too high to charge. While it has helped telecom firms to grudgingly accept the terms. A meaningful impact from mobile banking and its spread would require the charge to be slashed closer to 50 paise. Second, restricted access and a handful of basic banking transactions would narrow the scope. Every institution should have access to telecom infrastructure and all kinds of payments should be permitted. Individual users should be able to use basic mobile phones to sell mutual fund units, pre-pay personal loan, and even pay for groceries or flight cards using credit or debit cards. The technology allows all this. And if we are embracing the technology, why we do it half-heartedly? The PM, the babus and every stakeholder in the payments game must come together to drive a bargain with the telecom companies to make it happen. Putting up ATM machines in distant villages is not a step towards digitalisation. It's a headache for banks that run it and can be a pain for users who are not used to using a debit card and remembering the four-digit PIN. A mobile phone is a cheaper, easier option towards a cashless economy. Anyone can use a mobile phone it has multilingual keys and poses no hurdle to an illiterate person. But if digitalisation has to catch on, USSD backed mobile banking has to be taken out of the clutches of mobile companies. All the players should have the access and pay the same charge just as a power utility does not discriminate between a grocer and a jeweller. The gates should be opened to everyone. Banks, NPCI, Visa, MasterCard, micro-finance institutions, mutual funds, insurers, telecom companies all should join the game. Even if a mobile company sponsors a payment bank, it should be directed to let others access its communication infrastructure at a reasonable price. Confining USSD based mobile banking to a few services and to a few players will be a lip service to digitalisation and eventually financial inclusion.

USSD technology permits to access banking services using which of the following?

- A) I-pad
- B) Internet facilities
- C) Android application
- D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 11**

Far from the glamorous, high octane world of banking, there is a little known, nonetheless outstanding, story. It's about Equity Bank, a lender in Kenya. Equity was so cheesed off with telecom companies which were refusing to share their network with the bank for mobile banking that the African bank did something which few have dared to do: it went ahead and took a telecom operators licence. Equity rolled out a service what the Modi government intends to offer in India. The institution used a fairly new technology 'unstructured supplementary service data' (or, USSD in trade parlance) to enable its countrymen, mired in low incomes and poverty, to avail an inexpensive banking service with ordinary handsets. A customer had to simply text simple alphanumeric messages to access his/her bank account and carry out virtually every transaction one does with a bank. No smart-phone, no android application, no internet access were required. Kenya and Bangladesh another country where USSD has taken off may not come across as acceptable models for India which, as the tired cliché goes, is a tiger about to be uncaged. However, it may make

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In the recent past, telecom companies were

- A) too keen to support mobile banking initiatives.
- B) quite against using their network to make mobile banking facilities available to citizens.
- C) not supportive to extend mobile banking to people.
- D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 12**

Far from the glamorous, high octane world of banking, there is a little known, nonetheless outstanding, story. It's about Equity Bank, a lender in Kenya. Equity was so cheesed off with telecom companies which were refusing to share their network with the bank for mobile banking that the African bank did something which few have dared to do: it went ahead and took a telecom operators licence. Equity rolled out a service what the Modi government intends to offer in India. The institution used a fairly new technology 'unstructured supplementary service data' (or, USSD in trade parlance) to enable its countrymen, mired in low incomes and poverty, to avail an inexpensive banking service with ordinary handsets. A customer had to simply text simple alphanumeric messages to access his/her bank account and carry out virtually every transaction one does with a bank. No smart-phone, no android application, no internet access were required. Kenya and Bangladesh another country where USSD has taken off may not come across as acceptable models for India which, as the tired cliché goes, is a tiger about to be uncaged. However, it may make sense to put in place a few things before this ancient animal is unleashed. The powerful telecom lobby, represented by some of India's biggest business houses, had been resisting sharing their infrastructure that would allow USSD backed basic mobile banking services, connecting banks through a centralised payment gateway. Their argument was simple: they had bid for telecom licence to offer voice and data services and had no obligation to open up their infrastructure to all and sundry; besides, ten paise per transaction was too low to charge. Things changed. A stern prime minister brushed aside some of the arguments, and the charge was raised to Rs. 1.50. The service pushed by the government backed National Payments Corporation of India an entity that is desperately trying to take a toehold will be formally launched by Modi as part of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, the government's national mission for financial inclusion. But like most things in India, the USSD will start on a half baked note. First, Rs. 1.50 per transaction is too high to charge. While it has helped telecom firms to grudgingly accept the terms. A meaningful impact from mobile banking and its spread would require the charge to be slashed closer to 50 paise. Second, restricted access and a handful of basic banking transactions would narrow the scope. Every institution should have access to telecom infrastructure and all kinds of payments should be permitted. Individual users should be able to use basic mobile phones to sell mutual fund units, pre-pay personal loan, and even pay for groceries or flight cards using credit or debit cards. The technology allows all this. And if we are embracing the technology, why we do it half-heartedly? The PM, the babus and every stakeholder in the payments game must come together to drive a bargain with the telecom companies to make it happen. Putting up ATM machines in distant villages is not a step towards digitalisation. It's a headache for banks that run it and can be a pain for users who are not used to using a debit card and remembering the four-digit PIN. A mobile phone is a cheaper, easier option towards a cashless economy. Anyone can use a mobile phone it has multilingual keys and poses no hurdle to an illiterate person. But if digitalisation has to catch on, USSD backed mobile banking has to be taken out of the clutches of mobile companies. All the players should have the access and pay the same charge just as a power utility does not discriminate between a grocer and a jeweller. The gates should be opened to everyone. Banks, NPCI, Visa, MasterCard, micro-finance institutions, mutual funds,

insurers, telecom companies all should join the game. Even if a mobile company sponsors a payment bank, it should be directed to let others access its communication infrastructure at a reasonable price. Confining USSD based mobile banking to a few services and to a few players will be a lip service to digitalisation and eventually financial inclusion.

As per the passage, which of the following is not true?

- A) We should not allow only a select few to call the shots in mobile banking    B) Only Kenya is using USSD  
C) USSD supported mobile banking should not depend on mobile companies    D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 13**

The Indian retail market may have slipped to single digit revenue growth for the first time last year, but top global fashion brands bucked the trend by offering stylish designs to Indian consumers at affordable rates and discounts. International brands in the country Zara, Marks & Spencer, Benetton and Tommy Hilfiger all posted anywhere between 21% and 56% year-on-year jump in their revenues last fiscal according to their annual filings. And their base is not too low either. Sales of these four brands put together equal apparel section of department store chains Shoppers Stop and Lifestyle International that sell around a hundred brands, and is more than half of Aditya Birla's Madura Fashion & Lifestyle that owns brands such as Louis Philippe, Van Heusen and Allen Solly. Experts attribute the growth of global fashion brands to consumers moving towards marquee labels and International style as they become affordable and priced at par with premium Indian brands. Managing director at Benetton India, said besides overall sales, the Italian brand has also seen a spike in average customer spend. "Apart from our Italian lineage of having hip and trendy styles, Benetton's basket and average ticket size also increased," he said. While managing director declined to comment on financial numbers, he said Benetton has identified opportunities in niche growth pockets such as airports and smaller towns to fuel growth. Last week, Marks & Spencer global chief executive had said the company's focus on quality and style will help it make India its largest international market out-side its home market of the UK. Most of the growth of these international retailers was in same store sales as they hardly expanded their store count last year. For instance, Inditex Trent, which runs Zara in the country, grew its sales more than 56% despite not adding a single store. M & S Reliance opened just six outlets during the year while its sales reported 28% like-to like growth. Their impressive growth comes at a time when the overall retail sector in the country experienced an overall single digit revenue growth in 2012 for the first time in its history, according to India Ratings and Research, formerly known as Fitch Ratings. India's retail garment market has over the past few years attracted a clutch of the world's largest private labels that are banking on the country's young consumers to spur western wear business. According to a 2012 report by Boston Consulting Group, consumption expenditure on apparel in the country is expected to increase 3.8 times to \$225 billion, or about ₹14 lakh crore, over the next seven-eight years. The government had relaxed the rules to allow 100% foreign direct investment in single brand retail last year, spurring interest on the part of several global brands. The government approved Sweden-based Hennes & Mauritz's proposal to invest Rs. 720 crore to launch 50 stores in the country. Japan's Uniqlo and American retailer GAP too are in the process of finalising their India entry plans. Inditex, which owns Zara, too plans to bring its higher-end label Massimo Dutti to the country through a proposed joint venture.

According to the passage, which of the following factors has been responsible for encouraging international brands to enter Indian market?

- A) Young Indians prefer these brands.    B) Western wear garments are preferred by Indians.  
C) Government has recently allowed 100% FDI in single brand retail.    D) All these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 14**

The Indian retail market may have slipped to single digit revenue growth for the first time last year, but top global fashion brands bucked the trend by offering stylish designs to Indian consumers at affordable rates and discounts. International brands in the country Zara, Marks & Spencer, Benetton and Tommy Hilfiger all posted anywhere between 21% and 56% year-on-year jump in their revenues last fiscal according to their annual filings. And their base is not too low either. Sales of these four brands put together equal apparel section of department store chains Shoppers Stop and Lifestyle International that sell around a hundred brands, and is more than half of Aditya Birla's Madura Fashion & Lifestyle that owns brands such as Louis Philippe, Van Heusen and Allen Solly. Experts attribute the growth of global fashion brands to consumers moving towards marquee labels and International style as they become affordable and priced at par with premium Indian brands. Managing director at Benetton India, said besides overall sales, the Italian brand has also seen a spike in average customer spend. "Apart from our Italian lineage of having hip and trendy styles, Benetton's basket and average ticket size also increased," he said. While managing director declined to comment on financial numbers, he said Benetton has identified opportunities in niche growth pockets such as airports and smaller towns to fuel growth. Last week, Marks & Spencer global chief executive had said the company's focus on quality and style will help it make India its largest international market out-side its home market of the UK. Most of the growth of these international retailers was in same store sales as they hardly expanded their store count last year. For instance, Inditex Trent, which runs Zara in the country, grew its sales more than 56% despite not adding a single store. M & S Reliance opened just six outlets during the year while its sales reported 28% like-to like growth. Their impressive growth comes at a time when the overall retail



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International retailers have done well in India, since they

- A) have expanded their stores count tremendously
- B) have made efforts to reach every nook and corner of India.
- C) realized that there was no need to open a large number of stores and focus only on providing designer wears at affordable prices.
- D) All these

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 15**

The Indian retail market may have slipped to single digit revenue growth for the first time last year, but top global fashion brands bucked the trend by offering stylish designs to Indian consumers at affordable rates and discounts. International brands in the country Zara, Marks & Spencer, Benetton and Tommy Hilfiger all posted anywhere between 21% and 56% year-on-year jump in their revenues last fiscal according to their annual filings. And their base is not too low either. Sales of these four brands put together equal apparel section of department store chains Shoppers Stop and Lifestyle International that sell around a hundred brands, and is more than half of Aditya Birla's Madura Fashion & Lifestyle that owns brands such as Louis Philippe, Van Heusen and Allen Solly. Experts attribute the growth of global fashion brands to consumers moving towards marquee labels and International style as they become affordable and priced at par with premium Indian brands. Managing director at Benetton India, said besides overall sales, the Italian brand has also seen a spike in average customer spend. "Apart from our Italian lineage of having hip and trendy styles, Benetton's basket and average ticket size also increased," he said. While managing director declined to comment on financial numbers, he said Benetton has identified opportunities in niche growth pockets such as airports and smaller towns to fuel growth. Last week, Marks & Spencer global chief executive had said the company's focus on quality and style will help it make India its largest international market out-side its home market of the UK. Most of the growth of these international retailers was in same store sales as they hardly expanded their store count last year. For instance, Inditex Trent, which runs Zara in the country, grew its sales more than 56% despite not adding a single store. M & S Reliance opened just six outlets during the year while its sales reported 28% like-to like growth. Their impressive growth comes at a time when the overall retail sector in the country experienced an overall single digit revenue growth in 2012 for the first time in its history, according to India Ratings and Research, formerly known as Fitch Ratings. India's retail garment market has over the past few years attracted a clutch of the world's largest private labels that are banking on the country's young consumers to spur western wear business. According to a 2012 report by Boston Consulting Group, consumption expenditure on apparel in the country is expected to increase 3.8 times to \$225 billion, or about ₹14 lakh crore, over the next seven-eight years. The government had relaxed the rules to allow 100% foreign direct investment in single brand retail last year, spurring interest on the part of several global brands. The government approved Sweden-based Hennes & Mauritz's proposal to invest Rs. 720 crore to launch 50 stores in the country. Japan's Uniqlo and American retailer GAP too are in the process of finalising their India entry plans. Inditex, which owns Zara, too plans to bring its higher-end label Massimo Dutti to the country through a proposed joint venture.

As per recent reports, consumption expenditure on cloths in India is likely to

- A) decrease drastically in the next few years.
- B) remain constant for some time
- C) increase in the near future
- D) show a marginal decline in the next few years.

**DIRECTIONS for the question :** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 16**

The Indian retail market may have slipped to single digit revenue growth for the first time last year, but top global fashion brands bucked the trend by offering stylish designs to Indian consumers at affordable rates and discounts. International brands in the country Zara, Marks & Spencer, Benetton and Tommy Hilfiger all posted anywhere between 21% and 56% year-on-year jump in their revenues last fiscal according to their annual filings. And their base is not too low either. Sales of these four brands put together equal apparel section of department store chains Shoppers Stop and Lifestyle International that sell around a hundred brands, and is more than half of Aditya Birla's Madura Fashion & Lifestyle that owns brands such as Louis Philippe, Van Heusen and Allen Solly. Experts attribute the growth of global fashion brands to consumers moving towards marquee labels and International style as they become affordable and priced at par with premium Indian brands. Managing director at Benetton India, said besides overall sales, the Italian brand has also seen a spike in average customer spend. "Apart from our Italian lineage of

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Which one of the following statements is not true?

- A) Marks and Spencer plans to expand its market in India in a big way
- B) Popular brands Allen Solly, Louis Philippe and Van Heusen are owned by Aditya Birla Group
- C) Indian retail market has registered considerable growth in the recent past.
- D) All these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 17**

A study commissioned by UN-Habitat's Global Urban Youth Research Network provided a startling piece of data. In less than six years from now, India would be the world's youngest country, with the median individual below 30 years of age. But more disturbingly it also highlighted disparities in the extent to which young people have been able to acquire formal skills the largest share was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The new government has recognised this imbalance, made provision for upgrading skills across multiple disciplines and allocated resources in geographically sensitive locations: from five technical research centres in nanotechnology to a Hastakala Academy for the handicrafts sector; from five new ITTs and five new IIMs to new institutes for farming and agrotechnology in Assam and Jharkhand. This resonates with what the National Skill Development Corporation and its partners are trying to achieve. What is somewhat less clear is how far the government is open to private partnership in this ambitious game plan? In a few specialised areas like nanotechnology, the budget speaks of public private partnership. But skill development on the massive scale envisaged by the new government cannot be attempted, let alone achieved, if we don't get out of the 'silo syndrome' — resist the temptation to corral broad policy like private participation in a few test tube verticals, perceived as high tech or experimental. It is no accident that the nation's largest pool of technical talent today, is centered around places like Bangalore, a state that pioneered privatisation of engineering education. The record of Indian educational or vocational institutions in most global rankings is, however, worrisome: the world's youngest nation in 2020 may remain an index of quantity rather than quality.

