Verbal Ability

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.59, -0.35)**

Beijing now produces almost 15 billion pounds of municipal household waste each year; the landfill at Asuwei receives 7.2 million pounds. In an effort to deal with the growing amount of trash generated by China's expanding middle class and increasingly consumerist society, Beijing and other cities are building huge incinerators—including one close to the landfill in Asuwei. The people are worried; once fully operational, the new incinerator will reportedly burn 6 million pounds of garbage a day. Environmental authorities have said the project passed the required assessments, but the residents are mistrustful, fearing the emissions that will come from the plant. "The environment cannot tolerate it, and our health would be at risk," a lady says. She maintains that everyone in the area is against the incinerator, though only a few— including herself—are taking action, organizing and participating in public protests. She spends a lot of time reading and analyzing reports and environmental assessments, trying to find a way to stop the incinerator from opening. China's leaders appear fearful that the many, small localized bands of discontented citizens will coalesce into a larger movement; it now spends more money on internal security, which includes managing and suppressing these protests, than it does on its military. The unification of what are now disconnected grassroots actions against specific pollution sources into a national environmental movement is perceived as a threat to the rule of the Communist Party. The Internet, used by activists and protesters as a tool for sharing information, is often quickly scrubbed of evidence of any protest actions or criticism of the government. Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week before being taken down by government censors, presumably out of fear that it could become China's Silent Spring moment, sparking a nationwide outcry. At the same time, citizens are fearful too—of the rash of toxins that threaten their lives, and of the government that has shown it is willing to punish those who dare complain about the threat. Nevertheless, complaining they are, in increasing numbers and with increasing boldness— and impact.

Which of the following best describes the central idea of the passage?

   a. Growing economy of the country

   b. Banning of Internet by the Government to stop interaction

   c. Use of harmful chemicals by the Government plants

d. Extension of Government support to the harmful chemical plants

e. Ignorance and suppression of the growing environmental threat by the Government

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.　　**(+1.42, -0.35)**
Beijing now produces almost 15 billion pounds of municipal household waste each year; the landfill at Asuwei receives 7.2 million pounds. In an effort to deal with the growing amount of trash generated by China's expanding middle class and increasingly consumerist society, Beijing and other cities are building huge incinerators—including one close to the landfill in Asuwei. The people are worried; once fully operational, the new incinerator will reportedly burn 6 million pounds of garbage a day. Environmental authorities have said the project passed the required assessments, but the residents are mistrustful, fearing the emissions that will come from the plant. "The environment cannot tolerate it, and our health would be at risk," a lady says. She maintains that everyone in the area is against the incinerator, though only a few— including herself—are taking action, organizing and participating in public protests. She spends a lot of time reading and analyzing reports and environmental assessments, trying to find a way to stop the incinerator from opening. China's leaders appear fearful that the many, small localized bands of discontented citizens will coalesce into a larger movement; it now spends more money on internal security, which includes managing and suppressing these protests, than it does on its military. The unification of what are now disconnected grassroots actions against specific pollution sources into a national environmental movement is perceived as a threat to the rule of the Communist Party. The Internet, used by activists and protesters as a tool for sharing information, is often quickly scrubbed of evidence of any protest actions or criticism of the government. Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week before being taken down by government censors, presumably out of fear that it could become China's Silent Spring moment, sparking a nationwide outcry. At the same time, citizens are fearful too—of the rash of toxins that threaten their lives, and of the government that has shown it is willing to punish those who dare complain about the threat. Nevertheless, complaining they are, in increasing numbers and with increasing boldness— and impact.
Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

a. The industrialization process must be stopped in order to protect the environment.

b. The Government harasses the people who try to create awareness about the environment and engage in protests.

c. The Government is trying its best to curb pollution but it will take time to be effective.

d. The Government does not want to harm the citizens but it will take time to cut down on the rate of pollution.

e. The Government does not want to create unemployment problems thus cannot close down certain plants.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions **(+1.4199999999999875, -0.35)** that follow.

Beijing now produces almost 15 billion pounds of municipal household waste each year; the landfill at Asuwei receives 7.2 million pounds. In an effort to deal with the growing amount of trash generated by China's expanding middle class and increasingly consumerist society, Beijing and other cities are building huge incinerators—including one close to the landfill in Asuwei. The people are worried; once fully operational, the new incinerator will reportedly burn 6 million pounds of garbage a day. Environmental authorities have said the project passed the required assessments, but the residents are mistrustful, fearing the emissions that will come from the plant. "The environment cannot tolerate it, and our health would be at risk," a lady says. She maintains that everyone in the area is against the incinerator, though only a few— including herself—are taking action, organizing and participating in public protests. She spends a lot of time reading and analyzing reports and environmental assessments, trying to find a way to stop the incinerator from opening. China's leaders appear fearful that the many, small localized bands of discontented citizens will coalesce into a larger movement; it now spends more money on internal security, which includes managing and suppressing these protests, than it does on its military. The unification of what are now disconnected grassroots actions against specific pollution sources into a national environmental movement is perceived as a threat to the rule of the Communist Party. The Internet, used

by activists and protesters as a tool for sharing information, is often quickly scrubbed of evidence of any protest actions or criticism of the government. Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week before being taken down by government censors, presumably out of fear that it could become China's Silent Spring moment, sparking a nationwide outcry. At the same time, citizens are fearful too—of the rash of toxins that threaten their lives, and of the government that has shown it is willing to punish those who dare complain about the threat. Nevertheless, complaining they are, in increasing numbers and with increasing boldness— and impact.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

a. The Government is supporting the growth of certain chemical plants which should be shut down keeping in mind the environmental issues.

b. The Government wants to suppress all the voices which have pointed out the fallacies in the economic policies.

c. The Government is treating the waste materials in a deleterious way that threatens the health of people.

d. The Government is practising the use of nuclear weapons on the citizens which has caused havoc in places.

e. The Government has chosen to stop all efforts for the cause of environmental upgradation.

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
Beijing now produces almost 15 billion pounds of municipal household waste each year; the landfill at Asuwei receives 7.2 million pounds. In an effort to deal with the growing amount of trash generated by China's expanding middle class and increasingly consumerist society, Beijing and other cities are building huge incinerators—including one close to the landfill in Asuwei. The people are worried; once fully operational, the new incinerator will reportedly burn 6 million pounds of garbage a day. Environmental authorities have said the project passed the required assessments, but the residents are mistrustful, fearing the emissions that will come

from the plant. "The environment cannot tolerate it, and our health would be at risk," a lady says. She maintains that everyone in the area is against the incinerator, though only a few— including herself—are taking action, organizing and participating in public protests. She spends a lot of time reading and analyzing reports and environmental assessments, trying to find a way to stop the incinerator from opening. China's leaders appear fearful that the many, small localized bands of discontented citizens will coalesce into a larger movement; it now spends more money on internal security, which includes managing and suppressing these protests, than it does on its military. The unification of what are now disconnected grassroots actions against specific pollution sources into a national environmental movement is perceived as a threat to the rule of the Communist Party. The Internet, used by activists and protesters as a tool for sharing information, is often quickly scrubbed of evidence of any protest actions or criticism of the government. Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week before being taken down by government censors, presumably out of fear that it could become China's Silent Spring moment, sparking a nationwide outcry. At the same time, citizens are fearful too—of the rash of toxins that threaten their lives, and of the government that has shown it is willing to punish those who dare complain about the threat. Nevertheless, complaining they are, in increasing numbers and with increasing boldness— and impact.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

a. The citizens dare not complain against the Government as the number of people protesting is really less.

b. The Government has taken some initiatives to curb the pollution but they are not satisfactory.

c. The citizens are more concerned about losing their jobs so would not protest much.

d. The Government is too powerful to be complained against, hence no efforts are likely to bring about any change.

e. The citizens are complaining against all odds which makes it clear that they are concerned about the health threats that are lurking.

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**

Beijing now produces almost 15 billion pounds of municipal household waste each year; the landfill at Asuwei receives 7.2 million pounds. In an effort to deal with the growing amount of trash generated by China's expanding middle class and increasingly consumerist society, Beijing and other cities are building huge incinerators—including one close to the landfill in Asuwei. The people are worried; once fully operational, the new incinerator will reportedly burn 6 million pounds of garbage a day. Environmental authorities have said the project passed the required assessments, but the residents are mistrustful, fearing the emissions that will come from the plant. "The environment cannot tolerate it, and our health would be at risk," a lady says. She maintains that everyone in the area is against the incinerator, though only a few— including herself—are taking action, organizing and participating in public protests. She spends a lot of time reading and analyzing reports and environmental assessments, trying to find a way to stop the incinerator from opening. China's leaders appear fearful that the many, small localized bands of discontented citizens will coalesce into a larger movement; it now spends more money on internal security, which includes managing and suppressing these protests, than it does on its military. The unification of what are now disconnected grassroots actions against specific pollution sources into a national environmental movement is perceived as a threat to the rule of the Communist Party. The Internet, used by activists and protesters as a tool for sharing information, is often quickly scrubbed of evidence of any protest actions or criticism of the government. Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week before being taken down by government censors, presumably out of fear that it could become China's Silent Spring moment, sparking a nationwide outcry. At the same time, citizens are fearful too—of the rash of toxins that threaten their lives, and of the government that has shown it is willing to punish those who dare complain about the threat. Nevertheless, complaining they are, in increasing numbers and with increasing boldness— and impact.

Which of the following can be inferred correctly from the line 'Earlier this year, a documentary film on China's environmental ills received hundreds of millions of hits in just one week'?

a. Instigating people against the government is on the process.

b. The use of Internet is high and any topic can be brought to the notice of the public through Internet.

c. The citizens of China are aware of the environmental degradation and have the mindset to protest against it.

d. Film making is a powerful force or tool that helps bring forth any issue.

e. The environment is seriously deteriorating in the country and is not a made-up story.

6. In the given question, few sentences which are grammatically correct and meaningful are stated. Connect them to form pairs with the given word in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the answer accordingly. **(+1.4300000000000068, -0.35)**
WHILE
A) Point-source pollution enters the environment and the place most affected is usually the area immediately around the source and are often neglected by the government.
B) A great deal of water pollution happens not from one single source but from many different scattered sources which is called nonpoint-source pollution and are taken care of.
C) We know that pollution is a human problem because it is a relatively recent development in the planet's history: before the 19th century Industrial Revolution, people lived more in harmony with their immediate environment.
D) Many initiatives have been taken by local people to reduce pollution and take care of the point sources.

   a. A-B

   b. B-C

   c. C-D

   d. Both A-B and A-D

   e. Both A-C and A-D

7. In the given question, few sentences which are grammatically correct and meaningful are stated. Connect them to form pairs with the given word in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the answer accordingly. **(+1.42, -0.35)**

AND
A) Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager of nurses trained by her during the Crimean War.
B) Nightingale organised the tending to wounded soldiers in the camps during the war, coming to be known as the 'Lady with the Lamp.'
C) Nightingale's social reforms include improving healthcare for all sections of British society, advocating better hunger relief in India.
D) Nightingale helped to abolish prostitution laws that were over-harsh to women.

    a. A-C

    b. A-B

    c. C-D

    d. Both A-C and C-D

    e. Both A-B and B-C

8. In the given question, statements with two blanks are stated. Each blank can be **(+1.42, -0.35)** filled with more than one option. Find the combination/s which can most suitably complete the sentence without altering the meaning of the statement.
Economic globalization is the increasing economic _____ of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, services, technology, and capital. Whereas the globalization of business is centred around the _____ of international trade regulations as well as tariffs, taxes, and other impediments that suppresses global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global marketplace or a single world market.
I. Interdependence
II. Rivalry
III. Diminution
IV. Tyranny
V. Specious

    a. I-IV

    b. II-III

c. I-III

d. III-V

e. No combination fits

9. In the given question, statements with two blanks are stated. Each blank can be **(+1.42, -0.35)** filled with more than one option. Find the combination/s which can most suitably complete the sentence without altering the meaning of the statement.
Meditation is a practice where an individual operates or trains the mind or _____ a mode of consciousness to allow the mind to engage in peaceful thoughts. Meditation has been practised since _____ in numerous religious traditions and beliefs. Since the 19th century, it has spread from its Asian origins to Western cultures where it is commonly practised in private and business life.
I. Conjures
II. Practices
III. Induces
IV. Arcane
V. Antiquity

   a. I-III

   b. II-IV

   c. II-V

   d. I-V

   e. III-V

10. In the given question, statements with two blanks are stated. Each blank can be **(+1.42, -0.35)** filled with more than one option. Find the combination/s which can most suitably complete the sentence without altering the meaning of the statement.
Some believe that the same technology that has _____ our world might also imprison us if we don't seriously examine its effects on us personally and collectively. The impact of cell phone use is more than a passing phenomenon and

something worthy of _____ academic study. The impact of cell phone is still debated and various people put forward various opinions.

