SBI CLERK MAINS 2019
Memory Based Paper
+ 2 Practice Sets
Directions (1-5): Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of numbers/words, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: Yen 92 13 mango apple unnao 12 fun eye 85
Step I: 85 Yen 92 13 mango apple unnao 12 fun eye
Step II: 85 13 Yen 92 mango apple unnao 12 fun eye
Step III: 85 13 92 Yen mango apple unnao fun eye
Step IV: 85 13 92 12 Yen mango apple unnao fun eye
Step V: 85 13 92 12 apple Yen mango unnao fun eye
Step VI: 85 13 92 12 apple eye Yen mango unnao fun
Step VII: 85 13 92 12 apple eye unnao Yen mango fun
Step VIII: 85 13 92 12 apple eye unnao Yen mango fun
Step IX: 85 13 92 12 apple eye unnao Yen mango fun

This is the final arrangement ant step IX is the last step for this input.

**Input:** Toy 37 rat 88 65 orange itlay van 8

1. Which of the following is the second step for input?
(a) 65 37 Toy 88 rat orange itlay van 8
(b) 65 Toy 37 rat 88 orange itlay van 8
(c) 65 37 Toy rat 88 orange itlay van 8
(d) 88 37 Toy rat 65 orange itlay van 8
(e) None of these

2. Which of the following is the last step of above input?
(a) III
(b) VI
(c) VII
(d) IX
(e) None of these

3. Which is the following step of above given input?
Step: 65 37 88 8 itlay Toy rat orange van
(a) VI
(b) III
(c) IV
(d) V
(e) There is no such rat

4. Which of the following element is at 5th position from left end of Step V?
(a) 8
(b) 88
(c) Italy
(d) rat
(e) None of these

5. Which of the following would definitely be the input if step II of an input is?
step II: 93 33 88 root 16 input upper dusk
(a) 93 33 88 16 root input upper dusk
(b) 93 33 88 16 input root upper dusk
(c) 93 33 88 16 input upper root dusk
(d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

**Direction: Q(6 – 10)**

P & Q – P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q
P@Q – P is neither greater than nor equal to Q
P*Q – P is not smaller than Q
P$Q – P is not greater than Q
P%Q – P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q

**6. Statements:** – A*B, B%C, C*D, D%E
**Conclusions:** – a) A&C b) D&B
(a) Only conclusion 1 follows
(b) Only conclusion 2 follows
(c) Either 1 or 2 follow
(d) Both follow
(e) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follow

**7. Statements:** – A@B, B$C, C*D, D%E
**Conclusions:** – a) A&D b) C&A
(a) Only conclusion 1 follows
(b) Only conclusion 2 follows
(c) Either 1 or 2 follow
(d) Both follow
(e) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follow

**8. Statements:** – A%B, B*C, C@D, D&E
**Conclusions:** – a) C*A b) B@E
(a) Only conclusion 1 follows
(b) Only conclusion 2 follows
(c) Either 1 or 2 follow
(d) Both follow
(e) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follow

**9. Statements:** – M*N, N%O, O%A, A&B
**Conclusions:** – a) M&B b) N$A
(a) Only conclusion 1 follows
(b) Only conclusion 2 follows
(c) Either 1 or 2 follow
(d) Both follow
(e) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follow

10. Statements: – A@B, B%C, C*D, D%E
**Conclusions:** – a) A&E b) B*D
(a) Only conclusion 1 follows
(b) Only conclusion 2 follows
(c) Either 1 or 2 follow
(d) Both follow
(e) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follow

**Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:**

Eight students i.e. B, D, E, M, P, Z, A and O have seated in the two parallel rows which having five seat in each rows. M, O, Z and P are seated on row 2 and faces North and D, E, B and A are seated on row 1 and faces South. They like different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Science, History, Math, Civics and Biology. Each row contains one vacant seat. The one who likes Hindi sits opposite to M. E sits immediate left of the one who sits opposite to the one who likes Math. There are two seats between the one who likes Math and one of the extreme end of the row. O sits 2nd right of the one who likes Math. Vacant seat of row 1 is opposite of the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes History. The one who likes History sits immediate left of O. B likes Hindi and sits 3rd right of vacant seat. A likes Sanskrit and sits opposite of the vacant seat of row 2. The one who likes Biology sits opposite to the one who sits immediate right of M. Z likes History. The one, who likes English sits third to the left of the one who likes Civics.

11. Who among the following likes Biology?
(a) B
(b) P
(c) O
(d) D
(e) Z
12. Who among the following sits opposite of the one who likes Civics?
(a) No one
(b) D
(c) M
(d) P
(e) Z
13. Who among the following sits at extreme end?
(a) O
(b) A
(c) Z
(d) P
(e) D
14. Who among the following likes Science?
(a) B
(b) D
(c) P
(d) Z
(e) E
15. Who among the following likes English?
(a) M
(b) Z
(c) O
(d) E
(e) A

Direction (16-20): Study the following information to answer the given questions:
Seven persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V (not in the same order) are from an organization working as a AM(Assistant Manager), MG(Manager), DGM(Deputy General Manager), GM(General Manager), CGM(Chief General Manager), ED(Executive Director), CEO(Chief Executive Officer). And likes different cities namely Mumbai, Jaipur, Ranchi, Chandigarh, Agra, Patna, Bhopal not in same order.

NOTE: position has been increasing order of their experience (seniority).
CEO is most experienced person and Assistant manager least experienced.
R is junior to only two persons. S does not like Ranchi. Person who likes Chandigarh is junior to T but not a least junior. Person who likes Patna is senior to ED. Person who likes Ranchi senior to U but junior to T. T is junior to CGM but senior to V. U is junior to V and likes Agra. Q is senior to T but not a most senior. CGM does not like Bhopal. V is junior to P but not to S. CGM is senior to one who likes Jaipur. Q is ED and likes Bhopal and senior to R. S is just senior to U and he is MG.
16. Which of the following post is preferred by T?
(a) CEO
(b) GM
(c) AM
(d) ED
(e) DGM
17. Who among the following is a CEO?
(a) S
(b) V
(c) U
(d) P
(e) None of these
18. If Q related to GM in the same way as T related to MG. Which of the following is P related to, following the same pattern?
(a) CGM
(b) DGM
(c) AM
(d) CEO
(e) None of these
19. GM likes which of the following city?
(a) Mumbai
(b) Agra
(c) Ranchi
(d) Jaipur
20. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
(a) CEO
(b) CGM
(c) DGM
(d) ED
(e) AM

**Direction (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

There are seven different boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G which are placed one above the other. They contain different number of balls viz, 18, 6, 7, 12, 15, 10 and 8. The box which is placed at the bottom of arrangement is numbered 1, the above box is numbered 2 and so on. All the above information is not necessary same order.

The box which contain 15 balls is placed immediately above G. There are two boxes placed between which contain 6 boxes and E. More than two boxes are placed above the box that contain 12 balls. E contains 10 balls. There are two boxes between C and which contain 15 balls. Box B is placed immediately below D. Less than four boxes are placed below the box G. Box C does not placed top most floor and D contains 18 boxes. There is one box placed D and F. E placed immediately above which contains 8 balls. More than two boxes placed above A and more than one box placed below G.

21. Which of the following number of balls is in Box B?
(a) 6
(b) 8
(c) 7
(d) 15
(e) 12

22. As per the given arrangement, B is related to 6 and A is related to 12 in a certain way. To which of the following is F related to the same way?
(a) 18
(b) 15
(c) 10
(d) 8
(e) 7

23. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way so form a group finds the one that does not belong to the group?
(a) D
(b) G
(c) E
(d) C
(e) B

24. How many box placed between box B and box E?
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) None
(e) Four

25. Which of the following box placed immediately below box A?
(a) D
(b) E
(c) F
(d) G
(e) C

**Direction 26-27: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below**

If ‘A & B’ means A is father of B  
If ‘A % B’ means B is mother of A  
If ‘A $ B’ means A is son of B  
If ‘A @ B’ means A is daughter of B  
If ‘A * B’ means B is wife of A  
If ‘A+ B’ means A is husband of B  

26. Which of given expression indicate that ‘S’ is son in law of ‘D’?
(a) S $ F + G @ C * D
(b) S $ H + E @ D + F
(c) K % S * H % D * G
(d) K & S * E % D $ K
27. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the expression?

\[ J & K \leq G \leq F + E \leq D \leq C \]

- (a) K is son in law of F
- (b) G is daughter of C
- (c) D is father in law of J
- (d) E is mother in law of J
- (e) None of these

Give answer

Give answer

(a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

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

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

28. P is granddaughter of A, who is married to W. M is brother in law of A, who has two daughters but no son. R is cousin of Q and brother of P. U and V are sons in law of W. V has two daughters and one son. U has one son and one daughter. T and S are daughters of X. D is also the member of this family.

How is D related to V?

- (a) Sister
- (b) Sister in law
- (c) Brother
- (d) Brother in law
- (e) None of these

Directions (29-33):

Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements.

29. How many sisters does Ankita have?

- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

I. The only brother of Ankita’s father has only one niece.

II. The son of the husband of Ankita’s mother has two siblings.

30. How many children are there between A and B in a row of children?

- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

I. A is fifteenth from the left in the row.

II. B is exactly in the middle of the row and there are ten children towards his right.

31. How is ‘laptop’ written in a code language?

- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If the data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

I. ‘Sell ten laptop get hundred chocolate’ is written as ‘dd ee jj oo tt yy’ in that code language.

II. ‘Give hundred home get ten chocolate’ is written as ‘dd ee ll oo ww yy’ in that code language.
32. What is the code for ‘RUN’ in a certain code language?
I. In a certain code language ‘run your business’ is coded as ‘lap duh pud’ and ‘mind your language’ is coded as ‘hpu dap lap’.
II. In a certain code language ‘run fast and win’ is coded as ‘phl pud lph hap’ and ‘go and move ahead’ is coded as ‘hap pul pah lph’

33. Who among A, B, C, D and E is the shortest?
I. B is either taller or equal to C, and E is either shorter or equal to A.
II. D is taller than B and either taller or equal to E.

34. If in the word ‘PRODUCTS’ all the consonants are changed to their previous letter and all vowels are changed to their next letter according to alphabetical series then how many letters in English alphabetical series are there between the second letters from both ends in the newly formed word?
(a) None
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
(e) More than three

35. In a code language ‘DOCUMENT is written as ‘LWFXVNGM’ and in the same language ‘PERMIT’ is written as ‘VKNIGR’. Then in the same language ‘UNTITLED’ is written as?
(a) MRFGOFMV
(b) MFRGOGWV
(c) FRMOGOWV
(d) GRFATHSIM
(e) None of these

Direction: (36-40) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Four horizontal lines PQ, RS, TU and VW, each of a different length are stretched between different points as shown in figure:

Five persons – A, B, C, D and E are sitting in line PQ facing north and distance between 2 adjacent persons increases from left to right, in consecutive integral multiples of 12. Distance between A and D is the Minimum. Distance between B and D is 108 m. B and E are not immediate neighbours. Distance between extreme ends of the line PQ and persons nearest to these ends is 5 m.

Six persons – J, K, L, M, N and O are sitting in line VW facing north and distance between 2 adjacent persons increases from left to right, in consecutive integral multiples of 5. J sits 10 m away from point V. No one sits to left of J. Three people sit between K and M. N sits second to right of O. O and M are not immediate neighbours. Distance between person sitting 3rd from right end of line VW and the end W is 60 m.

36. What is the total distance between A to E?
(a) 50m
(b) 55m
(c) 60m
(d) 72m
(e) None of these

37. If the distance between the two persons sitting on the line VW now increases with the integral multiples of 9 and the rest of the persons are made to sit along the line RS at the gap of 30 m but the person who was sitting nearest to point W now sits at point S then how
many persons will sit to the northeast of O assuming that the points P, R, T and V fall on the straight line?
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) Five
(d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these

38. What is the total distance between K and N?
(a) 50m
(b) 60m
(c) 70m
(d) 80m
(e) None of these
39. If lines VW and PQ are joined such that the position of C and M coincides then what would be the distance between L and E?
(a) 65m
(b) 110m
(c) 91m
(d) 115m
(e) None of these
40. What is the difference between the distance between CD and LM?
(a) 50m
(b) 44m
(c) 34m
(d) 29m
(e) None of these

41. Statement: However, the market participants are eagerly waiting for a possible change in GDP growth forecast, inflation target for FY 17, along with the RBI’s commentary on foreign exchange reserves as around $30 billion of foreign currency non-resident bank deposits which are maturing in September.
In its April review, the RBI had slashed the repo rate, the rate at which banks borrow from the central bank, by 0.25 percent to 6.50 percent, to a more than five-year low. Since January 2015, the RBI has cut its repo rate by 150 basis points or 1.5 percent.

Which of the following negates the above steps taken by the RBI?
(a) The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is closely watched by the RBI in order to set interest rate policy, jumped to 5.39 percent in April vs 4.83 percent in March.
(b) Global Crude Prices hitting a 12-year low of below $27 dollars a barrel in January 2016 made a strong case for rate cuts for RBI.
(c) Loans and EMI will become cheaper for retail loans.
(d) Rupee will strengthen against other currencies.
(e) None of these.

42 Statement: Beverage and snacks maker PepsiCo India is pushing to become more aggressive in the market as it battles Coca-Cola in soft drinks and ITC and Parle in foods. The new hierarchy clubs beverages and foods into an integrated entity, with functions of marketing, operations, HR, finance, legal, corporate affairs and R&D being brought together under common heads.
Which of the following can be a part of possible fallout of the above situation?
(a) The food business is getting increasingly fragmented.
(b) The company is battling growth slowing across foods and beverages, fluctuating weather conditions that make market behaviour unpredictable and consumers turning to healthier foods and drinks.
(c) Its top eight brands generate a business of about Rs. 1000 crore each.
(d) The company has made sweeping changes in its senior leadership structure.
(e) None of these.
43. **Statement:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched three mega flagship schemes aimed at transforming Urban India, including the much talked about Smart Cities proposal, with a whopping Rs. 4 lakh crore kitty having been lined up for the projects. He also unveiled logo of the housing mission, which has his personal touch in the finalization of its design.

Speaking at the event, Modi said, “the decision to make cities smart will be taken not by governments but by the people of the city, the local administration. Let there be competition between cities in development so that smart cities come up.”

Which of the following will be an effect of the initiative taken by the government?

(a) Ensuring water supply to each household, sewer connections, sanitation and solid waste management in rural and urban governance would be the focus under the scheme.

(b) Quality of life will improve in rural and urban areas.

(c) Provision of roads and public transportation beside implementation of reforms in urban governance would be the focus under the scheme.

(d) Millions of jobs will be created and scarcity of houses will be removed in urban and rural areas.

(e) All of the above.

**Directions (49-50):** Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by three or four arguments numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' (arguments) and which is/are 'weak' (arguments) and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question.

44. **Statement:** A record of sort was created after the UP government, which advertised for 368 posts of peon in secretariat, got 23 lakh responses. The minimum qualification for the post of peon is that the applicant should be a class five pass out and know how to ride a bicycle. Grabbing the opportunity, opposition parties in unison attacked the SP-led state government over its promise of providing employment to youths in the state. Of the total 368 posts, 268 are for general category and the rest are for SC, ST and other reserved categories in the age group of 18 to 40 years. "When we categorized the applications viz. a qualification, we were surprised to find that 255 doctorates have applied for the job", a senior secretariat administration official said.

Should people with educational qualification higher than the optimum requirements be debarred from seeking jobs?

**Arguments:**

I. No, It will further aggravate the problem of educated unemployment.

II. Yes, It creates complexes among employees and affects the work adversely.

III. No, This goes against the basic rights of the individuals.

IV. Yes, This will increase productivity.

(a) Only I and III are strong

(b) All are strong

(c) Only II and IV are strong

(d) Only III is strong

(e) None of these

45. **Statement:** Sociologists and political observers are of the opinion that making education qualification mandatory for election candidates would be discriminatory since that would naturally deprive citizens of India the
right to represent their people. Institutional qualification, as they say, is different from political acumen and wisdom. In a country like India where about a quarter of 815 million eligible voters are illiterate, it would not be prudent to deny a politically aware and socially conscious individual the election ticket just because he/she doesn’t have a minimum qualification. Should "literacy" be the minimum criterion for becoming a voter in India?

**Arguments:**
I. No, Mere literacy is no guarantee of political maturity of an individual.
II. Yes, Illiterate people are less likely to make politically wiser decisions of voting for a right candidate or party.
III. No, Voting is the constitutional right of every citizen.

(a) None is strong
(b) Only I and II are strong
(c) Only III is strong
(d) Only II and III are strong
(e) All are strong

**Directions (46-50): Study the following information and answer the questions given below:**
There are three rows i.e. row 1, row 2 and row 3 Such that row 2 is in the north of row 3 and row 1 is in the north of row 2. There are 4 persons sitting in row 1 and 8 persons are sitting in the row 2 and 4 persons are sitting in the row 3. Persons sitting in the row 3 faces north.
Persons sitting in the row 1 faces south. First 4 persons sitting from west to east in row 2 faces north and last four person sitting from west to east in row 2 faces south.
Note: All the persons sitting in the row 1 and row 3 are facing the persons sitting in the row 2. E faces the one who sits second to the right of P. No one sits on the left of E. Only one person sits between P and R. Only two person sits between R and the one who faces F. D sits immediate right of F. D does not sits at the end of the row. Q sits second to the right of the one who faces D. A face the one who sits on the immediate left of Q. G faces S but does not sits at the end of the row. P is not the immediate neighbour of G. Only one person sits between K and S. K faces the one who sits third to the right of N. J and M are immediate neighbours. J does not face D. Only two person sits between M and L. More than two persons sits between B and C, who does not face L. C does not face south.

46. How many persons sit between A and G?
(a) One
(b) None
(c) Three
(d) Two
(e) None of these

47. Who among the following sits second to the right of C?
(a) F
(b) D
(c) G
(d) L
(e) None of these

48. Four of the following five belongs to a group following a certain pattern find the one that does not belong to that group.
(a) ML
(b) CB
(c) RF
(d) ED
(e) KS

49. Which among the following pairs sits at the ends of the rows?
(a) BS
(b) EQ
(c) KG
(d) RM
(e) None of these
50. How many persons sit on the right of L?
   (a) Three
   (b) One
   (c) No one
   (d) Four
   (e) None of these

Quantitative Aptitude

Directions (51-55): Percentage distribution of income of 7 firms in year 2010 and 2013 is given below in pie chart, percentage distribution of some firms are not given. You have to calculate these values if required to answer the questions.