The existing institutions with a few exceptions are very much a part of the problem and not always the solution. There is a need to empower and enrich existing institutions both public and private instead of merely increasing their number. Standardisation, scalability and critical monitoring of industry requirements versus the turnout of such institutions must take precedence over rolling out institutions indiscriminately. We need to be equally mindful that in order to leapfrog into the league of economically progressive economies, we need to shed the ideological baggage that sees all private participation as a bane. This is even more critical while addressing the gaping holes in infrastructure and an enabling ecosystem that a national thrust in skill development and employability demands. The Budget's message here is somewhat mixed while the overarching objectives in the skilling sector are well articulated, some of the indirect tax proposals seem to mitigate against the swift realisation of these objectives the withdrawal of service tax exemptions on renting immovable property to an educational institutions the restriction on exemptions with regard to services received by those to changes in the excise duty on the manufacture of writing and printing paper for textbooks, will add to the financial burden of skill providers. A little tweaking of these proposals will easily mitigate the impact and ensure that a framework involving all stakeholders in skill building becomes more evident. For the first time in decades, students, teachers, trainers and skill providers can see a clear, unclouded vision of what India needs to do to lift itself up by its own bootstraps and stride into the fiercely competitive global arena of opportunity. It is time to pick up the tools and get on with the job.

As per the passage, to promote skill development in our country, we need to

- A) open a large number of institutions.
- B) reduce the number of existing institutions.
- C) infuse quality in the present institutions.
- D) take no action for the present.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 18**

A study commissioned by UN-Habitat's Global Urban Youth Research Network provided a startling piece of data. In less than six years from now, India would be the world's youngest country, with the median individual below 30 years of age. But more disturbingly it also highlighted disparities in the extent to which young people have been able to acquire formal skills the largest share was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The new government has recognised this imbalance, made provision for upgrading skills across multiple disciplines and allocated resources in geographically sensitive locations: from five technical research centres in nanotechnology to a Hastakala Academy for the handicrafts sector; from five new ITTs and five new IIMs to new institutes for farming and agrotechnology in Assam and Jharkhand. This resonates with what the National Skill Development Corporation and its partners are trying to achieve. What is somewhat less clear is how far the government is open to private partnership in this ambitious game plan? In a few specialised areas like nanotechnology, the budget speaks of public private partnership. But skill development on the massive scale envisaged by the new government cannot be attempted, let alone achieved, if we don't get out of the 'silo syndrome' — resist the temptation to corral broad policy like private participation in a few test tube verticals, perceived as high tech or experimental. It is no accident that the nation's largest pool of technical talent today, is centered around places like Bangalore, a state that pioneered privatisation of engineering education. The record of Indian educational or vocational institutions in most global rankings is, however, worrisome: the world's youngest nation in 2020 may remain an index of quantity rather than quality.

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To become an economically progressive economy, we should

- A) reduce private participation    B) encourage public participation    C) encourage private participation substantially  
D) None of these

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 19**

A study commissioned by UN-Habitat's Global Urban Youth Research Network provided a startling piece of data. In less than six years from now, India would be the world's youngest country, with the median individual below 30 years of age. But more disturbingly it also highlighted disparities in the extent to which young people have been able to acquire formal skills the largest share was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The new government has recognised this imbalance, made provision for upgrading skills across multiple disciplines and allocated resources in geographically sensitive locations: from five technical research centres in nanotechnology to a Hastakala Academy for the handicrafts sector; from five new ITTs and five new IIMs to new institutes for farming and agrotechnology in Assam and Jharkhand. This resonates with what the National Skill Development Corporation and its partners are trying to achieve. What is somewhat less clear is how far the government is open to private partnership in this ambitious game plan? In a few specialised areas like nanotechnology, the budget speaks of public private partnership. But skill development on the massive scale envisaged by the new government cannot be attempted, let alone achieved, if we don't get out of the 'silo syndrome' — resist the temptation to corral broad policy like private participation in a few test tube verticals, perceived as high tech or experimental. It is no accident that the nation's largest pool of technical talent today, is centered around places like Bangalore, a state that pioneered privatisation of engineering education. The record of Indian educational or vocational institutions in most global rankings is, however, worrisome: the world's youngest nation in 2020 may remain an index of quantity rather than quality.

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Presently, the situation with regard to acquiring formal skills by young Indians is

- A) fairly encouraging    B) just considered satisfactory.    C) rather unsatisfactory  
D) not deserving much attention by the government.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

**Question No. : 20**

A study commissioned by UN-Habitat's Global Urban Youth Research Network provided a startling piece of data. In less than six years from now, India would be the world's youngest country, with the median individual below 30 years of age. But more disturbingly it also highlighted disparities in the extent to which young people have been able to acquire formal skills the largest share was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The new government has recognised this imbalance, made provision for upgrading skills across multiple disciplines and allocated resources in geographically sensitive locations: from five technical research centres in nanotechnology to a Hastakala Academy for the handicrafts sector; from five new ITTs and five new IIMs to new institutes for farming and agrotechnology in Assam and Jharkhand. This resonates with what the National Skill Development Corporation and its partners are trying to achieve. What is somewhat less clear is how far the government is open to private partnership in this ambitious game plan? In a few specialised areas like nanotechnology, the budget speaks of public private partnership. But skill development on the massive scale envisaged by the new government cannot be attempted, let alone achieved, if we don't get out of the 'silo syndrome' — resist the temptation to corral broad policy like private participation in a few test tube verticals, perceived as high tech or experimental. It is no accident that the nation's largest pool of technical talent today, is centered around places like Bangalore, a state that pioneered privatisation of engineering education. The record of Indian educational or vocational institutions in most global rankings is, however, worrisome: the world's youngest nation in 2020 may remain an index of quantity rather than quality.

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Which one of the following statements is not true?

- A) Indian institutions do not rank high on global standards    B) Presently we have adequate participation by private corporate  
C) Budgetary provisions do not outrightly encourage private participation in skill development    D) All these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange jumbled word in the question & select the word which is opposite in meaning to the rearranged word.

**Question No. : 21**

**ADDRDSI**

- A) humour    B) accept    C) honour    D) sharp

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange jumbled word in the question & select the word which is opposite in meaning to the rearranged word.

**Question No. : 22**

**ALFEBUTIU**

A) tall    B) ugly    C) selfish    D) coward

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange jumbled word in the question & select the word which is opposite in meaning to the rearranged word.

**Question No. : 23**

**UWLPOERF**

A) weak    B) short    C) capable    D) fit

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

**Question No. : 24**

During the fashion parade, the model wore an outfit which was \_\_\_\_\_ and she looked really \_\_\_\_\_

A) modern, old    B) attractive, awkward    C) eye-catching, beautiful    D) colourful, dull

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

**Question No. : 25**

To do well in academics, a student need not be very \_\_\_\_\_, but must be \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) healthy, tall    B) good looking, talkative    C) clever, rich    D) intelligent, hardworking

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

**Question No. : 26**

Due to high inflation in the economy, the availability of goods has \_\_\_\_\_ and the prices have gone\_\_\_\_\_.

A) reduced, high    B) increased, down    C) riot changed, low    D) doubled, stable

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

**Question No. : 27**

- A. Tasty and healthy food can help you bring out their best.
- B. One minute they are toddlers and next you see them in their next adventure.
- C. Your young ones seem to be growing so fast.
- D. Being their loving custodians, you always want to see them doing well.
- E. Their eyes sparkle with curiosity and endless questions on their tongues.

A) DBCEA    B) CADEB    C) CBEDA    D) ECABD

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

**Question No. : 28**

A. Of course, the training was damn tough, both physically and mentally.

- B. But, once he became a fighter pilot in the Air Force, he was the happiest man going around.  
C. As a child, watching flying aircraft was a passion for him.  
D. So, he took the NDA exam to become a pilot in the Air Force.  
E. He thought flying was the best career for him.

A) DCBAE   B) CEDAB   C) BADEC   D) EACDB

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

**Question No. : 29**

- A It is hoping that overseas friends will bring in big money and lift the morale of the people.  
B. But a lot needs to be done to kick start industrial revival.  
C People had big hopes from the new government.  
D. So far government has only given an incremental push to existing policies and programmes.  
E Government is to go for big time reforms, which it promised.

A) BCDAE   B) EADCB   C) DABEC   D) CDEAB

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

**Question No. : 30**

- A. However, women hiring is catching up at a slow and steady rate in the recent times.  
B. Gender ratio has been inclined more towards male employees.  
C. As a result, recent reports have highlighted the rise in demand for women employees.  
D. Women constitute a little over half of world's total population.  
E. But, their contribution to measured economic activity is far below the potential.

A) DEBAC   B) CDAEB   C) BCDEA   D) AEDBC

---

**DIRECTION for the question:** Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

**Question No. : 31**

Various studies have shown that our forested and hilly regions and, in general, areas where biodiversity as reflected in the variety of flora is high, are the places where poverty appears to be high. And these same areas are also the ones where educational performances seem to be poor. Therefore, it may be surmised that, even disregarding poverty status, richness in biodiversity goes hand in hand with educational backwardness.

Which of the following will strengthen the conclusion?

- A) In regions where there is little variety in flora, educational performance is seen to be as good as in regions with high variety in flora, when poverty levels are high.  
B) Regions which show high biodiversity, also exhibit poor educational performance, at low level of poverty.  
C) Regions which show high biodiversity reveal high levels of poverty and poor educational performance.  
D) In regions where there is low biodiversity, at all levels of poverty, educational performance is seen to be good.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Identify the most appropriate summary for the paragraph.

**Question No. : 32**

Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process, have no recourse except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.

- A) A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatment given to agents of resource intensification by the state, which the local community sees as unfair.

- B) The grant of long leases to agents of resource intensification for an expanding commercial industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.
- C) Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource intensification for an expanding commercial industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
- D) Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidised prices for an expanding commercial industrial economy.

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Identify the most appropriate summary for the paragraph.

**Question No. : 33**

You seemed at first to take no notice of your school fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.

- A) The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyse the faults you have observed in them.
- B) The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behaviour from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.
- C) You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.
- D) You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Identify the most appropriate summary for the paragraph.

**Question No. : 34**

Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.

- A) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
- B) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
- C) Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.
- D) More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemispheres will help scientists in Germany predict climate changes better in future.

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange the jumbled alphabets in the following four options and find the odd word among them.

**Question No. : 35**

- A) LOSHCO   B) LEGELOC   C) EHOSR   D) RYTUVESNI

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange the jumbled alphabets in the following four options and find the odd word among them.

**Question No. : 36**

- A) OESUH   B) COMLEIID   C) INAMSON   D) SASIRU

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange the jumbled alphabets in the following four options and find the odd word among

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Rearrange the jumbled alphabets in the following four options and find the odd word among them.

**Question No. : 37**

A) AKENCLCE    B) N1LO    C) LAEBNG    D) EEABRCLT

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the sentence provided different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence that is grammatically correct.

**Question No. : 38**

- A) Last year, government servants protested the government's decision of increasing their working hours.
- B) Last year, government servants protested for the government's decision of increasing their working hours.
- C) Last year, government servants protested at the government's decision of increasing their working hours.
- D) Last year, government servants protested against the government's decision of increasing their working hours.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the sentence provided different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence that is grammatically correct.

**Question No. : 39**

- A) It has been established that the earth is revolving around the sun.
- B) It has been established that the earth revolved around the sun.
- C) It has been established that the earth has been revolving around the sun.
- D) It has been established that the earth revolves around the sun.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the sentence provided a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath the sentence, four/five different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative amongst the four/five.

**Question No. : 40**

- A) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had after the asking
- B) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had for the asking
- C) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had on the asking    D) It is a proven fact that death can be had after asking for it

## **Section : Reasoning**

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** After a few statements, conclusion/conclusions is/are given. Mark your answer as

**Question No. : 41**

**Statement:** Parents are prepared to pay any price for an elite education to their children.

**Conclusions:**

- I. All parents these days are very well off.
  - II. Parents have an obsessive passion for a perfect development of their children through good schooling.
- A) If conclusion I follows    B) If conclusion II follows    C) If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
D) If both conclusion I and II follow

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** After a few statements, conclusion/conclusions is/are given. Mark your answer as

**Question No. : 42**

**Statement:** The use of non-conventional sources of energy will eliminate the energy crisis in the world.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional sources of energy.
  - II. The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy.
- A) If conclusion I follows    B) If conclusion II follows    C) If neither conclusion I nor II follows



D) If both conclusion I and II follow

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** After a few statements, conclusion/conclusions is/are given. Mark your answer as

**Question No. : 43**

**Statement:** Any student who does not behave properly while in the school brings bad name to himself and also for the school.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Such student should be removed from the school.
- II. Strict discipline does not improve behaviour of the students.

- A) If conclusion I follows    B) If conclusion II follows    C) If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
D) If both conclusion I and II follow

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** After a few statements, conclusion/conclusions is/are given. Mark your answer as

**Question No. : 44**

**Statement:** Quality has a price tag. India is allocating lots of funds to education.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Quality of education in India would improve soon.
- II. Funding alone can enhance quality of education.

- A) If conclusion I follows    B) If conclusion II follows    C) If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
D) If both conclusion I and II follow

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as:

**Question No. : 45**

Assertion (A) : India is a democratic country.

Reason (R) : India has a Constitution of its own.

- A) If both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B) If both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).    C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.  
D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as:

**Question No. : 46**

Assertion (A) : Most of the ancient civilisations grew near the rivers.

Reason (R) : The main occupation of man was agriculture.

- A) If both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B) If both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).    C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.  
D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as:

**Question No. : 47**

Assertion (A) : Goitre is a common disease in mountainous regions.

Reason (R) : The diet of the people in mountains lacks iodine content.

- A) If both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B) If both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.  
D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question given below, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as:

**Question No. : 48**

Assertion (A) : For the production of aluminium, cheap electricity is essential.

Reason (R) : Extraction of aluminium from its ore requires abundant supply of electricity.

- A) If both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B) If both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.  
D) If (A) is false but (R) is true

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question, two statements I and II are given. These may have a cause and effect relationship or may have independent causes or be the effects of independent causes. Read the statements and mark answer as

**Question No. : 49**

I. The university authority has instructed all the colleges under its jurisdiction to ban use of phones inside the college premises.

II. Majority of the teachers of the colleges signed a joint petition to the university complaining the disturbances caused by cell phone ring-tones inside the classrooms.

- A) If the statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect. B) If the statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
C) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes  
D) If both the statements are effects of some common cause

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question, two statements I and II are given. These may have a cause and effect relationship or may have independent causes or be the effects of independent causes. Read the statements and mark answer as

**Question No. : 50**

I. The literacy rate in the district has been increasing for the last four years.

II. The district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive.

- A) If the statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect. B) If the statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
C) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes  
D) If both the statements are effects of some common cause

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question, two statements I and II are given. These may have a cause and effect relationship or may have independent causes or be the effects of independent causes. Read the statements and mark answer as

**Question No. : 51**

I. Rural and semi-urban areas in the country have been suffering due to load shedding for quite some time.

II. If the Government is not able to overcome the power crisis, load shedding will be extended even to the urban areas.

- A) If the statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect. B) If the statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
C) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes  
D) If both the statements are effects of some common cause

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** In the question, two statements I and II are given. These may have a cause and effect relationship or may have independent causes or be the effects of independent causes. Read the statements and mark answer as

**Question No. : 52**

I. The Government has imported large quantities of sugar as per the trade agreement with other countries.

II. The prices of sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply in the recent months

- A) If the statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.    B) If the statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
C) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes  
D) If both the statements are effects of some common cause
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 53**

Hansraj College, Delhi is selecting a four person debate team. There are seven candidates of equal ability. X, Y and Z who attended the science block courses and L, M, N and P who attended the commerce block courses. The team must have two members from each block. Also, the members must be able to work well with all the other members of the team. Note that debaters Y and L, Z and N, and L and M are incompatible pairs.