I. Impacted
II. Liberated
III. Oppressed
IV. Legitimate
V. Comprehensive

    a. I-IV

    b. II-IV

    c. III-V

    d. III-IV

    e. No combination fits

11. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**

'When dealing with people, remember you are not dealing with creatures of logic, but with creatures of emotion, creatures with prejudice and motivated by pride and vanity.' Throughout its history, humankind has been motivated to war, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide, racist hysteria, religious intolerance and extremism, mass suicide and many other forms of irrational and pathological behaviour. The problem arises as Milan Kundera defines it, when we ask that terrible anthropological question – 'What are people capable of'? Governments seek to regulate or influence the behaviour of individuals and organisations through a range of policy tools, including legislation, sanctions, regulations, taxes and subsidies, the provision of public services and information and guidance material. There is a growing range of complex policy areas, so-called 'wicked' problems, where it has become increasingly clear that government cannot simply 'deliver' key policy outcomes to a disengaged and passive public. In the areas of welfare, health, crime, employment, education and the environment, it is clear that achieving significant progress requires the active involvement and cooperation of citizens. Nudge theory (or nudge) is a concept in behavioural science, political theory and economics which proposes positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions to try to achieve non-forced compliance to influence the motives, incentives and decision making of groups and individuals. The claim is that nudges are at least as effective, if not more effective, than direct instruction, legislation, or enforcement. The concept is a

relatively subtle policy shift that encourages people to make decisions that are in their broad self-interest. It's not about penalising people financially if they don't act in certain way. It's about making it easier for them to make a certain decision. A good recent example can be found in UK pension policy. In order to increase worryingly low pension saving rates among private sector workers the Government mandated employers to establish an 'automatic enrolment' scheme in 2012.This meant that workers would be automatically placed into a firm's scheme, and contributions would be deducted from their pay packet, unless they formally requested to be exempted. The theory was that many people actually wanted to put more money aside for retirement but they were put off from doing so by the need to make what they feared would be complicated decisions. The idea was that auto enrolment would make saving the default for employees, and thus make it easier for them to do what they really wanted to do and push up savings rates. In many areas of public policy the range of traditional tools to influence behaviour works well. For some social policy problems, however, influencing human behaviour is very difficult and complex, and the effectiveness of traditional approaches may be limited without some additional tools and understanding of how to engage citizens in cooperative behavioural change.

Which of the following can be inferred from the first few lines of the passage?

a. People fail to achieve certain objectives in life because they fail to think logically.

b. Politics exists in society because people fail to think with logic.

c. Driven by emotions, people involve themselves in terrible activities.

d. Dealing with people at times is easier because everyone is of the same kind.

e. Since human beings are not logical creatures influencing them has to be through emotions.

12. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
'When dealing with people, remember you are not dealing with creatures of logic, but with creatures of emotion, creatures with prejudice and motivated by pride and vanity.' Throughout its history, humankind has been motivated to war, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide, racist hysteria, religious intolerance and extremism, mass suicide and many other forms of irrational and pathological behaviour. The problem arises as Milan Kundera defines it, when we ask that terrible

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Which of the following can be inferred about the nudge theory often applied by the governments?

a. It helps to implement laws which are liked by the people.

b. It is perfect in many cases as it brings more participation on the people's part.

c. The chances of deceiving the people reduce a lot when using this theory.

    d. The laws implemented using this theory often bring advantage to the government by misleading the people.

    e. Financial decisions taken on this basis often become a problem and penalty for the people.

13. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**

'When dealing with people, remember you are not dealing with creatures of logic, but with creatures of emotion, creatures with prejudice and motivated by pride and vanity.' Throughout its history, humankind has been motivated to war, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide, racist hysteria, religious intolerance and extremism, mass suicide and many other forms of irrational and pathological behaviour. The problem arises as Milan Kundera defines it, when we ask that terrible anthropological question – 'What are people capable of'? Governments seek to regulate or influence the behaviour of individuals and organisations through a range of policy tools, including legislation, sanctions, regulations, taxes and subsidies, the provision of public services and information and guidance material. There is a growing range of complex policy areas, so-called 'wicked' problems, where it has become increasingly clear that government cannot simply 'deliver' key policy outcomes to a disengaged and passive public. In the areas of welfare, health, crime, employment, education and the environment, it is clear that achieving significant progress requires the active involvement and cooperation of citizens. Nudge theory (or nudge) is a concept in behavioural science, political theory and economics which proposes positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions to try to achieve non-forced compliance to influence the motives, incentives and decision making of groups and individuals. The claim is that nudges are at least as effective, if not more effective, than direct instruction, legislation, or enforcement. The concept is a relatively subtle policy shift that encourages people to make decisions that are in their broad self-interest. It's not about penalising people financially if they don't act in certain way. It's about making it easier for them to make a certain decision. A good recent example can be found in UK pension policy. In order to increase worryingly low pension saving rates among private sector workers the Government mandated employers to establish an 'automatic enrolment' scheme in 2012.This meant that workers would be automatically placed into a firm's scheme, and contributions would be deducted from their pay packet, unless they formally requested to be exempted. The theory was that many people actually wanted to put more money aside for retirement but they were put off from doing so by the need to make what they feared would be complicated decisions. The idea was that

auto enrolment would make saving the default for employees, and thus make it easier for them to do what they really wanted to do and push up savings rates. In many areas of public policy the range of traditional tools to influence behaviour works well. For some social policy problems, however, influencing human behaviour is very difficult and complex, and the effectiveness of traditional approaches may be limited without some additional tools and understanding of how to engage citizens in cooperative behavioural change.

Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

    a. The efficacy of the policies on the basis of nudge theory is really low as they involve the minds of a large number of people.

    b. The success of the policies implemented through this theory is higher than that of the direct policies which are enforced by the Government.

    c. The decisions taken through this theory are solely people's decisions without anyone's influence.

    d. The decisions taken through this theory seem to have been people's own decisions but they are actually influenced.

    e. The evil behind the implementation of nudge theory should be understood.

14. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**

'When dealing with people, remember you are not dealing with creatures of logic, but with creatures of emotion, creatures with prejudice and motivated by pride and vanity.' Throughout its history, humankind has been motivated to war, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide, racist hysteria, religious intolerance and extremism, mass suicide and many other forms of irrational and pathological behaviour. The problem arises as Milan Kundera defines it, when we ask that terrible anthropological question – 'What are people capable of'? Governments seek to regulate or influence the behaviour of individuals and organisations through a range of policy tools, including legislation, sanctions, regulations, taxes and subsidies, the provision of public services and information and guidance material. There is a growing range of complex policy areas, so-called 'wicked' problems, where it has become increasingly clear that government cannot simply 'deliver' key policy outcomes to a disengaged and passive public. In the areas of welfare, health, crime, employment, education and the environment, it is clear that achieving significant progress requires the active involvement and cooperation of citizens. Nudge theory

(or nudge) is a concept in behavioural science, political theory and economics which proposes positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions to try to achieve non-forced compliance to influence the motives, incentives and decision making of groups and individuals. The claim is that nudges are at least as effective, if not more effective, than direct instruction, legislation, or enforcement. The concept is a relatively subtle policy shift that encourages people to make decisions that are in their broad self-interest. It's not about penalising people financially if they don't act in certain way. It's about making it easier for them to make a certain decision. A good recent example can be found in UK pension policy. In order to increase worryingly low pension saving rates among private sector workers the Government mandated employers to establish an 'automatic enrolment' scheme in 2012.This meant that workers would be automatically placed into a firm's scheme, and contributions would be deducted from their pay packet, unless they formally requested to be exempted. The theory was that many people actually wanted to put more money aside for retirement but they were put off from doing so by the need to make what they feared would be complicated decisions. The idea was that auto enrolment would make saving the default for employees, and thus make it easier for them to do what they really wanted to do and push up savings rates. In many areas of public policy the range of traditional tools to influence behaviour works well. For some social policy problems, however, influencing human behaviour is very difficult and complex, and the effectiveness of traditional approaches may be limited without some additional tools and understanding of how to engage citizens in cooperative behavioural change.

Which of the following best describes the essence of the passage?

   a. Emotions of people exploited by politicians

   b. Deception of the people by the government using psychological tools.

   c. The implementation of nudge theory and the associated problems.

   d. The influence of politics in people's lives

   e. Advantages of the nudge theory and its implementation in politics.

15. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.420000000000016, -0.35)**

'When dealing with people, remember you are not dealing with creatures of logic, but with creatures of emotion, creatures with

prejudice and motivated by pride and vanity.' Throughout its history, humankind has been motivated to war, terrorism, ethnic cleansing, genocide, racist hysteria, religious intolerance and extremism, mass suicide and many other forms of irrational and pathological behaviour. The problem arises as Milan Kundera defines it, when we ask that terrible anthropological question – 'What are people capable of'? Governments seek to regulate or influence the behaviour of individuals and organisations through a range of policy tools, including legislation, sanctions, regulations, taxes and subsidies, the provision of public services and information and guidance material. There is a growing range of complex policy areas, so-called 'wicked' problems, where it has become increasingly clear that government cannot simply 'deliver' key policy outcomes to a disengaged and passive public. In the areas of welfare, health, crime, employment, education and the environment, it is clear that achieving significant progress requires the active involvement and cooperation of citizens. Nudge theory (or nudge) is a concept in behavioural science, political theory and economics which proposes positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions to try to achieve non-forced compliance to influence the motives, incentives and decision making of groups and individuals. The claim is that nudges are at least as effective, if not more effective, than direct instruction, legislation, or enforcement. The concept is a relatively subtle policy shift that encourages people to make decisions that are in their broad self-interest. It's not about penalising people financially if they don't act in certain way. It's about making it easier for them to make a certain decision. A good recent example can be found in UK pension policy. In order to increase worryingly low pension saving rates among private sector workers the Government mandated employers to establish an 'automatic enrolment' scheme in 2012.This meant that workers would be automatically placed into a firm's scheme, and contributions would be deducted from their pay packet, unless they formally requested to be exempted. The theory was that many people actually wanted to put more money aside for retirement but they were put off from doing so by the need to make what they feared would be complicated decisions. The idea was that auto enrolment would make saving the default for employees, and thus make it easier for them to do what they

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Which of the following was the main advantage of the UK pension policy of 2012?

   a. It made people realize that decisions taken in haste do not yield to good results.

   b. It helped the government to invest more on infrastructure and planning activities of an organization.

   c. It encouraged people to save more money for their future without any fear or hesitation.

   d. It helped the people to have a huge amount of money with higher interest rates.

   e. It made people take complicated decisions and made the passive people think.

16. In the given question, four words are given of which two are most nearly the same **(+1.42, -0.35)** or opposite in meaning. Find the two words and indicate your answer by marking the option which represents the correct combination.

A. Tormented
B. Agonised
C. Aroused
D. Removed

   a. A – C

   b. A - B

   c. A – D

d. C – D

e. B - C

17. In the given question, four words are given of which two are most nearly the same **(+1.42, -0.35)**
     or opposite in meaning. Find the two words and indicate your answer by marking
     the option which represents the correct combination.
     A. Fathomed
     B. Devastated
     C. Ruined
     D. Abrupt

     a. B – D

     b. B - C

     c. C – D

     d. A – C

     e. A – D

18. In the given question, four words are given of which two are most nearly the same **(+1.42, -0.35)**
     or opposite in meaning. Find the two words and indicate your answer by marking
     the option which represents the correct combination.
     A. Consent
     B. Nascent
     C. Emerging
     D. Insecure

     a. A – C

     b. B – D

     c. B – C

     d. A – D

e. A – B

19. In the given question, four words are given of which two are most nearly the same   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
    or opposite in meaning. Find the two words and indicate your answer by marking
    the option which represents the correct combination.
    A. Abundance
    B. Incomparable
    C. Projection
    D. Plethora

    a. A – C

    b. A – B

    c. C – D

    d. B – D

    e. A – D

20. Read the five given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
    I. Increased prosperity oftentimes leads to trouble, for it creates expectations of
    power and status to go with it
    II. The problem was that the middle class artisans and farmers had little or no
    social status or political power to go with the expectation to fight in the phalanx.
    III. In many, usually the more commercial poleis such as Corinth, Megara, and
    Athens, some disgruntled and ambitious nobles used the frustrated middle class
    to seize power from the ruling aristocracy.
    IV. In order to maintain his popularity, the tyrant protected peoples' rights with a
    written law code, literally carved in stone, confiscated the lands of the nobles he
    had driven from power and redistributed them among the poor and provided jobs
    through building projects.
    V. However, the increased prosperity brought on by the tyrants only gave the
    people a taste for more of the same.
    Which of the following statements can follow statement V?

    a. In the more agricultural poleis, the farmerhoplites seem to have taken control

more peacefully.

b. This ethos of equality discouraged the accumulation of large fortunes and encouraged the rich to donate their services and wealth to the polis

c. By the second or third generation, tyrants could not or would not meet those growing demands, and people grew resentful.

d. Since it was the farmers who both declared war and fought it for the polis, they made sure that it was short and decisive so it would not disrupt their agricultural work or damage their crops.

e. Eventually, this feedback of resentment and repression would lead to a revolution to replace the tyrants with a limited democracy.

21. Read the five given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
I. Increased prosperity oftentimes leads to trouble, for it creates expectations of power and status to go with it
II. The problem was that the middle class artisans and farmers had little or no social status or political power to go with the expectation to fight in the phalanx.
III. In many, usually the more commercial poleis such as Corinth, Megara, and Athens, some disgruntled and ambitious nobles used the frustrated middle class to seize power from the ruling aristocracy.
IV. In order to maintain his popularity, the tyrant protected peoples' rights with a written law code, literally carved in stone, confiscated the lands of the nobles he had driven from power and redistributed them among the poor and provided jobs through building projects.
V. However, the increased prosperity brought on by the tyrants only gave the people a taste for more of the same.
Which of the following statements fits between II and III?

a. Thus the sixth century B.C.E. saw a flourishing of Greek culture in such areas as architecture, sculpture, and poetry.

b. Their frustration in more commercial poleis played itself out somewhat differently than in the more agricultural poleis, but ultimately with the same basic result.

c. Pheidon, the ruler of Argos, was the first to use the new hoplite phalanx

against Sparta, defeating it in the process.

d. Such is the fuel of revolutions, and ancient Greece was no exception.

e. People who have virtually nothing expect nothing more.