Note - The ratio of total income of year 2010 and 2013 = 5:7

51. If expenditure of B in 2010 is 80% of its income and expenditure of E in 2013 is 60% of its income and income of E in 2013 is \(33\frac{1}{3}\)% more than the income of E in 2010 then saving of B in 2010 is what percent of saving of E in 2013.
   (a) \(\frac{7}{5}\)%
   (b) \(\frac{38}{9}\)%
   (c) \(33\frac{1}{3}\)%
   (d) \(16\frac{2}{3}\)%
   (e) None of these

52. If difference between the total income of all firms in 2010 and total income of all firms in 2013 is ‘D’, then what is the ratio of average income of firm A, B and E together in 2010 to the average of income of firm B, C and D together in 2013.
   (a) \(203 : 201\)
   (b) \(133 : 123\)
   (c) \(185 : 126\)
   (d) \(119 : 143\)
   (e) None of these

53. If income of firm E in 2013 is \(\frac{400}{7}\)% of income of E in 2010 and ratio between percentage distribution of income of firm F and G is 11 : 8 in 2013 then what is the percentage distribution of income of firm F in 2013?
   (a) \(\frac{45}{23}\)%
   (b) \(\frac{133}{7}\)%
   (c) \(\frac{143}{7}\)%
54. Income of firm A, B and E together in 2010 is what % more or less than income of firm C, D and E together if income of firm E in 2013 is 50% more than income of firm A in 2010? (approximately)
(a) 7%
(b) 8%
(c) 10%
(d) 12%
(e) 253/7%

Directions (56 – 60): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below

Number of students got admission in MDU University, Delhi University (DU) and KUK University of five different cities in the year 2016

56. Ratio of number of male to female students in DU from city B is 16 : 9 and total professors from same city and same university is \( \frac{100}{9} \) % of total female students from the same university and same city then, find total number of professor in DU from city B.
(a) 18
(b) 15
(c) 20
(d) 22
(e) 25

57. If number of male student in KUK from city D and male students in MDU from city A are equal then what is the percentage of female students in MDU of city A? Given that ratio of male to female students in KUK from city D is 13 : 12
61. Ram and Shyam are travelling from point A to B, which are 60 km apart. Travelling at a certain speed ram takes one hour more than Shyam to reach point B. If Ram doubles his speed he will take 30 minutes less than Shyam to reach point B. At what speed was Ram driving from point A to B?
(a) 15 kmph
(b) 35 kmph
(c) 30 kmph
(d) 25 kmph
(e) 20 kmph

62. A and B started a business with the investments in the ratio of 5 : 3 respectively. After 6 months from the start of the business, C joined them and the respective ratio between the investments of B and C was 2 : 3. If the annual profit earned by them was Rs. 12300, what was the difference between B’s share and C’s share in the profit?
(a) Rs. 900
(b) Rs. 800
(c) Rs. 600
(d) Rs. 400
(e) None of these

63. The respective ratio between the Vartika’s age after 3 years and Abhinav’s age 3 years ago is 10 : 9 and the respective ratio between the Varitka’s age 3 years ago and Abhinav’s age after 3 years is 17 : 21. What is Vartika’s present age?
(a) 39
(b) 35
(c) 43
(d) 41
(e) 37

64. There are three positive numbers, \( \frac{1}{3} \) rd of average of all the three numbers is 8 less than the value of the highest number. Average of
lowest and the second lowest number is 8. Which is the highest number ?
(a) 11
(b) 14
(c) 10
(d) 9
(e) 13

Dinesh and Rakesh are working on an Assignment, Dinesh takes 6 hours to type 32 pages on a computer, while Rakesh takes 5 hours to type 40 pages. How much time will they take working together on two different computers to type an assignment of 110 page?.
(a) 7 hrs, 30 min.
(b) 8 hrs,
(c) 8 hrs, 15 min.
(d) 8 hrs, 25 min.
(e) None of these

Directions (66-70): The table given below provides the percentage of number of students from 5 different colleges who got placed in various companies during campus placement in year 2016. It was recorded that all students from all colleges got placed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Placed in 1 company</th>
<th>Placed in 2 companies</th>
<th>Placed in 3 Companies</th>
<th>Placed in 4 companies</th>
<th>Placed in 5 companies</th>
<th>Placed in 6 companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KITM</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GITM</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMU</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPU</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCTM</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66. In KITM, 320 students were placed in at most 2 companies, which is 136 less than the number of students in HCTM who were placed in at least 5 companies. Find the ratio of total number of students in KITM and HCTM.
(a) 3 : 5
(b) 4 : 11
(c) 2 : 3
(d) 2 : 5
(e) None of these

67. Find the difference in number of students who were placed in at most 4 companies and that of in at least 3 companies in college LPU if its total strength is 850.
(a) 105
(b) 201
(c) 160

68. Which college records the maximum number of students who were placed in at least 4 companies provided that the strength of all colleges is 1500 ?
(a) LPU
(b) GITM
(c) MMU
(d) HCTM
(e) KITM

69. Total number of students placed in 5 companies in KITM is same as that of in HCTM. If 135 students of HCTM were placed in 1 company, then find total strength of KITM.
(a) 2750
(b) 2680
(c) 2700
70. LPU and MMU both has total strength of 1600 students each. Find the average number of students from both college who got placed in at most 2 companies?
(a) 448
(b) 488
(c) 484
(d) 450
(e) None of these

71. The digging work of the DMRC on a project requires twenty-four men to complete the work in sixteen days. As a part of the task if DMRC were to hire thirty-two women, they can complete the same work in twenty-four days. Sixteen men and sixteen women started working the worked for twelve days. Due to time bound schedule the work had to be completed in remaining 2 days, for which how many more men are to be employed?
(a) 48
(b) 24
(c) 36
(d) 16
(e) None of these

72. A farmer sold a cow and an ox for Rs. 800 and got a profit of 20% on the cow and 25% on the ox. If he sells the cow and the ox for Rs. 820 and gets a profit of 25% on the cow and 20% on the ox, the individual cost price of the cow and the ox is:
(a) Rs. 515.60, Rs. 115.60 (approx.)
(b) Rs. 531.50, Rs. 135.50 (approx.)
(c) Rs. 530.60, Rs. 131.60 (approx.)
(d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

73. There are three similar boxes, containing (i) 6 black and 4 white balls; (ii) 3 black and 7 white balls and (iii) 5 black and 5 white balls, respectively. If you choose one of the three boxes at random and from that particular box pick up a ball at random and find that to be black, what is the probability that the ball was picked up from the second box?
(a) $\frac{3}{14}$
(b) $\frac{1}{14}$
(c) $\frac{1}{10}$
(d) $\frac{7}{14}$
(e) None of these

74. A company CEO invited nine persons for a business meeting, where all the persons sit around the table and the host is seated at a particular position. How many different arrangements are possible, if two invitees X and Y be seated on either side of the host CEO?
(a) 10080
(b) 10800
(c) 9200
(d) 4600
(e) None of these

75. A wire of length 60 m is used to enclose a field which is in the shape of a right-angled triangle. The area of the field is 150 m$^2$. Then, the largest side of the field has a length of:
(a) 30 m
(b) 20 m
(c) 25 m
(d) 15 m
(e) None of these

Directions (76-80): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Rohit scored 68% marks in Psychology whereas score of Suresh in the same subject is 42 which is \( \frac{14}{17} \) of Rohit in Psychology. Rohit scored 60% marks in Economics which is 15 less than the marks of Suresh in the same subject. The maximum marks in Economics are 150.

The ratio between the marks of Suresh and Rohit in Sociology is 10:9, whereas the difference in their marks in Sociology is 4. The maximum marks of Sociology are half of the maximum marks of Accounts. Rohit scored 60 marks in Polity which is 5 more than marks of Suresh in same subject. The maximum marks of Polity is equal to the maximum marks of Psychology.

Maximum marks of Accounts are 100, and sum of Suresh and Rohit scores in Accounts is 181 and the difference of the same is 11 (Suresh scored more in Accounts as compared to Rohit).

76. What is the ratio of score of Rohit in Polity and Psychology together to the score of Suresh in Polity and Accounts together?
   (a) 121:150
   (b) 111:151
   (c) 11:15
   (d) 15:17
   (e) None of these

77. Score of Suresh in Sociology is what percent more than the score of Suresh in Polity?
   (a) 35%
   (b) 32%
   (c) \( 33 \frac{1}{3} \% \)
   (d) \( 35 \frac{1}{3} \% \)
   (e) None of these

78. Find the overall percentage (approx.) of Rohit taking marks of all subjects together.
   (a) 72%
   (b) 75%

(c) 68%
(d) 70%
(e) 78%

79. Marks of Rohit in Economics is how much more or less than the marks of Suresh in Accounts?
   (a) 6
   (b) 16
   (c) 26
   (d) 10
   (e) None of these

80. What is the difference in average score of Rohit and Suresh in all subjects?
   (a) 5.8
   (b) 3.2
   (c) 6.5
   (d) 5.2
   (e) None of these

Directions (81-85): In the questions below, one number is wrong in each number series. Find out the wrong number.

81. 6    7     16     41     90     154     292
   (a) 7
   (b) 16
   (c) 41
   (d) 90
   (e) 154

82. 484  240  120  57  26.5  11.25  3.625
   (a) 240
   (b) 120
   (c) 57
   (d) 26.5
   (e) 11.25

83. 3    5    13    43    176    891    5353
   (a) 5
   (b) 13
   (c) 43
   (d) 176
   (e) 891

84. 5    7    16    57    244    1245    7506
   (a) 5
   (b) 13
   (c) 43
   (d) 176
   (e) 891
(a) 7
(b) 16
(c) 57
(d) 244
(e) 1245

85. 4 2.5 3.5 6.5 15.5
41.25 126.75
(a) 2.5
(b) 3.5
(c) 6.5
(d) 15.5
(e) 41.25

86. **Quantity I:** In how many ways a committee of 4 members with at least 2 women can be formed from 8 men and 4 women?

**Quantity II:** How many 3-digit numbers which are divisible by 3 can be formed from 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, such that 3-digit number always ends with an even number?

(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.

87. **Quantity I:** A man invested Rs.5900 for 3 years in a scheme offering R% p.a. at SI and received Rs.3186 as interest after 3 years. If the man invested Rs.7900 at (R+5)% p.a. at SI for 3 years, then find interest received by man (in Rs.).

**Quantity II:** A man invested Rs.X at 13% p.a. at CI for 2 years and interest received by him after 2 years is Rs.2325.96. Find X (in Rs.).

(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.

88. **Quantity I:** A boat can cover distance of 480 km each in downstream and in upstream in total 11 hours. If ratio of speed of boat in still water to that of stream is 11 : 1, then find speed of boat in still water (in km/hr.).

**Quantity II:** A boat can cover a distance of 350 km in downstream in 3.5 hours and can cover a distance of 380 km in upstream in 5 hours. Find speed of boat in still water (in km/hr.).

(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.

89. **Quantity I:** A boat’s present age is 60% more than A’s present age and ratio of present age of B to that of C is 5 : 2. D is 8 years younger than B and D’s present age is twice of that of C. Find average of present age of A, B, C & D (in years).

**Quantity II:** Present age of R is equal to average of present age of P & Q. 4 years hence, age of P is twice of age of Q at that time. If R is 15 years younger than P, then find age of younger person among P, Q & R.

(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.
91. Number of qualified candidates in exam 'A' in 2002 is what percent more or less than the failed candidates of Exam 'B' in 2001.

(a) 41%
(b) 39.70%
(c) 36.5%
(d) 42.5%
(e) 35.80%

92. Maximum number of qualified candidates in exam 'A' is recorded in which year?

(a) 2001
(b) 2002
(c) 2003
(d) 2004
(e) 2005

93. Ratio between the total failed student in 2004 in both exam and qualified student of exam 'A' in 2000.

(a) 351 : 442
(b) 451 : 342
(c) 442 : 453
(d) 229 : 189
(e) None of these

94. What is the average number of students qualified in exam 'B' in all year? (Consider nearest integer)

(a) 55938
(b) 54620
(c) 56771
(d) 52940
(e) None of these


(a) 11350
(b) 12455
(c) 13775
(d) 12875
(e) 14780

Directions (96-100): The following questions are accompanied by three statements (A) or (I), (B) or (II), and (C) or (III). You have to determine which statements(s) is/are sufficient/necessary to answer the questions.

96. What is the speed of a train?

I. The train crosses a signal pole in 18 secs.
II. The train crosses a platform of equal length in 36 secs.
III. Length of the train is 330 metres.
(a) I and III only
(b) II and III only
(c) I and II only
(d) III and either I or II only
(e) Any two of the three

97. What is the difference between two numbers X and Y?
I. X is 20 per cent more than another number Z.
II. Y is 20 per cent less than Z.
III. The sum of Y and Z is 72.
(a) Only I and II are required
(b) Only I and III are required
(c) All I, II and III together are required
(d) Any two of I, II and III are required
(e) Even with all I, II and III together the answer cannot be arrived at

98. The ratio of the ages of Javed and Akhtar is 6 :11. Find out the ratio of their ages 5 years ago.
A. The difference of their ages is 25 years.
B. The difference of their ages after 5 years will be 25 years.
C. The sum of their ages is 85 years.
(a) Only A and C together are sufficient
(b) Anyone of A, B and C is sufficient
(c) Only A and B together are sufficient
(d) Any two of A, B and C are sufficient
(e) No need of any information

100. 8 men and 6 women can complete a piece of work in 21 days. How many days will it take for 12 men and 9 women to complete the same work?
A. 6 men can complete the work in 42 days.
B. 7 women can complete the work in 63 days.
C. The amount of work done by a woman is of the work done by a man in one day.
(a) Any two of them
(b) Any of them
(c) Only C
(d) Either A or B only
(e) No need of any information

---

**English Language**

**Direction 101-106): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

**Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

**Paragraph 1:** Our first, and only, professional orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra of India (SOI), was started just 12 years ago. But as SOI’s Autumn concerts kick off at the NCPA(National Centre For The Performing Arts), Mumbai, on Tuesday, Zane Dalal, its Associate Music Director, says he is hopeful. He is seeing an increase in the number of people interested in western classical now (they perform twice a year to packed auditoriums), for which he
credits globalisation and well-travelled millennials open to new experiences. “Social media and accessibility to recordings have also played a part. Even (Amazon Prime) shows like Mozart in the Jungle have exposed more people to the genre.

Chennai-based pianist Anil Srinivasan says it all comes down to educating the public. From a performance in the Madras Riding School paddocks a few years ago where he, along with guitarist Prasanna, took the audience through film and Carnatic music to the Blues. Another initiative: the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra concerts streamed at the various Goethe-Institutes across the country. In Chennai, Srinivasan introduces each session. “I explain a bit of history about the piece, the instruments to watch out for, etc,” says the musician, who is planning a class on the appreciation of western classical music later this month. He is also working on a series of videos with Casio.

**Paragraph2:** Meanwhile, pianist Brian Silas, who runs an eponymous school for instrumental music in New Delhi, says that though audience engagement might be lesser than that for Indian classical music, the number of students is growing. “You can see it by the sheer volume of pianos that are being sold in the country now. We have to import from Indonesia and Korea to meet the demand,” says Silas, who will be performing at Chennai’s ITC Grand Chola next weekend as part of their WelcomArt series of concerts. While there are many schools for western classical music across India, they come with inherent flaws. Classes geared to impress examiners are creating rigid performers, with scarcely any room for innovation.

**Paragraph3:** Sachin Das, president of Chennai’s Musée Musical, one of India’s oldest retailers of musical instruments, believes the need of the hour is to up-skill teachers. “We are working on ways to invest in teacher training through workshops, and are in talks with brands like Yamaha to offer such opportunities.” Similar initiatives are being undertaken by Mumbai-based Tanuja Gomes, of Furtados School of Music, who is partnering with Berklee India Exchange to bring down their workshops, and by Shillong-based pianist-composer Pauline Warjri, who is working on training teachers in a more organic way of teaching.

**Paragraph4:** Roshni Reddy, head of Swarnabhoomi Academy of Music, Chennai, which focusses on contemporary music, says students are recognising the problem, too, especially when they opt for higher studies abroad. “There is a lot of unlearning that they have to do when they set out as musicians in their own right,” she explains. So at Swarnabhoomi, they ensure their rotating faculty — which has included renowned pianist Jordan Rudess, guitarist Rotem Sivan and drummer David Anderson — help bridge the gap. To Srinivasan, promoting western classical is all about the packaging. “Young musicians should be able to play within the tenets of the genre, to make it appealing and relatable,” he says. Like Delhi-based pianist Sahil Vasudeva, who has taken the instrument out of the concert hall with his ‘Un-Recitals’. In his attempt to make classical music accessible and young — “after all, why should anybody sitting in Delhi in 2018 care about what was going on in music in 18th century Europe?” he stated in an interview with GQ magazine — he incorporates film
and theatrical elements in his performances of Debussy or Chopin. Asad Lalljee, curatoria head of Royal Opera House Mumbai, recalls how at Vasudeva’s last show in June, the “older, traditional audiences were a bit taken aback, but the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed his take”.

**Paragraph 5:** Such experiments are going a long way in bringing in fresh talent. Alisha Thaayil had succumbed to her parents’ wishes and opted for an MNC job, but the youngster from Kerala refused to give up on her talent. “I continued to go for classes and when I topped my exams in classical singing, it was all the convincing my parents needed,” she says. Now the 26-year-old is studying Vocal Pedagogy at the London College of Music. “I hope to come back and teach music the way it is meant to be,” she concludes.