If debater Y is rejected and M is selected, the team will consist of

- A) L, M, X and Z    B) M, N, X and Z    C) M, N, P and X    D) M, P, X and Z

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 54**

Hansraj College, Delhi is selecting a four person debate team. There are seven candidates of equal ability. X, Y and Z who attended the science block courses and L, M, N and P who attended the commerce block courses. The team must have two members from each block. Also, the members must be able to work well with all the other members of the team. Note that debaters Y and L, Z and N, and L and M are incompatible pairs.

If debater L is in the team, what other debaters must be in the team as well?

- A) M, X and Z    B) P, X and Z    C) N, X and Z    D) P, N and Z

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 55**

Hansraj College, Delhi is selecting a four person debate team. There are seven candidates of equal ability. X, Y and Z who attended the science block courses and L, M, N and P who attended the commerce block courses. The team must have two members from each block. Also, the members must be able to work well with all the other members of the team. Note that debaters Y and L, Z and N, and L and M are incompatible pairs.

If both Y and Z are selected, which of the other debaters are thereby assured of a place in the team?

- A) Both L and M    B) Both M and P    C) Only N    D) Both N and P

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 56**

E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. E, who is to the immediate left of H is not the neighbour of G. I, the neighbour of G is not the neighbour of F. J is between H and F.

Which of the following is true?

- A) E is to the immediate right of I    B) I is between G and F    C) H is between E and G    D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 57**

E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. E, who is to the immediate left of H is not the neighbour of G. I, the neighbour of G is not the neighbour of F. J is between H and F.

What is the position of I?

- A) Between G and F   B) Between E and G   C) Neighbour of H   D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 58**

E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. E, who is to the immediate left of H is not the neighbour of G. I, the neighbour of G is not the neighbour of F. J is between H and F.

Which of the following is false?

- A) I is second to the left of H.   B) G is second to the right of H.   C) J is second to the left of G   D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 59**

Five courses A, B, C, D and E each of one month duration are to be taught from January to May one after the other though not necessarily in the same order by lecturers P, Q, R, S, and T. P teaches course 'B' but not in the month of April or May. Q teaches course 'A' in the month of March. R teaches in the month of January but does not teach course 'C' or 'D'.

Which course is taught by S?

- A) A   B) E   C) Either C or D   D) B

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 60**

Five courses A, B, C, D and E each of one month duration are to be taught from January to May one after the other though not necessarily in the same order by lecturers P, Q, R, S, and T. P teaches course 'B' but not in the month of April or May. Q teaches course 'A' in the month of March. R teaches in the month of January but does not teach course 'C' or 'D'.

Which lecturer's course immediately follows after course B?

- A) Q   B) P   C) S   D) T

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 61**

Five courses A, B, C, D and E each of one month duration are to be taught from January to May one after the other though not necessarily in the same order by lecturers P, Q, R, S, and T. P teaches course 'B' but not in the month of April or May. Q teaches course 'A' in the month of March. R teaches in the month of January but does not teach course 'C' or 'D'.

Which course is taught in the month of January?

- A) C   B) D   C) E   D) Data inadequate

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 62**

Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting along the sides of a hexagonal table for playing a game, though not necessarily in the same order. F, who is sitting exactly opposite to A, is to the immediate right of B. D is between A and B and is exactly opposite to C.

A is sitting between which of the following pairs of persons?

A) D and E   B) B and E   C) E and C   D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 63**

Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting along the sides of a hexagonal table for playing a game, though not necessarily in the same order. F, who is sitting exactly opposite to A, is to the immediate right of B. D is between A and B and is exactly opposite to C.

Who is sitting opposite to B?

A) F   B) E   C) A   D) C

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 64**

Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting along the sides of a hexagonal table for playing a game, though not necessarily in the same order. F, who is sitting exactly opposite to A, is to the immediate right of B. D is between A and B and is exactly opposite to C.

Three of the following pairs are alike in a certain way on the basis of sitting positions and so form a group. Which is the pairs that does not belong to the group?

A) B and E   B) A and D   C) B and D   D) E and A

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 65**

A wooden cuboid of dimensions  $9 \times 7 \times 5$  unit is painted in a fixed pattern. The two opposite faces are painted in red. The other two opposite faces are painted in green. The remaining top and bottom faces are painted in blue.

The cuboid is cut into 315 small cubes.

How many cubes have all the three faces coloured?

A) 8   B) 32   C) 24   D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 66**

A wooden cuboid of dimensions  $9 \times 7 \times 5$  unit is painted in a fixed pattern. The two opposite faces are painted in red. The other two opposite faces are painted in green. The remaining top and bottom faces are painted in blue.

The cuboid is cut into 315 small cubes.

How many cubes have two faces coloured?

A) 142   B) 60   C) 105   D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 67**

A wooden cuboid of dimensions  $9 \times 7 \times 5$  unit is painted in a fixed pattern. The two opposite faces are painted in red. The other two opposite faces are painted in green. The remaining top and bottom faces are painted in blue.

The cuboid is cut into 315 small cubes.

How many cubes have one face coloured?

- A) 105   B) 71   C) 142   D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 68**

P3C, R5F, T8I, V12L, '?'

- A) Y17O   B) X17M   C) X17O   D) X16O
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 69**

G4T, J9R, M20P, P43N, S90L, '?'

- A) S90L   B) V185J   C) M20P   D) P43N

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 70**

2Z5, 7Y7, 14X9, 23W11, 34V13, '?'

- A) 27U24   B) 45U15   C) 47U15   D) 47V14
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 71**

0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 24, 26, '?'

- A) 28   B) 30   C) 32   D) 35

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 72**

A direction pole was situated on the crossing. Due to an accident the pole turned in such a manner that the pointer which was showing East, started showing South. One traveller went to the wrong direction thinking it to be West. In what direction actually he was travelling?

- A) North   B) South   C) East   D) West
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 73**

Neeraj starts walking towards South. After walking 15 metres, he turns towards North. After walking 20 metres, he turns towards East and walks 10 metres. He then turns towards South and walks 5 metres. How far is he from his original position and in which direction?

- A) 10 metres East   B) 10 metres, South-east   C) 10 metres, West   D) 10 metres, North-east

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 74**

The ratio of the ages of the father and the son at present is 5 : 1. After 10 years the ratio will become 3 : 1. What is the sum of the present ages of the father and the son?

A) 30 years   B) 32 years   C) 60 years   D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 75**

The average age of 8 men is increased by 2 years when one of them whose age is 20 years is replaced by a new man. What is the age of the new man?

A) 28 years   B) 36 years   C) 34 years   D) 35 years

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 76**

Thirteen students are standing in horizontal row from left to right. If all the odd numbered students in the row are shifted to successive odd numbered positions, what will be the position of Sahil who was 7<sup>th</sup> in the row initially?

A) 9<sup>th</sup> from right   B) 6<sup>th</sup> from left   C) 5<sup>th</sup> from right   D) 8<sup>th</sup> from left

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 77**

In the following number series how many such 7's are there which are immediately preceded by a pair of numbers whose product is more than the product of pair of numbers immediately following 7?

2 2 7 1 3 9 4 8 7 6 5 4 2 8 3 5 7 4 6 5 9 7 8 6 4 3 9 7 4 6 5 2

A) 1   B) 4   C) 2   D) 3

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 78**

If Neena says, "Anita's father Raman is the only son of my father-in-law Mahipal", then how is Bindu, who is the sister of Anita, related to Mahipal?

A) Niece   B) Daughter   C) Daughter-in-law   D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 79**

Shikha is mother-in-law of Ekta who is sister-in-law of Ankit. Pankaj is father of Sanjay, the only brother of Ankit. How is Shikha related to Ankit?

A) Mother-in-law   B) Aunt   C) Wife   D) Mother

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 80**

In a code language, 'mok dan sil' means 'nice big house', 'fit kon dan' means 'house is good' and 'warm tir fit' means 'cost is high'. Which word stands for 'good' in that language?

A) Mok   B) Dan   C) Fit   D) Kon

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**Section : Quant**

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 81**

A sum of Rs.10,000 amount to Rs.12,000 in 5 years at a certain rate percent at compound interest. Find what will be the amount in 20 years at the same rate of compound interest?

- A) Rs. 18,000    B) Rs. 16,000    C) Rs. 20,000    D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 82**

A sum of money amounts to Rs.944 in 3 years at simple interest. If the rate of interest be raised by 25 percent, the sum amounts to 980 during the same period. Find the sum and the rate of interest.

- A) Rs. 800 & 5%    B) Rs. 900 & 6%    C) Rs. 800 & 6%    D) Rs. 850 &  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 83**

There are some shepherds and their sheep are in a grazing field. The no. of total heads are 60 and total legs are 168 including both men and sheep. The no. of sheep is\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 18    B) 26    C) 24    D) 36

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 84**

In a class of 30 students, the average weight of boys is 20 kg and the average weight of the girls is 25 kg. The fraction of boys out of the total students of the class is

- A)  $\frac{4}{5}$     B)  $\frac{5}{6}$     C)  $\frac{3}{4}$     D) Data insufficient

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 85**

A milkman sells the milk at the cost price but he mixes the water in it and thus he gains 9.09%. The quantity of water in the mixture of 1 litre milk is

- A) 83.33 ml.    B) 90.90 ml    C) 90.09 ml.    D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 86**

The average marks of the students in four sections A, B, C and D together are 60%. The average marks of the students of A, B, C and D individually are 45%, 50%, 72% and 80% respectively. If the average marks of the students of sections A and B together are 48% and that of the students of B and C together are 60%. What is the ratio of number of students in sections A and D?

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

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 87**

Two persons A and B throw a coin alternatively till one of them gets head and wins the game. Find their respective probabilities of winning.

- A)  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$     B)  $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$     C)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$     D)  $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}$



**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 88**

The probability that A hits a target is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and the probability that B hits it is  $\frac{2}{5}$ . What is the probability that the target will be hit if each one of A and B shoots the target?

- A)  $\frac{5}{6}$    B)  $\frac{3}{5}$    C)  $\frac{11}{15}$    D)  $\frac{1}{6}$
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 89**

A bag contains 4 red and 3 black balls. A second bag contains 2 red and 4 black balls. One bag is selected at random. From the selected bag, one ball is drawn. Find the probability that the ball is drawn is red.

- A)  $\frac{23}{42}$    B)  $\frac{19}{42}$    C)  $\frac{7}{32}$    D)  $\frac{16}{39}$
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 90**

A card from a pack of 52 cards is lost. From the remaining cards of pack, two cards are drawn and are found to be diamonds. Find the probability of the missing card to be diamond.

- A)  $\frac{39}{50}$    B)  $\frac{11}{50}$    C)  $\frac{23}{25}$    D)  $\frac{3}{26}$
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 91**

Ashok and Amit started a business with investment of Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 4 lakh. Amit runs the business and gets  $\frac{1}{10}$  of profit as salary. If they are with the same amount of profit finally, total profit earned is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Rs. 30000   B) Rs. 50000   C) Rs. 80000   D) Data inadequate
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 92**

A, B and C start a business. Profit earned by A is 10% more than B and profit earned by B is 15% less than C. The ratio of their investment is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 178:170:200   B) 187:170:200   C) 180:162:190   D) 163:175:190
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 93**

A and B can do a work in 10 days; B and C in 15 days; A and C in 12 days. In how many days the work will be finished by A, B and C working together?

- A) 6   B) 7   C) 8   D) 9
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 94**

A man can do a work in 20 days and a woman can do it in 30 days. 5 men worked for 2 days and left the work. How many women are needed to finish the work next day?

A) 18 B) 15 C) 14 D) 12

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 95**

Manoj is to reach Chandigarh from Delhi which is 300 km away. Half of the distance, he covers with a speed of 60 km/h and travels for 30 min. with a speed of 50 km/h. What should be his speed for rest of the distance to reach Chandigarh in 4.5 hours?

A) 75 km/h B)  $200/3$  km/h C)  $250/3$  km/h D)  $400/3$  km/h

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 96**

Mukesh drives car A with a speed of 60 km/h on Monday, Wednesday and Friday covering a distance of 70 km to his office. He drives car B with speed of 50 km/h on Tuesday and Thursday covering the same distance. What is his average speed for the week?

A) 55 km/h B) 60 km/h C)  $3500/63$  km/h D)  $3700/63$  km/h

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 97**

A tank is filled by pipe A in 20 min. and pipe B in 30 min. Pipe C can empty it in 45 min. In full tank, C is opened for 30 min. then pipe A and B are also opened. The tank will be full in \_\_\_\_\_ min.

A) 15 B) 8 C)  $120/11$  D) 10

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 98**

Pipe A is opened to fill a tank and tank is  $4/5$  full in 3 hours. Pipe B is opened and in 5 hours, it is found that the tank is only 20% full. Now pipe A is closed, the tank will be empty in \_\_\_\_\_ hour (s).

A)  $20/29$  B)  $25/29$  C) 1 D)  $15/29$

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 99**

If  $x : 4 = 3y : 5 = -z : 3 = 3x - 6y - 4z : k$ , then value of k is \_\_\_\_\_

A) 8 B) 10 C) 12 D) 14

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 100**

A certain sum of money is divided among A, B and C so that for each rupee A has, B has 65 paise and C has 35 paise. If B's share is Rs. 1300, then total sum of money is \_\_\_\_\_

A) Rs. 7000 B) Rs. 6000 C) Rs. 5000 D) Rs. 4000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 101**

The incomes of X, Y and Z are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 9 and their expenditures are in the ratio 6 : 7 : 12. If X saves 30% of his income, then what is the ratio of their savings?

A) 24 : 18 : 35 B) 18 : 35 : 24 C) 24 : 35 : 18 D) 18 : 24 : 35

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 102**

The marks scored by Rahul in english, mathematics and science are in the ratio  $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{5}$ . If his total score is 705, then his marks in mathematics are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 180    B) 200    C) 225    D) 300
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 103**

There are only two candidates contesting the election. A person who got 47% of votes lost by 540 votes. Assuming that there were no invalid votes, the total number of votes casted were \_\_\_\_\_

- A) 7000    B) 8000    C) 9000    D) 10000
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 104**

In a class, 55% of the students are girls. On Monday, 80% of boy students are present. If a total of 70% students were present that day, then the approximate percentage of girls present is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 45%    B) 44%    C) 34%    D) 62%
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 105**

In an examination, 40% of students failed in math, 30% failed in english and 10% failed in both. Then the percentage of students who passed in both is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 40%    B) 50%    C) 60%    D) 30%
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 106**

If one side of the rectangle is increased by 25% and the other side is increased by 8%, find by what percent area of rectangle will change?

- A) 25%    B) 30%    C) 35%    D) 40%
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 107**

A can do a work in 20 days and B can do in 10 days. A starts the work and works alone for 5 days. Then B joins A and they finish the work. In how many days the work gets finished?

- A) 10    B) 12    C) 9    D) 8
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 108**

10 men can do a work in 10 days working 10 hours a day. In how many days the work will be done by 20 men working 5 hours a day?

- A) 5    B) 8    C) 10    D) 12
-

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 109**

A car travels half of the distance with speed 40 km/h and half with speed 60 km/h in journey of 5 hours. What is the distance covered by the car?