22. Read the five given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(+1.42, -0.35)**
I. Increased prosperity oftentimes leads to trouble, for it creates expectations of power and status to go with it
II. The problem was that the middle class artisans and farmers had little or no social status or political power to go with the expectation to fight in the phalanx.
III. In many, usually the more commercial poleis such as Corinth, Megara, and Athens, some disgruntled and ambitious nobles used the frustrated middle class to seize power from the ruling aristocracy.
IV. In order to maintain his popularity, the tyrant protected peoples' rights with a written law code, literally carved in stone, confiscated the lands of the nobles he had driven from power and redistributed them among the poor and provided jobs through building projects.
V. However, the increased prosperity brought on by the tyrants only gave the people a taste for more of the same.
Which of the following statements can replace statement III?

a. Being a very significant era the actions and policies had an everlasting effect on the society.

b. Revolts broke out in small parts and it had to be subdued by the aristocracies.

c. It was a period of social unrest and chaos and commotion characterized the era.

d. Thus came the end of the era of aristocracies.

e. The situation was utilized by the nobles and with the help of the middle class they rose to powerful positions overthrowing the aristocracies.

23. Which of the following structures of the given words best represents a **(+1.42, -0.35)**
grammatically and meaningfully coherent sentence?

Purposes related to one's business specific and it also promotes is essential for greater staff training job satisfaction.

    a. For specific purposes related to staff training and one's business also promotes greater job satisfaction it is essential.

    b. Greater job satisfaction for specific purpose is essential to one's business and it also promotes related staff training.

    c. Staff training is essential for specific purposes related to one's business and it also promotes greater job satisfaction.

    d. Related staff training to one's business for specific purposes also promotes and it is essential for greater job satisfaction.

    e. Specific and greater job satisfaction purposes related to one's business is for essential greater purposes training staff.

24. Arrange the given sentences sequentially to form a grammatically correct and coherent sentence.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**

The outcome of World War II had a greater extent than World War I and seemed to merely plant the seeds for another great power conflict. The battle lines were drawn when the Soviet Union created an Iron Curtain stretching across most of Central and Eastern Europe.

    a. The outcome of World War II had a greater extent than World War I and seemed to merely plant the seeds for another great power conflict when the battle lines were drawn when the Soviet Union created an Iron Curtain stretching across most of Central and Eastern Europe.

    b. As the outcome of World War II had a greater extent than World War I and seemed to merely plant the seeds for another great power conflict the battle lines were drawn when the Soviet Union created an Iron Curtain stretching across most of Central and Eastern Europe.

    c. The outcome of World War II had a greater extent than World War I and seemed to merely plant the seeds for another great power conflict as the battle lines were drawn when the Soviet Union created an Iron Curtain stretching across most of Central and Eastern Europe.

d. When the outcome of World War II had a greater extent than World War I and seemed to merely plant the seeds for another great power conflict, the battle lines were drawn when the Soviet Union created an Iron Curtain stretching across most of Central and Eastern Europe.

e. None of these

25. In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold while some are not. The parts **(+1.42, -0.35)** printed in bold are correct and need no improvement. The parts which are not printed in bold may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement.
China will either shut down or curtail operations at dozens of steel plants from November 2017, over the next five months for an aggressive action plan to reduce winter pollution in Beijing and its surrounding areas.

a. will either shut down

b. curtail operations at dozens of

c. for an aggressive action plan

d. plan to reduce winter pollution in

e. Beijing and its surrounding areas.

26. In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold while some are not. The parts **(+1.42, -0.35)** printed in bold are correct and need no improvement. The parts which are not printed in bold may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement.
A ban came into effect on 1 June 2008 that prohibits all supermarkets, department stores and shops throughout Kenya from giving out free plastic bags, therefore encouraging people to use cloth bags as during the ancient times.

a. A ban came into effect on

b. that prohibits all supermarkets, department stores

c. and shops throughout Kenya

d. from giving out free plastic bags, therefore encouraging

e. to use cloth bags as during the ancient times

27. In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold while some are not. The parts **(+1.42, -0.35)** printed in bold are correct and need no improvement. The parts which are not printed in bold may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement.
Safety officials have been moving from province to province shutting down factories as well as electricity and gas as they inspect the factories for meeting emissions requirement that has resulted in late and missed orders, increased costs, and could ultimately resulting in higher prices on US shelves.

   a. Safety officials have been moving from

   b. shutting down factories as well as electricity and gas

   c. for meeting emissions requirement that has resulted

   d. increased costs, and could ultimately

   e. resulting in higher prices on US shelves.

28. Direction: Five statements are given at A, B, C, D and E. Among these, four **(+1.42, -0.35)** statements are in a logical order and form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the passage.

   a. Maharashtra's Vidarbha region has faced an immense developmental backlog and an acute agrarian crisis that has led to nearly 14,000 suicides of farmers in the last 16 years.

   b. Since July this year, it is facing another kind of disaster with farm laborers and small farmers being hospitalized for symptoms of pesticide poisoning.

   c. Considering the public outrage over farmer suicides and the state of

agriculture, both the state and central governments ought to be extra vigilant about such occurrences.

d. One of the main reasons for the intense spraying of pesticide for cotton pests in July this year is explained by the findings of the CICR.

e. Pesticide dealers are central players and are not shy to promote and sell toxic pesticides to illiterate farmers.

29. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).
In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.
Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. Hardship, turnover

b. Nettle, background

c. Deprivation, hardship

d. Goad, Expense

e. Background, expense

30. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five

options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).

In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.

Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. Call on, Eliminate

b. Cut back, make a reduction

c. Cut back, Decide

d. Make a reduction, Decide

e. Eliminate, Decide

31. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. **(+1.42, -0.35)** These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).

In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.

Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. Halcyon, compromises

b. Halcyon, decisions

c. Rattle, halcyon

d. Tradeoffs, compromises

e. Steps, decisions

32. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. **(+1.42, -0.35)**
These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five
options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit
the given blank).
In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always
strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing,
which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs
involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and
___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers
____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the
next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or
housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer
people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying
the rent or mortgage.
Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. A hassle, a nuisance

b. Hasidic, a nuisance

c. A harassment, an objective

d. An objective, Hasidic

e. A hassle, a freight

33. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. **(+1.42, -0.35)**

These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).

In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.

Find the appropriate word in each case.

   a. Is not easy, is often zealous

   b. Is often zealous, can cause disputes

   c. Brings out negativities, can cause disputes

   d. Can be a challenge, can cause discomfort

   e. Can be dangerous, is often zealous

34. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered.   **(+1.42, -0.35)**
    These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).
    In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.

Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. Jejune, Affordable

b. Priced, Insidious

c. Jejune, Insidious

d. Bolster, priced

e. Affordable, reasonably priced

35. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. **(+1.42, -0.35)** These numbers correspond to the question numbers; against each question, five options with two words in each have been suggested (both the words should fit the given blank).
In good economic times as well as in bad, financial ___(###Q29###)__ can always strike. And when it does, people might have to ____(###Q30###)___ on housing, which is typically the largest household expense. However, cutting housing costs involves hard ___(###Q31###)__: moving can be expensive and ___(###Q32###)__, and living with family, friends, or strangers ____(###Q33###)___. Twice as many people would prefer downsizing than the next most popular actions of renting out part of their home to a roommate or housemate or moving to a more ___(###Q34###)__neighbourhood. Far fewer people would take the more ___(###Q35###)___ of living in their car or not paying the rent or mortgage.
Find the appropriate word in each case.

a. Severity, mundane steps

b. Abstinence actions, drastic steps

c. Radical actions, drastic steps

d. Severity, aberration

e. Abrasion, Mundane steps

Quantitative Aptitude

36. Direction: Find the wrong term in the series   **(+1.72, -0.42)**
    8.4, 8.2, 8.6, 7.8, 9.4, 6.4, 12.6

    a. 8.2

    b. 7.8

    c. 6.4

    d. 12.6

    e. 9.4

37. Direction: Find the wrong term in the series   **(+1.4099999999999966, -0.42)**
    2, 3, 8, 27, 112, 570, 3396

    a. 3

    b. 570

    c. 3396

    d. 8

    e. 112

38. Direction: Find the wrong term in the series   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
    602, 598, 591, 563, 498, 372, 155

    a. 155

    b. 591

c. 498

d. 598

e. 372

39. Direction: Find the wrong term in the series   **(+2, -0.42)**
7, 4, 5, 9, 21, 52.5, 160.5

    a. 52.5

    b. 21

    c. 5

    d. 9

    e. 4

40. Direction: Find the wrong term in the series   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
130, 60, 34, 18, 10, 6, 4

    a. 60

    b. 18

    c. 6

    d. 10

    e. 4

41. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The table **(+1.71, -0.42)**
shows online and offline contestants taking part in a survey from four villages and
total contestants who have not completed the survey (online and offline)
Note 1: Total contestants in a village=Online contestants + Offline contestants

Note 2: Total contestants in a village=Contestants who complete the survey + contestants who do not complete the survey.

Village	Online contestants	Offline contestants	Contestants who do not complete the survey (online + offline)
A	486	46%	92
B	336	52%	108
C	480	40%	76
D	455	30%	128
E	216	55%	84

In village A, if the number of online contestants and offline contestants who didn't complete the survey are equal, the online contestants from village A who completed the survey are what percent (approximate) more than offline contestants who completed the survey from the same village?

   a. 15%

   b. 25%

   c. 12%

   d. 20%

   e. 32%

42. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The table **(+1.71, -0.42)** shows online and offline contestants taking part in a survey from four villages and total contestants who have not completed the survey (online and offline)
Note 1: Total contestants in a village=Online contestants + Offline contestants
Note 2: Total contestants in a village=Contestants who complete the survey + contestants who do not complete the survey.

Village	Online contestants	Offline contestants	Contestants who do not complete the survey (online + offline)
A	486	46%	92
B	336	52%	108
C	480	40%	76
D	455	30%	128
E	216	55%	84

Total number of contestants from village C who completed the survey are how much more or less than total number of contestants who completed the survey from village B?

a. 240

b. 132

c. 152

d. 212

e. 158

43. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The table **(+1.71, -0.42)** shows online and offline contestants taking part in a survey from four villages and total contestants who have not completed the survey (online and offline)
Note 1: Total contestants in a village=Online contestants + Offline contestants
Note 2: Total contestants in a village=Contestants who complete the survey + contestants who do not complete the survey,

Village	Online contestants	Offline contestants	Contestants who do not complete the survey (online + offline)
A	486	46%	92
B	336	52%	108
C	480	40%	76
D	455	30%	128
E	216	55%	84

If ratio of online & offline contestants who didn't completed the survey in village 'D' is 5:3 and 40% of online contestants who completed the survey are male and 25% of offline contestants who completed the survey are female, the find the difference between females of online contestants who completed the survey and males of offline contestants who completed the survey?

   a. 105

   b. 85

   c. 112

   d. 86

   e. 212

44. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The table **(+1.71, -0.42)** shows online and offline contestants taking part in a survey from four villages and total contestants who have not completed the survey (online and offline)
Note 1: Total contestants in a village=Online contestants + Offline contestants
Note 2: Total contestants in a village=Contestants who complete the survey + contestants who do not complete the survey.

Village	Online contestants	Offline contestants	Contestants who do not complete the survey (online + offline)
A	486	46%	92
B	336	52%	108
C	480	40%	76
D	455	30%	128
E	216	55%	84

Find the difference between the number of offline contestants of village C to village E?

a. 68

b. 72

c. 46

d. 58

e. 56

45. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The table **(+1.71, -0.42)** shows online and offline contestants taking part in a survey from four villages and total contestants who have not completed the survey (online and offline)
Note 1: Total contestants in a village=Online contestants + Offline contestants
Note 2: Total contestants in a village=Contestants who complete the survey + contestants who do not complete the survey.

Village	Online contestants	Offline contestants	Contestants who do not complete the survey (online + offline)
A	486	46%	92
B	336	52%	108
C	480	40%	76
D	455	30%	128
E	216	55%	84

The number of offline and online contestants together who completed the survey from village A are approximately what percent of total participants on survey from village D?

   a. 110%

   b. 135%

   c. 55%

   d. 59%

   e. 98%

46. The question given below is followed by some statements. Read the question   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
carefully and determine which of the given statements is/are necessary/required to
answer the question.
In a school, 60% of boys and 40% of girls participated in a sports.
How many boys are there in the school?
I. More than 300 boys are there. 120 girls participated in the sports.
II. The number of girls is there in the school is 25% more than the number of boys
is participated in the sports.

   a. 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. 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. the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

d. the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

e. the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

47. Direction: The following question consists of few statements along with it. You **(+1.71, -0.42)** have to determine which of the following statement/statements are necessary to answer the question.
A box contains 10 tube lights, fewer than half of which are defective. Two tube lights are to be drawn simultaneously from the box.
If n of the lights in the box are defective, what is the value of n?
I. The probability that the two tube lights to be drawn will be defective is 1/15.
II. The probability that one of the tube lights to be drawn will be defective and the other will not be defective is 7/15.

    a. Only statement I is sufficient

    b. Only statement II is sufficient

    c. Both statement I and II are sufficient

    d. Statement I or statement II alone is sufficient

    e. Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient

48. Each of the question given below consist of a question and two statements I & II. **(+1.71, -0.42)** Read the statements and decide which of the statement(s) are necessary and sufficient to answer the given question.
The total profit% earned in an year when simple interest on 20% of a principal is added to the compound interest taken annually on the remaining part for 2 years?
Statement I: Rates of both interests are 5% & 10% respectively.
Statement II: Profit earned in S.I is Rs.1500.

a. The data in Statement I alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

b. The data in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

c. The data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the given question.

d. The data given in Statement I and II together, is not sufficient to answer the question.

e. The data in both Statement I and II together, is necessary to answer the question.

