

## IBPS-PO PYP 2019 Mains

1. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H works on different designations i.e. Typist, Clerk, SSC, FA, Administrator, Manager, CEO, and CMD but not necessarily in the same order. These designations are in the increasing order as CMD is the senior-most post and Typist is the junior-most post. Each one of them works in three different cities i.e. Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai. These people have some blood relations among them and there are only four females. The husband and wife do not work in the same city. F is senior to G. E is senior to the typist and is the sister of the administrator but does not work with her sister. A is senior to the SSC and is the wife of the one, who works in Mumbai. The manager is married to the administrator and he does not work with the CEO. D is junior to SSC. CMD is married to B, who works as a CEO and does not work in Mumbai. The one, who works as a typist does not work in Hyderabad. C is senior to FA. H is a senior to the manager. The typist is the mother of FA. CEO is the sister of FA, who works in Delhi only with his father D.

Who is the sister of the SSC?

- a. The typist
- b. G
- c. The CEO
- d. A
- e. None of these

2. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

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F is senior to G. E is senior to the typist and is the sister of the administrator but does not work with her sister. A is senior to the SSC and is the wife of the one, who works in Mumbai. The manager is married to the administrator and he does not work with the CEO. D is junior to SSC. CMD is married to B, who works as a CEO and does not work in Mumbai. The one, who works as a typist does not work in Hyderabad. C is senior to FA. H is a senior to the manager. The typist is the mother of FA. CEO is the sister of FA, who works in Delhi only with his father D.

Who is the FA?

- a. The son of G
- b. The brother of the clerk
- c. The sister of the CMD
- d. The son of the manager
- e. None of these

3. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H works on different designations i.e. Typist, Clerk, SSC, FA, Administrator, Manager, CEO, and CMD but not necessarily in the same order. These designations are in the increasing order as CMD is the senior-most post and Typist is the junior-most post. Each one of them works in three different cities i.e. Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai. These people have some blood relations among them and there are only four females. The husband and wife do not work in the same city.

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Who among the following works in Hyderabad?

- a. B, A
- b. E, G, F

- c. H, A
- d. E, B, A
- e. None of these

4. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H works on different designations i.e. Typist, Clerk, SSC, FA, Administrator, Manager, CEO, and CMD but not necessarily in the same order. These designations are in the increasing order as CMD is the senior-most post and Typist is the junior-most post. Each one of them works in three different cities i.e. Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai. These people have some blood relations among them and there are only four females. The husband and wife do not work in the same city. F is senior to G. E is senior to the typist and is the sister of the administrator but does not work with her sister. A is senior to the SSC and is the wife of the one, who works in Mumbai. The manager is married to the administrator and he does not work with the CEO. D is junior to SSC. CMD is married to B, who works as a CEO and does not work in Mumbai. The one, who works as a typist does not work in Hyderabad. C is senior to FA. H is a senior to the manager. The typist is the mother of FA. CEO is the sister of FA, who works in Delhi only with his father D.

Find the odd one.

- a. Administrator
- b. Clerk
- c. Typist
- d. SSC
- e. CEO

5. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

- A % B - A is either 6 or 14m north of B
- A \$ B - A is 12m south of B
- A # B - A is 4m east of B
- A & B - A is either 10 or 15m west of B

A % # B - means A is north-east of B

A \$ & B - means A is south-west of B

Y % # J, M # K, Y % M, J % K

What is the shortest distance between Y and J?

- a. 11 m
- b.  $4\sqrt{5}$  m
- c. 6 m
- d.  $8\sqrt{5}$  m
- e. None of these

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A # B - A is 4m east of B

A & B - A is either 10 or 15m west of B

A % # B - means A is north-east of B

A \$ & B - means A is south-west of B

Y % # J, M # K, Y % M, J % K

what is the distance between N and Y?

- a. 34 m
- b. 28 m
- c. 23 m
- d. 26 m
- e. None of these

7. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

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A \$ B - A is 12m south of B

A # B - A is 4m east of B

A & B - A is either 10 or 15m west of B

A %# B - means A is north-east of B

A \$& B - means A is south-west of B

Y %# J, M # K, Y % M, J % K

If the shortest distance between P and R is  $2\sqrt{61}$ m according to the following statement then what is the distance between T and P?