- A) 240 km   B) 150 km   C) 100 km   D) 180 km

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 110**

A car starts with a speed of 20 km/h and increases its speed by 10 km/h after every hour. Another car has a constant speed of 50 km/h. In how much time, both the cars cover equal distance?

- A) 4 hours   B) 5 hours   C) 6 hours   D) 7 hours

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 111**

Pipe A and B can fill a tank in 10 hours; B and C can fill in 12 hours; A and C can fill in 8 hours. Pipe B alone can fill it in \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

- A) 18   B) 15   C) 12/7   D) 240/7

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 112**

Pipe A can fill a tank in 30 min, B and C can fill in 90 min, A and B in 20 min. Pipe C can empty it in \_\_\_\_\_ min.

- A) 150   B) 180   C) 210   D) 240

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 113**

A, B and C receive Rs. 10000, Rs. 12000 and Rs. 16000 as profit on total investment of Rs.200000. What is the difference in investment by C and A & B together?

- A) 37951   B) 35000   C) 39751   D) 31579

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 114**

Rakesh gives Rs. 140000 to Ramesh for a business. Ramesh spends  $\frac{1}{8}$  of his profit on rent of shop. If they are left with equal amount of profit, what is the investment of Ramesh?

- A) 160000   B) 150000   C) 170000   D) 180000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 115**

A right circular cone, a right circular cylinder and a hemisphere, all have the same radius, and the heights of cone and cylinder are equal to their diameters. Then their volumes are proportional, respectively to

- A) 1: 3: 1   B) 2: 1: 3   C) 3: 2: 1   D) 1: 2: 3

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 116**

The sides of a triangle are 5, 12 and 13 cms respectively. A rectangle is constructed which is equal in area to the triangle and has a width of 10 cms. Then the perimeter of the rectangle is

- A) 30 cms    B) 26 cms    C) 13 cms    D) None of these
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 117**

In a rectangle, the difference between the sum of the adjacent sides and the diagonal is half the length of the longer side. What is the ratio of the shorter to the longer side?

- A)  $\sqrt{3} : 2$     B)  $1 : \sqrt{3}$     C)  $2 : \sqrt{5}$     D)  $3 : 4$

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 118**

The diagonal of a square is  $4\sqrt{2}$  cm. The diagonal of another square whose area is double that of the first square is –

- A) 8 cm    B)  $8\sqrt{2}$  cm    C)  $4\sqrt{2}$     D) 16 cm
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 119**

A certain sum of money amount to Rs 6600 in 4 years at a certain rate % simple interest. If the rate of interest be increased by its 25% the same sum would amount to Rs. 7000 during the same period. Find the sum.

- A) Rs. 6000    B) Rs. 5500    C) Rs. 5000    D) Rs. 7000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

**Question No. : 120**

What annual payment will discharge a debt of Rs. 4130 due 7 years hence, money being worth 6% p.a. simple interest?

- A) Rs. 500    B) Rs. 550    C) Rs. 532    D) Rs.638
- 

**Section : DI**

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 121**

Nineteen years from now Thomas will be three times as old as Tim is now. Tom is three years younger than Thomas.

- A. Tom's age now.  
B. Tim's age now.

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.  
B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.  
C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal    D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 122**

Last week Mohit received Rs.10 in commission for selling 100 copies of a magazine. Last week Manish sold 100 copies of this magazine. He received his salary of Rs. 5 per week plus a commission of 2 paise for each of the first 25 copies sold, 3 paise for each next 25 copies and 4 paise for each copy sold thereafter.

- A. Mohit's commission in the last week.
- B. Manish's total income for last week.

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.
- B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.
- C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal     D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 123**

In a leap year, there are 366 days whereas in a non-leap year, there are 365 days.

- A. The probability of encountering 54 Tuesdays in a leap year.
- B. The probability of encountering 53 Tuesdays in a non-leap year.

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.
- B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.
- C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal     D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 124**

Amit has sold a book at a profit of 20% which cost him Rs.56.25. Rita has sold a book at a loss of 5% which cost her Rs. 80.40.

- A. The selling price of book which Amit sold.
- B. The selling price of book which Rita sold.

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.
- B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.
- C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal     D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 125**

If 5 people are transferred from Z to Y, further 5 more people are transferred from Y to X, then 5 are transferred from X to Y and finally, 5 more are transferred from Y to Z.

- A. The maximum possible average of class Y.
- B. The maximum possible average of class X.

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.
- B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.
- C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal     D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question consist of two quantities, one in Column A and the other in Column B. Mark answer as

**Question No. : 126**

- A. Area of square with side 1.8 m
- B. Area of a circle with diameter 2 cm

- A) If the quantity in column A is greater than the quantity in column B.

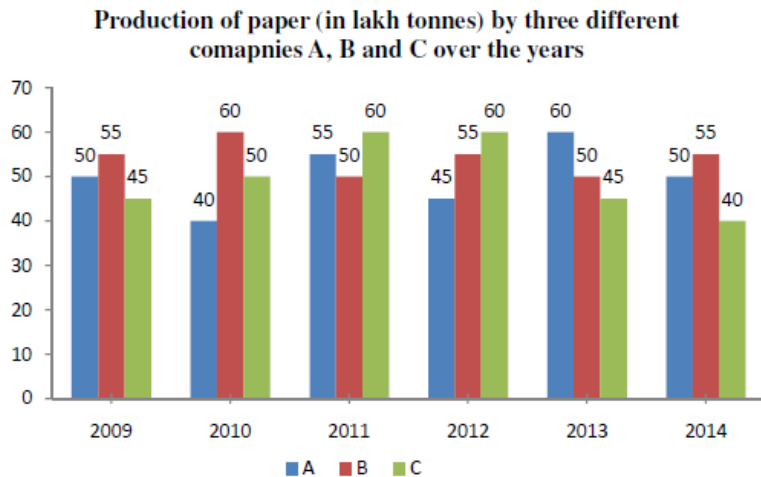
B) If the quantity in column B is greater than the quantity in column A.

C) If the quantities in column A and in column B are equal

D) If the comparison cannot be made from the given information

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 127**

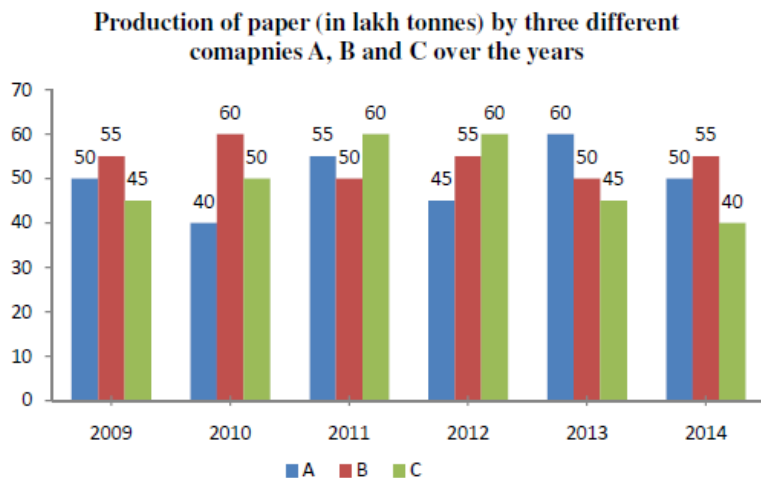


What is the difference between the production of company C in 2009 and the production of company A in 2014?

- A) 5000000 tonnes    B) 50000000 tonnes    C) 50000 tonnes    D) 500000 tonnes

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 128**



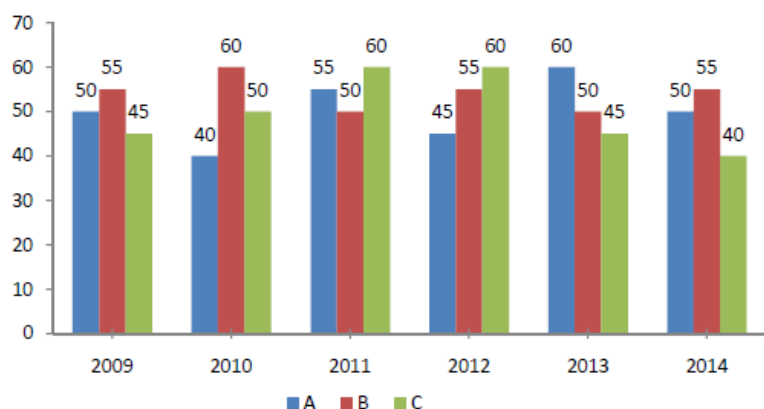
What is the percentage increase in production of company A from 2010 to 2011?

- A) 35    B) 38.25    C) 37.5    D) 36

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 129**

Production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different companies A, B and C over the years



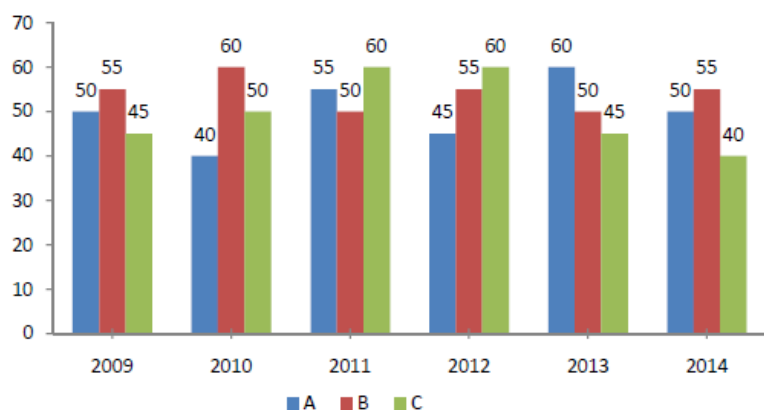
For which of the following years was the percentage of rise/fall in production from the previous year the maximum for company B?

- A) 2014    B) 2011    C) 2010    D) 2013

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 130**

Production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different companies A, B and C over the years



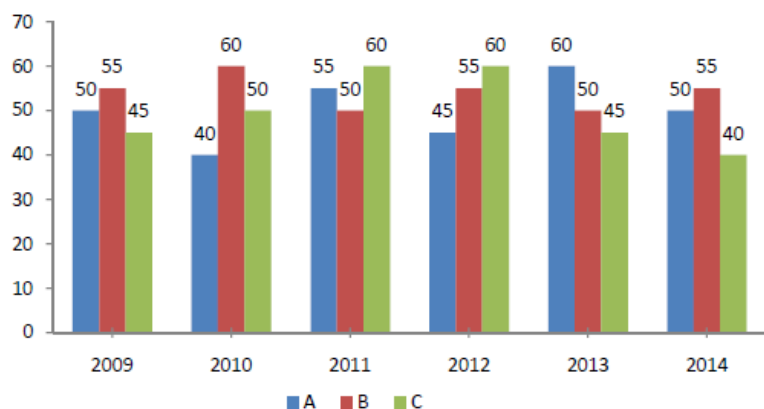
The total production of company C in 2011 and 2012 is what percentage of the total production of company A in 2009 and 2010?

- A) 110%    B) 133.33%    C) 117.33%    D) 166.66%

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 131**

Production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different companies A, B and C over the years



What is the difference between the average production per year of the company with the highest average production and that of



the company with the lowest average production in lakh tonnes?

- A) 4.17 B) 4.33 C) 3.17 D) 3.33

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 132**

Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State capitals		Metropolises	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
2009	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2010	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3248	10158	4018
2011	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
2012	5032	1798	9432	3528	8529	3628	11247	5158
2013	4915	1668	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2014	5628	2392	9969	4263	10725	4526	13624	6419

For the candidates from which of the following locations was there continuous increase both in appeared and passed?

- A) State capital and Rural B) State capital C) Semi-urban D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 133**

Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State capitals		Metropolises	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
2009	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2010	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3248	10158	4018
2011	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
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2013	4915	1668	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2014	5628	2392	9969	4263	10725	4526	13624	6419

In which of the following years was the percentage passed to appeared candidates from Semi-urban area the least ?

- A) 2009 B) 2012 C) 2010 D) 2011

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 134**

Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State capitals		Metropolises	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
2009	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2010	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3248	10158	4018
2011	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
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2013	4915	1668	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2014	5628	2392	9969	4263	10725	4526	13624	6419

What approximate value was the percentage drop in the number of Semi-urban candidates appeared from 2010 to 2011?

- A) 15   B) 10   C) 5   D) 8

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 135**

Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State capitals		Metropolises	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
2009	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2010	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3248	10158	4018
2011	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
2012	5032	1798	9432	3528	8529	3628	11247	5158
2013	4915	1668	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2014	5628	2392	9969	4263	10725	4526	13624	6419

In 2012, percentage of candidates passed to appeared was approximately 35 from which location?

- A) Semi-urban and Metropolises   B) Rural and Metropolises   C) Rural   D) None of these

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 136**

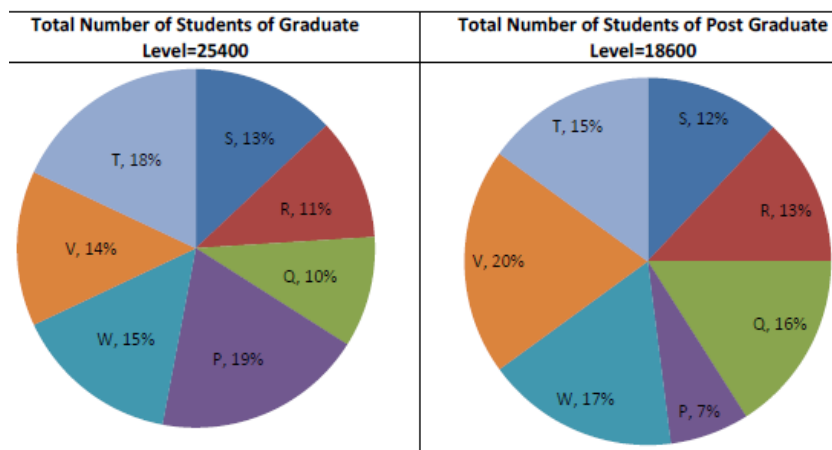
Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State capitals		Metropolises	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
2009	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2010	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3248	10158	4018
2011	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
2012	5032	1798	9432	3528	8529	3628	11247	5158
2013	4915	1668	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2014	5628	2392	9969	4263	10725	4526	13624	6419

The total number of candidates passed from Rural in 2012 and Semi-urban in 2009 was exactly equal to the total number of candidates passed from State capital in which of the following years?

- A) 2013   B) 2012   C) 2009   D) 2011

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 137**

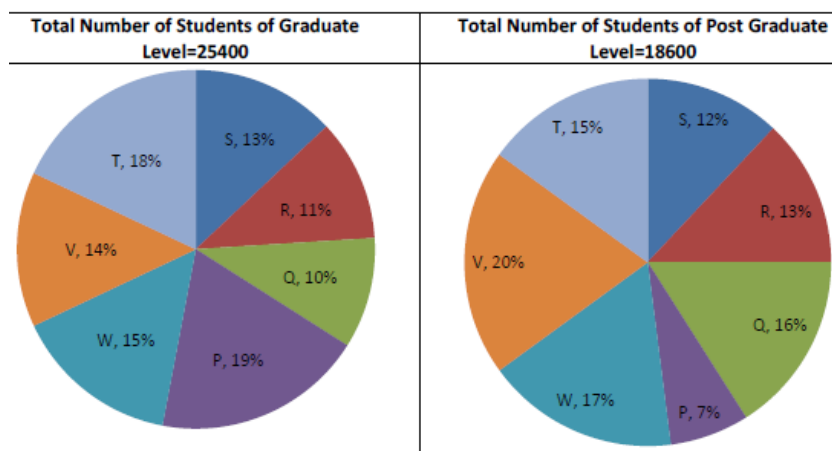


How many students of institutes P and W are studying at graduate level?