49. Each of the question given below consist of a question and two statements **(+1.71, -0.42)** numbered I and II given below it. Read both the statements and decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) are sufficient to answer the given question.
Sum of two, 2-digit positive numbers (given that the numbers are formed by reversing (swapping) their own digits) is equal to?
Statement I: Sum of the two digits is 13.
Statement II: Difference of the two digits is 5 while product of digits is 24.

a. Data in Statement I alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

b. Data in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

c. Data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the given question.

d. Data even in Statement I and II together, is not sufficient to answer the question.

e. Data in both Statement I and II together, is necessary to answer the question.

50. Each of the question given below consist of a question and two statements   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
numbered I and II given below it. Read both the statements and decide whether the
data provided in the statement(s) are sufficient to answer the given question.
Difference of C.I. and S.I., when calculated independently on a principal amount of
₹15000, yearly, for an year?
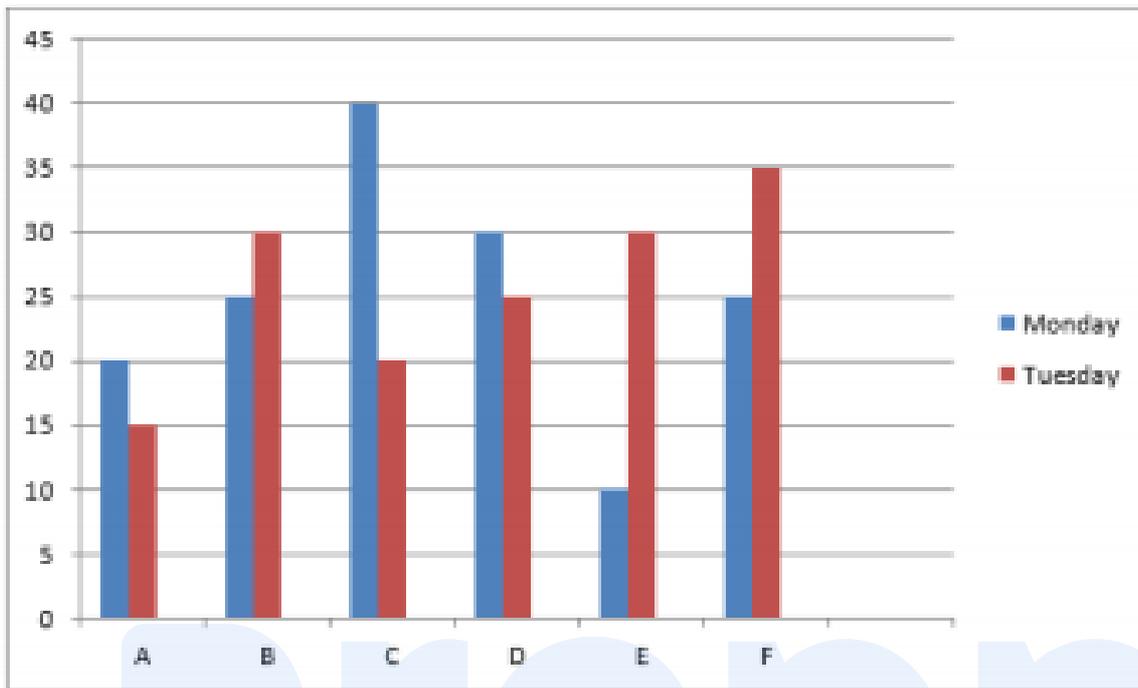Statement I: Difference of rate of interest between C.I. and S.I. is 3.8%
Statement II: Ratio of rate of interest for C.I. and S.I. is 3 : 8

   a. Data in Statement I alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data
      in Statement II alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

   b. Data in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the question, while the data
      in Statement I alone, is not sufficient to answer the question.

   c. Data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone, is sufficient to answer the
      given question.

   d. Data even in Statement I and II together, is not sufficient to answer the
      question.

   e. Data in both Statement I and II together, is necessary to answer the question.

51. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The bar   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
chart shows the discount percentage allowed on six different articles on two
different days of the week i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The table provides us with the
marked price of different articles. Some of the data are missing for the table.
Note: The cost price and the marked price of the articles on both days are the same.

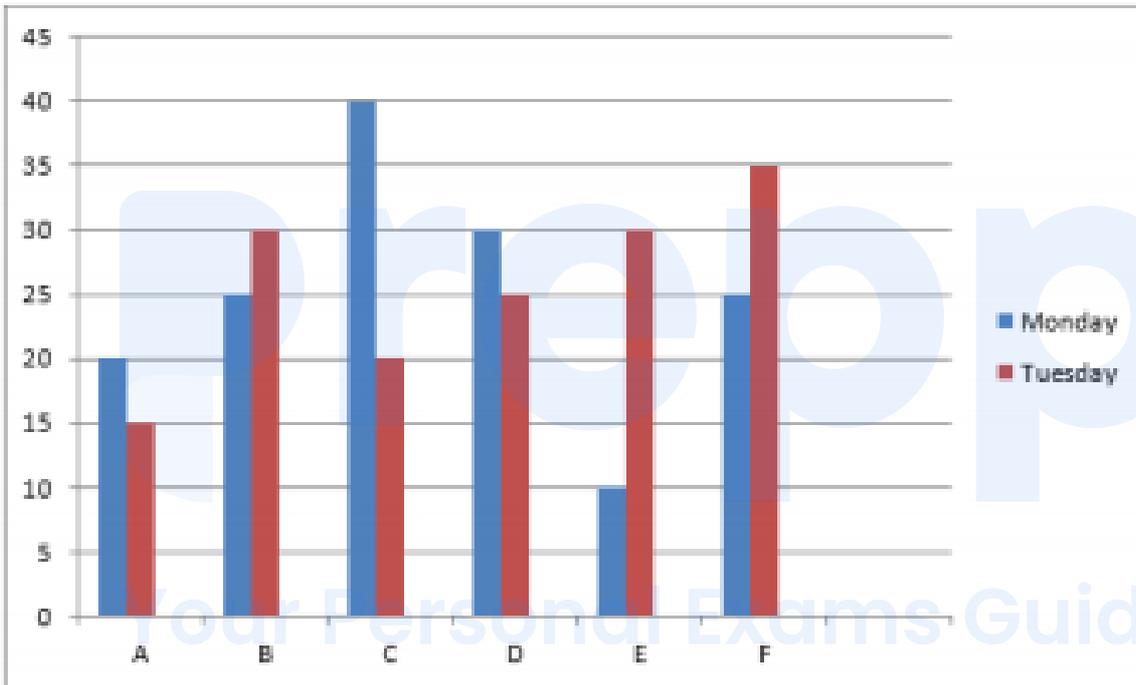| Article	Marked Price
A	---
B	1500
C	1400
D	---
E	1200
F	---

If the difference in selling price of the article F on both the days is Rs. 100, then find the cost price of the same article if the profit obtained on Monday through F is 25%?

a. 500

b. 600

c. 700

d. 800

e. 750

52. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The bar   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
chart shows the discount percentage allowed on six different articles on two
different days of the week i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The table provides us with the
marked price of different articles. Some of the data are missing for the table.
Note: The cost price and the marked price of the articles on both days are the
same.

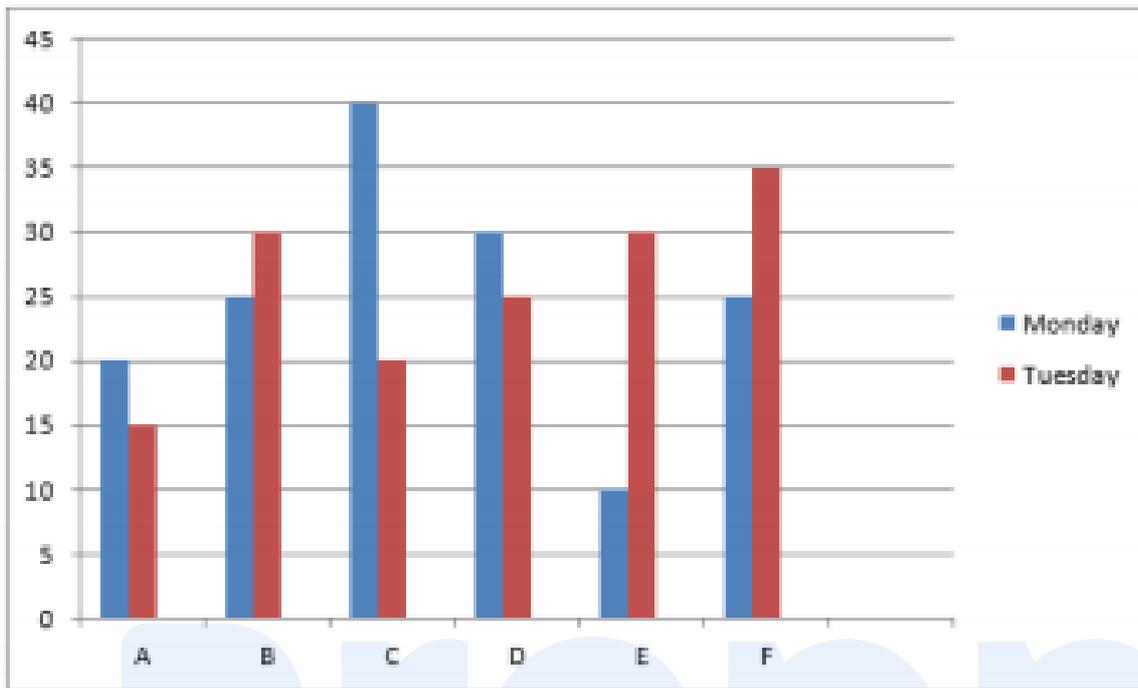| Article	Marked Price
A	---
B	1500
C	1400
D	---
E	1200
F	---

If the profit on article D on Tuesday and that of article A on Tuesday is 20% and
27.5% respectively. Then find the ratio of cost price of article D and article A, if

marked price of A is 3/4th of the marked price of article D?

a. 5:6

b. 4:5

c. 5:4

d. 3:5

e. 5:8

53. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The bar **(+1.71, -0.42)** chart shows the discount percentage allowed on six different articles on two different days of the week i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The table provides us with the marked price of different articles. Some of the data are missing for the table.
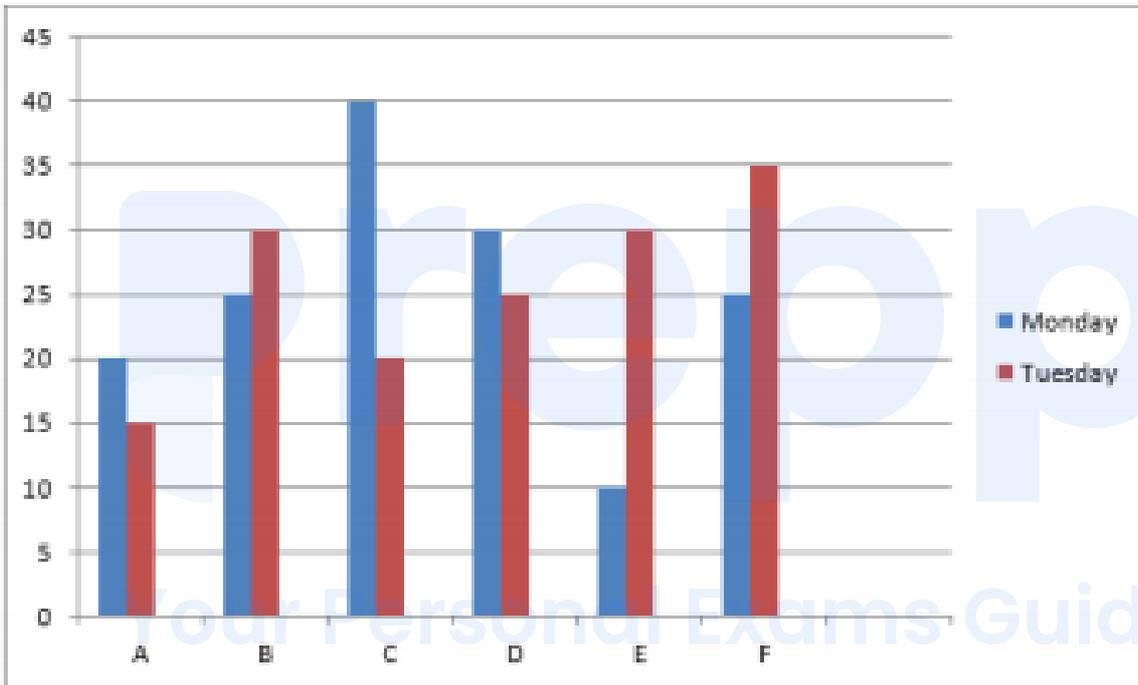Note: The cost price and the marked price of the articles on both days are the same.