101. What are the reasons behind an increase in the number of people interested in western classical nowadays?
(a) globalization and well-travelled millennials open to new experiences.
(b) Social media and accessibility to recordings have also played a part.
(c) various online web series
(d) only (a) and (c)
(e) All (a), (b) and (c)

102. According to the author what is/are the evidence(s) that instead of being lesser audience for western classical music, the number of students is growing?
(a) As older, traditional audiences were a bit taken aback, but the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed Vasudeva’s take.
(b) By the sheer volume of pianos that are being sold in the country now. Imports are being increased from Indonesia and Korea to meet the demand.
(c) Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra concerts streamed at the various Goethe-Institutes across the country
(d) both (a) and (b)
(e) none of these

103. Why schools for learning western classical music in India come with inherent flaws?
(a) More focus on impressing the examiners rather than inculcating the innovation and honing the skills of the students, resulting in the production of the rigid performers/artists.
(b) they are working on ways to invest in teacher training through workshops, and are in talks with brands like Yamaha to offer such opportunities.
(c) School of Music, partnering with Berklee India Exchange to conduct workshops, and pianist-composer Pauline Warjri, who is working on training teachers in a more organic way of teaching.
(d) both (a) and (c)
(e) none of these.

104. What are the initiatives that are being taken all over India to improve the pedagogy in schools for western classical music?
(a) introduction of workshops, and by conducting talks with brands like Yamaha to offer such opportunities to up-skill teachers.
(b) partnering with Berklee India Exchange to conduct workshops, and with Shillong-based pianist-composer Pauline Warjri, who is working on training teachers in a more organic way of teaching.
(c) Sahil Vasudeva incorporates film and theatrical elements in his performances of Debussy or Chopin
(d) both (a) and (c)
(e) both (a) and (b)

105. What is/are the problem(s) that the Indian students are facing when they go...
abroad for higher studies in western classical music?
(a) The faculties of nation’s music school fail bridge the gap of the requirement for higher studies.
(b) Young musicians should be able to play within the tenets of the genre, to make it appealing and relatable.
(c) There is a lot of unlearning that they have to do when they set out as musicians in their own right.
(d) They hope to come back and teach music the way it is meant to be
(e) none of these.

106. What are the initiatives that are being taken so as the students from India going abroad for higher education should not face problems in learning western classical music?
(a) In schools like Swarnabhoomi, they ensure their rotating faculty — which has included renowned pianist, guitarist, and drummer — help bridge the gap.
(b) By incorporating film and theatrical elements in the performances of Debussy or Chopin.
(c) Young musicians should be able to play within the tenets of the genre, to make it appealing and relatable.
(d) both (a) and (c)
(e) none of these

Direction (107-111): In each of the question given below a/an idiom/phrase is given in bold which is then followed by five options which then tries to decipher its meaning as used in the sentence. Choose the option which gives the meaning of the phrase most appropriately in context of the given sentence.

107. When I suggested it, he promptly rattled off a dozen reasons that it wouldn’t work.
(a) ignored
(b) recite quickly
(c) understood
(d) dismissed
(e) recognized

108. George said, “Come on, Tim, you’d better own up that you lost the car keys.”
(a) bereave
(b) claim
(c) confess
(d) deprecate
(e) despise

109. I promised I wouldn’t let on her about new job.
(a) knack
(b) suppress
(c) chide
(d) coax
(e) reveal

110. The issue really boils down to whether customers will be willing to pay more for the same product or not.
(a) protracts
(b) develops
(c) aggrandize
(d) summarizes
(e) explicate

111. For 2019, My resolution is to find a better work/life balance. I love my job but I really felt burnt out by the end of the year.
(a) debilitated
(b) invigorated
(c) inured
(d) peppy
(e) dapper

Direction (112-116): Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

112. Many believe that jazz improvisation is a creation of the twentieth century, but it is _______ improvisation has its ________ in the
figured-bass techniques of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
(a) unlikely … roots
(b) possible … past
(c) arguable … origin
(d) proven … future
(e) interesting … unity
113. Whales hurt nothing and no one in their peaceful migrations through the earth’s seas, yet are savagely hunted by man, who __________ superior need.
(a) assumes
(b) perpetuates
(c) retains
(d) assimilates
(e) manifests
114. His unbridled curiosity led him to explore every field of __________, yet his __________ stances kept him at odds with the devout society he so wanted to be acknowledged by.
(a) science … interesting
(b) interest … common
(c) thought … unorthodox
(d) hope … heretical
(e) study … optimistic
115. Because of his inherent __________, Harry steered clear of any job that he suspected could turn out to be a travail.
(a) impudence
(b) insolence
(c) eminence
(d) indolence
(e) integrity
116. First published in 1649, Pacheco’s __________ treatise contains not only chapters outlining iconography and technique, but also commentary on contemporary painters that now __________ our most comprehensive information on these artists, as well as the most thorough discussion available on Baroque aesthetics.
(a) inconsequential … comprises
(b) invaluable … constitutes
(c) historical … lacks
(d) superficial … supports
(e) important … excludes

Direction (117-121): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it accordingly.

Through meditation we can tap into the power of our soul. Many people live without realising its power. All the treasures such as knowledge, love, fearlessness, connectedness and bliss reside within our deepest Self. The soul is the source of tremendous wisdom, love and power, yet we remain ignorant of it because we are currently lost in the world of illusion. Despite our condition, the empowered soul exists within. It is our true nature, and to reclaim it – so we can tap into its gifts that will enrich our lives – we need to develop our meditation practice.

We cannot expect to achieve our goal in the twinkling of an eye. For example, when our houses, roads and parks need repairs, we generally wait for warm and
dry weather. Once we begin, we realise that despite our efforts, the renovation won’t happen overnight. It takes time. Ultimately, with daily practice, concentration and effort, our project moves forward, towards completion. The same can be said for meditation. The cumulative effect of our daily efforts helps us achieve our spiritual goals. When we meditate, these daily efforts should bring us to deeper states of consciousness. If today we meditate for half an hour, let us sit for 31 minutes tomorrow. If we can then increase our time in meditation minute by minute, then in due course, we will be able to sit for 10% of our day, which equals about two and a half hours and so on. Many people learn how to meditate, but they do not practise it to the point of perfecting their ability to withdraw their attention. To do so, meditation needs to be practised daily. At first it is not easy to retrain our attention from focussing on the outside to focussing within because our habit has been to focus on the world around us. So, we need to sit with a still mind. We need to close our eyes and keep our inner gaze focussed on whatever appears in the field in front of us. This means unwavering attention with no intervening thoughts. If we keep our mind still, we will begin to see the glorious treasures awaiting us within. We can’t expect to achieve our meditation goals all at once. Rather, let us proceed slowly and steadily. This is the same strategy we use when we are faced with a heavy load. When something is too heavy to lift, for example, we will often divide it into smaller parts. In this way, we are able to succeed. By taking methodical steps, we, too, will eventually perfect the practice of meditation and move towards spiritual enlightenment. It is possible to lead a balanced life, wherein we spend time in daily meditation while raising a family, having a job and performing selfless service. By doing so, we begin to reap the benefits of our practice which results in greater concentration as well as increased calm and well-being. As our concentration deepens, we will begin to discover our own potential. We will experience a profound transformation that enriches all areas of our life—from personal relations, to physical, mental and emotional health, to our spiritual growth as well as the attainment of our life’s goals. This transformation brings peace and joy into our lives and contributes to a peaceful, loving world.

117. Why do we remain ignorant of tremendous bliss, love, power we have incorporated inside our soul? Answer only in context of the passage.
(a) because of our emotional health.
(b) due to non-spiritual enlightenment.
(c) wavering attention.
(d) because we are lost in the world of illusion.
(e) none of these.

118. Why is it not easy initially to practice the habit of meditation (focus attention from outside to inside within) daily?
(a) because it is impossible to bring perfection.
(b) as we are habitual of focusing on the world around us.
(c) since it is a tough spiritual practice.
(d) as this transformation changes the individual.
(e) as it results in a calmless well-being initially.

119. What is the alternative way of practicing meditation goal if not at once?
(a) by accessing your own unconscious, you gather insight into your conflicts, and find the capacity and resources to meet them.
(b) Strengthening impulse control.  
(c) by proceeding slowly steadily and taking methodical steps.  
(d) by enhancing your executive function, working memory, concentration, and visuospatial processing  
(e) all of these.

120. How will deepening of concentration help human’s self?  
(a) will bring peace and joy in one’s own life.  
(b) will help to achieve the spiritual goals  
(c) helps to experience a profound transformation that enriches all areas of the life  
(d) one will begin to discover one’s own potential.  
(e) all of these.

121. What is the appropriate title of the passage?  
(a) Boost your meditation  
(b) Creativity to thrive  
(c) Neuroscience behind meditation  
(d) Connecting to the central core  
(e) Mantras of Meditation.

Direction (122-126): Given below the sentences each of which has been divided into five parts out of which the first part has been marked bold. Each of the questions is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged or the correct sequence doesn’t match any of the given sequence, mark (e), i.e. ”None of the above” as your answer.

122. Mortality among children / according to both the GHI and the NFHS (A) / less than 5 years old has declined (B) / during the same period, (C) / to around 5% from 11% (D),  
(a) CDBA  
(b) BDCA

123. Nations set / to preserve (A) / up museums (B) / for future generations (C) / collective memory (D).  
(a) CDAB  
(b) CABD  
(c) BADC  
(d) DCAB  
(e) None of the above

124. Democracies are / institutions more about (C) / but often the latter (D).  
(a) ABCD  
(b) CADB  
(c) BADC  
(d) DCAB  
(e) None of the above

125. The museum / the dominant part (A) / is only a (B) / and is not even (C) / part of it (D).  
(a) ABCD  
(b) DBCA  
(c) ABDC  
(d) BDCA  
(e) None of the above

126. The NMML / Teen Murti house (A) / the library and other related units, (B) / and (C) / all established after Nehru’s death (D).  
(a) ACDB  
(b) BCDA  
(c) BACD  
(d) CABD  
(e) None of the above

Directions- (127-130) In the mentioned questions, a paragraph is given. Fill the blank with the correct sentence from the options.

127. Organic farming does not mean going back to traditional methods. Many of the traditional methods of farming are even practised today.
Thus, organic farmers try to work with nature and not against it. Therefore, a healthy relationship is created between the man and the environment.

1. Each and every crop is different from one another.
2. The system of organic farming tries to work with nature.
3. The environment of the soil, from soil structure to soil cover is more important.
4. Organic farmers take the best of these methods and combine them with modern scientific knowledge.
5. It is a unique production management system, which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health.

128. Today, we see the government turning a deaf ear to the cries of the cash-strapped public.

In both cases and in all other terms before, and in all democracies around the world, citizens have nothing to do besides lamenting their choice, bemoaning their fate and riding it out until the next general elections.

1. Representation does include democratic components to hold representatives to account at the end of the term and to dismiss them if their performance in office is judged unsatisfactory.
2. Democracy gives government the power to do all that and more.
3. In every term, the government remains silent when the nation expresses shock and anger at the unprecedented level of corruption which results in loss of several lakh crores to the exchequer.
4. The point is that they are not the sole components of representation.
5. Democracy gives people the right to vote but no voice.

129. Outer space is an environment that has long fascinated mankind, who have, from the dawn of time, tried to interpret its significance for us mortals down below. The recent years have seen not only scientific and astronomical success in investigating outer space, but also a remarkable growth in its utilisation for a wide range of civilian and military purposes. Today, it is estimated that there are some 1,000 satellites in operation, owned by over 60 countries.

1. It is to establish one's supremacy over the other military users of space that prompts states to go haywire in developing technologies.
2. When it comes to space, there's whole new level of uncertainty as we don't know the repercussions of our activities in space.
3. Space has been explored extensively for peaceful and commercial purposes for the benefit of all across the globe.
4. Importantly, no longer is exploitation of outer space the preserve of a small group of advanced industrialised countries.
5. Also, it shows where the priorities of nations lie.

130. Despite massive campaign spending in India, there is barely any public scrutiny of such spending because of the opaque nature of the transactions. The electoral bonds scheme amplifies such opacity by not disclosing the identity of the donor. Though the central government argues that the scheme has two-fold purpose; one, it enhances transparency in political funding; two, it protects the right to privacy of donors.
1. A clear case of conflict would arise if important policy decisions are taken that could affect the donors to a party.
2. History has often shown that money laundering is rampant through political donations.
3. Huge political donations create a sense of moral obligations.
4. In reality, the scheme undermines the complementary nature of the rights to privacy and information, namely, to make states more transparent.
5. Keeping the identity of a donor secret, some argue, is an extension of their right to vote in secret ballot.

Direction (131-135): In each of the questions given below, a sentence is given with one blank. Below each sentence, FOUR words are given out of which two can fit into the sentence. Five options are provided with various combinations of these words. You have to choose the combination with the correct set of words which can coherently fit into the given sentence.

131. __________________ politics has stricken the power sector, and its woes have spilt over into banking, a fifth of whose non-performing assets, currently estimated at Rs 10.3 lakh crore, involve some 34 stressed power projects, totalling 39 GW in generation capacity.
   (I) Virtuous
   (II) Scrupulous
   (III) Flawed
   (IV) Fallacious
   (a) (I) – (II)
   (b) (I) – (IV)
   (c) (II) – (III)
   (d) (III) - (IV)
   (e) All of these

132. Artificial intelligence is advancing to a level where systems become so intelligent that they __________________ human capabilities and comprehension.
   (I) Surpass
   (II) Authorize
   (III) exceed
   (IV) Sanction
   (a) (I) – (II)
   (b) (I) – (IV)
   (c) (II) – (III)
   (d) (III) - (IV)
   (e) None of these

133. Landslides and __________________ rivers have damaged roads, bridges and electricity supply in hilly and low-lying areas.
   (I) Drizzling
   (II) Surging
   (III) Withered
   (IV) Gratifying
   (a) (I) – (IV)
   (b) Only (II)
   (c) (I) – (II)
   (d) (III) - (IV)
   (e) None of these

134. Kerala has the __________________ task of
rebuilding social infrastructure and getting people back on their feet.
(I) Onerous
(II) Arduous
(III) Mischievous
(IV) Disastrous
(a) (I) – (IV)
(b) (II) – (III)
(c) (I) – (II)
(d) (III) – (IV)
(e) None of these
135. With the Election Commission of India bound to function within the _______________ of the existing law, decriminalising politics now rests on how fast-track courts perform.
(I) Vicinity
(II) Realms
(III) Observations
(IV) Province
(a) (II) – (IV)
(b) (I) – (III)
(c) (I) – (II)
(d) (III) – (IV)
(e) None of these
Directions (136-140): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.
2010 was an exciting year for ecommerce. Among other innovations, smartphones and tablets started ___________(A)________ and, in no time, these devices became the de facto choice for people to make online purchases, inspiring a flurry of technological developments. This set the tone for a decade in which online retail exploded. (B) This was the phase during which we (1) estimated BigBasket, in 2011, at a time the (2) launched worth of the (3) ecommerce market in India was (4) pegged at $6.3 billion. By 2017, it grew to $38.5 billion and, by 2026, it is projected to touch $200 billion. (C) As we step into the new decade, here’s my take on some definitive trends that will shape the Indian retail sector in the next few years, and pave the way for this growth. For a country with the second-highest base of internet users in the world, India surprisingly falls behind when it comes to the percentage of people who shop online. Today, _______________ (D) _______________ ______ in India shop online while the remaining prefer to use the internet only for product research, communication, entertainment and other purposes. What this means is that retailers are sitting on a (E)habitable goldmine of potential customers and have the opportunity to tap into over $50 million worth of ecommerce transactions, driven by over 500 million firsttimers to the internet and online shopping; a majority of these users are from 'Bharat', the India of small towns and rural areas. According to a Google-AT Kearney report, by the end of next year, there would be around 175 million online shoppers in India.
136. Which of the following words given in the options should come at the place marked as (A) in the above passage to make it grammatically correct and meaningful? Also, the word should fill in the two sentences given below to make them contextually correct and meaningful.
(I) As the tumour grows, cells towards its centre, being deprived of vital nutrients, cease _______________ and become quiescent.
(II) This obsession with food choice often leads people to cut out the wrong ones, _______________ the continuation of new diets.
(a) affiliating
(b) proliferating
(c) enriching
(d) alleviating
(e) None of these
137. The sentence given in (B) has four words given in bold. Amongst the given bold words which of the followings must interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct and meaningful?
(a) 1-2
(b) 2-3
(c) 2-4
(d) 3-4
(e) None of these.

138. In the above passage, a sentence (C) is given in Italics. There may or may not be an error in one part of the sentence. Choose the part which has an error in it as your answer. If there is no error, then choose option (e) as your answer.
(a) As we step into the new decade,
(b) here’s my take on some definitive trends that will shape
(c) shape the Indian retail sector in the next few years,
(d) and pave the way for this growth.
(e) No error

139. Choose the most suitable phrase for blank (D) to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
(a) ecommerce market is being driven by electronics
(b) India’s retail universe and the motto will be embracing
(c) Technology has already enabled consumers
(d) just 10 percent of the 500 million active internet users
(e) None of these

140. A word is given in bold in (E). Choose the word which should replace the word given in bold to make the sentence correct and meaningful. If no change is required, choose option (e) as your answer.
(a) virtual
(b) ablaze
(c) abrasive
(d) veritable
(e) No change required

---

**General Awareness**

1) Core committee head - Tapan Ray *(Capsule, page-72)*
2) DPCR full form?- Digital Public Credit Registry
3) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium- New Delhi *(Capsule, Page-122)*
4) kaziranga national park – Assam *(Capsule, Page120)*
5) Which Union Minister went to G20 trade and Digital meeting- Piyush Goyal *(Capsule-page-12-13)*
6) Male capital- Maldives *(Capsule, Page-125)*
7) Basant kumar Bilra-Industrial *(Capsule,Page-85)*
8) SCO summit 2019- Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek *(Capsule,Page,13)*
9) 19th August Day celebrate – World Photography Day/World Humanitarian Day *(Capsule)*
10) Sadananda Gowda minister? – Chemicals and Fertilizers *(Capsule, Page-103)*
11) Amrabad tiger reserve – Telangana
12) Headquarters of Panchayat Development – Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
13) Arijeeta dey- silver medal world youth cup (Karate)
14) Titan Reagan Space
15) War over word- Devika Sethi *(Capsule, Page-87)*
16) Recently india heritage city tag- Jaipur *(Capsule,page-64)*
17) Speaker lok sabha- OM Birla *(Capsule- page16)*
18) International Copration tarde fair will be held in which year- 11-13 oct 2019
19) Daman Ganga River Project which state- Maharashtra/ Gujarat (Capsule)  
20) Woman SHG member having a Jan Dhan account, an overdraft- 5000 (Capsule)  
21) Elephant Rehabilitation centre – Kerala (Capsule, Page- 64)  
22) Exercise Garuda- India and France (Capsule, Page-57)  
23) Commercial Paper is an Unsecured promissory note with a fixed Maturity of not more than- 270 days  
24) First state of issue masala bond- Kerala (Capsule, Page- 69)  
25) Which state host 21st commonwealth Table Tennis Championship- Odisha (Capsule, Page-92)  
26) FBA Full form? Financial Benchmark Administrator  
27) National Museum of Indian Cinema- Mumbai  
28) World Economic Situation prospect report Published by?- UNDER (Capsule)  
29) Unclaimed amount of LIC- 10,509 cr.  
30) Forex Timing- 5 PM (Capsule)  
31) One qus 1/3 NPA related Practice Set-1  

### Reasoning Ability

**Direction (1-5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**  
Eight persons Avani, Bodhika, Kemi, Disha, Merry, Nishant, Olivia, and Peter are sitting in a row, some are facing north and some are facing south, also they like different colours Red, Blue, Green, Orange, Peach, White, Gold, and Grey (but not necessarily in the same order). The one who likes red sits at extreme end. Merry, Disha and Nishant are facing in same direction but Disha doesn’t like white. The one who likes orange sits immediate left of the one who likes peach. Olivia doesn’t sit just near to Nishant, who likes green. Avani likes grey and sits one of the extreme ends and Bodhika sits 2nd to right of Avani. Nishant sits third from one of the extreme ends. Kemi and Olivia are immediate neighbours of each other none of them sits at any of the extreme end. Merry doesn’t sit just near to both Bodhika and Nishant. Disha sits 4th right of Bodhika. Kemi sits left of Nishant. Immediate neighbours of Bodhika face opposite direction of Bodhika. Kemi and Olivia face same direction but Olivia doesn’t face south direction. The one who face south likes white and blue.  