T # Q, P & Q, R \$ Q

- a. 15 m
- b. 12 m
- c. 19 m
- d. 14 m
- e. None of these

8. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

In a society, there are eleven houses from west to east and numbered 1 to 11. The house in the west end is numbered 1 and the house in the east end is numbered 11. Eight persons with different ages live in these houses (one person in one house) and three houses are vacant.

H is 25 years older than G. Only one person lives between E, who is 3 years older than D and the one who is 35 years old. The one, who is 7 years younger than A, lives immediately right of a vacant house which is even-numbered house. At least two people live between the one, who is 64 years old and the one, who is 69 years old. Vacant houses are not near to each other. A, who is 46 years old, lives to the west of the house numbered 3 but not at the end. The vacant house is to the west of 64 years old person's house. There are two houses between B's house and the person's house who is 64 years old. F is 4 years younger than the one, who lives in the house number 11. C is 4 years younger than the one, who lives in the house number 5 and lives to the west of the house number 5 but not at the end. The house at the immediate east of house number 6 is vacant. D does not live in the house number 5 and not near to B. Two persons live between A and D, who is 14 years older than B and lives to the west of B. House number 5 is not vacant. Only one house is there between the vacant house and

the house in which 64 years old person lives. B, who is 55 years old, lives in an even-numbered house to the east of the house number 6.

Who is 39 years old?

- a. D
- b. F
- c. C
- d. G
- e. None of these

9. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

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How many people live in the east of D?

- a. One
- b. Four

- c. Two
- d. Three
- e. None of these

10. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (+1, -0.25)

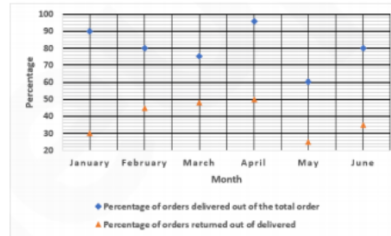
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What is the age of the one who is an immediate neighbour of F?

- a. 60 years
- b. 64 years
- c. 55 years
- d. 39 years
- e. None of these

11. Study the following graph and table to answer the given questions. An e-commerce (+1, -0.25) company sells products online. First of all, customers order the products, then some of them cancel their orders. Remaining orders are delivered by the company, after which some of the customer return their products. In the graph given below the percentage of delivered products from ordered products and percentage of product returned from delivered products for the given months.



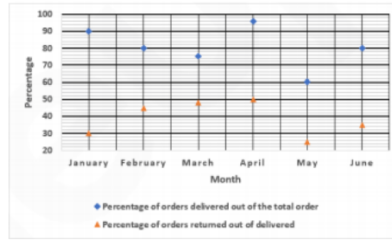
In the table below, the number of products delivered is given.

Month	No. of orders delivered
January	27000
February	24000
March	22500
April	21600
May	24000
June	32000

What is the ratio of number of sum total of the number of orders cancelled in the months of January and March to that of March and June?

- a. 2 : 3
  - b. 3 : 4
  - c. 4 : 5
  - d. 3 : 5
  - e. 5 : 8
12. Study the following graph and table to answer the given questions. An e-commerce (+1, -0.25) company sells products online. First of all, customers order the products, then some of them cancel their orders. Remaining orders are delivered by the company, after which some of the customer return their products. In the graph given below the percentage of delivered products from ordered products and percentage of product returned from delivered products for the given months.





In the table below, the number of products delivered is given.

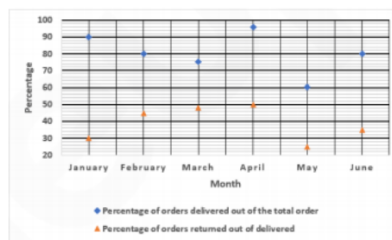
Month	No. of orders delivered
January	27000
February	24000
March	22500
April	21600
May	24000
June	32000

What is the average number of total orders for the given 6 months?

- a. 24000
- b. 27500
- c. 31500
- d. 30750
- e. 31750



13. Study the following graph and table to answer the given questions. An e-commerce (+1, -0.25) company sells products online. First of all, customers order the products, then some of them cancel their orders. Remaining orders are delivered by the company, after which some of the customer return their products. In the graph given below the percentage of delivered products from ordered products and percentage of product returned from delivered products for the given months.