Article	Marked Price
A	---
B	1500
C	1400
D	---
E	1200
F	---

Total selling price of article A on Tuesday and article E on Monday is 1590. Then find the profit of article C on Monday, if the cost price of article C is 5/4 of the marked price of article A?

a. 110

b. 80

c. 250

d. 90

e. 125

54. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The bar **(+1.71, -0.42)** chart shows the discount percentage allowed on six different articles on two different days of the week i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The table provides us with the marked price of different articles. Some of the data are missing for the table.
Note: The cost price and the marked price of the articles on both days are the same.

Article	Marked Price
A	---
B	1500
C	1400
D	---
E	1200
F	---

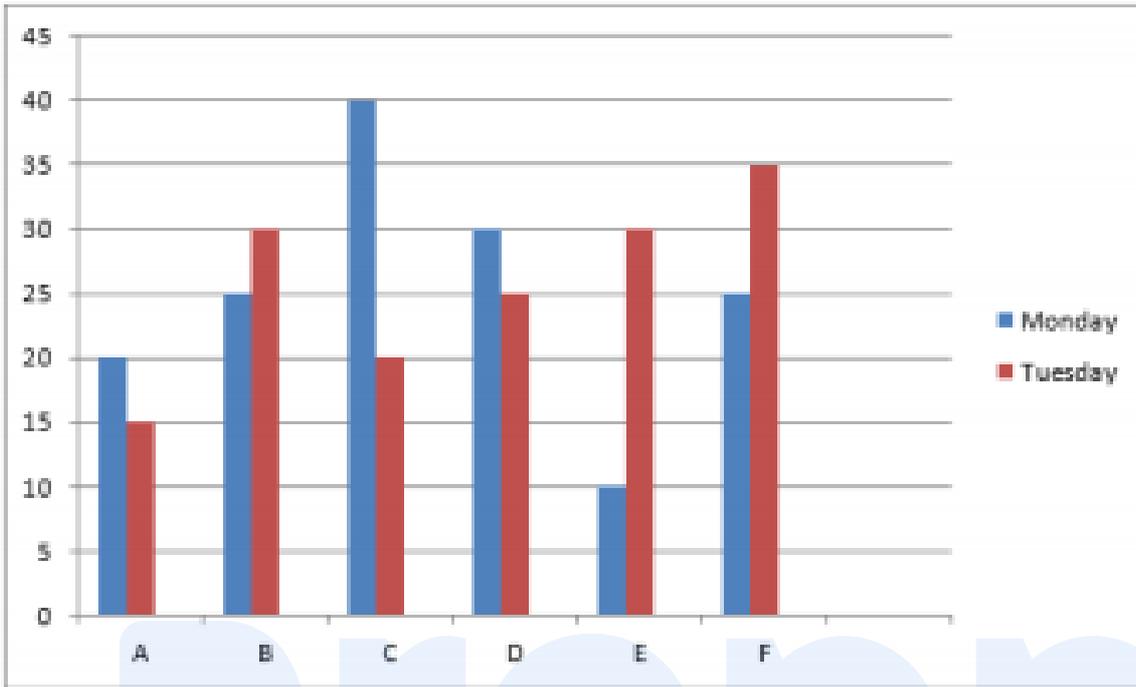What is the sum of the selling prices of article B on Monday, article C and article E on Tuesday?

a. 3100

b. 2165

c. 3085

d. 2750

e. 1790

55. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. The bar   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
    chart shows the discount percentage allowed on six different articles on two
    different days of the week i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The table provides us with the
    marked price of different articles. Some of the data are missing for the table.
    Note: The cost price and the marked price of the articles on both days are the
    same.

Article	Marked Price
A	---
B	1500
C	1400
D	---
E	1200
F	---

If the total cost price of article B and article D is 1500. Then find the cost price of article D, if the profit of article B on Tuesday is 5%?

a. 700

b. 600

c. 800

d. 550

e. 500

56. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
    There are three highways i.e. Highways A, Highways B and Highways C, Some numbers of vehicles on these highways on different days i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On each day some numbers of vehicles pass on these three highways. Friday: The number of vehicles on highway B is one third of the highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is 3/4th of highway C of Saturday. The number of vehicle on highway A and C is same. Saturday: Total number of vehicle of Saturday is 75000. The number of vehicles on highway B is 15000 less than that of highway A & C together. The number of vehicles on highway A is 5/6th of highway A of Sunday. Sunday: Total number of vehicles of Sunday is 4/5th of Saturday. The number of vehicle of highway A is equal to highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is same on Saturday and Sunday.
    What is total number of vehicles on Friday?

    a. 45000

    b. 40000

    c. 50000

    d. 55000

    e. 48000

57. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.   **(+2, -0.42)**
    There are three highways i.e. Highways A, Highways B and Highways C, Some numbers of vehicles on these highways on different days i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On each day some numbers of vehicles pass on these three highways. Friday: The number of vehicles on highway B is one third of the highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is 3/4th of highway C of Saturday. The number of vehicle on highway A and C is same. Saturday: Total number of vehicle of Saturday is 75000. The number of vehicles on highway B is 15000 less than that of highway A & C together. The number of vehicles on highway A is 5/6th of highway A of Sunday. Sunday: Total number of vehicles of Sunday is 4/5th of Saturday. The number of vehicle of highway A is equal to highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is same on Saturday and Sunday.
    What is the total number of vehicles on Highway A of three days?

a. 75000

b. 65000

c. 60000

d. 70000

e. 80000

58. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.71, -0.42)**
There are three highways i.e. Highways A, Highways B and Highways C, Some numbers of vehicles on these highways on different days i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On each day some numbers of vehicles pass on these three highways. Friday: The number of vehicles on highway B is one third of the highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is 3/4th of highway C of Saturday. The number of vehicle on highway A and C is same. Saturday: Total number of vehicle of Saturday is 75000. The number of vehicles on highway B is 15000 less than that of highway A & C together. The number of vehicles on highway A is 5/6th of highway A of Sunday. Sunday: Total number of vehicles of Sunday is 4/5th of Saturday. The number of vehicle of highway A is equal to highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is same on Saturday and Sunday.
What is the average number of vehicles on Sunday?

    a. 15000

    b. 20000

    c. 25000

    d. 10000

    e. 12000

59. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.71, -0.42)**
There are three highways i.e. Highways A, Highways B and Highways C, Some numbers of vehicles on these highways on different days i.e. Friday, Saturday and

Sunday. On each day some numbers of vehicles pass on these three highways. Friday: The number of vehicles on highway B is one third of the highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is 3/4th of highway C of Saturday. The number of vehicle on highway A and C is same. Saturday: Total number of vehicle of Saturday is 75000. The number of vehicles on highway B is 15000 less than that of highway A & C together. The number of vehicles on highway A is 5/6th of highway A of Sunday. Sunday: Total number of vehicles of Sunday is 4/5th of Saturday. The number of vehicle of highway A is equal to highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is same on Saturday and Sunday.

What is difference between the vehicles on highway A of Saturday and highway C of Friday?

a. 5000

b. 15000

c. 10000

d. 20000

e. 8000

60. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.   (+1.71, -0.42)
There are three highways i.e. Highways A, Highways B and Highways C, Some numbers of vehicles on these highways on different days i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On each day some numbers of vehicles pass on these three highways. Friday: The number of vehicles on highway B is one third of the highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is 3/4th of highway C of Saturday. The number of vehicle on highway A and C is same. Saturday: Total number of vehicle of Saturday is 75000. The number of vehicles on highway B is 15000 less than that of highway A & C together. The number of vehicles on highway A is 5/6th of highway A of Sunday. Sunday: Total number of vehicles of Sunday is 4/5th of Saturday. The number of vehicle of highway A is equal to highway B of Saturday. The number of vehicles on highway C is same on Saturday and Sunday.
The number of vehicles on highway B on Friday is approximately what percent of total vehicles on Sunday?

a. 15%

61. Given question is followed by information given in two statements named as **(+1.71, -0.42)**
Quantity 1 and Quantity 2. You have to study the information along with the
question and compare the value derived from Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 then
answer the question.
Given, A+B=11 and $A^2 + B^2$ =73.
Quantity 1: $A^3 + B^3$
Quantity 2: 539

  a. Quantity 1> Quantity 2

  b. Quantity 1< Quantity 2

  c. Quantity 1> Quantity 2

  d. Quantity 1< Quantity 2

  e. Quantity 1= Quantity 2 or No relation

62. Given question is followed by information given in two statements named as **(+1.71, -0.42)**
Quantity 1 and Quantity 2. You have to study the information along with the
question and compare the value derived from Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 then
answer the question.
Given, m^4 =1/625 and $m^3 < m^2$
Quantity 1: Value of m
Quantity 2 : 0

  a. Quantity 1> Quantity 2

  b. Quantity 1< Quantity 2

c. Quantity 1> Quantity 2

d. Quantity 1< Quantity 2

e. Quantity 1= Quantity 2 or No relation

63. Given question is followed by information given in two statements named as **(+1.71, -0.42)** Quantity 1 and Quantity 2. You have to study the information along with the question and compare the value derived from Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 then answer the question.
There are 63 cards in a box numbered from 01 to 63. Every card is numbered with only 1 number.
Quantity 1: Probability of picking up a card whose digits, if interchanged, result in a number which is 36 more than the number picked up.
Quantity 2: Probability of picking up a card, the number printed on which is a multiple of 8 but not that of 16.

   a. Quantity 1 < Quantity 2

   b. Quantity 2 < Quantity 1

   c. Quantity 1 = Quantity 2

   d. Can't establish a relation

   e. None of the above

64. Given question is followed by information given in two statements named as **(+1.71, -0.42)** Quantity 1 and Quantity 2. You have to study the information along with the question and compare the value derived from Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 then answer the question.
Meera walked to school at a speed of 3 miles per hour. Once she reached the school, she realized that she forgot to bring her books, so rushed back home at a speed of 6 miles per hour. She then walked back to school at a speed of 4 miles per hour. All the times, she walked in the same route.
Quantity I: Her average speed over the entire journey.
Quantity II: 4 mph

a. Quantity I > Quantity II

b. Quantity I < Quantity II

c. Quantity I >Quantity II

d. Quantity I ≤ Quantity II

e. Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation can be established

65. Given question is followed by information given in two statements named as **(+1.71, -0.42)** Quantity 1 and Quantity 2. You have to study the information along with the question and compare the value derived from Quantity 1 and Quantity 2 then answer the question.
If PQ = QS, QR = RS and ∠ PRS = 104⁰
Quantity A: The measure in the degree, of ∠ QPS?
Quantity B: Degree values 20⁰ , 19⁰

a. Quantity A < Quantity B

b. Quantity A > Quantity B

c. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

d. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

e. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relation

66. B is 200% efficient than A and 50% efficient than C, If all of them work together **(+1.71, -0.42)** for 2 days to complete the work, then in how many days A alone can complete the work?

a. 10 days

b. 12 Days

c. 4 days

d. 6 days

e. 8 days

67. The sum of ages of A, B and C is 81 years. One year before the ratio of ages of A&B **(+1.71, -0.42)** was 1:2. One year before the ratio of ages of B&C was 4:7. So find the age of B after 6 years?

    a. 33 years

    b. 35 years

    c. 42 years

    d. 31 years

    e. 29 years

68. If the sum of circumference of a circle and the circumference of a semicircle of same **(+1.71, -0.42)** radius (R) is 400cm. Then find the radius of another circle whose radius is 200% more than R?

    a. 75cm

    b. 105cm

    c. 63cm

    d. 48cm

    e. 42cm

69. There are two vessels A&B having quantities milk and water. The ratio of quantity **(+1.71, -0.42)** in vessel is 6:7 and both of them having equal quantity of water. The quantity of pure milk in vessel A and B respectively 40L and 50L. Now these two vessels A

and B quantities put in another vessel C, Find the ratio of milk and water in vessel C?

    a. 9:4

    b. 3:4

    c. 5:6

    d. 7:5

    e. 8:11

70. A shopkeeper buys a watch and a speaker for a total of Rs.1600. He sells the   **(+1.71, -0.42)**
watch at 30% profit and the speaker at a profit of 20% after offering a discount of 20% on the marked price for speaker. If his total profit is 25.625%, how much more profit he would have obtained, had he sold the speaker at its marked price?

    a. Rs.225

    b. Rs.180

    c. Rs.210

    d. Rs.216

    e. None of these

General Awareness

71. Recently, government set up a ministerial panel, led by _____, to consider and oversee mergers among the country's 21 state-run banks. **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Urjit Patel

    b. Arun Jaitley

    c. Hasmukh Adhia

    d. Rajiv Kumar

    e. Dr. Viral V. Acharya

72. Who among the following is the author of e-book 'India 2017 Year Book'? **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Rajiv Gauba

    b. Rajiv Mehrishi

    c. R.K Verma

    d. A.K. Lohani

    e. None of these

73. Which of the following countries has been selected as the host of Commonwealth Games 2018? **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. India

    b. Australia

    c. Pakistan

d. South Africa

e. Sri Lanka

74. Under the Union Budget 2017, provision under MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National **(+1, -0.25)** Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has been increased to _____?