- A) 7486   B) 8636   C) 9046   D) 9256

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 138**

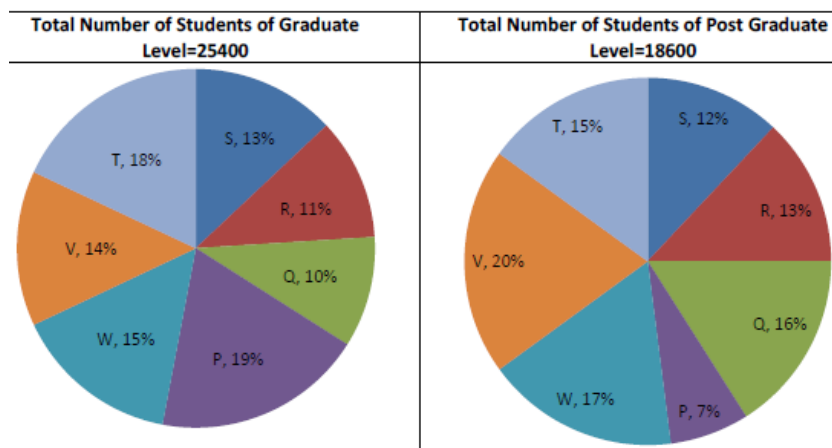


Total number of students studying at post-graduate level from institutes T and V is

- A) 6070   B) 6890   C) 6510   D) 6230

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 139**

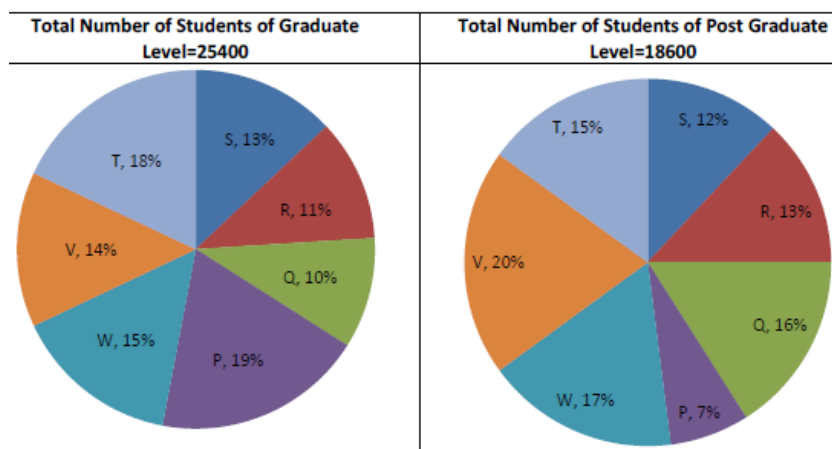


What is the total number of students studying at post-graduate level in R, S and T together?

- A) 7440 B) 8630 C) 9040 D) 9250

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 140**

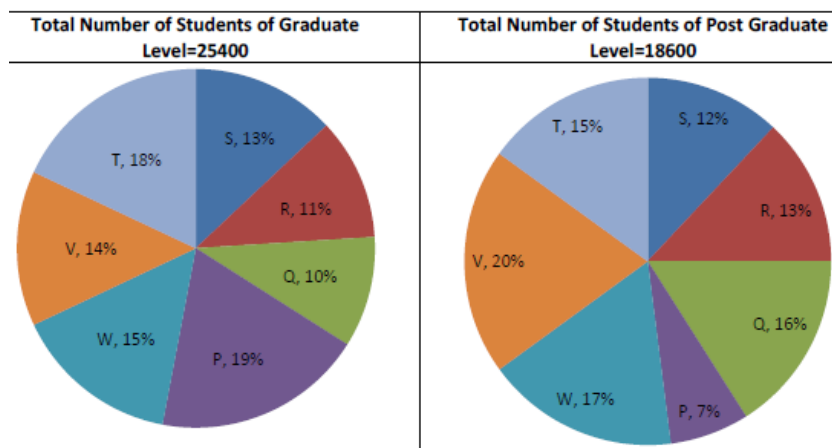


What is the nearest ratio between the number of students studying at post-graduate and graduate levels in institute R?

- A) 6:7 B) 3:4 C) 4:5 D) 13:15

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 141**



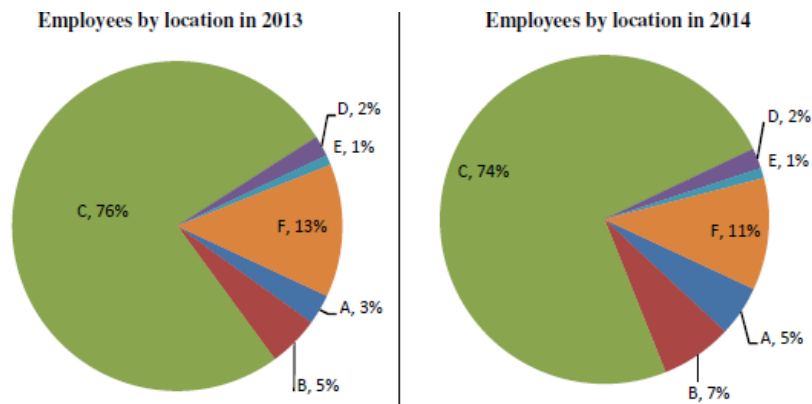
What is the nearest ratio between the number of students at post-graduate level in institute V and graduate level in institute T?

- A) 8:9 B) 4:5 C) 6:7 D) 3:4

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 142**

The location wise distribution of employees in a BPO for the years 2013 and 2014 are given below. The total employee strength of the company in 2013 was 90000 and there was a 20% increase in the number of employees in 2014 with no attrition.



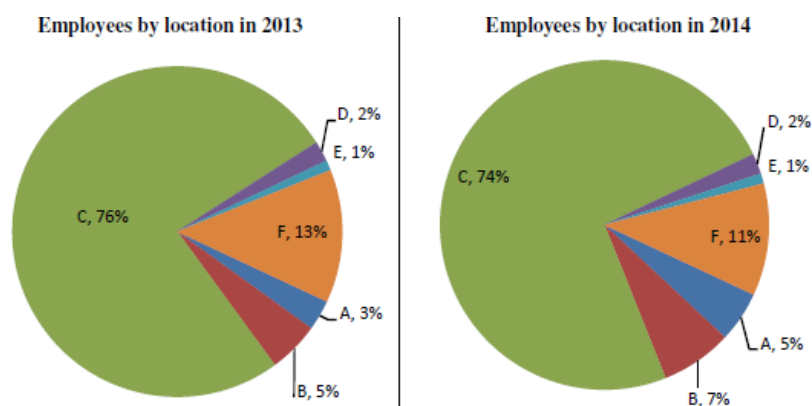
What is the approximate percentage change in the number of employees at location C of the company between 2013 and 2014?

- A) 6.84%   B) 8.65%   C) 14.68%   D) 16.84%

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 143**

The location wise distribution of employees in a BPO for the years 2013 and 2014 are given below. The total employee strength of the company in 2013 was 90000 and there was a 20% increase in the number of employees in 2014 with no attrition.



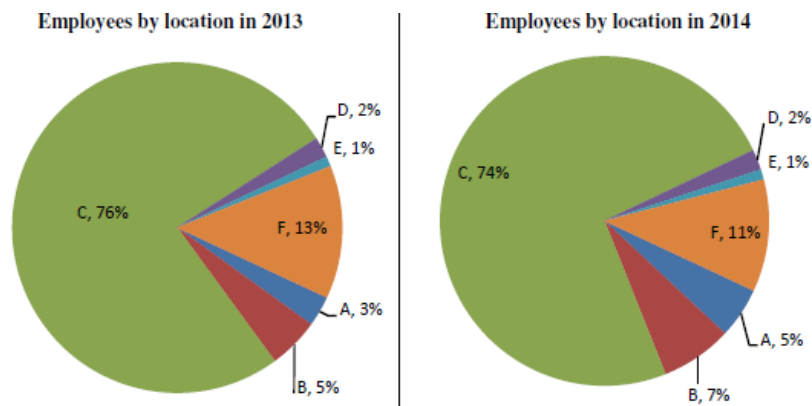
What is the ratio of number of employees at location B in 2013 to 2014?

- A) 25/42   B) 42/25   C) 41/26   D) 26/41

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 144**

The location wise distribution of employees in a BPO for the years 2013 and 2014 are given below. The total employee strength of the company in 2013 was 90000 and there was a 20% increase in the number of employees in 2014 with no attrition.



What is the ratio of change in the number of employees at location E to change in the number of employees at location B in 2014?

- A)  $1/2$    B)  $1/17$    C)  $2/29$    D)  $35/53$

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 145**

What is the speed of the train whose length is 210 metres?

- I. The train crosses another train of 300 metres length running in opposite direction in 10 seconds.  
 II. The train crosses another train running in the same direction at the speed of 60 km/hr in 30 seconds.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 146**

There were 54 members of a cooperative society. How many members attended the recent Annual General Meeting (AGM) ?

- I. Normally two-third members attend the meeting.  
 II. One-sixth of the members were out of the town on AGM's day.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 147**

Is cigarette smoking injurious to health ?

- I. Non-smokers have a longer life-span.  
 II. The incidence of heart attacks is more in smokers.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
 C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 148**

Does television viewing affect the performance of students ?

- I. The number of failures in Class XII is more this year.  
II. Television watching is harmful to the eyes.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement H alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 149**

When will the prices of the air coolers be the lowest ?

- I. From July till January end companies offer 15 percent off-season discount.  
II. During November, the prices will be 20 percent less than off-season and 30 percent less than February to June.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement H alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** The question below is followed by two statements marked I and II. Mark as your answer.

**Question No. : 150**

Can a democratic system operate without effective opposition ?

- I. The opposition is indispensable.  
II. A good statesman always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters.

- A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement H alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
C) If the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
D) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 151**

	Item of Expenditure	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
Year						
2009		288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2010		342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2011		324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2012		336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2013		420	142	3.96	49.4	98

(All figures are in lakhs)

The ratio between the total expenditure on Taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately \_\_\_\_\_

- A) 15:18   B) 10:13   C) 4:7   D) 5:8

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 152**

Year	Item of Expenditure	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
2009		288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2010		342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2011		324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2012		336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2013		420	142	3.96	49.4	98

(All figures are in lakhs)

The total expenditure of the company over these items during the year 2011 is

- A) Rs. 446.46 lakh   B) Rs.501.11 lakh   C) Rs. 544.44 lakh   D) Rs. 478.87 lakh

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 153**

Year	Item of Expenditure	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
2009		288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2010		342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2011		324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2012		336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2013		420	142	3.96	49.4	98

(All figures are in lakhs)

What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period?

- A) Rs. 34.18 lakh   B) Rs. 33.72 lakh   C) Rs. 32.43 lakh   D) Rs. 36.66 lakh

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 154**

Year	Item of Expenditure	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
2009		288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2010		342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2011		324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2012		336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2013		420	142	3.96	49.4	98

(All figures are in lakhs)

Total expenditure on all these items in 2009 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2013 ?



A) 69% B) 66% C) 62% D) 71%

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Study the table/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 155**

Year	Item of Expenditure	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
2009		288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2010		342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2011		324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2012		336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2013		420	142	3.96	49.4	98

(All figures are in lakhs)

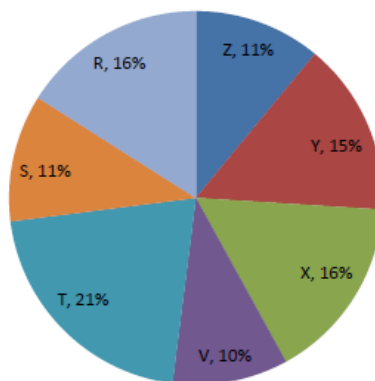
The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period ?

A) 1% B) 0.5% C) 0.1% D) 1.25%

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 156**

Proportion of Population of Seven Villages in 2012



Village	% Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

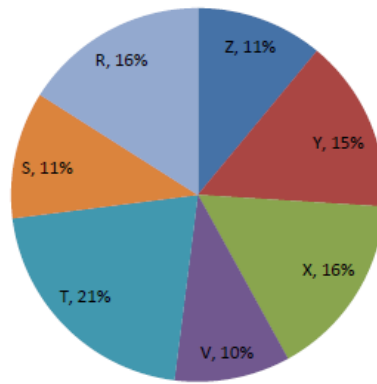
Find the population of village S if the population of village X below poverty line in 2012 is 12160.

A) 22000 B) 20500 C) 18500 D) 26000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 157**

**Proportion of Population of Seven Villages in 2012**



Village	% Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

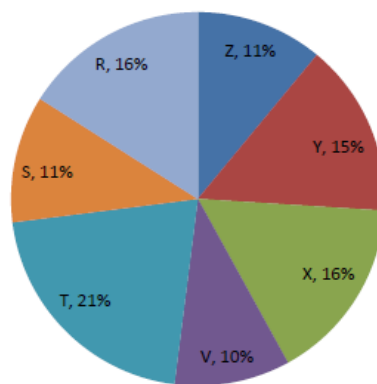
The ratio of population of village T below poverty line to that of Village Z below poverty line in 2012 is

- A) 23:11   B) 13:11   C) 11:23   D) 11:13

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 158**

**Proportion of Population of Seven Villages in 2012**



Village	% Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

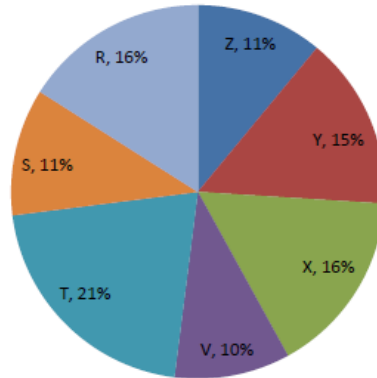
If the population of Village R in 2012 is 32000, then what will be the population of village Y below poverty line in that year ?

- A) 16500   B) 15600   C) 14100   D) 17000

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 159**

**Proportion of Population of Seven Villages in 2012**



Village	% Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

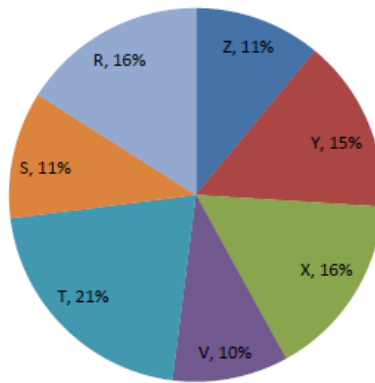
If in 2013, the population of villages Y and V increase by 10% each and the percentage of population below poverty line remains unchanged for all the villages, then find the population of Village V below poverty line in 2013, given that the population of Village Y in 2012 was 30000.

- A) 13140   B) 12760   C) 11250   D) 13780

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Analyse the graph/s given below and answer the question that follows.

**Question No. : 160**

Proportion of Population of Seven Villages in 2012



Village	% Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

If in 2014, the population of Village R increases by 10% while that of Village Z reduces by 5% compared to that in 2012 and the percentage of population below poverty line remains unchanged for all the villages, then find the approximate ratio of population of Village R below poverty line to the ratio of population of Village Z below poverty line for the year 2014.