**Q1. Who among the following likes orange colour?**  
(a) Avani  
(b) Nishant  
(c) Olivia  
(d) Kemi  
(e) None of these  

**Q2. What is the position of Disha with respect to the one who likes white colour?**  
(a) Fourth to the left  
(b) Third to the left  
(c) Immediate left  
(d) Fourth to the right  
(e) None of these
Q3. Who among the following sits at extreme end?
(a) The one who likes gold colour
(b) Disha
(c) The one who likes grey colour
(d) Both a and c
(e) None of these

Q4. Who among the following sits immediate right of Avani?
(a) Peter
(b) Bodhika
(c) No one
(d) Olivia
(e) None of these

Q5. Which of the following combination is not true?
(a) Disha- blue
(b) Bodhika-white
(c) Olivia- orange
(d) Peter-gold
(e) None of these

Directions (6-10): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions:
(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusion I and II follow.

Conclusion: I. M<S
II. M≤Q

Conclusion: I. F>T
II. T>J

Q8. Statements: Z<W=V≥K=L<I

Conclusion: I. B<V
II. O<U

Q10. Statements: Q=B, K>E≥B, J≥E, R≤Q
Conclusion: I. J>R
II. R=J

Directions (11-15): Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.
M, N, O, P, Y, R and S are seven friends live on seven different floors of a building, lower most floor of the building is numbered as 1, and topmost floor is numbered as 7, Also they belong to different countries i.e. Poland, Australia, India, Hawaii, Mangolia, China, and Malaysia (not necessarily in the same order).
Y lives on an even numbered floor. Two people live between Y and R, who doesn’t belong to Australia. The one who lives just above Y belongs to Hawaii. The one who belongs to Poland, lives on an even numbered floor. Only one people live between the ones who belong to Hawaii and P. R doesn’t live on 7th floor. The one who is from Hawaii is not N and neither lives on 1st nor topmost floor. S belongs to India and lives just above N, who doesn’t live on 2nd floor. O belongs to Mangolia. The one, who belongs to China, lives on an even numbered floor below N. M doesn’t live below O’s floor.

Q11. Who among the following belongs to Australia?
(a) O
(b) N
(c) M
(d) P
(e) None of these
Q12. Which of the following combinations is true with respect to the given arrangement?
(a) Malaysia – O
(b) China– R
(c) Poland – S
(d) Australia – P
(e) None of these

Q13. N belongs to which city?
(a) Australia
(b) Hawaii
(c) Poland
(d) Mangolia
(e) India

Q14. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the given arrangement?
(a) M belongs to China
(b) Y lives on 3rd floor
(c) R belongs to Malaysia
(d) Only one people lives above S
(e) None of these

Q15. Who amongst the following lives on the floor numbered 2?
(a) M
(b) S
(c) None of these
(d) N
(e) The one, who belongs to Mangolia

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
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:** 29 auto 26 diagnose 67 months 16
Step I: Auto 26 diagnose 67 months 16 29
Step II: Auto diagnose 26 67 months 29 16
Step III: Auto diagnose months 67 29 16 26
Step IV: Auto diagnosis months 29 16 26 67
Step V: 16 9 32 841 256 676 4489

And step V is the last step of the above input. As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate step for the given output.

**INPUT:** Sumeet 68 eat 27 Rome 19 flute 26

Q16. Which element is exactly between the fourth from left and third from right in step 4?
(a) 68
(b) 26
(c) 27
(d) 19
(e) None of these

Q17. Which step number would be the following output?
“Sumeet flute Rome 68 eat 19 27 26”
(a) Step III
(b) Step IV
(c) Step I
(d) Step II
(e) None of the Above

Q18. What is the position of ‘eat’ in the step III?
(a) Seventh from the right
(b) Sixth from the left
(c) Fourth from the right
(d) Fourth from the left
(e) None of these

Q19. In step III, what is the sum of 4th element and 6th element from left end?
(a) 84
(b) 89
(c) 87
Q20. Which of the following would be at the third position from the left end in step V?
(a) 23
(b) 68
(c) Rome
(d) 26
(e) None of these

Q22. Who among the following is of 40 yrs old?
(a) U
(b) Q
(c) R
(d) S
(e) W

Q23. How many persons sit between the one who is of 28 yrs old and the one who is of 18 yrs old when counted clockwise from the one who is of 18 yrs old?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) Five

Q24. Who among the following sits immediate right of the one who likes Violet color?
(a) S
(b) Q
(c) V
(d) U
(e) W

Q25. Who among the following likes green color?
(a) R
(b) T
(c) V
(d) S
(e) W

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-
Eight family members i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W have seated around a circular table and are facing towards the centre. They like different colors i.e. Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black, Grey, Violet and Red but not in same order.
They are of different ages (in years) i.e. 18, 35, 32, 24, 43, 28, 40 and 30 but not necessary in same order.
The one who likes Red, is of 28 yrs old. P who is of 43 yrs old, sits 2nd right of W who likes Black. R is not immediate neighbor of W who is of 35 yrs old. There are two members between W and Q who is of 32 yrs. The one who likes Green sits 2nd left of Q. The one who sits opposite of the one, who is immediate left of P, likes Violet. V who is of 18 yrs old, sits immediate left of Q. The one who likes Yellow sits immediate left of Violet. R sits opposite of U who likes White. S is not an immediate neighbor of P. The one who likes Red sits opposite to Blue who is immediate neighbor of R. The one who sits opposite to the one, who is of 32 yrs old, is of 24 yrs old. U is of 30 yrs old.

Q21. Who among the following likes Grey color?
(a) R
(b) T

Q23. How many persons sit between the one who is of 28 yrs old and the one who is of 18 yrs old when counted clockwise from the one who is of 18 yrs old?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) Five

Q24. Who among the following sits immediate right of the one who likes Violet color?
(a) S
(b) Q
(c) V
(d) U
(e) W

Q25. Who among the following likes green color?
(a) R
(b) T
(c) V
(d) S
(e) W

Directions (26-30): Each of the questions given below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.
(a) If statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement II by itself is not sufficient to answer the question.
(b) If statement II by itself is sufficient to answer the question, but statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
(c) If statement either I or II is sufficient to answer the question.
(d) If both the statements I and II taken together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) If both the statements I and II taken together are sufficient to answer the question.

Q26. What is the shortest distance between point A and point D?
I. A person faces North at point A, he walks 10km to his right from point A, after that he takes left turn and walks 7000m , again he walks 2km in his right. Finally he takes right turn walks 2km and reached at point D.
II. A person faces North at point A, and he turns 90° in anticlockwise direction from point A and walked 10km. After that he takes left turn and walks 8km. Finally he takes right turn walks 2km and reached at point D.

Q27. In a six-storey building (consisting of floors number 1 to wherein the topmost floor is number 6 and the groundfloor is number 1) each of the six friends, namely Z, Y, X, W, V and U, lives on a different floor (not necessarily in the same order). Who amongst them lives on the lowermost floor?
I. Z lives on floor number five. Only two persons live between Z and Y. V lives immediately above W.
II. W lives on floor number three. Only two persons live between W and X. Y lives immediately above U. Y lives on an even-numbered floor.

Q28. Who amongst the following is the greatest?
I. B is less than only 2 persons. A is greater than B. C is greater than E.
II. Both C and E are less than A. C is less than B.

Q29. What is the distance between an School and a park?
I. Starting from the school, Sam walks 10 km in a straight line in south direction. He then turns to his left and covers a distance of 5 km. He again turns to his left and covers a distance of 10 km. He finally turns to his right and covers a certain distance and reaches the park.
II. The park is in North- West direction with respect to school.

Q30. What is the code for 'sky' in a code language?
I. In that language ‘jo ko ni sa' means 'Sky is the limit' and 'jo to ni ja' means 'Sky color is blue'.
II. In the same language 'jo ko ta na' means 'Sky has no limit'.

Directions (31-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:
Six friends i.e. D, M, P, K, G and Y are visiting the mobile store on different days of a same week. The week period starts from Monday to Saturday. They like different mobiles i.e. Lava, Redmi, Iphone, MI, Nokia and Lenovo but not in same order. The one who is going to store just after G likes Nokia. There are two days gap between G and the one who likes MI. No one is going to store just after the one who actually goes the store just after the one who likes Nokia. K likes Iphone and goes to store before G. There are one day gap between K and P. The one who likes Redmi phone,
Q31. Who among the following likes MI?
(a) K  
(b) G  
(c) P  
(d) Y  
(e) M  
Q32. Who among the following goes to store just before Friday?
(a) M  
(b) Y  
(c) P  
(d) G  
(e) K  
Q33. Who among the following likes Nokia?
(a) D  
(b) Y  
(c) P  
(d) M  
(e) G  
Q34. Who among the following goes to store just after P?
(a) K  
(b) G  
(c) P  
(d) Y  
(e) M  
Q35. If D is related to Iphone, and P is related to Lava then K is related to which phone?
(a) MI  
(b) Lenovo  
(c) Nokia  
(d) Redmi  
(e) None of these

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language, ‘Memories onwards grasshopper hard’ is coded as ‘% @ # $’

Q36. Which of the following is the code for ‘golden’?
(a) %  
(b) !  
(c) @  
(d) =  
(e) None of these

Q37. Which of the following word is coded as ‘$’?
(a) Amphasis  
(b) Memories  
(c) Onwards  
(d) Grasshopper  
(e) None of these

Q38. What may be the code of ‘helpful Seminar’?
(a) @ #  
(b) @ +  
(c) ! ?  
(d) @ !  
(e) !<

Q39. Which of the following code is coded for ‘grasshopper’?
(a) @  
(b) !  
(c) $  
(d) ?  
(e) None of these

Q40. What will be the code of ‘Amphasis green’?
(a) + ?  
(b) ? @  
(c) + $  
(d) @ +  
(e) None of these
Q41. The Asian Development Bank has approved a $285 million loan to finance a project to construct coal ports by Paradip and Madras Port Trusts.

**Courses of Action:**
I. India should use financial assistance from other international financial organizations to develop such ports in other places.
II. India should not seek such financial assistance from the international financial agencies.

(a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Neither I nor II follows
(d) Both I and II follow
(e) Either I or II follow

Q42. Water table in most parts of the State has gone down to such a level that its extraction for irrigation purposes is not economical any more.

**Courses of action:**
I. Extraction of ground water for any purpose in the State should be banned for some time in order to replenish the water table.
II. The Government should make provisions for alternative methods of irrigation so that the farmers are not compelled to use ground water.

(a) If only course of action I follows
(b) If only course of action II follows
(c) If either course of action I or II follows
(d) If both courses of action I and II follow
(e) If course of action either I or II Follow

Directions (43-45): Each of the following questions consists of a statement followed by two arguments I and II.

Give answer
(a) if only argument I is strong
(b) if only argument II is strong
(c) if either I or II is strong
(d) if neither I nor II is strong
(e) if both I and II are strong.

Q43. **Statement**: Should the government open more medical colleges in the country?

**Arguments**:
I. Yes. There is urgent need of qualified doctors and the ratio between doctors and the citizens is the lowest in India.
II. No. The Government should ensure quality education in the existing Medical Colleges as majority of the colleges lack necessary infrastructure.

Q44. **Statement**: Should India change its course from the economic reform process and look inward for all round economic development?

**Arguments**:
I. No. There is no way to look backward after having started the process.
II. Yes. This will benefit India in the long run as the reform process borrowed from western countries will adversely affect our economy.

Q45. **Statement**: Should the admission to professional course in India be given only on merit without any concession to any particular group of students?

**Arguments**:
I. Yes. This will improve the quality of the professionals as they will...
be able to complete the courses successfully.

II. No. This will keep a large number of socially and economically backward students out of the reach of the professional courses.

Directions 46-50): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-

Six persons i.e. B, S, O, G, M and T are working in an organization. They belong to different states i.e. Delhi, UP, MP, WB, AP, and Bihar but not in same order. They like six different colors i.e. Green, White, Black, Red, Blue and Yellow but not in same order. The one who likes Red color, belongs to WB. T belongs to Delhi but does not like White. O likes Blue and does not belong to UP. M likes Yellow and belongs to AP. G likes Green and S does not belong to WB. The one who likes white does not belong to UP and Bihar.

Q46. Who among the following likes Red color?
(a) M
(b) T
(c) S
(d) B
(e) None of these

Q47. Who belongs to UP?
(a) T
(b) O
(c) G
(d) S
(e) None of these

Q48. Who among the following belongs to MP?
(a) S
(b) B
(c) M
(d) O
(e) None of these

Q49. Who among the following likes Blue?
(a) M
(b) T
(c) S
(d) O
(e) None of these

Q50. O belongs to which states?
(a) Delhi
(b) Bihar
(c) UP
(d) MP
(e) None of these

Quantitative Aptitude

Directions (Q. 51 –55) :Study the information carefully and answer the following questions.

A total of 1650 employees are working in a company in different departments. The ratio of male employees to female employees in the organisation is 86 : 79. There are total 5 departments in the company i.e. Product Development, Sales and marketing, R&D and reinvestment, ‘Finance’ and HR. Total 198 males work in “Product Development department”. 18% employees works in Sales and marketing department, in which male to female ratio is 5 : 4. In Finance department, 77 males are working and the number of females in this department is $\frac{5}{7}$ of the number of males. The number of males in Sales and marketing department is equal to number of females in Product Development department. The number of males of Finance department is half of the number of
males in HR department. Male to female ratio in R&D and reinvestment department is 14 : 19.

Q51. No. of males in R&D and reinvestment department is now much more than females in Product Development department?
   (a) 99   (b) 91
   (c) 109   (d) 105
   (e) None of these

Q52. Females in R&D and reinvestment department is what percent of total number of females in the company (approximate)?
   (a) 44.7%   (b) 45.7%
   (c) 48.9%   (d) 49.2%
   (e) 38.9%

Q53. No. of Females in Finance department is what percent less than the no. of females in Product Development department?
   (a) $33\frac{1}{3}$   (b) $66\frac{2}{3}$
   (c) 61   (d) 70
   (e) None of these

Q54. What is the difference between no. of male employees of Product Development, Sales and marketing and HR departme
   nt together and no. of females of Product Development, Finance and R&D and reinvestment department together?
   (a) 54   (b) 64
   (c) 35   (d) 96
   (e) None of these

Q55. If the $\frac{5}{12}$ of the females of the Sales and marketing department are shifted in HR department. Then males in HR department is what times of no. of females in the same department. (round off to 2 decimal places).
   (a) 1.07   (b) 1.17
   (c) 1.27   (d) 1.37
   (e) 1.32

Q56. A goods train and a passenger train are running on parallel tracks in the same direction. The driver of the goods train observes that the passenger train coming from behind overtakes and crosses his train completely in 40 seconds. Whereas a passenger on the passenger train marks that he crosses the goods train in 30 seconds. If the speeds of the good train and passenger train be in the ratio of 1 : 2, find the ratio of the length of goods train to the length of passenger train.
   (a) $3 : 1$   (b) $1 : 2$
   (c) $1 : 3$   (d) $2 : 1$
   (e) None of these

Q57. A man can row 30 km upstream and 44 km downstream in 10 hrs. Also, he can row 40 km upstream and 55 km downstream in 13 hrs. Find the rate of the current and the speed of the man in still water.
   (a) 2 km/hr, 9 km/hr
   (b) 3 km/hr, 8 km/hr
   (c) 5 km/hr, 6 km/hr
   (d) 2 km/hr, 11 km/hr
   (e) None of these

Q58. In an examination the percentage of students qualified to the number of students appeared from school ‘A’ is 55%. In school ‘B’ the number of students appeared is 15% more than the students appeared from school ‘A’ and the number of students qualified from school ‘B’ is $67\frac{3}{11}$% more than the students qualified from school ‘A’. What is the percentage of students qualified to the number of students appeared from school ‘B’ ?
   (a) 80%   (b) 85%   (c) 75%
   (d) 90%   (e) None of these