    a. Rs. 38500 crores

    b. Rs. 40000 crores

    c. Rs. 45000 crores

    d. Rs. 48000 crores

    e. None of the above

75. Headquarters of Amnesty International is at _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. New York

    b. London

    c. Washington

    d. Berlin

    e. None of these

76. Which of the following country has won the '2017 FIFA Under-17 World Cup'?   **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. India

    b. Germany

    c. England

d. Spain

e. None of these

77. In the financial term "SWIFT", what is 'S' stand for?   **(+1, -0.25)**

   a. Society

   b. Saving

   c. Scheme

   d. Securitization

   e. Standard

78. There were six agreements signed between India and Italy during the two days visit of **(+1, -0.25)**
    Italy PM. Who is the current prime minister of Italy?

   a. Édouard Philippe

   b. Paolo Gentiloni

   c. Emmanuel Macron

   d. Angela Merkel

   e. Mariano Rajoy Brey

79. Ease of Doing Business Index is released by   **(+1, -0.25)**

   a. World Bank

   b. World Economic Forum (WEF)

   c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

d. World Trade Organization (WTO)

e. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

80. The World Economic outlook, a survey conducted and published by **(+1, -0.25)**

a. World Economic Forum (WEF)

b. World Bank (WB)

c. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

d. World Trade Organization (WTO)

e. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

81. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formed a Highlevel Task Force on Public Credit **(+1, -0.25)**
    Registry (PCR) for India which will be headed by

a. S Venkitaraman

b. G. Ambegaokar

c. Yeshwant M. Deosthalee

d. R S Gujral

e. S R Rao

82. .... often lead to oligopoly-like conditions because they discourage new **(+1, -0.25)**
    competitors from entering a market.

a. Antitrust

b. Monopolize

c. Capital intensive

d. Economies of scale

e. None of these

83. Which of the following is not a function of RBI?   **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Regulating and supervising the financial system

    b. Issuing currency

    c. Lender of Last Resort

    d. Custodian of Country's Foreign Currency Reserves

    e. Regulating and controlling the business on stock markets.

84. In context with the Banking & Finance terminology what is the expansion of LTV.   **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Liquidity Term Value

    b. Long Term Validity

    c. Loan to Variable

    d. Loan to Value

    e. Legal Term Variable

85. India impose anti-dumping duty of up to $168.76 per tonne on imports of a chemical,   **(+1, -0.25)**
mainly used in textile and packaging industry, from five countries including China and
Iran to protect domestic players. The anti-dumping duty is imposed by _____.

    a. Ministry of Commerce & Industry

b. Ministry of Finance

c. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD)

d. Ministry of Textiles

e. Ministry of External Affairs

86. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was prepared by _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

   a. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

   b. NABARD

   c. Govt. of India

   d. Indian Banks

   e. Finance Ministry

87. The Union Government has announced Bank Recapitalisation plan to infuse Rs. 2.11   **(+1, -0.25)**
     lakh crore capital over next two years into public sector banks (PSBs). Under this plan,
     PSBs will get _____ from the sale of Recapitalisation Bonds.

   a. Rs. 58,000 crore

   b. Rs. 18,000 crore

   c. Rs. 1.35 lakh crore

   d. Rs. 2.5 lakh crore

   e. None of these

88. DR. M.V. Sridhar recently passed away. He was associated with _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Cricket

b. Writer

c. Politician

d. Actor

e. Artist

89. The International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) headquartered in _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Munich

b. New York

c. Paris

d. Budapest

e. London

90. The venue of 44th G-7 Summit 2018 is _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Japan

b. US C

c. China

d. France

e. Canada

91. The headquarter of Citi Union Bank is located at _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Mumbai, Maharashtra

b. Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu

c. Chennai, Tamil Nadu

d. Kozhikode, Kerala

e. Kolkata, West Bengal

92. Panna National Park is situated in _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Rajasthan

b. Madhya Pradesh

c. Chhattisgarh

d. West Bengal

e. Kerala

93. Every year, November 12 is observed as _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. World Veterans Day

b. World Science Day

c. World Pneumonia Day

d. World Diabetes Day

e. World Statistics Day

94. Bandhan Bank Ltd. is an Indian banking and financial services company headquartered   **(+1, -0.25)**
in Kolkata, West Bengal started as a _____ company.

a. Infrastructure finance

b. Micro-Finance

c. Small Finance

d. Small & Medium Enterprises

e. Other than the given options

95. What is the maximum deposit allowed in India Post Payment Bank (IPPB)?   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Rs. 10,000

b. Rs. 50,000

c. Rs. 1 lakh

d. Rs. 5 lakh

e. No limit

96. Sathish Kumar and Ragala Venkat Rahul are associated with _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Boxing

b. Shooting

c. Weightlifting

d. Archery

e. Hockey

97. Dudhawa Dam is built across _____ river.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Krishna

b. Narmada

c. Godavari

d. Mahanadi

e. Jhelum

98. Fugdi is the folk dance of _____. **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Kerala

b. Goa

c. Karnataka

d. West Bengal

e. Odisha

99. Who clear the payments of the Business Correspondents in rural areas? **(+1, -0.25)**

a. RBI

b. Gram Panchayat

c. Respective Banks

d. Third party agencies

e. None of these

100. A written commitment made by a bank which is issued after a request by the buyer **(+1, -0.25)** that payment will be made to the beneficiary as evidence by the presentation of

specified documents is known as _____.

    a. Letter of Commitment

    b. Underwriting

    c. Bank guarantee

    d. Letter of Credit

    e. Other than the given option

101. The electronic payment which is made by scanning a code through the mobile phone **(+1, -0.25)** is known as _____.

    a. Barcode

    b. Bharat QR code

    c. Scan & Pay

    d. Point-of-Sale (POS)

    e. None of these

102. The slowdown in the rate of increase of prices of goods & services in National GDP **(+1, -0.25)** over time is called _____.

    a. Disinflation

    b. Deflation

    c. Stagflation

    d. Demand-pull Inflation

    e. Hyperinflation

103. The transaction in which bank guarantees the payment in case of damage or financial **(+1, -0.25)** loss and accepts financial risk & liability is known as _____.

    a. Collateral

    b. Underwriting

    c. Letter of Credit

    d. Bank guarantee

    e. Other than the given option

104. In 'AMRUT', 'U' stands for _____. **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Union

    b. Urban

    c. United

    d. Universal

    e. Unified

105. The 'Tallinn' is the capital of _____. **(+1, -0.25)**

    a. Mongolia

    b. Tunisia

    c. Estonia

    d. Lithuania

    e. Latvia

106. In Income tax, 10% surcharge is applicable to individuals who earn _____. **(+1, -0.25)**

   a. Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh

   b. Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 1 Crore

   c. Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 Crore

   d. Rs. 1 Crore to Rs. 5 Crore

   e. Rs. 5 Crore & above

107. According to the PWC World2050 report, the two largest economies in the world in **(+1, -0.25)**
    2050 will be China and _____.

   a. US

   b. India

   c. Indonesia

   d. Russia

   e. UK

108. As per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines for 'on tap' licensing of Universal Banks **(+1, -0.25)**
    in the Private Sector, the applications for the Universal Bank will be evaluated by
    SEAC Committee. In 'SEAC' A stands for _____.

   a. Account

   b. Advisory

   c. Application

d. Additional

e. Other than the given option

109. What is the taxable event under GST?   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. Supply of Goods

b. Supply of Services

c. Manufacturer of Goods

d. Both A & B

e. Both A & C

110. The main objective of the import substitution is _____.   **(+1, -0.25)**

a. to discourage the demand for imports

b. to encourage domestic production

c. to encourage domestic consumption

d. to make the goods relatively more expensive

e. to encourage import of goods from foreign economies

Logical Reasoning

111. Read the following carefully and answer the questions that follow.   **(+1.4599999999999955, -0.33)**

"But mothers changed Maggi's destiny, not the hungry kids, as advertised. The shortest chow mien or hakka noodles recipes available in cooking books would take at least half an hour to make." These questions are based on the information given above and the sentences labelled (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) as given below.

A) Hungry kids were fed up of Maggi made by their mothers and hence the popularity of the snack increased.

B) Maggi was quicker and easier to prepare compared to other hakka or chowmein noodles available in the market.

C) Maggi would take less than half an hour to make.

D) Mothers across the country trusted Maggi because of its seemingly innocuous nature and the children's delight on tasting the snack.

E) Maggi was banned, making it a snack that was highly desirable.

F) Children would take Maggi to schools as lunch although it became sticky on long storage.

Which of the statement numbered (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) has been assumed in the facts/information given in the statement? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)

    a. Only F

    b. Only A

    c. C, D and E

    d. Both B and C

    e. None of these

112. Read the following carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
"But mothers changed Maggi's destiny, not the hungry kids, as advertised. The shortest chow mien or hakka noodles recipes available in cooking books would take at least half an hour to make." These questions are based on the information given above and the sentences labelled (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) as given below.

A) Hungry kids were fed up of Maggi made by their mothers and hence the popularity of the snack increased.

B) Maggi was quicker and easier to prepare compared to other hakka or chowmein noodles available in the market.

C) Maggi would take less than half an hour to make.

D) Mothers across the country trusted Maggi because of its seemingly innocuous nature and the children's delight on tasting the snack.

E) Maggi was banned, making it a snack that was highly desirable.

F) Children would take Maggi to schools as lunch although it became sticky on long storage.

Which of the statement numbered (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F), if true could strengthen the statement?

    a. Only F

    b. D and F

    c. Only D

    d. All of the above

    e. None of the above

113. Questions in the form of inference/conclusions are based on the passages given **(+1.33, -0.33)**
below. The passage is followed by five inferences. You are required to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

The British people have spoken. The prime minister has resigned. Already, the consequences of what the voters said and why they said it have begun to reshape Britain's future in profound and potentially dangerous ways. The country has embarked on a perilous journey in which our politics and our economy must be transformed. The vote to leave the EU will challenge not only the government and politicians but all of us whose opinions have been rejected. Britain's place in

the world must now be rethought. That will demand the kind of debate about our alliances that we have not had since the Suez crisis forced a post-imperial reality on Britain. Once again, the country's very idea of itself will have to be reimagined too. The deep strains on the nation's fabric that are partly expressed as a pro-European Scotland, Northern Ireland – and London – and an anti-European England and Wales must be urgently addressed. And a new relationship with a Europe that is in no mood to be generous must be negotiated. As a gleeful Nigel Farage pointed out early on Friday, there are also already voices from the populist right in Denmark, France and the Netherlands arguing for their own definitive vote. And while the Bank of England successfully steadied the City after dramatic early falls in the value of shares and a tumbling pound, these things will take careful management if they are not to translate into a new crunch on the banks, a recession or even – as George Soros warned earlier in the week – a sudden inability to finance the balance of payments.

The future of the United Kingdom will now be gravely affected because of recent events.

    a. The inference is definitely true, i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

    b. The inference is probably true though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.

    c. The data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

    d. The inference is probably false though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.

    e. The inference is definitely false i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

114. Study the following information to answer the given questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. R sits second to

the left of the person who faces A. S is an immediate neighbour of R. Only one person sits between A and D. One of the immediate neighbours of C faces Q. B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.

Who amongst the following sits second to the right of the person who faces P?

a. A

b. B

c. C

d. D

e. Cannot be determined

115. Study the following information to answer the given questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. R sits second to the left of the person who faces A. S is an immediate neighbour of R. Only one person sits between A and D. One of the immediate neighbours of C faces Q. B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group.

Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

a. C

b. R

c. Q

d. P

e. D

116. Study the following information to answer the given questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. R sits second to the left of the person who faces A. S is an immediate neighbour of R. Only one person sits between A and D. One of the immediate neighbours of C faces Q. B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.
Which of the following is true regarding C?

    a. C sits second to the right of D.

    b. A sits on the immediate right of

    c. S faces C.

    d. D is an immediate neighbour of C.

    e. The person who faces C is an immediate neighbour of R.