- A) 4:3    B) 3:2    C) 2:1    D) 5:4

## Section : GK

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

### Question No. : 161

As per the Civil Aviation Ministry the first flight under the UDAN scheme is set to take off in February 2017. What does UDAN stands for?

- A) Universal Desh Aviation Nirman    B) Under Developed Area Network    C) Urban Development in Airflight Network  
D) Ude Desh Ke Aam Naagrik

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

### Question No. : 162

The World Economic Forum has signed an MoU with which Institution on January 20, 2017 to improve the health of the oceans and maritime resources of the world?

- A) International Maritime Organization (IMO)    B) Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd  
C) Bharath Institute of Marine Services    D) UCSB Marine Science Institute

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

### Question No. : 163

Who has been appointed as the new director of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in January, 2017?

- A) V.K.Sharma    B) Alok Kumar Verma    C) Rakesh Asthana    D) Pulkit Trivedi

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option.

**Question No. : 164**

Which country inducted its first anti-missile interceptors for Arrow 3 missile defence system in the defence force on January 18, 2017?

- A) Egypt   B) Israel   C) Jordan   D) Syria
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 165**

RBI is set to increase the focus on IT & Cyber Security in financial sector with the help of its IT arm. What is the name of RBI's IT arm?

- A) Reserve Bank Information Technology Crime Branch (ReBITCB)   B) Reserve Bank Institute of Cyber Security (ReICS)  
C) Reserve Bank Information Technology Security Institute (ReITSI)  
D) Reserve Bank Information Technology Private Ltd (ReBIT)

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 166**

What is the name of the new Index to be developed by NITI Aayog together with World Economic Forum for measuring the innovation performance of the Indian states?

- A) Most Innovative State Index   B) Innovative India Index   C) Innovation Measuring Index   D) India Innovation Index
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 167**

The GST Council has decided to make tax evasion of how much amount as a punishable offense so as to reduce the penal provision of the GST regime?

- A) Rs. 1.5 Crore   B) Rs. 1 Crore   C) Rs. 1.5 Crore   D) Rs. 2 Crore

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 168**

Which Indian actress has won the Favourite Dramatic TV Actress Award in the 2017 People's Choice Award?

- A) Deepika Padukone   B) Aishwarya Rai   C) Priyanka Chopra   D) Shabana Azmi
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 169**

Name the scheme launched by the Railways Ministry on January 17, 2017 to save the Indian Railways' expenditure on energy consumption over the next 10 years.

- A) Operation 41K   B) Conservation 41K   C) Mission 41K   D) Save Energy

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 170**

Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on December 29, 2016, inaugurated a 340 MW Chashma-III nuclear power plant in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The project was a joint collaboration with which country?

- A) Russia   B) France   C) United States   D) China
-

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 171**

Who has been appointed as the Chief Advisor for Counter-Terrorism by Donald Trump?

- A) Shailagh Murray   B) Brian Deese   C) Thomas Bossert   D) Stephen Miller

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 172**

Name the poet who will be honoured with the prestigious Gangadhar National Award for the year 2015 by the Sambalpur University on the occasion of the foundation day of the University in January 2017.

- A) Subodh Sarkar   B) Rajendra Kishore Panda   C) Leeladhar Jagoori   D) Soubhagya Kumar Mishra
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 173**

Which Indian e-commerce company has been ranked as the most trusted brand in The Indian E-tailing Leadership Index 2017?

- A) Amazon   B) Flipkart   C) Snapdeal   D) Jabong

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 174**

Who is the author of the e-book titled RTI Act-Authentic Interpretation of the Statute?

- A) Satyanand Mishra   B) Shailesh Gandhi   C) Vijay Sharma   D) Radha Krishna Mathur
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 175**

Which of the following was declared as the word of the year 2016 by Oxford Dictionaries ?

- A) Post-truth   B) Woke   C) Adulthood   D) Hygge

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 176**

Sporty Solutionz has signed Rs 100 crore deal to boost which sports in India?

- A) Football   B) Hockey   C) Boxing   D) Kabaddi
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 177**

'Petrapole Check Post', is the newly constructed integrated check post and the biggest land port in South Asia is between India and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Bhutan   B) Nepal   C) Bangladesh   D) Myanmar

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 178**

India's first e-court (paperless court) was opened in July 2016 at High Court of Judicature at

A) Delhi B) Allahabad C) Mumbai D) Hyderabad

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 179**

Mahashangarh, a 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC archaeological site in \_\_\_\_\_ has been declared as the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) cultural capital for the year 2016-17.

A) India B) Bangladesh C) Sri Lanka D) Nepal

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 180**

Which former ISRO Chairman became the first Indian to be given 'Hall of Fame' Award by the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) in September 2016?

A) UR Rao B) G Madhavan Nair C) K Kasturirangan D) None of these

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 181**

Which Legendary Sri Lankan singer and composer is a recipient of India's Padma Shri awards has been passed away at an age of 88?

A) Syed Shamsul Haq B) Srihari Khoday C) RC Dhere D) Pandit Amaradeva

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 182**

What is the minimum speed has been made it mandatory by TRAI for all the Broadband providers in India?

A) 256 Kbps B) 512 Kbps C) 1 Mbps D) 2 Mbps

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 183**

NASA has successfully finished building the largest space telescope. What is the name of that telescope ?

A) James Webb Space Telescope B) Hubble Space Telescope C) Gran Telescopio Canarias  
D) Large Synoptic Survey Telescope

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 184**

United Nations General Assembly committee voted to launch negotiations on a new treaty banning which cause despite strong opposition?

A) Nuclear Weapons B) Hazardous Chemicals C) Civil War D) Life Imprisonment

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 185**

Who has been appointed as chief executive officer (CEO) of The International Hockey Federation (FIH) would be effective from February 2017?

A) Simon Child B) Jason McCracken C) Matthew Gohdes D) Birendra Lakra

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 186**

Which country has announced that it would withdraw from the International Criminal Court, the third African country to declare its departure?

- A) Botswana   B) Gambia   C) Angolo   D) Benin
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 187**

Which dam was chosen for the World Bank's Award of Excellence for best utilisation of funds for renovation to enhance the strength of the dam?

- A) Almatti dam   B) Tehri Dam   C) Idukki Dam   D) Bhakra Dam

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 188**

Who has won the 2017 Malaysia Masters Grand Prix Gold Badminton tournament?

- A) Saina Nehwal   B) P V Sindhu   C) Beatriz   D) Corrales
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 189**

Which company has been named as the most innovative company of 2016, as per Boston Consulting Group (BCG) 2016 analysis?

- A) Tesla   B) Apple   C) Google   D) Amazon

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 190**

"Wave N Pay" contactless card has been launched by which of the following banks?

- A) State Bank of India (SBI)   B) ICICI Bank   C) Axis Bank   D) Punjab National Bank (PNB)
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 191**

Which city has topped the 2016 Global Power City Index (GPCI) ?

- A) Tokyo   B) Rio de Janeiro   C) London   D) Mumbai

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 192**

Which Indian mountaineer has recently scaled the Mountain Cho Oyu?

- A) H P S Ahluwalia   B) Mastan Babu Malli   C) Arjun Vajpai   D) Jamling Tenzing Norgay
- 

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 193**

Doordarshan has signed MoU with which institute for transmission of Gyan Darshan channels?



A) IIT Bombay   B) Amity University   C) IGNOU   D) IIM Ahmedabad

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 194**

How much amount has been donated by India to the Nelson Mandela Foundation to help it in its welfare work for the people of South Africa?

A) Rs. 8.4 million   B) Rs. 9.3 million   C) Rs. 10.0 million   D) Rs. 11.9 million

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 195**

What is the new scheme has been launched by The Ministry of Science and Technology by empowering Small and Women Farmers with Science Implementation?

A) Farm-VIDHAN   B) Green-LIFE   C) Bhoomi-VIDHAN   D) Biotech-KISAN

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 196**

In which state, Hatupur Diamond mineral block was successfully auctioned by having a precious stone deposit worth of Rs. 106 crore?

A) Maharashtra   B) Madhya Pradesh   C) Andhra Pradesh   D) Himachal Pradesh

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**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 197**

What is the name of doe-eyed palm-sized robot which is unveiled by Toyota Motor Corp?

A) Karibo Mini   B) Hirobo Mini   C) Kirobo Mini   D) Miriho Mini

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 198**

Which state has introduced the first of its kind initiative on January 22, 2017 to electronically transmit postal ballot to service voters for the assembly elections 2017?

A) Himachal Pradesh   B) Punjab   C) Uttar Pradesh   D) Goa

---

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 199**

India has celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on 23 January 2017.

A) 121   B) 119   C) 125   D) 120

**DIRECTIONS for the question:** Mark the best option:

**Question No. : 200**

The Nagarhole National Park is located in which state?

A) Karnataka   B) Andhra Pradesh   C) Kerala   D) Tamil Nadu

---

**QNo:- 1 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The lines: "The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations" But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry" and "Hopefully, a separate agreement would be entered into on market access for agricultural products and services opening the way for exports of meat, dairy products and wine from Australia and Fruits, especially mangoes, and vegetables from India. Delhi would benefit from Australian expertise in enhancing technical and food safety standards" suggest that all the options are mentioned

**QNo:- 2 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

None of these has been clearly stated

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**QNo:- 3 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

"PM's 'Make in India' offers the ideal platform for the Australian vocational education sector to convert its business model into one where large number of Indian students are trained in India, so that Australian industry could share their production base to India. This means opening Australian vocational training schools, in collaboration with Indian institutions, and specifically targeting the requirements of the Australian consumer. This has huge possibilities for the Australian VET sector and Australian business". Thus, option 3

**QNo:- 4 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

"The early conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement would be mutually beneficial, unlike the recently concluded Australia-China FTA, which has already attracted severe criticism as a sell out to Beijing" validates that option 3 is true , line "The Australian Business Summit in India in January 2014 should be developed into a regular platform for identifying new technologies and collaborations. Canberra's assurance that uranium sales to India will commence soon is welcome. But, apart from nuclear power, India's energy demands will make it dependent on an energy mix ranging from coal to hydropower to renewable. Each holds considerable promise for cooperation with Australian business and industry", substantiates option 1 as true, and the first few lines suggests that option 4 has also been mentioned. There is no mention of option 2

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**QNo:- 5 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

"Contrary to a common misconception, we need to fear road accidents far more than terrorist bombs". Option 4 is thus, the answer.

**QNo:- 6 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

"Such a move will encounter resistance from automakers. But if they can export cars which meet enhanced safety standards, why can't they do the same for the domestic market?". None of the mentioned options makes sense

---

**QNo:- 7 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

"A look at the globe suggests that low income countries bear a disproportionate share of fatalities from road accidents". Thus, option 3 is the best answer

**QNo:- 8 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

It is evident by an overall reading. further lines like "Records show that 1,37,423 people died in 2013 from accidents on Indian roads, the single biggest cause of accidental death by a long margin" support the selection of option 1

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**QNo:- 9 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

"But if digitalisation has to catch on, USSD backed mobile banking has to be taken out of the clutches of mobile companies. All the players should have the access and pay the same charge just as a power utility does not discriminate between a grocer and a jeweler". Thus, option 1 is the correct choice

**QNo:- 10 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

"The institution used a fairly new technology 'unstructured supplementary service data' (or, USSD in trade parlance) to enable its countrymen, mired in low incomes and poverty, to avail an inexpensive banking service with ordinary handsets. A customer had to simply text simple alphanumeric messages to access his/her bank account and carry out virtually every transaction one does with a bank. No smart-phone, no android application, no internet access were required". Option 4 is thus the best choice

---

**QNo:- 11 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

"The powerful telecom lobby, represented by some of India's biggest business houses, had been resisting sharing their infrastructure that would allow USSD backed basic mobile banking services, connecting banks through a centralised payment gateway. Their argument was simple: they had bid for telecom licence to offer voice and data services and had no obligation to open up their infrastructure to all and sundry; besides, ten paise per transaction was too low to charge". Thus, option 2

**QNo:- 12 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

"Kenya and Bangladesh, another country where USSD has taken off may not come across as acceptable models for India which, as the tired cliché goes, is a tiger about to be uncaged". Thus, option 2

---

**QNo:- 13 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

"According to a 2012 report by Boston Consulting Group, consumption expenditure on apparel in the country is expected to increase 3.8 times to \$225 billion, or about ₹14 lakh crore, over the next seven-eight years. The government had relaxed the rules to allow 100% foreign direct investment in single brand retail last year, spurring interest on the part of several global brands. The government approved Sweden-based Hennes & Mauritz's proposal to invest Rs. 720 crore to launch 50 stores in the country. Japan's Uniqlo and American retailer GAP too are in the process of finalising their India entry plans. Inditex, which owns Zara, too plans to bring its higher-end label Massimo Dutti to the country through a proposed joint venture". Option 3

**QNo:- 14 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

"The Indian retail market may have slipped to single digit revenue growth for the first time last year, but top global fashion brands bucked the trend by offering stylish designs to Indian consumers at affordable rates and discounts". Thus, option 3.

---

**QNo:- 15 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

"According to a 2012 report by Boston Consulting Group, consumption expenditure on apparel in the country is expected to increase 3.8 times to \$225 billion, or about ₹14 lakh crore, over the next seven-eight years". option 3 is thus, the best answer

**QNo:- 16 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Line "International brands in the country Zara, Marks & Spencer, Benetton and Tommy Hilfiger all posted anywhere between 21% and 56% year-on-year jump in their revenues last fiscal according to their annual filings" suggests that option 3 is true in the context, "And their base is not too low either. Sales of these four brands put together equal apparel section of department store chains Shoppers Stop and Lifestyle International that sell around a hundred brands, and is more than half of Aditya Birla's Madura Fashion & Lifestyle that owns brands such as Louis Philippe, Van Heusen and Allen Solly" indicates that option 2 is also true. there is no mention of the first option. despite growth it has not been mentioned that Marks and Spencer plan to expand in India in a big way. thus, option 1 is the answer

---

**QNo:- 17 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "There is a need to empower and enrich existing institutions both public and private instead of merely increasing their number"

**QNo:- 18 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "We need to be equally mindful that in order to leapfrog into the league of economically progressive economies, we need to shed the ideological baggage that sees all private participation as a bane"

---

**QNo:- 19 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "But more disturbingly it also highlighted disparities in the extent to which young people have been able to acquire formal skills the largest share was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat"

**QNo:- 20 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The second statement is untrue in the context. Refer to "We need to be equally mindful that in order to leapfrog into the league of economically progressive economies, we need to shed the ideological baggage that sees all private participation as a bane. This is even more critical while addressing the gaping holes in infrastructure and an enabling ecosystem that a national thrust in skill development and employability demands". the first paragraph highlights poor ranking of the Indian institutions and the later part explains lack of private participation as one of the reasons

---

**QNo:- 21 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Discard is the word and its antonym is accept

**QNo:- 22 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The word is beautiful and its antonym is ugly

---

**QNo:- 23 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

The word is powerful , thus, weak is the answer

**QNo:- 24 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Eye-catching and beautiful go with each other in the given context due to 'and', which highlights extension of the idea

---

**QNo:- 25 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Due to but, two words which go in the same direction but differ by degrees are required

**QNo:- 26 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

During inflation supply decreases and prices increase

---

**QNo:- 27 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

C and B will make a pair due to growth. Further, E supports D and A concludes

**QNo:- 28 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

CEDAB is the order as C starts the journey which is supported by E. D further carries on the concept and B concludes

---

**QNo:- 29 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

C is going to open the sequence as people had many hopes from the government. After this D will come as it shows the contrast. EA forms the mandatory pair. B will conclude the sequence.