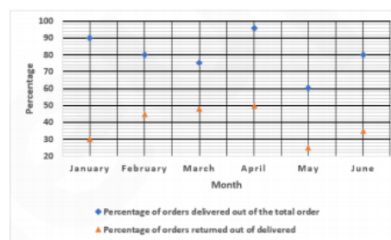
In the table below, the number of products delivered is given.

Month	No. of orders delivered
January	27000
February	24000
March	22500
April	21600
May	24000
June	32000

What is the difference of the number of orders cancelled and number of orders returned in the month of May?

- a. 12500
- b. 16240
- c. 11280
- d. 10240
- e. 11760

14. Study the following graph and table to answer the given questions. An e-commerce company sells products online. First of all, customers order the products, then some of them cancel their orders. Remaining orders are delivered by the company, after which some of the customer return their products. In the graph given below the percentage of delivered products from ordered products and percentage of product returned from delivered products for the given months. (+1, -0.25)



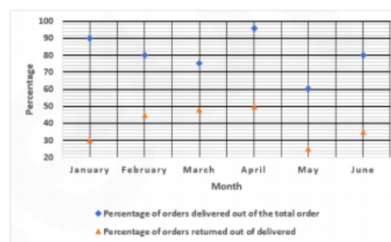
In the table below, the number of products delivered is given.

Month	No. of orders delivered
January	27000
February	24000
March	22500
April	21600
May	24000
June	32000

Number of orders cancelled in April is what percent less than the number of orders cancelled in February?

- a. 75%
- b. 62.5%
- c. 85%
- d. 68%
- e. 76%

15. Study the following graph and table to answer the given questions. An e-commerce (+1, -0.25) company sells products online. First of all, customers order the products, then some of them cancel their orders. Remaining orders are delivered by the company, after which some of the customer return their products. In the graph given below the percentage of delivered products from ordered products and percentage of product returned from delivered products for the given months.



In the table below, the number of products delivered is given.

Month	No. of orders delivered
January	27000
February	24000
March	22500
April	21600
May	24000
June	32000

What is the sum of the number of the orders finally accepted by customers in February and April?

- a. 25000
- b. 24000
- c. 25600
- d. 24500
- e. 22500

16. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

Three battery operated robot toys A, B and C do hand movement and leg movement. Battery capacities of the toys A, B and C are 1500 mAh, 1600 mAh and 1800 mAh respectively. Present battery percentage of the toys A, B and C are 80%, 70% and 75% respectively. Four hand movements and three leg movements of a toy consume 1 mAh unit of battery. Six hand movements and seven leg movements of a toy consume 2 mAh unit of battery.

If toy A started at 9 AM and the battery of the toy discharged at 12 PM and during this period, total number of hand movements done by toy A is 1200 more than the number of leg movements, then on average how many leg movements done by toy A in 1 minute

- a. 15
- b. 20
- c. 25
- d. 30
- e. None of these

17. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

Three battery operated robot toys A, B and C do hand movement and leg movement. Battery capacities of the toys A, B and C are 1500 mAh, 1600 mAh and 1800 mAh respectively. Present battery percentage of the toys A, B and C are 80%, 70% and 75% respectively. Four hand movements and three leg movements of a toy consume 1 mAh unit of battery. Six hand movements and seven leg movements of a toy consume 2 mAh unit of battery.

If sum of the twice of number of hand movements and number of leg movements done by toy B until the battery runs out fully is  $x$ , then which of the following can be the value of  $x$ ? I. 9000 II. 12600 III. 9800

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Only III
- d. Only I and III
- e. None of three

18. Study the following information to answer the given questions.

(+1, -0.25)

Three battery operated robot toys A, B and C do hand movement and leg movement. Battery capacities of the toys A, B and C are 1500 mAh, 1600 mAh and 1800 mAh respectively. Present battery percentage of the toys A, B and C are 80%, 70% and 75% respectively. Four hand movements and three leg movements of a toy consume 1 mAh unit of battery. Six hand movements and seven leg movements of a toy consume 2 mAh unit of battery.