117. Study the following information to answer the given questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. R sits second to the left of the person who faces A. S is an immediate neighbour of R. Only one person sits between A and D. One of the immediate neighbours of C faces Q. B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.
Who amongst the following faces R?

    a. A

    b. B

c. C

d. D

e. Cannot be determined

118. Study the following information to answer the given questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a
way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 A, B, C
and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing
south. In row 2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order)
and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each
member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. R sits second to
the left of the person who faces A. S is an immediate neighbour of R. Only one
person sits between A and D. One of the immediate neighbours of C faces Q. B
does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.
Who amongst the following faces B?

a. P

b. Q

c. R

d. S

e. Cannot be determined

119. Study the following information and answer: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight persons A, B, C, D E, F, G and H sit on the line and all of them face north
direction but not necessarily in same order. All of them like different color viz.
Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Black and Violet but not necessarily in
same order. The one who likes Blue color sits second to right of one who likes
Green color. C likes orange color. A sits fourth to left of person who stays likes
Violet color. D sits not adjacent to H. Neither A nor the person who likes Violet
color sit on the extreme end of the line. B sits third to left of F. There is only one
person sits between the G, who likes Red color and the person who likes Violet

color. There are two persons sit between G and the one who likes Black color. H sits immediate left of one who likes Black color. There are two persons sit between H and F, who likes white color.
How many persons sit between A and B?

 a. One

 b. Two

 c. Three

 d. Four

 e. None

120. Study the following information and answer: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight persons A, B, C, D E, F, G and H sit on the line and all of them face north direction but not necessarily in same order. All of them like different color viz. Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Black and Violet but not necessarily in same order. The one who likes Blue color sits second to right of one who likes Green color. C likes orange color. A sits fourth to left of person who stays likes Violet color. D sits not adjacent to H. Neither A nor the person who likes Violet color sit on the extreme end of the line. B sits third to left of F. There is only one person sits between the G, who likes Red color and the person who likes Violet color. There are two persons sit between G and the one who likes Black color. H sits immediate left of one who likes Black color. There are two persons sit between H and F, who likes white color.
D likes which of the following color?

 a. Green

 b. Yellow

 c. Black

 d. Blue

 e. None of these

121. Study the following information and answer: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight persons A, B, C, D E, F, G and H sit on the line and all of them face north direction but not necessarily in same order. All of them like different color viz. Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Black and Violet but not necessarily in same order. The one who likes Blue color sits second to right of one who likes Green color. C likes orange color. A sits fourth to left of person who stays likes Violet color. D sits not adjacent to H. Neither A nor the person who likes Violet color sit on the extreme end of the line. B sits third to left of F. There is only one person sits between the G, who likes Red color and the person who likes Violet color. There are two persons sit between G and the one who likes Black color. H sits immediate left of one who likes Black color. There are two persons sit between H and F, who likes white color.
Who among the following sits third to right of G?

   a. D

   b. The one who likes Violet color

   c. The one who likes Black color

   d. A

   e. B

122. Study the following information and answer: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Eight persons A, B, C, D E, F, G and H sit on the line and all of them face north direction but not necessarily in same order. All of them like different color viz. Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Black and Violet but not necessarily in same order. The one who likes Blue color sits second to right of one who likes Green color. C likes orange color. A sits fourth to left of person who stays likes Violet color. D sits not adjacent to H. Neither A nor the person who likes Violet color sit on the extreme end of the line. B sits third to left of F. There is only one person sits between the G, who likes Red color and the person who likes Violet color. There are two persons sit between G and the one who likes Black color. H sits immediate left of one who likes Black color. There are two persons sit between H and F, who likes white color.
E likes which color?

a. Blue

b. Green

c. Red

d. Black

e. None of these

123. Study the following information and answer: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
     Eight persons A, B, C, D E, F, G and H sit on the line and all of them face north
     direction but not necessarily in same order. All of them like different color viz.
     Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Black and Violet but not necessarily in
     same order. The one who likes Blue color sits second to right of one who likes
     Green color. C likes orange color. A sits fourth to left of person who stays likes
     Violet color. D sits not adjacent to H. Neither A nor the person who likes Violet
     color sit on the extreme end of the line. B sits third to left of F. There is only one
     person sits between the G, who likes Red color and the person who likes Violet
     color. There are two persons sit between G and the one who likes Black color. H
     sits immediate left of one who likes Black color. There are two persons sit
     between H and F, who likes white color.
     Who among the following sits immediate left of the person who likes White
     color?

     a. D

     b. G

     c. D

     d. The one who likes Orange color

     e. None of these

124. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
     P@Q: P is to the west of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km west of Q.

P#Q: P is to the east of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km east of Q.
P$Q: P is to the North of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km north of Q.
P&Q: P is to the south of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km south of Q.
P@$Q: P is to the north west of point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
P&#Q: P is to the south east of Point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
P@Q, R&#Q, Q$R.
If the distance between P and R is 13 find the distance between Q and R?

a. 12

b. 2

c. 5

d. 9

e. None of these

125. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
P@Q: P is to the west of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km west of Q.
P#Q: P is to the east of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km east of Q.
P$Q: P is to the North of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km north of Q.
P&Q: P is to the south of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km south of Q.
P@$Q: P is to the north west of point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
P&#Q: P is to the south east of Point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
U @Q, U$T, T#S, R#T, which of the following cannot be the distance between S and R?

a. 14

b. 24

c. 4

d. 16

e. None of these

126. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
P@Q: P is to the west of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km west of Q.
P#Q: P is to the east of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km east of Q.
P$Q: P is to the North of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km north of Q.
P&Q: P is to the south of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km south of Q.
P@$Q: P is to the north west of point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
P&#Q: P is to the south east of Point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
S@$T, T@Z, X&Z; X is in which direction with respect to S?

   a. North east

   b. South east

   c. South west

   d. North west

   e. None of these

127. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
P@Q: P is to the west of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km west of Q.
P#Q: P is to the east of Q; P is either 2 or 12 km east of Q.
P$Q: P is to the North of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km north of Q.
P&Q: P is to the south of Q; P is either 5 or 9 km south of Q.
P@$Q: P is to the north west of point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
P&#Q: P is to the south east of Point Q.
(Note: Distance between P and Q is not known).
S&#T, T#Q, R@$Q; What is the position of R with respect to S?

   a. North east

   b. North west

c. North

d. South

e. South west

128. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions.　　　**(+1.33, -0.33)**
More than 10 people were sitting in a circular row facing the centre. R is 3rd to
the left of L. 2 People are sitting between S and R. P is 2nd to the right of Q. 1
people sitting between L and Q. Less than 2 people are sitting between S and P.
How many people are sitting in the circular arrangement?

a. 14

b. 16

c. 12

d. 18

e. None of these

129. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions.　　　**(+1.33, -0.33)**
More than 10 people were sitting in a circular row facing the centre. R is 3rd to
the left of L. 2 People are sitting between S and R. P is 2nd to the right of Q. 1
people sitting between L and Q. Less than 2 people are sitting between S and P.
What is the position L with respect to P?

a. Third to the left

b. Third to the right

c. Fourth to the left

d. Fifth to the right

e. None of these

130. Read the questions carefully and answer the following questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
More than 10 people were sitting in a circular row facing the centre. R is 3rd to
the left of L. 2 People are sitting between S and R. P is 2nd to the right of Q. 1
people sitting between L and Q. Less than 2 people are sitting between S and P.
How many people are sitting between R and P in anti-clockwise direction?

    a. 3

    b. 4

    c. 5

    d. 6

    e. 7

131. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
There are 2 circles, inner circle and outer circle and a square. At first, eight
persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in inner circle and facing the centre. B
is 2nd to the left of C. A sits opposite to B. One person sits between A and H.
Two persons sit between H and G. G is not neighbor of A. D is 2 nd to the left of
G. F is not neighbor of H. Now, one seated, there is a pack of 52 cards in front of
them and some of them will pick one card at random and will change his/her
position as per below instructions
1) In case, the person who had drawn a card of hearts, he/she will move out to
outer circle facing inside at the same position in which he was seated in inner
circle.
2) In case, the person who had drawn a card of spade, he/she will remain at the
same position, same inner circle but will change his face to outside the circle.
3) In case, the person who had drawn a card of club, he/she will move out to outer
circle to the position 2nd to the left of his previous position facing inside.
4) In case, the person who had drawn a card of diamond, he/she will move out to
the square table at corner no.1, 2nd person to drawn a diamond card will move to
corner no. 2 and so on. Now, here's how they pick cards
1) E picks a card and found it an ACE of hearts.
2) C picks a card and found it a 4 of club.
3) H picks a card and found it a king of diamond.

4) B picks a card and found it a queen of spade.
5) D picks a card and found it a jack of diamond.
6) F picks a card and found it a 7 of club.
After all the 6 cards are drawn, how many are seated in inner circle?

    a. 0

    b. 1

    c. 2

    d. 3

    e. 4

132. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
There are 2 circles, inner circle and outer circle and a square. At first, eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in inner circle and facing the centre. B is 2nd to the left of C. A sits opposite to B. One person sits between A and H. Two persons sit between H and G. G is not neighbor of A. D is 2 nd to the left of G. F is not neighbor of H. Now, one seated, there is a pack of 52 cards in front of them and some of them will pick one card at random and will change his/her position as per below instructions
1) In case, the person who had drawn a card of hearts, he/she will move out to outer circle facing inside at the same position in which he was seated in inner circle.
2) In case, the person who had drawn a card of spade, he/she will remain at the same position, same inner circle but will change his face to outside the circle.
3) In case, the person who had drawn a card of club, he/she will move out to outer circle to the position 2nd to the left of his previous position facing inside.
4) In case, the person who had drawn a card of diamond, he/she will move out to the square table at corner no.1, 2nd person to drawn a diamond card will move to corner no. 2 and so on. Now, here's how they pick cards
1) E picks a card and found it an ACE of hearts.
2) C picks a card and found it a 4 of club.
3) H picks a card and found it a king of diamond.
4) B picks a card and found it a queen of spade.
5) D picks a card and found it a jack of diamond.
6) F picks a card and found it a 7 of club.

How many persons between E and F?

a. None, as they are in different circle.

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

e. 4

133. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
There are 2 circles, inner circle and outer circle and a square. At first, eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in inner circle and facing the centre. B is 2nd to the left of C. A sits opposite to B. One person sits between A and H. Two persons sit between H and G. G is not neighbor of A. D is 2 nd to the left of G. F is not neighbor of H. Now, one seated, there is a pack of 52 cards in front of them and some of them will pick one card at random and will change his/her position as per below instructions
1) In case, the person who had drawn a card of hearts, he/she will move out to outer circle facing inside at the same position in which he was seated in inner circle.
2) In case, the person who had drawn a card of spade, he/she will remain at the same position, same inner circle but will change his face to outside the circle.
3) In case, the person who had drawn a card of club, he/she will move out to outer circle to the position 2nd to the left of his previous position facing inside.
4) In case, the person who had drawn a card of diamond, he/she will move out to the square table at corner no.1, 2nd person to drawn a diamond card will move to corner no. 2 and so on. Now, here's how they pick cards
1) E picks a card and found it an ACE of hearts.
2) C picks a card and found it a 4 of club.
3) H picks a card and found it a king of diamond.
4) B picks a card and found it a queen of spade.
5) D picks a card and found it a jack of diamond.
6) F picks a card and found it a 7 of club.
If A picks a card and found it to be a queen of diamond, now after this arrangement who is seated 2 nd to the left of H?

a. A

b. D

c. E

d. None

e. F

134. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
There are 2 circles, inner circle and outer circle and a square. At first, eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in inner circle and facing the centre. B is 2nd to the left of C. A sits opposite to B. One person sits between A and H. Two persons sit between H and G. G is not neighbor of A. D is 2 nd to the left of G. F is not neighbor of H. Now, one seated, there is a pack of 52 cards in front of them and some of them will pick one card at random and will change his/her position as per below instructions
1) In case, the person who had drawn a card of hearts, he/she will move out to outer circle facing inside at the same position in which he was seated in inner circle.
2) In case, the person who had drawn a card of spade, he/she will remain at the same position, same inner circle but will change his face to outside the circle.
3) In case, the person who had drawn a card of club, he/she will move out to outer circle to the position 2nd to the left of his previous position facing inside.
4) In case, the person who had drawn a card of diamond, he/she will move out to the square table at corner no.1, 2nd person to drawn a diamond card will move to corner no. 2 and so on. Now, here's how they pick cards
1) E picks a card and found it an ACE of hearts.
2) C picks a card and found it a 4 of club.
3) H picks a card and found it a king of diamond.
4) B picks a card and found it a queen of spade.
5) D picks a card and found it a jack of diamond.
6) F picks a card and found it a 7 of club.
If G picks a card of club and found it to be a king of club then who is immediate neighbor of G?

    a. E

b. C

c. None

d. F

e. A

135. Read the following information and answer the questions. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
A cricket match has to be organized in two areas – Rajnagar and Mirgarh. There are four batsmen- A, B, C and D where D is a Keeper batsman and there are five bowlers- P, Q, R, S and T where P is a special keeper and S is the only spinner among them. Selection of players has to be decided by following conditions.

Prize Money of players:-

A- 10 lakhs P- 9 lakhs

B- 9 lakhs Q- 7 lakhs

C- 8 lakhs R- 8 lakhs

D- 7 lakhs S- 10 lakhs

T- 6 lakhs

1) There should always be a keeper behind the wickets.
2) The budget of Rajnagar is not more than 55 lakhs and the budget of Mirgarh is not more than 60 lakhs.

3) The pitch of Rajnagar supports fast bowlers so all fast bowlers must play in this match and wicket falls too quickly so more than two batsmen are required.
4) The spinner must play in the team of Mirgarh and more than two batsmen and at least two bowlers are playing in this team.
5) Those players who do not play in the first match must play in the second match.
6) The match rules are unconventional and number of players may vary in each match.
Who among the following must play in the match of Rajnagar?

    a. D and P

    b. B and S

    c. D and P

    d. D and T

    e. None of these

136. Read the following information and answer the questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
A cricket match has to be organized in two areas – Rajnagar and Mirgarh. There are four batsmen- A, B, C and D where D is a Keeper batsman and there are five bowlers- P, Q, R, S and T where P is a special keeper and S is the only spinner among them. Selection of players has to be decided by following conditions.

Prize Money of players:-

A- 10 lakhs	P- 9 lakhs
B- 9 lakhs	Q- 7 lakhs
C- 8 lakhs	R- 8 lakhs
D- 7 lakhs	S- 10 lakhs
	T- 6 lakhs

1) There should always be a keeper behind the wickets.