**QNo:- 30 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

DEBAC is the order. D opens the sentence. E pairs well with D and is supported by B. A and C again make a pair

---

**QNo:- 31 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "where there is low biodiversity, at all levels of poverty", so here the poverty is to be kept constant and other variables will have inverse relationship.

**QNo:- 32 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Option 3 captures the essence of the passage as it includes all the key points and word 'exacerbates' further strengthens it.

---

**QNo:- 33 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint".

**QNo:- 34 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Refer to "A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen".

---

**QNo:- 35 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

The others are places of education, school, college and university. The odd word is horse

**QNo:- 36 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The word is Russia. The others relate to living. The words are house, domicile and mansion

---

**QNo:- 37 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The word is lion. The others, necklace, bracelet and bangle are ornaments

**QNo:- 38 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

We protest against something

---

**QNo:- 39 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Since it is a persistent phenomenon, we need simple present tense

**QNo:- 40 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The correct idiomatic usage is 'for the asking' which is used to indicate that someone can easily have something if they want it.

---

**QNo:- 41 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The first conclusion is too general to be correct. However, the second is supported by the fact stated

**QNo:- 42 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

From the word 'energy crises', it can be concluded that excessive exploitation has led to the current situation.

---

**QNo:- 43 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

None of these is congruent with the information given

**QNo:- 44 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

The first can be inferred as quality of education will improve with spending more on it. Second is too extreme to be true

---

**QNo:- 45 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Both are true but do not explain each other. Some countries might not be democratic despite having their own constitution. Similarly, it is not necessary that a country which is democratic, has its constitution

**QNo:- 46 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Agriculture relies on water considerably

---

**QNo:- 47 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Goitre happens largely due to lack of iodine

**QNo:- 48 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

It is evidently correct as for extracting, aluminum, electricity is required

---

**QNo:- 49 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Since majority of teachers complained therefore the university authority instructed all the colleges.

**QNo:- 50 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Once the training programme is conducted well, the literacy rate will increase

---

**QNo:- 51 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Both of them are independent

**QNo:- 52 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

excess supply will bring the price down.

---

**QNo:- 53 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

If Y is not selected, this means X and Z will be selected. Also since Z is selected, so N cannot be selected. Also L and M cannot be together. So option 4 is left.

**QNo:- 54 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Since L is selected, so Y and M both are out. Hence X and Z must be included. Also since Z is selected, so N is also out. Hence P must be included.

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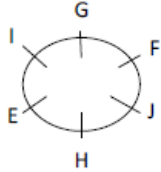
**QNo:- 55 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Since both Y and Z are selected, so L and N cannot be selected. Hence M and P must be selected.

**QNo:- 56 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

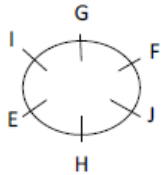


option 1

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**QNo:- 57 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

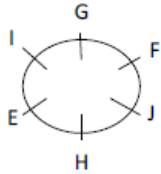


option 2

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**QNo:- 58 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**



option 2

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**QNo:- 59 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

From the information given we can make the following associations:

January : R : E

February : P : B

March : Q : A

No data is given for remaining months. So S can teach any of the remaining two courses C or D.\

**QNo:- 60 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

From the information given we can make the following associations:

January : R : E

February : P : B

March : Q : A

No data is given for remaining months.



Q's lecture follows B. So option 1.

---

**QNo:- 61 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

From the information given we can make the following associations:

January : R : E

February : P : B

March : Q : A

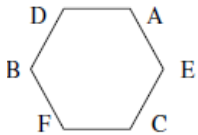
No data is given for remaining months.

E is taught in the month of Jan.

So option 3.

**QNo:- 62 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

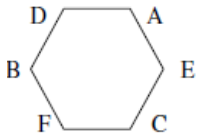


A is sitting between D and E. So option 1.

---

**QNo:- 63 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

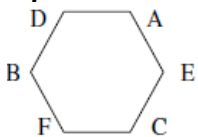


E is sitting opposite B. So option 2.

---

**QNo:- 64 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**



Only B and E are not sitting together and are opposite to each other. In all other options the 2 people are neighbors. So option 1.

---

**QNo:- 65 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

In case all sides are painted, then 3 side painted cubes are always 8. These are cubes present on each of the 8 vertices of the cuboid. So option 1.

**QNo:- 66 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Option 2. Two side painted cubes come from the edges leaving out the cube present on the vertices. So from each edge we get  $(n - 2)$  cubes where  $n$  is the number of cubes on that particular edge. So number of 2 side painted cubes =  $(7 + 5 + 3) \times 4 = 60$ .

So option 2.

---

**QNo:- 67 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

One sided cubes are present on the faces leaving out the outer cubes since they are three side/two side painted. Take an example of the  $9 \times 7$  face, leaving out the outer cubes we are left behind with  $7 \times 5$  cubes on 1 face. Also there are 2 opposite faces of these dimensions, so two side cubes =  $(7 \times 5 + 5 \times 3 + 7 \times 3) \times 2 = 142$  cubes. So option 3.

**QNo:- 68 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

See the 1<sup>st</sup> alphabet – P, R, T, V, X. Gap of 2. So next will be X

See the 2<sup>nd</sup> number – 3,5,8,12, the gap is increasing like 2,3,4 . So next gap will be 5, i.e. number will be 17.

See the 3<sup>rd</sup> alphabet – C, F, I, L i.e. gap of 3. So next will be O.

So option 3.

---

**QNo:- 69 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

See the 1<sup>st</sup> alphabet – G, J, M, P, S i.e. gap of 3. So next will be V

See the 2<sup>nd</sup> number – 4,9,20,43,90. The gap is 5,11, 23,47 i.e previous gap  $(\times 2 + 1)$  . So next gap will be  $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$ . Next number will be 185.

See the 3<sup>rd</sup> alphabet – T,R,P , N, L i.e. gap of -2. So the next will be J.

So option 2.

---

**QNo:- 70 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

See the 1<sup>st</sup> number: 2,7, 14, 23, 34 i.e. gap of 5,7,9,11 so next gap will be 13. So next number will be 47.

See the 3<sup>rd</sup> number: 5,7,9,11,13. Clearly next will be 15. So option 3.

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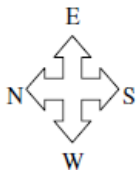
**QNo:- 71 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Take the differences, the pattern is 2,1,2,3,2,5,2,7,2,9 and so on. So next number will be 35. So option 4.

**QNo:- 72 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**



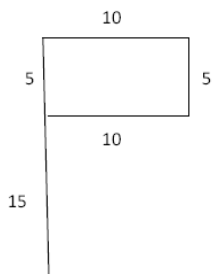
The new directions will be as shown above. So the person who thinks to be going West will actually be travelling South. So option 2.

**QNo:- 73 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Keeping the directions in mind we get distance travelled =  $15 - 20 + 10 + 5 = 10$  towards East.

So option 1.



**QNo:- 74 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Let the present ages be  $5x$  and  $x$ . So as per question  $5x + 10 : x + 10 = 3:1$ . Solving this we get  $x = 10$  and ages as 50 and 10. So total = 60. Option 3.

**QNo:- 75 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

The new person has to cover the deficit of 20 years for the person who left and also give + 2 to each of the 8 people i.e. 16. So his age should be  $20 + 16 = 36$ .

So option 2.

**QNo:- 76 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Sahil will be on position 9 which is the 5th from the right. So option 3.

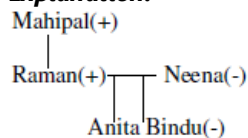
**QNo:- 77 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The following 7's have the mentioned property : 22713, 48765, 39746. So option 4.

**QNo:- 78 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**



So Bindu is grand daughter of Mahipal. So option 4.

---

**QNo:- 79 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Shikha (-) ----- Pankaj (+)  
|  
Ankit | Sanjay(+)-----Ekta(-)

So Shikha is the mother of Ankit. So option 4.

**QNo:- 80 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

mok dan sil → nice big house

fit kon dan → house is good

warm tir fit → cost is high

1<sup>st</sup> two sentences have house common and dan common. So house → dan.

Similarly from 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence: is → fit. So code for good is kon.  
So option D.

---

**QNo:- 81 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Considering slots of 5 years we get Amount =  $10000 \times (1.2)^4 = 20736$ . So option 4.

**QNo:- 82 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

$$\frac{P \times R \times 3}{100} = 944 - P$$

$$\frac{P \times 5R \times 3}{4 \times 100} = 980 - P$$

Solving these we get  $P = 800$  and  $R = 6\%$ . So option 3.

---

**QNo:- 83 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Considering all 60 to be men number of legs will be 120 and considering all to be sheep number of legs will be 240.

Using allegation we get

120      240

168

72      :      48

So ratio Men : Sheep is 3:2. Men = 36 and Sheep = 24. So option 3.

**QNo:- 84 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Data insufficient since we need the average weight of the class to find anything. So option 4.

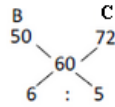
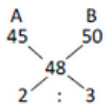
**QNo:- 85 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Profit =  $\frac{1}{11}$  and let original CP = 1000 per litre.

So actual CP after mixing =  $1000 \times \frac{11}{12} = 916.66$ . So amount of water mixed =  $1000 - 916.66 = 83.33$ . So option 1.

**QNo:- 86 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Using above alligations we get;

A : B : C = 4 : 6 : 5

Applying weighted average for all the four classes.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(45 \times 4) + (50 \times 6) + (72 \times 5) + (80 \times D)}{4 + 6 + 5 + D} &= 60 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{180 + 300 + 360 + 80D}{15 + D} &= 60 \\ \Rightarrow 20D &= 60 \\ \Rightarrow D &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Ratio of students of A and D = 4 : 3

**QNo:- 87 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Consider that A starts the game. So the probability of A's win =  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$  which is an infinite G.P.

$$\text{Hence the probability of A's win} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{Hence the probability of B's win} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

**QNo:- 88 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Probability of hitting the target = 1 – probability of no one hitting the target i.e.

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

So option 2.

**QNo:- 89 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Probability of getting Red ball

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{19}{42}.$$

So option 2.

**QNo:- 90 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Since the 2 cards drawn are diamonds so it is definitely true that these 2 cards cannot be the ones which got lost. So the favorable diamond cards left to be lost are 11 and total cards are 50. So required probability =  $11/50$ .  
So option 2.

---

**QNo:- 91 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let the profit be  $x$ .

Amit gets  $1/10$  of the the profit , so  $9 / 10$  of the profit is left to be shared in the ratio  $5 : 4$ .

Therefore, Ashok : Amit =  $5x/10 : (4x/10 + 1x/10) = 5/10 : 5/10 = 1 : 1$

Irrespective of the amount which is the profit, it will always remain the same.

So, data is inadequate.

**QNo:- 92 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Let the price of C = Rs 100 then profit of B will be Rs 85 and that of A will be Rs 93.5. Hence the ratio of the profits of A, B and C is  $93.5: 85: 100$  or  $187: 170: 200$ . This is also the ratio of their investment. Hence the answer is option 2.

---

**QNo:- 93 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Making equations we get

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Adding these equations we get,

$$2\left[\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C}\right] = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

Hence A, B and C together will take 8 days.

**QNo:- 94 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Let the total work = 60 units(LCM of 20 and 30)

1 man's 1 day work = 3 units (60/20)

1 woman's 1 day work = 2 units (60/30)

Work done by 5 men in 2 days =  $5 \times 2 \times 3 = 30$  units

So work left =  $60 - 30 = 30$  units

No. of women required to do it in 1 day =  $30/2 = 15$  women. Option 2.

---

**QNo:- 95 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Dis covered at 60 kmph = 150 km.

Time spent in this 150 km =  $150/60 = 2.5$  hours

Dis covered in next 30 mins =  $50 \times \frac{30}{60} = 25$  Km.

So total dis covered till now = 175 km

Total time spent till now = 3 hours

So dis left = 125 km and time available =  $4.5 - 3 = 1.5$  hours

So the required speed =  $\frac{125}{1.5} = \frac{250}{3}$  km / hr.

So option 3

**QNo:- 96 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Avg. Speed =  $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

Total distance =  $70 \times 5 = 350$  Kms.

Total Time taken on Mon, wed and Fri =  $\frac{70}{60} \times 3 = 7/2$

Total Time taken on Tuesday and Thursday =  $\frac{70}{50} \times 2 = 14/5$

So total time =  $7/2 + 14/5 = 63/10$

So putting in the formula for avg speed we get = avg.

speed =  $350 \div \frac{63}{10} = 3500/63$  km/h

So, option 3

---

**QNo:- 97 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Let total capacity tank = 180 ltrs

So pipe A can fill in 1 min = 9 ltrs

Pipe B can fill in 1 min = 6 ltrs

Pipe C can empty in 1 min = 4 ltrs

Pipe C worked for 30 mins, so water drained =  $30 \times 4 = 120$  ltrs

Now when all 3 pipes work together, then water filled in 1 min =  $6 + 9 - 4 = 11$  ltrs

So time taken to fill 120 ltrs =  $120/11$  mins. So option 3.

**QNo:- 98 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let total capacity of tank = 75 litres

Now,  $4/5$  of 75 = 60 litres,

So, pipe A has filled 60 litres in 3 hours which means pipe A can fill 20 litres per hour.

When pipe B is opened, then in next 5 hours water left =  $20\%$  of 75 = 15 ltrs.

So, water drained out =  $60 - 15 = 45$  litres.

Water drained out in 1 hour =  $45/5 = 9$  litres.

Now pipe A can fill 20 litres per hour but together A and B have drained 9 litres per hour, so this means pipe B is draining 29 litres water per hour.

Hence, Time required to empty the remaining water in tank =  $15 / 29$  hours.(Option 4)

---

**QNo:- 99 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

$$x : 4 = 3y : 5 = -z : 3;$$

From the above relationship; we can get the following.

$$x/y = (12/5); \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$y/z = -(5/9); \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

From i and ii, we get;

$$x : y : z = 12 : 5 : -9$$

$$\text{Let } x=12t, y=5t, z=-9t$$

According to the question;

$$(3x - 6y - 4z) : k = x : 4;$$

Putting the values of  $x, y$  and  $z$  in the above equation, we get;

$$(36t - 30t + 36t) : k = 12t : 4;$$

$$k = (42 \times 4) / 12;$$

$$k = 14$$

**QNo:- 100 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Ratio of A: B: C} = 100: 65: 35 = 20: 13: 7$$

As per question, 13 corresponds to 1300, so total  $20 + 13 + 7$  i.e. 40 will be equal to 4000.

So option 4.

---

**QNo:- 101 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Let the income of X be  $5x$  and expenditure be  $6y$ . Saving of X =  $1.5x$ . So  $5x - 6y = 1.5x$ , solving this we get

$$y = \frac{7}{12}x$$

Similarly we get saving of Y as

$$7x - 7y = 7x - \frac{49x}{12}$$

$$7x - 7y = \frac{35x}{12}$$

$$\text{Saving of Z is } 9x - 12y = 9x - 12 \times \frac{7x}{12} = 2x$$

$$\text{So the required ratio is } 1.5x : \frac{35x}{12} : 2x \text{ or } 18: 35: 24.$$

So answer is option 2.

---

**QNo:- 102 ,Correct Answer:- C**



**Explanation:-**

The ratio of marks in English, Math and Science is  $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{5}$  or 20: 15: 12.