Q59. Four vessels of equal sizes contain mixture of spirit and water. The concentration of spirit in 4 vessels are 60%, 70%, 75% and 80% respectively. If all the four...
mixtures are mixed, find in the resultant mixture the ratio of spirit to water.
(a) 57 : 13 (b) 23 : 57
(c) 57 : 23 (d) None of these (e) Can’t be determined
Q60. What sum of money at compound interest will amount to Rs. 5305.53 in 3 years, if the rate of interest is 1% for the first year, 2% for the second year and 3% for the third year?
(a) Rs. 5000 (b) Rs. 5200 (c) Rs. 5130
(d) Rs. 4910 (e) None of these
Q61. Kareena and Shahid start from Kurla and Worli towards Worli and Kurla respectively, at the same time. After they meet at Shanatakruz on the way from Kurla to Worli, Kareena reduces her speed by 33.33% and returns back to Kurla and Shahid increases his speed by 33.33% and returns back to Worli. If Kareena takes 2 hours for the entire journey, what is the time taken by Shahid for the entire journey?
(a) 96 min (b) 84 min (c) 168 min
(d) Can’t be determined (e) None of these
Q62. A speaks truth in 60% cases and B speaks truth in 80% cases. The probability that they will say the same thing while describing a single event is:
(a) 0.36 (b) 0.56 (c) 0.48
(d) 0.20 (e) None of these
Q63. Pipe A can fill the tank in 4 hours, while pipe B can fill it in 6 hours working separately. Pipe C can empty whole the tank in 4 hours. He opened the pipe A and B simultaneously to fill the empty tank. He wanted to adjust his alarm so that he could open the pipe C when it was half-filled, but he mistakenly adjusted his alarm at a time when his tank would be 3/4th filled. What is the time difference between both the cases, to fill the tank fully:
(a) 48 min (b) 54 min (c) 30 min
(d) None of these (e) Can’t be determined
Q64. C is twice efficient as A. B takes thrice as many days as C. A takes 12 days to finish the work alone. If they work in pairs (i.e., AB, BC, CA) starting with AB on the first day then BC on the second day and AC on the third day and so on, then how many days are required to finish the work?
(a) 6 1/5 days (b) 4.5 days (c) 5 1/9 days
(d) 8 days (e) None of these
Q65. A milkman mixes 10% water in pure milk but he is not content with it so he again mixes 10% more water in the previous mixture. What is the profit percentage of milkman if he sells it at cost price:
(a) 11.11% (b) 20% (c) 21%
(d) 12.1% (e) None of these
Q66. A and B are two partners and they have invested Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 90,000 in a business. After one year A received Rs. 1800 as his share of profit out of total profit of Rs. 3600 including his certain commission on total profit since he is a working partner and rest profit is received by
B. What is the commission of A as a percentage of the total profit?
(a) 20%  (b) 10%  (c) 5%
(d) 25%  (e) None of these

Q67. A retailer cheats both to his wholeseller and his customer by 10% by his faulty balance i.e., he actually weighs 10% more while purchasing from wholesaler and weighs 10% less while selling to his customer. What is his net profit percentage, when he sells at CP?
(a) 22 \frac{1}{11} \%  (b) 22 \frac{3}{9} \%
(c) 20\%  (d) 21\%  (e) None of these

Q68. In the command hospital Lucknow the sum of the ages of all the 29 people i.e., physicians, surgeons and nurses is 696. If the age of each physician, each surgeon and each nurse be 1 year, 6 years and 3 years more, then the average age of the whole staff would have been 3 years more. If the number of surgeon is a square root of a two digit number which is also a perfect cube, then the number of nurses in the hospital is :
(a) 12  (b) 15  (c) 16
(d) 9  (e) None of these

Q69. The length of room is 1 \frac{1}{2} times its breadth. The cost of carpeting it at Rs. 150 per sqmetres is Rs. 14400 and the cost of white washing the four walls at Rs. 5 per sqmetre is Rs. 625. Find the length, breadth and height of the room.
(a) 12 m, 8 m, 3 \frac{1}{3} m  (b)
12 \frac{1}{2} m, 8 \frac{1}{2} m, 3 \frac{1}{3} m
(c) 12 \frac{3}{4} m, 8 \frac{3}{4} m, 3 \frac{3}{4} m  (d) Data inadequate
(e) none of these

Q70. If 2 kg of metal, of which \frac{1}{3} is zinc and the rest is copper, be mixed with 3 kg of metal, of which \frac{1}{4} is zinc and the rest is copper, what is the ratio of zinc to copper in the mixture?
(a) 13 : 42  (b) 17 : 43
(c) 19 : 43  (d) 15 : 42
(e) None of these

Q71. Ajay calculates his profit percentage on the selling price whereas Vijay calculates his profit on the cost price. They find that the difference of their profits is Rs. 130. If the selling price of both of them are the same, and Ajay gets 15% profit and Vijay gets 10% profit, then find their selling price.
(a) Rs. 220  (b) Rs. 2200
(c) Rs. 2300  (d) Rs. 230
(e) None of these

Q72. The simple interest accrued on an amount of Rs. 15500 at the end of 3 years is Rs. 5580. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate in the same period?
(a) Rs. 6726.348  (b) Rs. 6276.384
(c) Rs. 6267.834  (d) Rs. 6627.438
(e) None of these

Q73. Raman took a loan of Rs. 15000 from Laxman. He was agreed that for the first three years rate of interest charged would be at 8% Simple Interest per annum and at 10% Compound Interest (compounded, annually) from the fourth year onwards. Ram did not pay anything until the end of the fifth year. How much would he repay if he clears the entire amount, only at the end of fifth year? (in Rs.)
(a) Rs. 22506  (b) Rs. 22105
Q74. A circus tent is cylindrical up to a height of 3 m and conical above it. If its diameter is 105 m and the slant height of the conical part is 63 m, then the total area of the canvas required to make the tent is (take \( \pi = \frac{22}{7} \))
(a) 11385 m\(^2\)  
(b) 10395 m\(^2\)  
(c) 9900 m\(^2\)  
(d) 990 m\(^2\)  
(e) 2400 m\(^2\)

Q75. The height of the room is 40% of its semi-perimeter. It cost Rs. 260 to paper the walls of the room with paper 50 cm wide at the rate of Rs. 2 per meter. There is an area of 15 m\(^2\) for doors and windows which is not used for papering the wall. The height of the room is:
(a) 2.6 m  
(b) 3.9 m  
(c) 4 m  
(d) 4.2 m  
(e) 5.6 m

Directions (76-80): The following questions are accompanied by three statements (A) or (I), (B) or (II), and (C) or (III). You have to determine which statement(s) is/are sufficient/necessary to answer the questions.
Q76. To find the temperature on Monday which of the following information is sufficient?
A. The average temperature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was 38° C.
B. The average temperature for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 43° C.
C. The temperature on Tuesday and Thursday was 45° C each.
(a) Only A and B are sufficient  
(b) Only B and C are sufficient  
(c) A and either B or C are sufficient  
(d) C and either A or B are sufficient  
(e) All the three together are sufficient

Q77. If the length of a rectangle is decreased by 15% and width is increased by 20%, find the change in area in terms of magnitude.
A. Breadth of the rectangle is 16 cm.
B. Length of the rectangle is 25 cm.
C. Area of the rectangle is 400 cm\(^2\).
(a) Only C  
(b) Only A and B together  
(c) Any two of them  
(d) Any one of them  
(e) None of these

Q78. What is the staff strength of Company 'X'?
I. Male and female employees are in the ratio of 2 : 3 respectively.
II. Of the officer employees 80% are males.
III. Total number of officers is 132.
(a) I and III only  
(b) II and either III or I only  
(c) All I, II and III  
(d) Any two of the three  
(e) Question cannot be answered even with the information in all the three statements

Q79. What is the cost price of an article?
A. After allowing a discount of 15% on marked price the shopkeeper charges Rs 1020 for it.
B. If he had not allowed any discount, he would have had a profit of \( \frac{47}{17} \) %.
C. If he had allowed only 10% discount on marked price, he would have had \( \frac{32 - \frac{6}{17}}{17} \) % profit.
(a) Any two of them  
(b) Only A and B together  
(c) Only B and C together  
(d) A and either B or C
Q80. What are the speeds of two trains?

A. Two trains of lengths 100 m and 80 m respectively run on parallel tracks.

B. When running in the same direction the faster train passes the slower one in 18 seconds.

C. When running in opposite directions, they pass each other in 9 seconds.

(a) A and C together
(b) A and B together
(c) A, B and C together
(d) B and C together
(e) Question can’t be answered even after using all the information

Directions (Q.81-85): In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

Q81. 8.1, 9.2, 17.3, 26.5, 43.8, 71.5, 114.1
(a) 17.3
(b) 26.5
(c) 43.8

Q82. 4, 10, 22, 46, 96, 190, 382
(a) 4
(b) 10
(c) 96
(d) 382
(e) None of these

Q83. 380, 188, 48, 20, 8, 2
(a) 8
(b) 20
(c) 48
(d) 188
(e) None of these

Q84. 1, 3, 10, 21, 64, 129, 356, 777
(a) 21
(b) 129
(c) 10
(d) 356
(e) None of these

Q85. 93, 309, 434, 498, 521, 533
(a) 309
(b) 434
(c) 498
(d) 521
(e) None of these

Directions (86-90): Study the following graphs and answer the questions accordingly.

Percentage distribution of shoes sold by seven brands in December, 2016
Percentage selling in rural and urban areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reebok</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bata</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nike</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adidas</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q86. What is the difference in the total number of shoes sold by Reebok, Woodland, Nike and Puma together in urban areas and that of Bata, Adidas and Liberty together in rural areas ?
(a) 151532  (b) 151522  (c) 155122  (d) 1      (e) None of these

Q87. What is average number (nearest integer) of shoes sold by all companies together in rural areas ?
(a) 113738  (b) 113784  (c) 112783  (d) 113873  (e) 113783

Q88. By approximately what percent the number of shoes sold in urban areas by Woodland more or less than that of in rural areas by Nike ?
(a) 37%  (b) 35%  (c) 38%  (d) 39%  (e) 42%

Q89. What is the ratio of total number of shoes sold by Puma to the number of shoes sold by Bata in urban areas ?
(a) 23 : 21  (b) 140 : 171  (c) 141 : 170  (d) 171 : 140  (e) None of these

Q90. The average number of shoes sold by all companies (except Liberty) together is by what number more or less than the number of shoes sold by Nike ?
(a) 126040  (b) 126450  (c) 124600  (d) 126300  (e) None of these
Q91. Math is the favourite subject of 50% of the students from school DPS. Students having their favourite subject as Math from DPS form approximately what percent of the students having their favourite subject as Math from all school together?
(a) 48
(b) 57
(c) 53
(d) 61
(e) 45

Q92. How many students in all have English as their favourite subject?
(a) 812
(b) 850
(c) 864
(d) 870
(e) None of these
Q93. 50% of the students from KV school have physics as their favourite subject. How many students from other school have the same favourite subject?
(a) 1160
(b) 551
(c) 609
(d) 1020
(e) None of these

Q94. 20% of the students from school DAV have Physics as their favourite subject and 12% of the students of same school have Computer as their favorite subject. How many students from that school like other subjects.
(a) 764
(b) 968
(c) 896
(d) 874
(e) None of these

Q95. What is the total number of students having their favourite subject as Hindi and Chemistry together?
(a) 1334
(b) 1286
(c) 1420
(d) 1300
(e) None of these

Q96. Quantity I = \( x \)

Quantity II = \( y \)

(o is the centre of the circle)

Q97. Quantity I → Distance travelled by the bus to reach point B from point A if a car travels the same distance in 5 hrs and the speed of the bus is 120 km/hr which is 120% of the speed of the car.
Quantity II → Distance travelled by a boat to reach point D from point C if the speed of the boat in still water is 15 km/hr and speed of current is 3 km/hr. It goes from point C to D downstream and return back from point D to C upstream in 25 hrs.
(a) Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(d) Quantity I = Quantity II
(e) No relation

Q98. Quantity I → Value of a number which is 25% more of a number which is 75 less than 225.
Quantity II → Value of a number which is 87% less than a number which is 25% more than 1200.
(a) Quantity I > Quantity II
(b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(d) Quantity I = Quantity II
(e) No relation

Direction (99-100): Two equations (I) and (II) are given in each question. On the basis of these equations you have to decide the relation between ‘x’ and ‘y’
and give answer.
(a) if \( x > y \)
(b) if \( x \geq y \)
(c) if \( x < y \)
(d) if \( x \leq y \)
(e) if \( x = y \) or relation cannot be established.

Q99. I. \( 99x^2 + 149x + 56 = 0 \)
II. \( 156y^2 + 287y + 132 = 0 \)

Q100. I. \( 3x^2 - 4x - 32 = 0 \)
II. \( 2y^2 - 17y + 36 = 0 \)

**English Language**

Directions (101–110): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Life in America changed drastically in a very short amount of time. From the end of 1929 to the early 1940s, the country experienced the worst and longest economic collapse in the history of the modern industrial world. This crisis was known as the Great Depression and it quickly spread throughout the world. In the United States, banks and businesses failed and millions of people across the nation lost their jobs. As time went on, there was an increase in poverty, hunger, and homelessness.

There were many factors that contributed to the cause of the Great Depression. However, many experts believe that this depression began with the complete crash of the United States stock market on October 29th, 1929. There are several different ways to examine the Great Depression. Through collaboration with three other fellow team members, you will gain deeper insight by studying four different analytical perspectives. The worst and longest economic crisis in the modern industrial world, the Great Depression in the United States had devastating consequences for American society. At its lowest depth (1932-33), more than 16 million people were unemployed, more than 5,000 banks had closed, and over 85,000 businesses had failed. Millions of Americans lost their jobs, their savings and even their homes. The homeless built shacks for temporary shelter- these emerging shantytowns were nicknamed Hoovervilles; a bitter homage to President Herbert Hoover, who refused to give government assistance to the jobless. The effects of the Depression – severe unemployment rates and a sharp drop in the production and sales of goods – could also be felt abroad, where many European nations still struggled to recover from World War I.

Although the stock market crash of 1929 marked the onset of the depression, it was not the cause of it: Deep, underlying
fissures already existed in the economy of the **Roaring** Twenties. For example, the tariff and war-debt policies after World War I contributed to the instability of the banking system. American banks made loans to European countries following World War I. However, the United States kept high tariffs on goods imported from other nations. These policies worked against one another: Other countries could not sell goods in the United States; they could not make enough money to pay back their loans or to buy American goods.

And while the United States seemed to be enjoying a prosperous period in the 1920s, the wealth was not evenly distributed. Businesses made gains in productivity but only one segment of the population - the wealthy - reaped large profits. Workers received only a small share of the wealth they helped produce. At the same time, Americans spent more than they earned. Advertising encouraged Americans to buy cars, radios, and household appliances instead of saving or purchasing only what they could afford.

Easy credit policies allowed consumers to borrow money and accumulate debt. Investors also wildly speculated on the stock market, often borrowing money on credit to buy shares of a company. Stocks increased beyond their worth, but investors were willing to pay inflated prices because they believed stocks would continue to rise. This bubble burst in the fall of 1929, when investors lost confidence that stock prices would keep rising. As investors sold off stocks, the market *spiraled* downward. The stock market crash affected the economy in the same way that a stressful event can affect the human body, lowering its resistance to infection.

The ensuring depression led to the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Roosevelt introduced relief measures that would revive the economy and bring needed relief to Americans suffering the effects of the depression, in his 100 days in office, Roosevelt and Congress passed major legislation that saved banks from closing and regained public confidence. These measures, called the New Deal, included the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which paid farmers to slow their production in order to stabilize food prices; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insured bank deposits if banks failed; and the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulated the stock market.

Although the New Deal offered relief, it did not end the Depression. The economy sagged until the nation entered World War II. However, the New Deal changed the relationship between government and American citizens by expanding the role of the central government in regulating the economy and creating social assistance programs.

Q101. The content in the last paragraph of the passage would most likely support which of the following statements?
(a) The new Deal policies were not radical enough in challenging capitalism
(b) The economic policies of the New Deal brought about a complete business recovery
(c) The Agricultural adjustment Act paid farmers to produce surplus crops.
(d) The federal government became more involved in caring for needy members of society
(e) None of these

Q102. The author’s main point about the Great Depression is that
(a) Government policies had nothing to do with it.
(b) The government immediately stepped in with assistance for the jobless and homeless
Q103. This passage is best described as
(a) An account of the causes and effects of a major event
(b) A statement supporting the value of federal social policies
(c) A condemnation of outdated beliefs
(d) A polite response to controversial issues
(e) None of these

Q104. The author cites the emergence of Hoovervilles in paragraph 1 as an example of
(a) Federally sponsored housing programs
(b) The resilience of Americans who lost their jobs, savings and homes
(c) The government’s unwillingness to assist citizens in desperate circumstances.
(d) The effectiveness of the Hoover administration in dealing with the crisis.
(e) None of these

Q105. The term policies as it is used in paragraph 2, most nearly means
(a) Theories
(b) Practices
(c) Laws
(d) Examples
(e) None of these

Q106. The passage suggests that the 1920s was a decade that extolled the value of
(a) Thrift
(b) Prudence
(c) Balance
(d) Extravagance
(e) None of these

Q107. The example of the human body as a metaphor for the economy, which is found at the end of paragraph 3, suggests that
(a) A stressful event like the stock market crash of 1929 probably made a lot of people sick
(b) The crash weakened the economy’s ability to withstand other pressures
(c) The crash was an untreatable disease
(d) A single event caused the collapse of the economy.
(e) None of these

Direction (108-109): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q108. Devastating
(a) lethal
(b) propitious
(c) optimistic
(d) sanguine
(e) buoyant

Q109. Roaring
(a) murmur
(b) thriving
(c) drone
(d) sibilate
(e) lament

Direction (110): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q110. Spiraled
(a) gyrate
(b) pirouette
(c) encircle
(d) Plunge
(e) girdle

Directions (111-115): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain
words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them.

For researchers interested in the working of the subatomic and astrophysical realms, soup is on the menu. This is no ordinary soup, however, but a seething mass of elementary particles called quarks and gluons. The whole universe is thought to have consisted of just such a soup of few millionths of second after the Big Bang that began everything. And today the soup is being sought by two groups of physicists, one of which is attempting to recreate it on earth using particle colliders, while the other searches for it in the sky, buried in the cores of dead stars.

Both groups have reported progress, though neither has yet produced conclusive results. But definite identification of “quark matter” would have profound implications. For particle physicists, the search for such a soup provides a way of testing one of their most fundamental theories: that of quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Among astrophysicists, meanwhile, some theorists have suggested that in certain circumstances quark matter could form a stable sort of super-dense material which if its existence could be proven would literally be the strangest stuff in the universe.

The recipe for making your own quark soup from scratch goes something like this. First, take some atoms of lead. Unreel them and discard the electrons, leaving just the nuclei. Put the nuclei into a particle accelerator, spin up to almost the speed of light and heat by slamming into a target made of more lead atoms, so that they reach a temperature 100,000 times hotter than the Centre of the sun. At this temperature, something rather unusual is thought to happen.