Toy C does 1500 hand movements and  $y$  leg movements and toy B does  $y$  hand movements and 2000 leg movements.

After this the remaining battery (in mAh) is same in both the toys, then what percent of the battery is remaining in the toy B?

- a. 40%
- b. 21.5%
- c. 35%
- d. 15%

e. None of these

19. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

Three battery operated robot toys A, B and C do hand movement and leg movement. Battery capacities of the toys A, B and C are 1500 mAh, 1600 mAh and 1800 mAh respectively. Present battery percentage of the toys A, B and C are 80%, 70% and 75% respectively. Four hand movements and three leg movements of a toy consume 1 mAh unit of battery. Six hand movements and seven leg movements of a toy consume 2 mAh unit of battery.

Toy B can rotate too and 3 rotations requires as much battery as much required in 1 hand movement and 7 leg movements. Ratio of the number of hand movements, number of leg movements and number of rotations done by toy B till battery lasts is 2 : 1 : 2, then sum of the number of hand movements and number of rotations done by toy B is

- a. 1400
- b. 2800
- c. 5600
- d. 3500
- e. None of these

20. Study the following information to answer the given questions. (+1, -0.25)

Three battery operated robot toys A, B and C do hand movement and leg movement. Battery capacities of the toys A, B and C are 1500 mAh, 1600 mAh and 1800 mAh respectively. Present battery percentage of the toys A, B and C are 80%, 70% and 75% respectively. Four hand movements and three leg movements of a toy consume 1 mAh unit of battery. Six hand movements and seven leg movements of a toy consume 2 mAh unit of battery.

The battery capacity of toy D is equal to the average of the current remaining battery capacities of Toys A and B and the current battery percentage of toy D is 75%. If toy D moves an equal number of hands and feet until the battery runs out, then how many times does toy D move hands?

- a. 2175
- b. 1160
- c. 870
- d. 2900
- e. None of these

21. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are **(+1, -0.25)**

printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these. Despite agreeing that flexible working can improve work life balance, just 17 percent of British employees are actively encouraged to do so and many don't have the tech to work effectively.

Microsoft UK calls on organisations to help employees reclaim their work-life balance with the workplace culture, tools and know-how to make the most of flexible working. British employees are adopting unhealthy ways of working that are having a profound impact on their personal lives, according to new research from Microsoft UK. Asking the views of more than 2,000 British workers, the study found that 30 per cent of Brits regularly sacrifice their personal lives for work, 56 per cent have answered work-related calls out of office and 8 in 10 (80 percent) have struggled to focus at home due to pressure from work.

These unhealthy ways of working are going unnoticed by many British employees – only 29 per cent of whom admit their workplace has an 'always on' culture – but are leaving people struggling to keep their heads above water. 86 per cent of Brits say they have felt anxious due to work pressure in the last year – whilst 87 percent have trouble switching off) and sleeping (86 per cent), as well as feelings of failure (79 per cent). Meanwhile a third (33 percent) don't have enough time to spend with their family and 41 per cent struggle to make time for health appointments – all due to workload.

When it comes to addressing the issue, British employees are clear that flexible working can help improve work life balance, spend more time with family and take care of their personal life. However, few feel in a position to take advantage of flexible working policies today. Of the 50 per cent of UK workers whose organisations offer flexible working, just 35 per cent are actively encouraged to do so and more than a third (35 percent) say they need an 'official reason' such as an appointment to work outside the office. Meanwhile, for those that do make it out of the office to work more flexibly, outdated tech is slowing people down and preventing employees from doing their best work. Just 18 percent per cent of Brits have not faced tech difficulties when working remotely and almost half (48 per cent) of British employees wish their organisation invested in better tech so that they

could work more efficiently. The findings also show a lack of support systems available for employees in Britain today. Only 23 per cent of organisations regularly implement initiatives to improve employee wellbeing and 53 per cent disagree that their organisation offers training to help employees embrace a healthy, balanced lifestyle.

Which of the following is not an assumption that supports the arguments presented in the third paragraph?