2) The budget of Rajnagar is not more than 55 lakhs and the budget of Mirgarh is not more than 60 lakhs.

3) The pitch of Rajnagar supports fast bowlers so all fast bowlers must play in this match and wicket falls too quickly so more than two batsmen are required.

4) The spinner must play in the team of Mirgarh and more than two batsmen and at least two bowlers are playing in this team.

5) Those players who do not play in the first match must play in the second match.

6) The match rules are unconventional and number of players may vary in each match.

P must play with which player?

a. B

b. D

c. R

d. T

e. S

137. Read the following information and answer the questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
A cricket match has to be organized in two areas – Rajnagar and Mirgarh. There
are four batsmen- A, B, C and D where D is a Keeper batsman and there are five
bowlers- P, Q, R, S and T where P is a special keeper and S is the only spinner
among them. Selection of players has to be decided by following conditions.

Prize Money of players:-

A- 10 lakhs   P- 9 lakhs

B- 9 lakhs   Q- 7 lakhs

C- 8 lakhs   R- 8 lakhs

D- 7 lakhs   S- 10 lakhs

                                                   T- 6 lakhs

1) There should always be a keeper behind the wickets.
2) The budget of Rajnagar is not more than 55 lakhs and the budget of Mirgarh is
not more than 60 lakhs.
3) The pitch of Rajnagar supports fast bowlers so all fast bowlers must play in
this match and wicket falls too quickly so more than two batsmen are required.
4) The spinner must play in the team of Mirgarh and more than two batsmen and
at least two bowlers are playing in this team.

5) Those players who do not play in the first match must play in the second match.

6) The match rules are unconventional and number of players may vary in each match.

If budget of Rajnagar lowers down to 45 lakhs, then which of the following player is not playing in this match?

    a. Q

    b. R

    c. D

    d. A

    e. B

138. Read the following information and answer the questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**

A cricket match has to be organized in two areas – Rajnagar and Mirgarh. There are four batsmen- A, B, C and D where D is a Keeper batsman and there are five bowlers- P, Q, R, S and T where P is a special keeper and S is the only spinner among them. Selection of players has to be decided by following conditions.

Prize Money of players:-

A- 10 lakhs

B- 9 lakhs

C- 8 lakhs

D- 7 lakhs

P- 9 lakhs

Q- 7 lakhs

R- 8 lakhs

S- 10 lakhs

T- 6 lakhs

1) There should always be a keeper behind the wickets.
2) The budget of Rajnagar is not more than 55 lakhs and the budget of Mirgarh is not more than 60 lakhs.
3) The pitch of Rajnagar supports fast bowlers so all fast bowlers must play in this match and wicket falls too quickly so more than two batsmen are required.
4) The spinner must play in the team of Mirgarh and more than two batsmen and at least two bowlers are playing in this team.
5) Those players who do not play in the first match must play in the second match.
6) The match rules are unconventional and number of players may vary in each match.

If all the batsmen must include in team of Mirgarh, then which of the following player will not play for this team?

    a. Q

    b. R

c. T

d. S

e. None of these

139. In each of the following question, two statements numbered I and II are given. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These
two statement may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These
statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read
both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly
depicts the relationship between these two statements.
I. The standard of living in the Indian setup has seen a sharp rise along with a
marked increase in consumer spending over the past few years.
II. The gross domestic income has seen a fluctuation in the past few years which
might not bode well for the Indian economy at large.

   a. Statement 1 is a cause and statement 2 is an effect.

   b. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.

   c. Both the statements I and II are independent causes.

   d. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

   e. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

140. From Cochin to Shimla, the new culture vultures are tearing down acres of India's **(+1.33, -0.33)**
architectural treasures. Ancestral owners are often fobbed off with a few hundred
rupees for an exquisitely carved door or window, which fetches fifty times that
much from foreign dealers and yet more from the drawing room sophisticates of
Europe and the US. The reason for such shameless rape of the Indian architectural
wealth can perhaps, not wrongly, be attributed to the unfortunate blend of activist
disunity and the local indifference. It can be inferred from the passage that

   a. India provides a rich market for unscrupulous antique dealers.

b. Only Indians are not proud of their cultural heritage and are hungry for the foreign currency that is easily available in return of artifacts.

c. Most families have heirlooms which can be sold at high prices to Europeans and Americans.

d. The environment created by the meeting between activist disunity and local indifference is ideal for antique dealers to strive in India.

e. None of these

141. In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action **(+1.33, -0.33)** numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing. Give answer:
Statement: Financial Stringency has prevented a Company from paying salaries to its employees since April this year.
Course of action
I. The company should immediately seek consultation from a Consultancy Firm to give them a solution to curb this Financial Crisis.
II. The company should reduce wasteful expenditure and arrange to pay salaries for its employees.

a. If only course of action I follows

b. If only course of action II follows

c. If both I and II follow

d. If neither I nor II follows

e. If either I or II follows

142. The Election Commission's decision to deploy the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit **(+1.33, -0.33)** Trail system for all the constituencies in the Gujarat Assembly elections is questionable. This will be the first time VVPAT will be used on a State-wide basis. A costly but useful complement to the Electronic Voting Machine, and the

paper trail allows for an audit of the election results by the EC in a select and randomised number of constituencies.

What could be the possible reason for introduction of VVPAT?

    a. For improving technology

    b. It is just an experiment

    c. To encourage people to vote

    d. To allow voters to verify their vote after registering it on the EVM

    e. All of the above

143. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different weights and heights. B is taller than A and E but lighter than A and E. D is taller than B. E is only taller than C and F. Only one person lighter than A. D is heavier than C and E but not the heaviest. The number of person is heavier than F is same as shorter than him. Not more than two persons are heavier than C.
Who among the following is shortest in the group?

    a. C

    b. F

    c. E

    d. A

    e. D

144. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different weights and heights. B is taller than A and E but lighter than A and E. D is taller than B. E is only taller than C and F. Only one person lighter than A. D is heavier than C and E but not the heaviest.

The number of person is heavier than F is same as shorter than him. Not more than two persons are heavier than C.
Who among the following is heaviest in the group?

    a. D

    b. C

    c. F

    d. B

    e. E

145. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different weights and heights. B is taller than A and E but lighter than A and E. D is taller than B. E is only taller than C and F. Only one person lighter than A. D is heavier than C and E but not the heaviest. The number of person is heavier than F is same as shorter than him. Not more than two persons are heavier than C.
How many persons are lighter than C?

    a. None

    b. One

    c. Two

    d. Three

    e. Four

146. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of Input and rearrangement. Input: njes glfu 53 18 31 44 wird dect
Step 1: ykte 106 njes glfu 18 31 44 dect.

Step 2: qmhu 132 ykte 106 glfu 18 31 dect.
Step 3: kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106 18 dect.
Step 4: ijhx 90 kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106.
As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the Input.
Input: olpj 21 htpl 34 tnjg 56 67 bnmc
Which element comes exactly between '105' and '168' in Step IV of the given input?

    a. Vplh

    b. Lxto

    c. Rosl

    d. 136

    e. None of these

147. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.   **(+1.33, -0.33)**
When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of Input and rearrangement.
Input: njes glfu 53 18 31 44 wird dect
Step 1: ykte 106 njes glfu 18 31 44 dect.
Step 2: qmhu 132 ykte 106 glfu 18 31 dect.
Step 3: kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106 18 dect.
Step 4: ijhx 90 kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106.
As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the Input.
Input: olpj 21 htpl 34 tnjg 56 67 bnmc
Which element is fourth to the left in second last step?

    a. 134

    b. 168

    c. Vplh

d. Rosl

e. None of these

148. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.　**(+1.33, -0.33)**
When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of Input and rearrangement.
Input: njes glfu 53 18 31 44 wird dect
Step 1: ykte 106 njes glfu 18 31 44 dect.
Step 2: qmhu 132 ykte 106 glfu 18 31 dect.
Step 3: kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106 18 dect.
Step 4: ijhx 90 kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106.
As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the Input.
Input: olpj 21 htpl 34 tnjg 56 67 bnmc
In which step are the elements '168 vplh 134' found in the same order?

a. Third

b. Second

c. First

d. Fourth

e. The given order of elements is not found in any step

149. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.　**(+1.33, -0.33)**
When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of Input and rearrangement.
Input: njes glfu 53 18 31 44 wird dect
Step 1: ykte 106 njes glfu 18 31 44 dect.
Step 2: qmhu 132 ykte 106 glfu 18 31 dect.
Step 3: kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106 18 dect.
Step 4: ijhx 90 kpjx 124 qmhu 133 ykte 106.

As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the Input.

Input: olpj 21 htpl 34 tnjg 56 67 bnmc

If in the Step III, '136' interchanges its position with 'bnmc' and 'rosl' also interchanges its position with '21', then which element will be fifth to the left of 'rosl'?

    a. bnmc

    b. 136

    c. Vplh

    d. 134

    e. None of these

150. Read the following information carefully and answer the following question: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
You have to assign 1- 8 numbers to the consonant letter. For example B is assign to 1, C is assigned 2 upto the K is assigned 8. Again start from L assign to 1 and so on. Following are the rules, apply in the letter according to the given condition and coded accordingly:

i) If word contain vowel in starting and ending both end then replace both vowel with * and # respectively.

ii) If word contain 3 or more vowels then first two vowel is replace with % and * and opposite other vowel.

iii) If there are immediate vowels then interchange its position and opposite the letters and increases its letter coded value by 2 numbers

iv) If first letter is vowel and last letter is consonant than interchange its position and opposite vowel letter.

v) If there are two vowels in the word but not immediate then interchange its position and opposite both letter.

The code for the word 'philatelist'?

    a. 46%1*821768

    b. 46%1*812678

    c. 46%1*821678

d. 46%1*811678

e. None of these

151. Read the following information carefully and answer the following question: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
You have to assign 1- 8 numbers to the consonant letter. For example B is assign to 1, C is assigned 2 upto the K is assigned 8. Again start from L assign to 1 and so on. Following are the rules, apply in the letter according to the given condition and coded accordingly:
i) If word contain vowel in starting and ending both end then replace both vowel with * and # respectively.
ii) If word contain 3 or more vowels then first two vowel is replace with % and * and opposite other vowel.
iii) If there are immediate vowels then interchange its position and opposite the letters and increases its letter coded value by 2 numbers
iv) If first letter is vowel and last letter is consonant than interchange its position and opposite vowel letter.
v) If there are two vowels in the word but not immediate then interchange its position and opposite both letter.
Which of the following is the code for 'MUSIC BITE'?

   a. 26642 1266

   b. 26732 1176

   c. 26742 1186

   d. 26632 1286

   e. None of these

152. Read the following information carefully and answer the following question: **(+1.33, -0.33)**
You have to assign 1- 8 numbers to the consonant letter. For example B is assign to 1, C is assigned 2 upto the K is assigned 8. Again start from L assign to 1 and so on. Following are the rules, apply in the letter according to the given condition and coded accordingly:

i) If word contain vowel in starting and ending both end then replace both vowel with * and # respectively.

ii) If word contain 3 or more vowels then first two vowel is replace with % and * and opposite other vowel.

iii) If there are immediate vowels then interchange its position and opposite the letters and increases its letter coded value by 2 numbers

iv) If first letter is vowel and last letter is consonant than interchange its position and opposite vowel letter.

v) If there are two vowels in the word but not immediate then interchange its position and opposite both letter.

Addition of all independent numbers in the word 'your fairy tales'?

    a. 63

    b. 64

    c. 65

    d. 66

    e. None of these

153. In the following questions, the symbols %, @, #, $, & and * are used with the **(+1.33, -0.33)**
    following meaning as illustrated below:

    P @ Q P and Q
    P % Q Q is wife of P
    P # Q Q is daughter of P
    P * Q P is younger than Q
    P $ Q Q is parent of P
    P & Q P and Q are siblings
    R*S#T&V
    S&R$P@Q
    T*V, U%S,
    P%Q X&W$R
    If the age of X is 10 yr then what will be the expected age of W?

    a. 8

    b. 14

c. 12

d. Cannot be determined

e. None of these

154. In the following questions, the symbols %, @, #, $, & and * are used with the   (+1.33, -0.33)
following meaning as illustrated below:
P @ Q ⇒ P and Q
P % Q ⇒ Q is wife of P
P # Q ⇒ Q is daughter of P
P * Q ⇒ P is younger than Q
P $ Q ⇒ Q is parent of P
P & Q ⇒ P and Q are siblings
R*S#T&V
S&R$P@Q
T*V, U%S,
P%Q X&W$R
How T is related with P in the given condition?

a. Son

b. Daughter

c. Grand daughter

d. Grand Son

e. None of these

155. In the following questions, the symbols %, @, #, $, & and * are used with the   (+1.33, -0.33)
following meaning as illustrated below:
P @ Q ⇒ P and Q
P % Q ⇒ Q is wife of P
P # Q ⇒ Q is daughter of P
P * Q ⇒ P is younger than Q
P $ Q ⇒ Q is parent of P

P & Q ⮀ P and Q are siblings
 R*S#T&V
S&R$P@Q
T*V, U%S,
P%Q X&W$R
If the age of T is 20 yrs then what may be the age of V?

    a. 13

    b. 22

    c. 18

    d. 15

    e. None of these