Atom nuclei are bundles of protons and neutrons which, along with electrons, are the basis of normal, modern matter. But protons and neutrons are themselves made up of more fundamental particles called quarks, bound together by “glue” particles called (for obvious reasons) gluons. Quarks come in several varieties: a proton, for instance, consists of two “up” quarks and a “down” quark, while a neutron consists of two downs and an up. The theory of QCD makes predictions about the way quarks and gluons should behave.

Normally, the laws of subatomic physics dictate that individual quarks are never seen in the wild; they always travel around in twos or threes. At sufficiently high temperatures, however — such as those reached in a high-energy particle collider protons and neutrons are thought to disintegrate into a soup, or plasma, of individual quarks and gluons, before cooling and recombining into ordinary matter.

That is what QCD predicts. So, since 1994, an international team of researchers at CERN, the European laboratory for particle physics in Geneva, has been smashing lead nuclei together and then combing through the hail of subatomic particles that result from these collisions to look for evidence of quark-gluon plasma.

This is hard, because physicists can directly detect only particles that escape from the fireball and reach their instruments — and these particles are likely to have undergone several transmutations in their short lives. But by
working backwards it is possible to discern the processes that led to the formation of the observed particles. For example, interactions between free quarks and gluons, as opposed to ordinary matter, should cause more of some types of exotic particle to be produced, and fewer of other kinds. Careful analysis of the rations of particles churned out in thousands of collisions should thus determine whether quark gluon plasma was made or not.

CERN researchers have announced that analysis of the results of seven separate types of collision collectively provided evidence of the creation, for the first time, of just such a soup. For a fraction of a second they had, in other words, recreated the conditions that prevailed just after the Big Bang. Admittedly, this declaration of victory came with several provisos. Ulrich Heinz, a theoretical physicist at CERN, says that more experiments at higher energies will be needed to verify the result. But, having cranked up their accelerators to achieve the most energetic collisions possible the CERN team can go no further. So the announcement also signaled a passing of the torch to the new Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, which will start an experimental programme at higher energies later.

Q111. According to the passage, what is said to have begun the universe?
(a) Quarks and gluons
(b) The theory of QCD
(c) The Big Bang
(d) None of these
(e) All of these

Q112. Who are the particle physicists?
(a) a group of physicists who are carrying out their research on how the earth began.
(b) a group of physicist that is using particle colliders
(c) a group following the fundamental theory of QCD
(d) All of the above.
(e) None of the above

Q113. What happens when protons and neutrons are subjected extremely high temperatures?
(a) it leads to the formation of atomic nucleus
(b) they disintegrate into a plasma of individual quarks and gluons.
(c) they recombine into ordinary matter.
(d) Both (b) and (c)
(e) None of the above

Q114. What is the ideal method to determine whether quark gluon plasma was made or not?
(a) careful analyse is of the ratios of particles churned out
(b) smashing load nuclei together and then combing through the hail of subatomic particles.
(c) working backwards
(d) None of the above
(e) All of the above

Q115. Why is it said that “the announcement also signaled a passing of the torch to the new Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at the Brookhaven National Laboratory”?
(a) due to paucity of funds
(b) the CERN team has reached the end of its capabilities
(c) in order to verify the results at high energy levels
(d) the CERN equipment has reached the end of its capabilities
(e) None of the above
Directions (116-120): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five words have been denoted by letters (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q116. Efforts to .......... the issue will not be successful .......... both sides continue to blame each other.
(a) Resolve–if
(b) Discuss–unless
(c) Address–whether
(d) Settled–because
(e) Close–although

Q117. The economy has managed to retain its .......... edge despite .......... demand for its exports.
(a) Leading–healthy
(b) Competitive–shrinking
(c) Sharp–favourable
(d) Predominant–average
(e) Worthwhile–durable

Q118. It will be .......... for the management to implement the policy because of the employees’ .......... to change.
(a) Inconvenient–willing
(b) Complicated–concern
(c) Burden–decision
(d) Impossible–resistance
(e) Critical–character

Q119. Analysts are looking .......... to more mergers in the banking .......... which will boost the economy.
(a) Around–arena
(b) Ahead–rivals
(c) Forward–sector
(d) Perhaps–partners
(e) Doubtfully–investment

Q120. After the devastating fire, the Board has no .......... except .......... of their textile factory.
(a) Idea–inauguration
(b) Estimate–running
(c) Power–modernizing
(d) Condition–improving
(e) Option–closure

Direction (121-125): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (e) as the answer.

Q121. In guest rooms, the central portion is generally reserved for sofa set.
(a) generally is reserved
(b) is reserved generally
(c) was generally reserved
(d) are generally reserved
(e) No correction required

Q122. The impact of the composite bow on warfare was equal to the crossbow of medieval times.
(a) was equal to of the
(b) is equal to the
(c) is equal to that
(d) was equal to that of the
(e) No correction required

Q123. Culture, climate and geography plays an important part in the formation of any proverb.
(a) plays an important role
(b) plays a important part
(c) play an important role
(d) playa important part
(e) No correction required

Q124. This book will be of particular interested to those fascinated by the recent philosophy.
Q125. These days developed countries have started looking down for underdeveloped countries as it is advantageous for both the parties.
(a) looking after
(b) looking down upon
(c) to look down at
(d) looking for at
(e) No correction required

Directions (126-135): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q126. The commission set up to submit a report (a)/ about the reason for the fall in (b)/ educational standards could not complete (c) it work even after two years. (d)/ No error (e).
Q127. The speaker stressed (a)/ repeatedly on the importance (b)/ of improving the condition (c)/ of the slums. (d)/ No error (e).
Q128. Though, she has aptitude (a)/ in mathematics I won't allow (b)/ her to take it up as a subject of study for the Master's Degree (c)/ because I know the labour involved will tell upon her health. (d)/ No error (e).
Q129. I am not familiar (a)/ with all the important places in this (b)/ town although I have been living (c)/ here since two years. (d)/ No error (e).
Q130. The committee reviewing (a)/ the deal comprising (b)/ leading businessmen and policymakers (c)/ of our country (d)/ No error (e)

Q131. Most people like to (a)/ rest after a day's hard work (b)/ but he seemed to have (c)/ an inexhaustive supply of energy. (d)/ No error (e)
Q132. Ancient artifacts are (a)/ a part of global heritage (b)/ and should not be (c)/ sold to the highest bidder. (d)/ No error (e)
Q133. The committee reviewing (a)/ the deal comprising (c)/ leading businessmen and policymakers (c)/ of our country (d)/ No error (e)
Q134. (a) France is one of the wealthiest economy in the world, / (b) home to leaders in aviation, insurance, banking, tourism / (c) and retail and is known for its / (d) fine cuisine and appellation-controlled wines. / (e) No error
Q135. (a) The fashion is becoming a global game now, / (b) where the label may originate in one country, / (c) the chief designer from another country, / (d) the owner-investor from third nation. / (e) No error

Direction (136-138): Select the phrase/connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

Q136.
(1) A rung above Vijender is US-based Russian Matt Korobov, who has 26 wins in 27 fights so far.
(2) The top slot in the super middleweight category is held by American Jesse Hart, the reigning North American Boxing Organisation (NABO) champion.
(i) Although a rung above Vijender...
(ii) However the top slot in the super...
(iii) A rung above Vijender is US-based...
Q137. (1) Violent mobs went on the rampage in the Nagaland capital vandalising and setting on fire government offices and vehicles on Thursday.
(2) The violent mobs have prompted deployment of five columns of army to bring the situation under control.
(i) On Thursday, violent mobs.....
(ii) Deployment of five columns.....
(iii) Vandalising and setting on fire prompted.....
(a) Only (i) is correct
(b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
(e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct

Q138. (1) The successful commissioning of the Alaknanda hydropower plant was a moment of personal gratification for me.
(2) The project had seen every possible obstacle—from floods and geological surprises to multiple litigations.
(i) The successful commissioning...
(ii) Due to successful commissioning.....
(iii) Since the project had...
(a) Only (i) is correct
(b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
(e) All are correct.

Directions (139-140): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q139. Remonetisation is near complete. I am using the word ‘near’ because there is only one restriction which is there today: the withdrawal limit of 24,000 a week for savings bank accounts. But let us consider how many people withdraw 24,000 a week. Multiplied by four, this works out to almost 1 lakh a month. How many people really withdraw 1 lakh from a savings bank account in cash - very few. Therefore, practically, remonetisation is over. But because this restriction is there, I am saying it is near complete. RBI will decide the timeline for lifting the 24,000 a week restriction. The maximum cash is withdrawn from current accounts where the restrictions have been lifted.
(a) So (for) savings bank accounts, it is just a matter of time.
(b) The ministry will review the Act, taking into consideration the recommendations of the committee.
(c) So, unless there is some stability and certainty on that front, it would be very difficult.
(d) Either under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, should those people decide to declare it, or due to subsequent follow-up actions by the Income Tax Department.
(e) The signs are clearly visible of a move towards digitisation.

Q140. It was hoped that there would be far-reaching changes in the tax structure. But Mr. Jaitley’s Budget has been a great disappointment to income tax payers. The 5% relief for those who earn up to 5 lakh, which has been unnecessarily overhyped by the electronic media, can at best be considered as mere tokenism. The surcharge of 10% on those earning more than 50 lakh is a good measure. However, most of those earning above 50 lakh have
the ability to leverage income which does not attract tax.
(a) The government seems apathetic to growing non-performing assets and debts in banks.
(b) The Finance Minister rightly expressed anguish over large sections of people evading payment of income tax, but the Budget does nothing to force them to pay their taxes.
(c) While a series of ambitious targets have been set for the health sector (eliminating leprosy, measles, tuberculosis, reducing infant mortality, reducing maternal mortality, and so on), the allocation does not match the targets.
(d) The Budget proposals are not likely to benefit the Bharatiya Janata Party in States such as U.P. given the heightened expectation of direct cash incentives after the hardship caused by the demonetisation.
(e) Fiscal deficit has been kept to 3.2%. Measures to boost infrastructure may encourage local industrialists.

Practice Set-2
Reasoning Ability

Directions (1-5): Study the following information and answer the given questions:
M, N, O, P, K, L, X, Y, and R live on different floors of a 9-floors building. Ground floor is numbered as 1, and topmost floor is numbered as 9. They are fan of different Hollywood actors i.e. Kristein, Tom, Jhonny, Brad, Angelina, Kate, Nicolas, Scarlet and Nicole also they like 6 different colours i.e. Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White but 2 persons can like same colour (not necessarily in the same order).
X is not a fan of Brad. The one who likes yellow lives on odd numbered floor. R and X like same colour. L lives immediately below the one who is a fan of Tom. Only one person lives between M and the one who is a fan of Kate. K lives immediately above O, who likes blue. Only two people live between N and the one who is a fan of Angelina. Y is a fan of Scarlet and lives on floor no. 8. The one who is a fan of Kristein does not live immediately above and immediately below N. The one, who is a fan of Tom, lives on an even numbered floor. The one, who is a fan of Angelina lives below the floor on which N lives. P does not live immediately above and immediately below M. Only five people live above the floors on which M lives. R, who likes red is a fan of Nicole and lives immediately above Y. Only three people live between the ones who are fans of Kate and Jhonny. K is not a fan of Jhonny. The one who is a fan of Kate and the one who lives on 6th floor, like pink. The one who live on 1st and 7th floor like same colour and the one who likes green lives below N’s floor.

1. Which of the following is true with respect to X as per the given information?
(a) The one, who lives immediately below X, is a fan of Kate.
(b) X lives on 7th floor and is a fan of Tom.
(c) X lives on 5th floor and likes red.
(d) X lives on the lowermost floor and likes white.
(e) None of these
2. Who amongst the following lives on floor no. 3?
   (a) The one who is a fan of Jhonny
   (b) The one who is a fan of Angelina
   (c) None of these
   (d) The one who likes yellow colour
   (e) Both b and d

3. Who lives on the floor which is immediately above K’s floor?
   (a) M
   (b) N
   (c) P
   (d) None of these
   (e) L

4. The one who is a fan of Tom likes which of the following colour?
   (a) pink
   (b) Blue
   (c) None of these
   (d) Green
   (e) Red

5. How many people live between the floors on which P and K live?
   (a) None
   (b) Two
   (c) One
   (d) More than three
   (e) Three

Directions (6–10): In each of the question, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements(s). These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.
   (a) If only conclusion I follows.
   (b) If only conclusion II follows.
   (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
   (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
   (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q6. Statements: \[ M > N \geq O, O < P, Z > M \]

Conclusions:  
   I. Z < O
   II. P > M

Q7. Statements: \[ K < L \geq J < B > C \geq D > E \]
Conclusions:  
   I. B > E
   II. J \geq K

Q8. Statements: \[ A < B < C < G, B < H, C > F \]
Conclusions:  
   I. F < G
   II. H > G

Q9. Statements: \[ S > P \geq J \geq M, S < A, J \geq B \]
Conclusions:  
   I. B = P
   II. P > B

Q10. Statements: \[ N \geq Z < D < E < F \geq G, E > X, Z > H \]
Conclusions:  
   I. F > H
   II. Z > G

Directions (11–15): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.-

Six employees i.e. P, B, Z, M, O and G of a company are going to office on different days of same week. This week period start from Wednesday to Tuesday. One day in between of this week is holiday. They have different bikes i.e. Fuoco, Avenger, Ducati, Thunderbolt, Suzuki and Honda but not necessary in same order. They are using their own bikes to go to office.

P is going to office just after holiday via Suzuki bikes. The one who is going to office on Tuesday is using Avenger bike.

M is going to office just after the one who is using Ducati bike but not after holiday. There is one day gap between P and O who is using Fuoco. B is going to office after holiday. G has not Ducati bike but he is going to office after the day on which the one who is using
Thunderbolt. The one who is using Honda is not going to office after holiday. O is not going to office just after and before G.

Q11. Who among the following is using Thunderbolt bike?
(a) Z  
(b) B  
(c) G  
(d) O  
(e) M  

Q12. Who among the following is going to office on Wednesday?
(a) M  
(b) Z  
(c) O  
(d) G  
(e) P  

Q13. How many employees are going to office before holiday?
(a) One  
(b) Two  
(c) Three  
(d) Four  
(e) None  

Q14. Who among the following is using Avenger bike?
(a) M  
(b) Z  
(c) O  
(d) G  
(e) P  

Q15. Who among the following is going to office on Sunday?
(a) M  
(b) Z  
(c) O  
(d) G  
(e) P  

Directions (16-20): In each question below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Q16. Statements:  
I. No lappy are books.  
II. All books are copy.  
III. All copy are pens.  
Conclusions:  
I. No lappy are copy.  
II. No lappy are pens.  
III. Some copy are not books.  
IV. Some pens are not books.  
(a) Only I follows  
(b) Only III follows  
(c) Only IV follows  
(d) None follows  
(e) None of these

Q17. Statements:  
I. Some bus are truck.  
II. Some truck are cars.  
III. Some cars are trains.  
Conclusions:  
I. No bus are trains.  
II. No cars are bus.  
III. Some truck are trains.  
IV. Some cars are bus.  
(a) None follows  
(b) Only I and II follow  
(c) Only II and III follow  
(d) All follow  
(e) None of these

Q18. Statements:  
I. Some cats are dogs.  
II. All dogs are rats.
III. Some Rats are fox.

Conclusions:
I. Some cats are fox.
II. Some dogs are fox.
III. Some rats are not cats.
IV. Some rats are not fox.

(a) Only I follows
(b) Only I II follows
(c) Only III follows
(d) None follows
(e) None of these

Q19. Statements:
I. No Delhi are Goa.
II. No Goa are Chennai.
III. All Chennai are Pune.

Conclusions:
I. No Goa are Delhi.
II. Some Goa are not Chennai.
III. Some Chennai are Pune.
IV. Some Pune are Chennai.

(a) All follows
(b) Only I, II and III follow
(c) Only II, III and IV follow
(d) Only I, II and IV follow
(e) None of these

Q20. Statements:
I. Some Lucknow are UP.
II. All MP are Lucknow.
III. All Delhi are MP.

Conclusions:
I. Some UP are Lucknow.
II. All Delhi are Lucknow.
III. Some Lucknow are not Delhi.
IV. All Lucknow are Delhi.

(a) Only I, II and III follow
(b) Only I, II and IV follow
(c) Only I and II follow
(d) Only I and III follow
(e) None of these

Directions (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
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: 11 comb 19 kolkata 25 copper 90 but
Step 1: But 11 comb kolkata 25 copper 90 19
Step 2: But copper comb kolkata 25 90 19 11
Step 3: But copper kolkata comb 25 19 11 90
Step 4: But copper kolkata comb 19 11 90 25
Step 5: 40 54 11 6 10 2 9 7
And step 5 is the last step of the above input. As per the rules followed in the above step, find out the appropriate step for the given output.

INPUT: 2 small 37 come 55 bus 33 some

21. Which element is exactly between the third from left and fourth from right in step 4?
(a) come
(b) 2
(c) 55
(d) 37
(e) None of these

22. Which step number would be the following output?
“Small some bus come 33 37 2 55”
(a) Step 3
(b) Step 4
(c) Step 1
(d) Step 2
(e) None of the Above

23. What is the position of ‘2’ in the step 4?
(a) Seventh from the right
(b) Fifth from the left
(c) Third from the right
(d) Fourth from the left
(e) None of these

24. In step 2, what is the sum of 6th element and 7th element from left end?
(a) 87
(b) 78
(c) 70
(d) 60
(e) 49

25. Which of the following would be at the third position from the left end in step 5?
(a) 33
(b) come
(c) bus
(d) 38
(e) some

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:
Seven students i.e. T, D, Z, G, A, P and F are living in an engineering hostel that is nine storey building. Ground floor is numbered as 1st floor and top most floors are numbered as 9th floor. There are two vacant floors that are on even numbered floor. They study in different streams of engineering i.e. Civil, CSE, EEE, ECE, EE, IT and ME but not necessary in same order. The one who studies in ME lives on odd numbered floor but below from 7th floor. G lives below from the one who studies in ME and he does not study in EE. The one who studies in ME lives on odd numbered floor but above from T who studies in IT. D lives at 5th floor and does not study in ME. The one who studies in EE lives below from the one who studies in ME and above from the one who studies in EEE. Z studies in CSE and lives just above the one, who studies in IT. T lives somewhere in between of both vacant floor. F lives just above P.