- a. Unhealthy work culture might cause tensions in personal lives.
- b. British people have high probability of falling sick.
- c. A sense of dread and dissatisfaction is common among the British employees.
- d. Continuous stress has resulted in the Brits losing motivation.
- e. None of the above

22. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these. Despite agreeing (+1, -0.25)

that flexible working can improve work life balance, just 17 percent of British employees are actively encouraged to do so and many don't have the tech to work effectively.

Microsoft UK calls on organisations to help employees reclaim their work-life balance with the workplace culture, tools and know-how to make the most of flexible working. British employees are adopting unhealthy ways of working that are having a profound impact on their personal lives, according to new research from Microsoft UK. Asking the views of more than 2,000 British workers, the study found that 30 per cent of Brits regularly sacrifice their personal lives for work, 56 per cent have answered work-related calls out of office and 8 in 10 (80 percent) have struggled to focus at home due to pressure from work.

These unhealthy ways of working are going unnoticed by many British employees – only 29 per cent of whom admit their workplace has an 'always on' culture – but are leaving people struggling to keep their heads above water. 86 per cent of Brits say they have felt anxious due to work pressure in the last year – whilst 87 percent have trouble switching off) and sleeping (86 per cent), as well as feelings of failure (79 per cent). Meanwhile a third (33 percent) don't have enough time to spend with their family and 41 per cent struggle to make time for health appointments – all due to workload.

When it comes to addressing the issue, British employees are clear that flexible working can help improve work life balance, spend more time with family and take care of their personal life. However, few feel in a position to take advantage of flexible working policies



today. Of the 50 per cent of UK workers whose organisations offer flexible working, just 35 per cent are actively encouraged to do so and more than a third (35 percent) say they need an 'official reason' such as an appointment to work outside the office. Meanwhile, for those that do make it out of the office to work more flexibly, outdated tech is slowing people down and preventing employees from doing their best work. Just 18 percent per cent of Brits have not faced tech difficulties when working remotely and almost half (48 per cent) of British employees wish their organisation invested in better tech so that they could work more efficiently. The findings also show a lack of support systems available for employees in Britain today. Only 23 per cent of organisations regularly implement initiatives to improve employee wellbeing and 53 per cent disagree that their organisation offers training to help employees embrace a healthy, balanced lifestyle.

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

- I. Most of the British employees have been sacrificing their professional life due to faulty equipment.
- II. British employees are unaware of the flexible work culture.
- III. The work culture in Britain is having an adverse effect on its people.

- a. Only I
- b. Both I & II
- c. Both II & III
- d. Only II
- e. All are incorrect

23. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are **(+1, -0.25)** printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these. Despite agreeing that flexible working can improve work life balance, just 17 percent of British employees are actively encouraged to do so and many don't have the tech to work effectively. Microsoft UK calls on organisations to help employees reclaim their work-life balance with the workplace culture, tools and know-how to make the most of flexible working. British employees are adopting unhealthy ways of working that are having a profound impact on their personal lives, according to new research from Microsoft UK. Asking the views of more than 2,000 British workers, the study found that 30 per cent of Brits regularly sacrifice their personal lives for work, 56 per cent have answered work-related calls out of

office and 8 in 10 (80 percent) have struggled to focus at home due to pressure from work.

These unhealthy ways of working are going unnoticed by many British employees – only 29 per cent of whom admit their workplace has an ‘always on’ culture – but are leaving people struggling to keep their heads above water. 86 per cent of Brits say they have felt anxious due to work pressure in the last year – whilst 87 percent have trouble switching off) and sleeping (86 per cent), as well as feelings of failure (79 per cent). Meanwhile a third (33 percent) don’t have enough time to spend with their family and 41 per cent struggle to make time for health appointments – all due to workload.

When it comes to addressing the issue, British employees are clear that flexible working can help improve work life balance, spend more time with family and take care of their personal life. However, few feel in a position to take advantage of flexible working policies today. Of the 50 per cent of UK workers whose organisations offer flexible working, just 35 per cent are actively encouraged to do so and more than a third (35 percent) say they need an ‘official reason’ such as an appointment to work outside the office. Meanwhile, for those that do make it out of the office to work more flexibly, outdated tech is slowing people down and preventing employees from doing their best work. Just 18 percent per cent of Brits have not faced tech difficulties when working remotely and almost half (48 per cent) of British employees wish their organisation invested in better tech so that they could work more efficiently. The findings also show a lack of support systems available for employees in Britain today. Only 23 per cent of organisations regularly implement initiatives to improve employee wellbeing and 53 per cent disagree that their organisation offers training to help employees embrace a healthy, balanced lifestyle.