As the total marks are 705, so the marks in mathematics =  $\frac{15}{47} \times 705 = 225$ .

---

**QNo:- 103 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Loser got 47% of the total vaotes

So this means winner must have got = 53% votes.

Diff = 6% of total votes = 540. So total votes = 9000.

So option 3.

**QNo:- 104 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let the total stydents be 100. So the girls are 55 and boys are 45. Now the boys present = 80% of 45 = 36. The total students present = 70. So the number of girls present = 80 - 36 = 34.

Hence the percentage of girls present =  $\frac{34}{55} \times 100 = 61.81 \approx 62\%$ .

---

**QNo:- 105 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Number of students failed in atleast 1 subject =  $40 + 30 - 10 = 60\%$ .

So students who passed in both the subjects = 40%.

So option 1.

**QNo:- 106 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Area of rectangle =  $L \times B = LB$

New Area will be =  $1.25L \times 1.08B = 1.35 LB$

Therefore the increase in area is 35%.

So answer is option 3.

---

**QNo:- 107 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Let the total work is 20 units. So A does 1 unit/day and B does 2 units/day.

In 5 days A will do 5 units and the remaining work = 15 units. Now A and B together will take  $15/3 = 5$  days to complete it. Hence total days =  $5 + 5 = 10$ .

**QNo:- 108 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Using formula  $M_1 D_1 H_1 = M_2 D_2 H_2$

We have  $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 20 \times 5 \times D$   
 $\Rightarrow D = 10$ .

Hence answer is option 3.

---

**QNo:- 109 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{2S_1S_2}{S_1+S_2} = \frac{2 \times 40 \times 60}{40+60} = 48 \text{ KM/HR}$$

$$\text{Distance travelled} = S \times T = 48 \times 5 = 240 \text{ km.}$$

**QNo:- 110 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let us try this question by options:

If the time is 4 hours, then the distance covered by 1st car =  $20 + 30 + 40 + 50 = 140$  km and the distance covered by the second car =  $50 \times 4 = 200$  km

If the time is 5 hours, then the distance covered by 1st car =  $20 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 60 = 200$  km and the distance covered by the second car =  $50 \times 5 = 250$  km

If the time is 6 hours, then the distance covered by 1st car =  $20 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 60 + 70 = 270$  km and the distance covered by the second car =  $50 \times 6 = 300$  km

If the time is 7 hours, then the distance covered by 1st car =  $20 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 60 + 70 + 80 = 350$  km and the distance covered by the second car =  $50 \times 7 = 350$  km.

Hence answer is option 4.

---

**QNo:- 111 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{We have } \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{10} \dots(i)$$

$$\frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{12} \dots(ii)$$

$$\text{And } \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{8} \dots(iii)$$

$$\text{Adding (i), (ii) and (iii) we get } 2\left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C}\right) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{37}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C}\right) = \frac{37}{240} \dots(iv)$$

Subtracting (iii) from (iv), we get,

$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{37}{240} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{37-30}{240} = \frac{7}{240}.$$

$$\text{Hence B will take } \frac{240}{7} \text{ hours.}$$

**QNo:- 112 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

We have  $\frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{30} \dots(i)$

$$\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{90} \dots(ii)$$

$$\text{And } \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{20} \dots(iii)$$

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii) we get  $2\left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B}\right) - \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{6+2+9}{180} = \frac{17}{180}$ .

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{C} = \frac{17}{180} \text{ (Using (iii))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{C} = \frac{17}{180} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{17}{180} = \frac{1}{180}$$

Hence C will take 180 minutes to empty it.

---

**QNo:- 113 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

The profits of A, B and C are Rs. 10000, Rs. 12000 and Rs. 16000 respectively. So the ratio of profits is 5: 6: 8.

This will also be the ratio of their investment. Let the investment be 5x, 6x and 8x respectively.

Hence  $5x + 6x + 8x = 200000 \Rightarrow x = 200000/19$ .

Hence the difference in investment by C and A & B together =  $(5x + 6x) - 8x = 3x = (3 \times 200000)/19 = 31579$ .

---

**QNo:- 114 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Let the profit of Ramesh is Rs 8 and he gives Re 1 as rent. He is left with Rs 7 which is same profit as that of Rakesh. Hence the ratio of profits of Ramesh and Rakesh is 8: 7 which will also be the ratio of their investment. As the investment of Rakesh is Rs 140000, so the investment of Ramesh is Rs 160000.

---

**QNo:- 115 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 2r$$

$$\text{Cylinder} = \pi r^2 h = \pi r^2 2r$$

$$\text{Hemisphere} = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

By observation  $\pi r^3$  is common, therefore the Required ratio  $2/3:2/3:1 = 1:1:3$

So, option 1

---

**QNo:- 116 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

5, 12, 13 is a right angled triangle so area is  $= (1/2) \times 5 \times 12 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$ .

If the area of rectangle is  $30 \text{ cm}^2$  and one of the sides is 10cm the other side will be 3cm

Required perimeter is  $= 2(L+B) = 2(10+3) = 26 \text{ cms}$ .

---

**QNo:- 117 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Let 'a' and 'b' be the sides of the rectangle and  $a > b$ .

$$\text{Now given that } (a+b) - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b - \frac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+2b = 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 4b^2 + 4ab = 4a^2 + 4b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 = 4ab \Rightarrow b : a = 3 : 4.$$

**QNo:- 118 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

From the diagonal we get the side as 4 cm .Therefore the area is  $16 \text{ cm}^2$  .Area of the second Squaer is  $32 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow$  its side is  $4\sqrt{2}$ . So its diagonal is 8.

**QNo:- 119 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{We have } 6600 = P + \frac{P \times R \times 4}{100} \dots\dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } 7000 = P + \frac{P \times 1.25R \times 4}{100} \dots\dots (ii)$$

Subtracting (i) from (ii) we get

$$400 = \frac{PR}{100}, \text{ substitute this value in (i), we get}$$

$$6600 = P + 400 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 6600 = P + 1600$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \text{Rs } 5000.$$

**QNo:- 120 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Here A = Rs 4130, Rate = 6% and time = 7 years.

$$\text{We have the formula for installment} = \frac{100A}{100T + \frac{RT(T-1)}{2}}$$

$$\text{Hence the required installment} = \frac{100 \times 4130}{100 \times 7 + \frac{42 \times 6}{2}} = \text{Rs } 500.$$

**QNo:- 121 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

If age of Tom = x, then Thomas = x + 3 and Tim = y

After 19 years Thomas will be = x+22 and Tom will be = x+19, Tim = y+19

$$x + 22 = 3y$$

So no relation can be established.  
Hence answer is option 4.

**QNo:- 122 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Mohit = 10 Rs

Manish =  $5 + 0.02 \times 25 + 0.03 \times 25 + 0.04 \times 50 = \text{Rs } 8.25$

Hence the quantity A is greater.

So the answer is option 1.

---

**QNo:- 123 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Probability of 54 Tuesday = zero (no day can appear more than 53 times)

Probability of 53 Tuesday =  $1/7$  (When year starts with tuesday and out of 7 years 1 will have 53 tuesdays)

Quantity B is greater. Option—2.

**QNo:- 124 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Selling price for Amit =  $1.2 \times 56.25 = 67.5$

Selling price for Rita =  $0.95 \times 80.40 = 76.38$

Quantity B is greater. Option—2.

---

**QNo:- 125 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

There is no data about the number of persons in X, Y or Z.

Data is insufficient. option--4

**QNo:- 126 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

A)  $1.8 \times 1.8 = 3.24$

B)  $3.14 \times 1 = 3.14$

Quantity A is greater. Option—1.

---

**QNo:- 127 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

production of company C in 2009 = 45 lakh tonnes

production of company A in 2014 = 50 lakh tonnes

Difference = 5 lakh tonnes = 500000 tonnes. option--4

**QNo:- 128 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

production of A in 2010 = 40,

production of A in 2011 = 55

Percentage increase =  $(15 / 40) \times 100 = 37.5$

---

**QNo:- 129 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Production has risen from 2010 to 2011 from 150 to 165.

It is the maximum in the time span and is equal to  $(15 / 150) \times 100 = 10\%$ . option--2

**QNo:- 130 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Company C in 2011+2012=60+60=120

Company A in 2009+2010=50+40=90

Required answer is= $(120/90) \times 100 = 133.33\%$

---

**QNo:- 131 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Average production of company A =  $300 / 6 = 50$

Average production of company B =  $325 / 6 = 54.166$

Average production of company C =  $300 / 6 = 50$

Difference =  $54.166 - 50 = 4.166$  (option 1)

**QNo:- 132 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

there was continuous increase both in appeared and passed in none of the options. Question is based on observation. (option-4)

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**QNo:- 133 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

2009 =>  $(2513 / 7894) \times 100 = 31.83$

2010 =>  $(2933 / 8562) \times 100 = 34.52$

2011 =>  $(2468 / 8139) \times 100 = 30.32$

2012 =>  $(3528 / 8529) \times 100 = 41.36$

2013 =>  $(4015 / 9784) \times 100 = 41.03$

2014 =>  $(4263 / 9969) \times 100 = 42.76$

The least is in 2011 (option - 4)

**QNo:- 134 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Semi urban appeared in 2010 = 8562

Semi urban appeared in 2011 = 8139

Percentage drop =  $[(8560-8139) \times 100] / 8560 = [421 \times 100] / 8560 = 4.91\%$  (option - 3)

---

**QNo:- 135 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

In 2012, for rural area; the percentage of candidates passed to appeared was =  $(1798 / 5032) \times 100 = 35.73\%$  i.e. approximately 35%. (option - 3)

**QNo:- 136 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Rural passed in 2012 = 1798

Semi-urban passed in 2009 = 2513

Total =  $1798 + 2513 = 4311$

So the answer is year 2013 (option - 1)

---

**QNo:- 137 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

$P + W$  (graduate level)  $= 19\% + 15\% = 34\%$ ,  
Now,  $34\%$  of  $25400 = 8636$  (option-2)

**QNo:- 138 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

$T + V$  (Post graduate level)  $= 15\% + 20\% = 35\%$ ,  
Now,  $35\%$  of  $18600 = 6510$  (option-3)

**QNo:- 139 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

$R + S + T$  (post graduate level)  $= 15 + 12 + 13 = 40\%$   
So,  $40\%$  of  $18600 = 7440$  (option - 1)

**QNo:- 140 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

$R$ (post graduate) :  $R$ (graduate)  $= (13\% \text{ of } 18600) : (11\% \text{ of } 25400) = 13 : 15$  (option 4)

**QNo:- 141 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

$V$  (post graduate)  $= 20\% \text{ of } 18600 = 3720$   
 $T$  (graduate)  $= 18\% \text{ of } 25400 = 4572$   
The ratio works out as  $0.81$  nearest answer is  $4:5$  (option - 2).

**QNo:- 142 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

number of employees at location C in 2013  $= 76\% \text{ of } 90000 = 68400$   
number of employees at location C in 2014  $= 74\% \text{ of } (1.2 \times 90000) = 79920$   
Required % change  $= [(79920 - 68400) \times 100] / 68400 = 16.84\%$

**QNo:- 143 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

number of employees at location B in 2013  $= 5\% \text{ of } 90000 = 4500$   
number of employees at location B in 2014  $= 7\% \text{ of } (1.2 \times 90000) = 7560$   
Required ratio  $= 4500 / 7560$   
 $= 25 / 42$

**QNo:- 144 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

change in the number of employees at location E  $= 1080 - 900 = 180$   
change in the number of employees at location B  $= 7560 - 4500 = 3060$   
Required ratio  $= 180 / 3060 = 1 / 17$

**QNo:- 145 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Using statement I, we can only find out the relative speed of the two trains but not their individual speeds.  
Using statement II, we do not know the length of the second train and thus the speed can not be found out.

The speed can not be found out even by using both the statements together.

Hence data is insufficient. (Option-3)

**QNo:- 146 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Using statement 1, normally two-third attend the meet but it is not a surity that how many attended the meet.  
Using statement 2, 1/6 were out of town but there is no information on how many were in town and out of them how many attended the meet.

We can not get the answer even by combining both the statements together.

Therefore, data is insufficient (option - 3)

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**QNo:- 147 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

None of the statements justify the question as in the first one nothing is said about the smoker's life and in second statement it is not mentioned whether the attacks are due to smoking or anything else.

**QNo:- 148 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Both statements are vague to answer the question because they cannot be directly co related. option--3

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**QNo:- 149 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Combining both the statements we get the answer as November. (option-4)

**QNo:- 150 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Both the statements are insufficient option--3

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**QNo:- 151 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Total expenditure on taxes = 451  
Total expenditure on fuel& transport = 586  
Required ratio =  $451 : 586 = 10:13$  (option - 2)

**QNo:- 152 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

Expenditure for year 2011=  $(324 + 101 + 3.84 + 41.6 + 74) = 544.44$  (option -3)

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**QNo:- 153 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

Total interest paid =  $(23.4 + 32.5 + 41.6 + 36.4 + 49.4) = 183.3$

Average =  $183.3 / 5 = 36.66$  (option - 4)

---

**QNo:- 154 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Total of 2009 =  $(288 + 98 + 3 + 23.4 + 83) = 495.4$

Total of 2013 =  $(420 + 142 + 3.96 + 49.4 + 98) = 713.36$

Required percentage =  $(495.4 / 713.36) \times 100 = 69.44\%$  (option -1)

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**QNo:- 155 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Total salary = 1710

Total bonus = 17

Required percentage =  $(17/1710) \times 100 = 0.99\%$  option—1

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**QNo:- 156 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

Population of X =  $12160 / 0.38$ , i.e.

$$= \frac{12160}{38} \times 100 = 32000$$

Now, X is 16% and S is 11%

Using unitary method;

16% = 32000,

1% = 2000

so, 11% = 22000. (option-1)

---

**QNo:- 157 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{T}{Z} = \frac{46 \times 21}{42 \times 11} = \frac{23}{11} \text{ option--- 1}$$

**QNo:- 158 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Population of R is 32000,

using unitary method;

16% = 32000,

1% = 2000.

Population of Y = 15% =  $15 \times 2000 = 30000$

Population of Y below poverty line = 52% of 30000 = 15600 (option - 2)

---

**QNo:- 159 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

Population of Y in 2012 = 15% = 30000

Then Population of V in 2012 = 10% = 20000

Population of Y in 2013 =  $1.1 \times 30000 = 33000$

Population of V in 2013 =  $1.1 \times 20000 = 22000$

Population below poverty line of V in 2013

$$= \frac{58 \times 22000}{100} = 12760$$

(option - 2)

**QNo:- 160 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{16 \times 1.1 \times 51}{11 \times 0.95 \times 42} = \frac{897.6}{438.9} \approx \frac{2}{1}$$

(option - 3)

**QNo:- 161 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 162 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 163 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 164 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 165 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 166 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 167 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 168 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 169 ,Correct Answer:- C**

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**QNo:- 170 ,Correct Answer:- D**

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**QNo:- 171 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 172 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 173 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 174 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 175 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 176 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 177 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 178 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 179 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 180 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 181 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 182 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 183 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 184 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 185 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 186 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 187 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 188 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 189 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 190 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 191 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 192 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 193 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 194 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 195 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 196 ,Correct Answer:- B**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 197 ,Correct Answer:- C**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 198 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

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**QNo:- 199 ,Correct Answer:- D**

**Explanation:-**

**QNo:- 200 ,Correct Answer:- A**

**Explanation:-**

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