Q26. P lives on which floor?
(a) 4th
(b) 3rd
(c) 2nd
(d) 1st
(e) 8th

Q27. If A interchanges his room to T, then who will live just above A?
(a) Z
(b) F
(c) P
(d) G
(e) D

Q28. How many students live below from the one who studies in EE?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) None

Q29. Who among the following lives on bottom floor?
(a) Z
(b) F
(c) P
(d) G
(e) D

Q30. Who among the following studies in Civil?
(a) P  (b) T  (c) F  (d) G  (e) D

Directions (31-35): In each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and Give answer-
(a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(d) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Q31. How is 'Name' coded in the code language?
Statements:
I. 'Jolly Kotak Norway' means '@ # &' and 'Name Kotak Just' means '$ * #'.
II. 'Name Youth Sometime' means '* % !' and 'Just Norway Sometime' means '$ @ !'.

Q32. Who among R, S, K, A, and M is exactly in the middle when they are arranged in ascending order of their heights?
Statements:
I. A is taller than both R and K but shorter than S.
II. M is shorter than S but taller than A.

Q33. How is R related to N?
Statements:
I. Q is daughter in law of T. Q has only two child R and N, who is sister of R.
II. M is father of R, who has no brother.

Q34. Are all the five friends, viz, P, Q, R, S and T, who are seated around a circular table, facing the centre?
I. P sits second to the left of Q. Q faces the centre. R sits second to the right of P.
II. S sits third to the left of T. T faces the centre. Q sits on the immediate left of S. T is an immediate neighbour of Q.

Q35. Find the number of boys and girls in the row?
I. R sits 18th from left end of the row and Y sits 11th from the right end of the row. R and Y interchange their positions, after interchanging the position R’s position is 20th from left end.
II. Total 43 students are in the row and all are facing is same direction.

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below-
There are eight family members A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sitting around a square table in anticlockwise direction respectively. Four persons sit at the corner side of the table while remaining four sits in the middle side of the table. Persons who sit at the corner sides face outside while persons seated in the middle side faces inside of the table. They also like different colours i.e. Red, Black, Brown, Blue, Pink, Green, White, and Grey but not necessary in the same order. They belong to different state of India viz. Delhi, Goa, Bangalore, Pune,
Telangana, Gujarat, Mumbai and Shimla but necessary in the same order. A likes red colour and belongs to Delhi. Person who likes black colour sits third to the right of A. Neither D nor C belongs to Gujarat. The person who belongs to Gujarat is not an immediate neighbor of A. There are three persons between C and the one who belongs to Goa. The persons who like White colour and Grey colour sits opposite to each other. G does not like white and Grey colour. The persons who belong to Gujarat and Goa are immediate neighbours of each other. There is one person between the one who belongs to Mumbai and Telangana. The one who like Brown colour is immediate neighbor of A. G does not like pink and green. The person who belongs to Shimla sits one of the corner side of the table and only one person sits between the person belong to Shimla and Gujarat. The person who belongs to Pune sits second to the right of the person who belongs to Bangalore who does not like Pink and Green colour. Person from Telangana does not like green colour and not the neighbor of B. D is not from Shimla.

Q36. What is the position of C with respect to the person who belongs to Gujarat?
(a) Second to the right
(b) Second to the left
(c) Third to the right
(d) Third to the left
(e) None of these

Q37. Who sits opposite to the one who sits opposite to the one who belongs to Shimla?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) H
(d) Can’t be determined

Q38. Which of the following colour is liked by the person who sits second to the left of the one who like Red colour?
(a) Blue
(b) Pink
(c) Green
(d) Can’t be determined
(e) None of these

Q39. Who among the following sits second to the right of G?
(a) The person who belongs to Delhi
(b) A
(c) The one who like Red colour
(d) The one who sits immediate left of H
(e) All of the above.

Q40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their arrangement find the one which does not belong to that group?
(a) E
(b) C
(c) B
(d) A
(e) G

Q41. With less than three weeks to go before the election of president, the campaigns saw explosive revelations about Mr. Trump and Ms. Clinton. This included disturbing evidence of Mr. Trump boasting about groping women without their consent, allegations of such behaviour and sexual assault by at least nine women, and an avalanche of confidential emails of Ms. Clinton’s campaign released by WikiLeaks that underscored her proximity to deep-pocketed Wall Street donors.

Which of the following can be hypothesized from the above passage?
(I) Mr. Trump and Ms. Clinton are candidates of opponent parties which are fighting for presidential posts. (II) Serious allegation against candidates may affect the polling result. (III) Trade and economy of country depends on the selection of Presidential candidates.
(a) All I, II and III
(b) Only I and III
(c) Only II and III
(d) Only I and II
(e) None of these

Directions (42-43): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Wednesday targeted Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Central government for the suicide committed by former Army jawan Ram Kishan Grewal allegedly over the OROP issue. Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia and Aam Aadmi Party MLA from Delhi Cantonment "Commando" Surender were detained by the Delhi Police at the RML hospital where they had gone to talk to the family of Grewal. Grewal's family members were detained by the police after they refused to take the body home and threatened a stir at the hospital. Mr. Kejriwal said the government should stop trying to derive political gains from the recent surgical strikes.

Q42. Which of the following may be anticipated reason for fallout of high voltage drama which is mentioned in the passage?
I. Remissness of Central Govt. to enact OROP in the country for Indian Soldiers. II. Central Govt. tried to embezzle soldiers for their political gain behind the shade of success of surgical strike.
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) Only I and II
(e) None of these

Q43. What will be the probable repercussions after the suicide of former Army jawan Ram Kishan Grewal?
I. There may be mass strike overall country which may muddle the law and order system in the country. II. Deputy CM Manish Sisodia will file defamation case against Delhi Police as he was detained by Delhi Police. III. Central Govt. will give compensation amount to the family of Former Army Jawan Ram Kishan Grewal.
(a) Only II
(b) Only I and III
(c) Only III
(d) Only II and III
(e) None of these

Q44. Statement: The government will consider merging some of its more than two dozen state-run banks (27 PSU banks), as it seeks to improve efficiency at the ailing lenders that dominate the nation's banking sector. Bankers have "strongly supported" the idea of consolidation, suggesting the government form a panel of experts to devise a merger strategy, Arun Jaitley said after a two-day annual brainstorming event of industry leaders and officials from the central bank and finance ministry.

Should there be only few banks in place of numerous smaller banks in India?
Arguments:
I. Yes, This will help secure the investor's money as these big banks will be able to withstand intermittent market related shocks.

II. No, A large number of people will lose their jobs as after the merger many employees will be redundant.

III. Yes, This will help consolidate the entire banking industry and will lead to healthy competition.

(a) None is strong
(b) Only I and II are strong
(c) Only II and III are strong
(d) Only I and III are strong
(e) All are strong

Q45. **Statement:** Reservations have had a place in India for over a century, much before they were written into the Constitution as a leg up for socially and educationally backward sections. In 1902 Pune’s Chhatrapati Maharaj reserved seats in educational institutions; the Mysore Maharaja and the states of Madras and Travancore too ensured representation for the very backward in all senses of the term because of highly stratified social structures and the practice of “untouchability” that had left large sections of the population backward for centuries. They recognized that it was only by actively trying to lift up these sections by offering seats in educational institutions and in employment, that some kind of level playing field could be established.

Should there be reservation of jobs in the organizations in the private sector also as in the public sector undertakings in India?

**Arguments:**

I. Yes, This would give more opportunities of development to the weaker sections of the society and thus help reduce the gap between the affluent and the downtrodden in India.

II. No, The private sector does not get any government assistance and therefore they should not be saddled with such policies.

III. No, Nowhere else in the world such a practice is being followed.

IV. No, The management of the private sector undertaking would not agree to such compulsions.

(a) Only I is strong
(b) Only I and II are strong
(c) Only I, II and IV are strong
(d) Only I and IV are strong
(e) All are strong

**Directions (46-50):** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Eight family members — W, Q, U, V, T, P, S and R — are sitting around a circular table facing opposite to the centre. Each of them has a birthday on different dates, viz. 11, 22, 25, 15, 18, 9, 2 and 28, but not necessarily in the same order. There are three generation in the family. Each of them is accompanied by their spouses who are standing right behind and are facing them. Y is married to the one who was born on 11 who is daughter in law of Q. N is standing third to the right of P who is sister of W. R, whose birthday is on the date of 15, sits third to the right of T who is sister of Y. E who is sister in law of P is standing opposite to S. The one whose birthday is on the date of 9 sits second to the left of P, whose birthday is on the date of 11. S, whose birthday is on the date of 2, sits between the persons whose birthdays are on the dates of 22 and 9. A is not an immediate neighbour of S and R, but she is standing opposite to C who is maternal aunt of Y. B is standing to the immediate
right of T. P sits second to the left of Q, who cannot sit adjacent to T or R. U's birthday is in the date of 28 and sits second to the right of W, whose birthday is on the date of 25. D is standing third to the right of X, who sits 4th to right of P. V was born in 9. B is son of X. S is sister of R who is a male. N is brother of Q.

Q46. What is the position of Y with respect to B?
(a) Third to the left
(b) Second to the right
(c) Third to the right
(d) Second to the left
(e) None of these.

Q47. P is married to whom?
(a) Y
(b) R
(c) T
(d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these.

Q48. What is the relation of Y with respect to N?
(a) Son
(b) Son in law
(c) Nephew
(d) Daughter
(e) None of these.

Q49. Who among the following sits second to the right of R?
(a) Q
(b) W
(c) A
(d) X
(e) None of these.

Q50. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their arrangement find the one who does not belong to that group?
(a) T
(b) S
(c) A
(d) U
(e) P

Quantitative Aptitude

Directions (Q.51-55): Study the following data carefully and answer the questions based on it.
Pie chart showing the percentage of people who have 6 different types of favourite food in a city
The table shows the persons who have different favorite food age wise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Below 25 years</th>
<th>Above 25 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male : Female</td>
<td>Male : Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>8 : 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4 : 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>5 : 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>11 : 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>3 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>5 : 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Consider no person has exactly 25 years age.

Q51. It total number of people whose favorite food is Italian is 48 lac. Total number of people comprising male above 25 years who like Punjabi and females below 25 years who like Punjabi food is 10 lac, then find the total number of people whose favorite food is Punjabi for people below 25 yr.
(a) 8 L  
(b) 10 L  
(c) 9.5 L  
(d) 15 L  
(e) 14.4 L  

Q52. If the total number of female below 25 years favorite food is Chinese and male above 25 years whose favorite food is Chinese is 9.6 lac and 14 lakh respectively then, what is the total number of people whose favorite food is Indian.
(a) 55.5  
(b) 64.6  
(c) 72.8  
(d) 59.5  
(e) 57.2  

Q53. If people below 25 years whose favorite food is French are 23,000 and difference between people below 25 years and above 25 years whose favorite food is French is 11,600 then, find the difference between total number of
people whose favorite food is Mexican and Indian.
(a) 43244
(b) 46254
(c) 46800
(d) 50130
(e) None of these

Q54. If total number of people whose favorite food is Indian is 1 lakh then what is the difference of people whose favorite food is Mexican and French.
(a) 1 L
(b) 2.5 L
(c) 0.5 L
(d) 0.16 L

Direction (Q.56-60): Study the following charts carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Chart 1 shows the distribution of twelve million tons of crude oil transported through different modes over a specific period of time. Chart 2 shows the distribution of the cost of transporting this crude oil. The total cost was Rs. 30 million.

(e) 0.2 L

Q55. Total number of people whose favorite food is Chinese is 80,000 then find the number of people above 25 years whose favorite food is Mexican if number of people above 25 years whose favorite food is Mexican and people below 25 year whose favorite food is Punjabi are same.
(a) 30,000
(b) 20,000
(c) 25,000
(d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these
Q56. Which mode of transportation is cheapest when price per ton of Oil is considered?
   (a) Pipeline  
   (b) Rail  
   (c) Road  
   (d) Ship  
   (e) Airfreight

Q57. What is the cost per ton incurred in transporting the Oil by Ship?
   (a) Rs 2  
   (b) Rs 5.6  
   (c) Rs 28  
   (d) Rs 2.8  
   (e) Rs 3.5

Q58. Find the ratio of volume of oil transported by Road and the cost incurred on transporting oil by Rail?
   (a) 1 : 5  
   (b) 11 : 13
Q59. Cost per ton incurred on Rail is what percent more or less than that on ship?
(a) 25%
(b) 18%
(c) 15%
(d) 20%
(e) None of these

Q60. If the oil transported by pipelines increased to 65% and the price distribution remains same, then find the change in the total cost incurred on transportation by pipelines.
(a) Rs 1.8
(b) Rs 2.5
(c) Rs 0.8
(d) Rs 1.2
(e) Rs 5.4

Directions (Q.61-65): What should come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following number series problems?

Q61. 33, 39, 57, 87, 129, ?
(a) 183
(b) 177
(c) 189
(d) 199
(e) None of these

Q62. 19, 26, 40, 68, 124, ?
(a) 246
(b) 238
(c) 236
(d) 256
(e) None of these

Q63. 43, 69, 58, 84, 73, ?
(a) 62
(b) 98
(c) 109
(d) 63
(e) None of these

Q64. 2.5, 4, ?, 10, 14.5, 20, 26.5
(a) 8
(b) 7.5

Q65. 13, 20, 39, 78, 145, ?
(a) 234
(b) 244
(c) 236
(d) 248
(e) None of these

Directions (Q.66-70): Solve the equations given below and answer
(a) if $x > y$
(b) if $x < y$
(c) if $x \geq y$
(d) if $x \leq y$
(e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q66. I. $10x^2 + 41x + 21 = 0$
II. $2y^2 + 3y + 1 = 0$

Q67. I. $2x^2 + 9x + 10 = 0$
II. $4y^2 + 28y + 45 = 0$

Q68. I. $15x^2 - 11x - 12 = 0$
II. $20y^2 - 49y + 30 = 0$

Q69. I. $2x^2 + 28 = 15x$
II. $-17y + 36 = -2y^2$

Q70. I. $49x^2 - 70x + 25 = 0$
II. $56y^2 - 82y + 30 = 0$

Q71. The average of 6 observations is 12. If the number obtained in 7th observation is also included in the numerical value of the six previous observations then overall average decreases by 1. What is the number obtained in the 7th observation?
(a) 6
(b) 5
(c) 8
(d) 7
(e) None of these

Q72. The average age of Nishant and Vibha at the time of their marriage was 26 years. After 12 years of their marriage, the average age of their family which included 5
children was reduced to 18 years. What is the average age of the children?
(a) 8 years
(b) 9.5 years
(c) 10 years
(d) 11 years
(e) None of these

Q73. The first, second and third class fares between two stations are in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 1 and travellers of these three classes are in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 50. If total income being accrued from these three classes in Rs. 12,300, then income from the travellers who travel in third class is:
(a) Rs. 8100
(b) Rs. 8200
(c) Rs. 7500
(d) Rs. 9000
(e) None of these

Q74. In a mixture of spirit and water, amount of spirit is 18%. If 8 litre of this mixture is replaced by equal amount of water, amount of spirit in the mixture becomes 15%. What is the quantity of total mixture?
(a) 48 litre
(b) 40 litre
(c) 46 litre
(d) 52 litre
(e) None of these

Q75. If the price of mangoes goes down by 10%, find the percentage of increase that a family should effect in its consumption so as not to alter expenditure on this account.
(a) 12\%\frac{1}{9}
(b) 11\%\frac{1}{9}
(c) 11\%\frac{2}{9}
(d) 11\%\frac{5}{9}
(e) None of these

Q76. A test paper consists of 5 questions. 5% of the students who took the test solved all questions and 5% did not solve any of the questions. Of the remaining students, 25% solved only 1 question and 20% solved 4 questions while 24\% of the total students solved 2 questions. If the number of students who solved 3 questions is 200, find the total number of students who took the test.
(a) 700
(b) 600
(c) 800
(d) 900
(e) None of these

Q77. A sum of money amounts to Rs. 944 in 3 years at a certain rate of simple interest. If the rate of interest is increased by 25%, then the same sum of money will amount to Rs. 980 during the same time period. Find the former rate of interest.
(a) 10%
(b) 8%
(c) 6%
(d) 5%
(e) None of these

Q78. Present ages of Tarun and Gulshan are 12 years and 10 years respectively. They want to deposit in Post Office a total sum of Rs. 5204 in such a proportion that at the age of 15, each of them may get an equal amount. If the Post Office pays 4% p.a. compound interest on the total sum of deposit, find the part of money deposited by each of them.
(a) Rs. 2502, Rs. 2702
(b) Rs. 2704, Rs. 2500
(c) Rs. 2804, Rs. 2400
(d) Rs. 2204, Rs 3000
(e) None of these
Q79. The manufacturer of a machine sells it to a wholesaler at a profit of 20%. The wholesaler, in turn, sells it to a retailer at a gain of 10%. The retailer sells it to a customer for Rs. 1452 at a profit of 10%. The cost price of the machine for the manufacturer is:
(a) Rs. 1000
(b) Rs. 1200
(c) Rs. 1350
(d) Rs. 1050
(e) None of these

Q80. A river is flowing at a speed of 5 km/h in a particular direction. A man, who can swim at a speed of 20 km/h in still water, starts swimming along the direction of flow of the river from point A and reaches another point Z which is at a distance of 30 km from the starting point A. On reaching point Z, the man turns back and starts swimming against the direction of flow of the river and stops after reaching point A. The total time taken by the man to complete his journey is:
(a) 2 h 30 min
(b) 3 h 12 min
(c) 3 h 30 min
(d) 3 h 45 min
(e) None of these

Directions (Q81-85): Study the following pie-chart and line graph and answer the questions that follow.
The pie-chart shows the distribution of refugee in six different army base camps.