Which of the following statements the author is most likely to agree with?

- a. The present flexible work culture in Britain is not well-defined in order to help the employees.
- b. Less than a fourth of the employers consider the wellbeing of their employees.
- c. Proper justifications are not required to work outside the office to prevent employees from slacking off.
- d. Both A & B
- e. All of the above

24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are **(+1, -0.25)**

printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these. Despite agreeing that flexible working can improve work life balance, just 17 percent of British employees are actively encouraged to do so and many don't have the tech to work effectively.

Microsoft UK calls on organisations to help employees reclaim their work-life balance with the workplace culture, tools and know-how to make the most of flexible working. British employees are adopting unhealthy ways of working that are having a profound impact on their personal lives, according to new research from Microsoft UK. Asking the views of more than 2,000 British workers, the study found that 30 per cent of Brits regularly sacrifice their personal lives for work, 56 per cent have answered work-related calls out of office and 8 in 10 (80 percent) have struggled to focus at home due to pressure from work.

These unhealthy ways of working are going unnoticed by many British employees – only 29 per cent of whom admit their workplace has an 'always on' culture – but are leaving people struggling to keep their heads above water. 86 per cent of Brits say they have felt anxious due to work pressure in the last year – whilst 87 percent have trouble switching off) and sleeping (86 per cent), as well as feelings of failure (79 per cent). Meanwhile a third (33 percent) don't have enough time to spend with their family and 41 per cent struggle to make time for health appointments – all due to workload.

When it comes to addressing the issue, British employees are clear that flexible working can help improve work life balance, spend more time with family and take care of their personal life. However, few feel in a position to take advantage of flexible working policies today. Of the 50 per cent of UK workers whose organisations offer flexible working, just 35 per cent are actively encouraged to do so and more than a third (35 percent) say they need an 'official reason' such as an appointment to work outside the office. Meanwhile, for those that do make it out of the office to work more flexibly, outdated tech is slowing people down and preventing employees from doing their best work. Just 18 percent per cent of Brits have not faced tech difficulties when working remotely and almost half (48 per cent) of British employees wish their organisation invested in better tech so that they could work more efficiently. The findings also show a lack of support systems available for employees in Britain today. Only 23 per cent of organisations regularly implement initiatives to improve employee wellbeing and 53 per cent disagree that their organisation offers training to help employees embrace a healthy, balanced lifestyle.

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

- I. Only proper enforcement of flexible working can solve the issue of stressful work life.
- II. Employers in Britain are supporting a healthy professional life in name only.
- III. Lack of proper means have inhibited the British employees to attain a healthy work culture.

- a. Only I
- b. Both I & II
- c. Both II & III
- d. Only II
- e. All are incorrect

25. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are **(+1, -0.25)**

printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these. Despite agreeing that flexible working can improve work life balance, just 17 percent of British employees are actively encouraged to do so and many don't have the tech to work effectively. Microsoft UK calls on organisations to help employees reclaim their work-life balance with the workplace culture, tools and know-how to make the most of flexible working. British employees are adopting unhealthy ways of working that are having a profound impact on their personal lives, according to new research from Microsoft UK. Asking the views of more than 2,000 British workers, the study found that 30 per cent of Brits regularly sacrifice their personal lives for work, 56 per cent have answered work-related calls out of office and 8 in 10 (80 percent) have struggled to focus at home due to pressure from work.

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could work more efficiently. The findings also show a lack of support systems available for employees in Britain today. Only 23 per cent of organisations regularly implement initiatives to improve employee wellbeing and 53 per cent disagree that their organisation offers training to help employees embrace a healthy, balanced lifestyle.

Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the fourth paragraph. You have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. "Employers use all source of loopholes to keep their employees in office."

- a. Definitely true
- b. Probably true
- c. The data is inadequate
- d. Probably false
- e. Definitely false

26. In the following question, multiple sentences have been given. Each sentence has been divided into a few parts which may or may not carry an error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part and the sentence in which it is, will be your answer. If the given sentences carry no error, mark 'All are correct' as your answer. Ignore the errors of punctuation if any. (+1, -0.25)

A) The 48-day strike (1)/ of 35,000 workers of engineering units (2)/ on Jamshedpur has drawn (3)/ strong condemnation from JRD Tata. (4)

B) That wages had become (1)/ an explosive issue in the engineering industry (2)/ has been amply clear (3)/ for a long time. (4)

C) This is understandable (1)/ since in JRD's view the long-drawn-out (2)/ strike has tarnished the Tata image (3)/ as an employer. (4)

- a. B-2 & A-1
- b. A-3 & B-3
- c. B-1 & C-4
- d. A-4 & C-2

e. All are correct

27. In the following question, multiple sentences have been given. Each sentence has **(+1, -0.25)** been divided into a few parts which may or may not carry an error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part and the sentence in which it is, will be your answer. If the given sentences carry no error, mark 'All are correct' as your answer. Ignore the errors of punctuation if any.

A) The Union Labour Ministry, (1)/ after several infructuous efforts (2)/ to sort out matters, had been compelled (3)/ to pass the deer to the

B) Several months had elapsed (1)/ after the settlement in Calcutta and yet employers (2)/ at Jamshedpur had done little (3)/ to seek a negotiated settlement of wages with workers. (4)

C) The element of inter group rivalries (1)/ between workers also played a part (2)/ in the Jamshedpur strike (3)/ need not be disputed. (4)

a. B-2 & A-1

b. A-4 & C-2

c. B-3 & C-4

d. A-3 & C-3

e. All are correct

28. In the following question, multiple sentences have been given. Each sentence has **(+1, -0.25)** been divided into a few parts which may or may not carry an error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part and the sentence in which it is, will be your answer. If the given sentences carry no error, mark 'All are correct' as your answer. Ignore the errors of punctuation if any.

A) Through its actions, (1)/ the Donald Trump administration (2)/ has unequivocally announced (3)/ that 2020 will be a year of violence. (4)

B) The American elite of all hues, liberal or conservative, (1)/ is blinded by its faith in American military supremacy, (2)/ but remains convinced (3)/ that the world is destined to play by its rules. (4)

C) The overt military action against a foreign leader (1)/ enjoying diplomatic immunity is a travesty (2)/ of professional military ethics, (3)/ a blatant attempt to extent the



battlefield dimensions. (4)

- a. C-2 & A-1
- b. A-4 & C-3
- c. A-3 & C-2
- d. B-3 & C-4
- e. All are correct

29. In the following question, multiple sentences have been given. Each sentence has **(+1, -0.25)** been divided into a few parts which may or may not carry an error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part and the sentence in which it is, will be your answer. If the given sentences carry no error, mark 'All are correct' as your answer. Ignore the errors of punctuation if any.

A) The Trump administration's actions is (1)/ destroying the rule-based international order (2)/ and pushing it towards barbarism and the medieval ages (3)/ where assassination as a tool of statecraft was legal. (4)

B) The US-led "Middle-East order," which Henry Kissinger (1)/ erected in the wake of the oil crisis and the growing demand (2)/ for a New International Economic Order by third world countries (3)/ in the mid-1970s, now lies in tatters. (4)

C) The US is perturbed (1)/ by the nationalistic surge in Iraq (2)/ and the growing demand for the dethroning (3)/ of US troops from Iraqi soil. (4)

- a. A-1 & C-3
- b. B-4 & C-1
- c. B-3 & C-4
- d. A-2 & C-2
- e. All are correct

30. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **(+1, -0.25)**

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

What is the central theme of the passage?

- I. How North American employees are striving to perform better in their jobs by not taking breaks during work.
- II. How important it is for employers to break the myth of working 24\*7 and start taking lunch breaks seriously.
- III. How vital it is for the employees to take lunch break during work, reenergize themselves and resume work with enhanced productivity.\

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Only III
- d. Both I and III



e. Both II and III

31. **Direction (30 – 35): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)**

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or \_\_\_\_\_ (I) in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

What is the theme of the World Day for Audio visual Heritage 2019?

- a. Protect and Share Your Visual Story
- b. Engage the Past Through Sound and Image
- c. It’s Your Story – Don’t lose it
- d. Discover, Remember and Share

e. Our Life- Don't waste it

32. **Direction (30 – 35): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.** (+1, -0.25)

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or \_\_\_\_\_ (l) in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

Which actor unveiled the ICC World Cup 2020 trophies for the men’s and women’s tournament at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG)?

- a. Kareena Kapoor
- b. Anushka Sharma
- c. Deepika Padukone

d. Aishwarya Rai

e. Priyanka Chopra

**33. Direction (30 - 35): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (+1, -0.25)**

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or \_\_\_\_\_ (l) in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

Vikram Solar Limited is an Indian company and the second-largest solar energy company in India is located in which city?

a. Mumbai

b. Baroda

- c. Jaipur
- d. Kolkata
- e. Ranchi

34. **Direction (30 – 35): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.** (+1, -0.25)

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or \_\_\_\_\_ (l) in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

How many countries have signed the International Solar Alliance (ISA) framework?

- a. 71
- b. 75

- c. 78
- d. 83
- e. 85

35. **Direction (30 - 35): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.** (+1, -0.25)

Many American employees strive to perform their best in the workplace. They work overtime, agree to take on extra projects and rarely take a step away from their desk. This “work hard” mentality isn’t effective – and it’s unhealthy. Employees who believe that they must work 24/7 to achieve a good standing in the workplace have the wrong idea. And unfortunately, employees often gain this idea through employers’ attitudes. Chaining yourself to a desk or \_\_\_\_\_ (l) in your cubicle isn’t a recipe for success – it’s a recipe for disaster. Without taking adequate breaks from work, employee productivity, mental well-being and overall work performance begin to suffer. Overworked employees often deal with chronic stress that can easily lead to job burnout. Therefore, it’s important that employers to start encouraging employees to take breaks throughout the workday. These breaks are essential in helping employees de-stress and re-charge for the rest of the workday. A recent survey by Tork shows exactly how important lunch breaks are, along with how rare they are in the North American workplace. Though taking breaks might sound counterintuitive but when it comes to boosting productivity, it’s one of the best ways to do so. Besides outlining some awesome benefits of regular breaks such as improved mental well-being, creativity boost and more time for healthy habits, the Tork survey also revealed that North American employees who take a lunch break every day have higher scores on a range of engagement metrics, including job satisfaction, likelihood to continue working at the same company and likelihood to recommend their employer to others. I recently spoke with Jennifer Deal, the Senior Research Scientist who said “Energy isn’t unlimited, and just as athletes have halftime to rest during a game, employees need to rest so they can do their best work. Taking a break in the middle of the day for lunch is a recovery period, allowing employees to come back refreshed and reinvigorated for the second half”.

Which organization presented the Mother Teresa Memorial Award 2019 for social justice?

- a. Harmony Foundation

- b. Bharti Foundation
- c. Bhumi
- d. Ipas Development Foundation
- e. Make a Difference

36. For the purpose of decarbonization, which company has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with power producer NTPC and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Siemens Limited
- b. General Electric Limited
- c. Robert Bosch Limited
- d. Hitachi
- e. Larsen & Toubro

37. Which is the first central government healthcare centre to have a robotic surgery facility? (+1, -0.25)

- a. PGIMER Chandigarh
- b. Christian Medical College, Vellore
- c. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi
- d. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
- e. Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai

38. India and Asian Development Bank has signed \$200 million loan agreement for the (+1, -0.25)

development of the roads of which of the following state?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Jharkhand
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Kerala
- e. Rajasthan

39. Who has been awarded the Vyas Samman for 'Jitane Log Utane Prem' poem? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Sachin Sinha
- b. Surendra Verma
- c. Liladhar Jagudi
- d. Sujeet Sahu
- e. Ramakanth Kailash

40. Bank of Baroda has issued FASTag that will act as the composite solution on Electronic(+1, -0.25) Toll Collection. FASTag works on which technology?

- a. RFID
- b. Bluetooth
- c. NFC
- d. WiFi
- e. GPS