Number of male refugees
Q81. What is the sum of the number of female refugees in Camp C, the number of female refugees in Camp E and the number of male refugees in camp D together?
(a) 1880
(b) 1800
(c) 1850
(d) 1780
(e) None of these

Q82. What is the ratio between the number of male refugees in Camp C, the number of female refugees in Camp B and the total number of refugees in Camp E?
(a) 5 : 7 : 8
(b) 45 : 87 : 7
(c) 38 : 11 : 51
(d) 45 : 7 : 87
(e) None of these

Q83. What is the difference between the total number of refugees in Camp F and the number of male refugee in Camp E.
(a) 848
(b) 480
(c) 840
(d) 884
(e) None of these

Q84. In which of the following Camps is the total number of refugees equal to the number of female refugees in Camp E?
(a) B
(b) A
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q85. The number of female refugee in Camp A is approximately what percent of the total number of refugees in Camp B?
(a) 40
(b) 40.7%
(c) 41.5%
(d) 45.8%
(e) 43.2%

Q86. The weight of any empty bottle is 20% of the weight of bottle when filled with some liquid. Some of the liquid has been removed. Then, the bottle, along with the remaining liquid, weighed half of the original weight of the bottle when filled.
weight. What fractional part of the liquid has been removed?
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d) 
(e) None of these
Q87. A bottle is full of Dettol. One-third of it is taken out and then an equal amount of water is poured into the bottle to fill it. This operation was done four times. Find the final ratio of Dettol and water in the bottle.
(a) 13 : 55
(b) 20 : 74
(c) 16 : 65
(d) 10 : 48
(e) None of these
Q88. A dairyman pays Rs 6.4 per litre of milk. He adds water and sells the mixture at Rs 8 per litre, thereby making 37.5% profit. The proportion of water to milk received by the customers is
(a) 1 : 15
(b) 1 : 10
(c) 1 : 20
(d) 1 : 25
(e) None of these
Q89. A tradesman gives 4% discount on the marked price and 1 article free with every 15 articles bought and still gains 35%. The marked price is more than the cost price by –
(a) 40%
(b) 39%
(c) 20%
(d) 50%
(e) None of these
Q90. A sum of money lent at compound interest for 2 years at 20% per annum would fetch Rs 482 more if the interest was payable half yearly than if it was payable annually. The sum is
(a) Rs 10,000
(b) Rs 20,000
(c) Rs 40,000
(d) Rs 50,000
(e) None of these
Q91. A and B can finish a job in 10 days while B and C can do it in 18 days. A started the job worked for 5 days, then B worked for 10 days and the remaining job was finished by C in 15 days. In how many days could C alone have finished the whole job?
(a) 30 days
(b) 15 days
(c) 45 days
(d) 24 days
(e) None of these
Q92. A train overtakes two persons who are walking in the same direction in which the train is going, at the rate of 2 kmph and 4 kmph, and passes them completely in 9 and 10 seconds respectively. The length of the train (in metres) is :
(a) 72
(b) 54
(c) 50
(d) 45
(e) None of these
Q93. In how many different ways can the letters of the word CORPORATION be arranged in such a way that the vowels always come together?
(a) 840
(b) 86400
(c) 8400
(d) 1440
(e) None of these
Q94. A sphere radius 3 cm is dropped into a cylindrical vessel partly filled with water. The radius of the vessel is 6 cm. if the sphere is submerged completely then the surface of the water is raised by –
(a) \( \frac{1}{4} \) cm
Q95. 4 men and 10 women were put on a work. They completed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the work in 4 days. After this 2 men and 2 women were increased. They completed $\frac{2}{3}$ more of the work in 2 days. If the remaining work is to be completed in 3 days, then how many more women must be increased?
(a) 32
(b) 8
(c) 50
(d) 55
(e) None of these

Directions (Q.96-100): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions below it.
Given below is the percentage distribution of student studying Math and Science from Seven different institutes in year 2016

Note: Total students in Science in institute C is $\frac{200}{19}$% more than total students from Math in institute A.

Q96. What is the ratio of students who study Math from institute A and D together to the students who study Science from institute C and G together.
(a) 27 : 38
(b) 72 : 59
(c) 76 : 63
(d) 67 : 53
(e) None of these

Q97. If students from institute B and E together who study Math increased by $\frac{4100}{209}$% in 2017 and students who study Science from institute D and F together increased by $\frac{6100}{189}$% in 2017, then find the total students from Maths and Science together in 2017 considering no in increase/decrease in number of students takes place except above given institute and no student study both subjects.
(a) 8100
(b) 7500
(c) 7980
(d) 8530
Q98. Average of students from institute B who study Maths and from institute G who study Science are what percent more or less than average of student who study Math from institute C, E and G together? (approximately)
(a) 26%
(b) 22%
(c) 28%
(d) 18%
(e) 32%

Q99. If total students who study Math is decreased by $\frac{550}{19}$% in 2017 and students who study Science is increased by $\frac{400}{21}$% in 2017 and percentage distribution of students remain same for both subjects in 2017 then find the total students from institute B and E for both groups.
(a) 2350
(b) 1485
(c) 2275
(d) 2025
(e) 2022

Q100. If there are 400 students who study both subjects and total students who study only Math from institute B and C are 100% more than total students who study both subjects then percentage of students who study only Math are what percent of students who study only Science.
(a) $\frac{400}{19}$%
(b) $\frac{18}{7}$%
(c) $\frac{100}{17}$%
(d) $\frac{300}{17}$%
(e) None of these

Directions (101 - 110): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

It is difficult to compare countries because various factors such as size, culture, history, geography, natural endowments, geopolitics and internal polity come into play. There are some goals which can be achieved by smaller countries; but sometimes smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds, because the size of the domestic market is too small. If we consider the bigger countries, the closest comparison to India is China, though there are many crucial differences.

The Chinese vision is to prepare the country for entry into the ranks of mid-level developed nations by the middle of the twenty-first century. Acceleration of the nation’s economic growth and social development by relying on advances in science and technology is pivotal in this. Documents describing the Chinese vision state that science and technology constitute premier productive forces and represent a great revolutionary power that can propel economic and social development. It is interesting to note that the main lessons the Chinese have drawn from their past performance is their failure to promote science and technology as strategic tools for empowerment.
They also point to the absence of mechanisms and motivations on science and technology. Similarly, they hold that their scientific activity to promote dependence on science scientific and technological efforts were not oriented towards economic growth. As a consequence, they conclude, a large number of scientific and technological achievements were not converted into productive forces as they were too far removed from China’s immediate economic and social needs. The Chinese vision is therefore aimed at exploiting state-of-art science and technology to enhance the nation’s overall power and strength, to improve the people’s living standards in large-scale industrial and agricultural production and to effectively control and alleviate pressures brought on by population, resources and the environment. By the year 2000, China had aimed at bringing the main industrial sectors upto the technological levels achieved by the developed countries in the 1970s or 80s, and by 2020 to the level they would have attained by the early twenty-first century.

This is a relationship that has been assiduously tended over the years since the mid-seventies when ambassadorial relations between the two countries were restored at the initiative of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Despite the humiliation suffered in 1962, she famously opined that “we cannot march to Peking” and that normalisation of relations constituted the triumph of maturity over the futility of alienation.

Geopolitical rivalry and calibrated cooperation, seemingly antithetical, coexist within the framework of our relationship with China. The latter has pinned its colours to the Pakistani mast as recent developments have demonstrated. It is suspicious about our friendship with the United States, our closeness to Japan, and our naval cooperation in the East and South China Seas with these countries. It challenges us with its myriad dalliances in our neighbourhood.

The aim is to bridge the overall gap with the advanced world. There is a special emphasis on research and development of high technologies that would find defence applications. Some of these technologies are critical for improving the features of key conventional weapons. Some technologies are meant for enhancing future military capabilities. Other efforts are aimed at maintaining the momentum to develop capabilities for cutting-edge defence technologies. They call for unremitting efforts in this regard with the aim of maintaining effective self-defence and nuclear deterrent capabilities and to enable parity in defence, science and technology with the advanced world.

Q101. Comparison between two countries becomes difficult because:
(A) the countries differ in their internal political systems.
(B) each country has its own culture and natural resources which differ from those of others.
(C) the countries with homogenous backgrounds are many in number.
(a) Only A
(b) Only B
(c) A and B
(d) All the three A, B and C
(e) None of the above

Q102. Why can’t smaller countries take up big technological planning?
(a) They have other goals to achieve.
They have smaller domestic market size.
Small countries lack technological knowhow.
Bigger countries do not permit them to do so.
None of the above
Q103. What is the goal of China to be accomplished by the middle of 21st century?
To become one of the most developed nations
To surpass the level of all middle-level developed nations by a good margin
To be that most influential superpower
To be the most developed nation
None of the above
Q104. What according to the Chinese vision can boost socio-economic development?
Science and Technology
Minds united with revolutionary powers
Premier productive forces
A vision which propels development
None of the above
Q105. Which of the following have the Chinese identified as their pitfall(s) from their past?
Lack of orientation of science and technology towards economic growth
Lack of mechanisms in their economic activities to promote use of science and technology
Neglect of science and technology as a strategic measure for empowerment
A and B
B and C
A and C
All the three A, B and C
None of the above
Directions (106 - 108): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.
Q106. ENDOWMENTS
(a) Powers
(b) Measures
(c) protests
(d) Findings
(e) Gifts
Q107. ORIENTED
(a) Stated
(b) Tempting
(c) Deciding
(d) Leaning
(e) Sure
Q108. CONVENTIONAL
(a) Functional
(b) Activist
(c) Deliberate
(d) Adventurous
(e) Traditional
Directions (109 - 110): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.
Q109. CRUCIAL
(a) Central
(b) Trivial
(c) Decisive
(d) Fundamental
(e) Imperative
Q110. PIVOTAL
(a) Irrelevant
(b) Unmanageable
(c) Irreparable
(d) Inauspicious
(e) Irritating
Directions (111-115) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.
It is being projected as a boon for the agricultural sector. In reality, it will be
the beginning of the end for Indian farmers. It has happened in the West. Ever since big retail-dominated by multi-brand retailers has entered the market, farmers have disappeared and poverty has increased. Today, not more than seven lakh farmers remain on the farms in the West. According to a report, every minute one farmer quits agriculture. Farmers’ incomes have come down by more than forty per cent. These days low supermarket prices are being cited as the reason for the exodus of dairy farmers too. It is therefore futile to expect the supermarkets rescuing farmers in India.

Despite the destruction of farming globally, administrators in India are gung-ho about allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retailing. “The agriculture sector needs well functioning markets to drive growth, and economic prosperity in rural areas,” says a discussion paper.

Since 2006, India has allowed a partial opening up of the retail sector. Have these retail units benefited Indian farmers and the consumers? The answer is no. The argument for setting up of big retail chains is that the supermarket chains will squeeze out the middlemen thereby providing higher prices to farmers and at the same time provide large investments for the development of post-harvest infrastructure. All these claims are untrue, and big retail has not helped farmers anywhere in the world.

If the supermarkets were so efficient, why is the West providing a massive subsidy for agriculture. After all, the world’s biggest retail giants are based in the West and it should have helped their farmers become economically viable. But it did not happen. Till 1950, a farmer who would receive about seventy per cent of what was spent on food receives no more than 3 to 4 per cent today. And, that is why, the farmers there are being supported in the form of direct income support by the government.

A report by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a group comprising the richest 30 countries in the world, states explicitly that farm subsidies rose by 22 per cent in 2009, up from 21 per cent in 2008. In just 2009, industrialised countries provided a subsidy of Rs. 1260 billion. And it is primarily for this reason that farm incomes are lucrative. Take the Netherlands: the average farm family income is 275 per cent of the average household income. This is because of farm subsidies, not supermarkets. India is therefore importing a failed model from the West especially when India is incapable of providing such heavy subsidies to its farmers.

Regarding employment, big retail does not squeeze out middlemen from the food chain, Supermarkets claim that they remove middlemen and therefore are able to provide a higher price to farmers. In reality, what happens is the opposite. Supermarkets are themselves the big middlemen. They replace that small fish. Supermarkets replace the plethora of small middlemen. The muneem clad in a dhoti-kurta is replaced by a smartly dressed up middleman. So, while the farmer pauperises, the profit of supermarkets multiply.

Based on biased studies by consultancy firms and some institutes, it is believed that supermarkets will create employment and therefore help in ameliorating poverty. This is a flawed assumption. Lessons need to be drawn from a 2004 study at Pennsylvania State
University. The authors measured the impact of a retail boom on poverty in various adjoining states. The comprehensive study clearly brings out that those American states that had more retail stores in 1987, had higher poverty rates by 1999 than the states where fewer stores were set up.

At stake is the livelihood security of 120 lakh small shopkeepers, 4 crore hawkers and at least 20 crore (of the 60 crore) small farmers. What is needed is more public sector investment in setting up a chain of mandis across the country. Providing an assured market and reasonable procurement price is what Indian farmers need. This has to be supplemented by a network of foodgrain banks at panchayat level that assure local production and distribution.

Q111. Why does the author disagree with the idea that big retail stores can salvage farmers’ condition in India?
(a) The farmers in India still prefer to sell their produce to local middlemen and mandis than to the big retail stores
(b) There have been examples throughout the world that the big retail chains further deteriorate the condition of the farmers
(c) Big retail chains buy the farmers’ produce at a much lower cost as compared to the present middlemen
(d) The government subsidies to the farmers selling their produce directly to big retail stores is far lesser than the ones who sell their produce to the government itself
(e) Selling the produce to small shopkeepers and hawkers saves the farmers of the expenses involved in selling it to big retail stores which are mostly based in big cities

Q112. Complete the following sentence by selecting the alternative which is most appropriate in the context of the passage.
Although it was assumed that retail chain giants would squeeze out middlemen from the farming sector,
(a) the retail chain giants helped the farmers get subsidies from the government
(b) India is still contemplating allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retailing.
(c) the retail chain giants themselves proved to be a rambling version of the smaller middlemen
(d) the government was more concerned about the welfare of the farmers
(e) None of the above

Q113. Which of the following is true in context of the passage?
(a) Noticing the state of farmers in the West owing to the advent of retail giants, Indian administrators are not too keen to allow multi brand retailing in India
(b) Supermarket chains have provided large investments for the development of post-harvest infrastructure
(c) These days, farmers in the West earn several times more than their earnings half a century ago
(d) India is providing heavy subsidies to cover up the losses made by the farmers because of retail chain giants
(e) None of the above

Q114. The fact the West provides enormous subsidies to its farmers proves that
(a) the government in the West lures the farmers into selling their produce to retail chain giants in return of such subsidies
(b) many farmers who had given up farming as a profession are now returning to it
(c) supermarkets have indeed helped in making farming a lucrative business
(d) the retail chains are arm twisting, the government to provide subsidies to the farmers who sell their produce to them
(e) the retail chains have failed to benefit the farmers thus forcing the government to come to their rescue

Q115. Which of the following have been the arguments for setting up big retail stores in India?
(a) The retail chains would sell the farmers’ produce at a comparatively higher price than the smaller shops so as to improve the farmers’ profit.
(b) The retail chains would drive the middlemen out of the system, thus improving farmers’ profit margin.
(c) Big retail chains in the West have been taking strides of growth and have been benefitting the farmers.
(d) The big retail chains would provide an organized market which would bring about growth in the rural areas.
(e) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Q116. The problem of housing shortage ___________ with the population explosion has also been ___________ by this policy.
(a) projected, discussed
(b) threatened, manifested
(c) dispensed, acknowledged
(d) compounded, addressed
(e) united, heralded

Q117. The quality of ___________ between individuals and the organization for which they work can be ___________ to the benefit of both parties.
(a) life, conceptualised
(b) service, evaluated
(c) interaction, improved
(d) sophistication, developed
(e) development, impeded

Q118. Handicrafts constitute an important ___________ of the decentralized sector of India’s economy and ___________ employment to over six million artisans.
(a) factor, aims
(b) segment, provides
(c) extension, plants
(d) period, projects
(e) element, retards

Q119. In one shocking instance of ___________ research, one of the nations’s most influential researchers in the field of genetics reported on experiments that were never carried out and published ___________ scientific papers on his non-existent work.
(a) comprehensive, abstract
(b) theoretical, challenging
(c) fraudulent, deceptive
(d) erroneous, impartial
(e) spontaneous, false

Q120. Her novel published to universal acclaim, her literary gifts; her reputation as yet ___________ by envious slights, Hurston clearly was at the ___________ of her career .
(a) undamaged, ebb
(b) untarnished, zenith
(c) unmarred, brink
(d) untainted, extremity
(e) unstained, end

Directions (121-125): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has
been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q121. It's possible to teach a machine Van Gogh’s painting technique, but only if it already exists. An algorithm can write chorales like Bach because it can “study” Bach. Even when the work produced by AI is less specifically derivative than it is today—say, when the algorithms learn to combine various techniques they learn—they will never rise above previous work because the way they work is based on experience.

(a) It's a problem described in David Hume's A Treatise Of Human Nature, published when Bach was still alive.
(b) It works this way because that’s how the infrastructure—critics, publishers, curators, performers—is set up.
(c) They are constrained by Hume’s piece of wisdom.
(d) One could imagine work produced by machines getting appreciation, but ultimately, we appreciate art through extremely human social mechanisms.
(e) None of the above.

Q122. South India has always been highly dependent on the monsoon, which is uncertain and risky. Over the past few decades, the south-west monsoon has become unpredictable and has reduced in intensity. What does this mean for the Cauvery? The amount of water the river receives during the summer rains is becoming increasingly unreliable. In good years, when the river receives enough rainfall, there is no discord between the two States.

(a) In bad years, like the one we are facing now, it turns into a gargantuan political crisis.
(b) Unfortunately, the number of bad years is only going to worsen.
(c) The Cauvery river’s fertile basin has encouraged the growth of forests, agriculture and industry.
(d) There needs to be a redesign of the farming system, keeping in mind in particular the water requirements of the crops planted after the onset of the south-west monsoon.
(e) None of the above.

Q123. Currently, demonetisation has been having a significantly negative impact on the microfinance sector and its clients; the poorer segments of the population are the worst hit. For security purposes, most of the loan transfers, from MFIs to clients, happen through the national electronic funds transfer (NEFT). However, repayment from them is by liquid currency. This is primarily because the poor use cash and do not use technology for daily chores.

(a) MFIs are unable to accept discontinued currencies as the banks are refusing to accept these.
(b) About 60 per cent of Indian adults did not have access to formal financial institutions.
(c) The account opening drive through the Prime Minister’s Jan Dhan Yojana was a welcome initiative; however, most of these accounts were dormant.
(d) Even if they wanted to, the overarching architecture for a cashless economy is yet to be put in place and these people need to be educated to use it.
(e) None of the above.

Q124. The Gita states unequivocally: ‘By constant thinking of sense objects, one gets attached to them. Attachment leads to desire and this in turn morphs into anger. Anger unsettles even the most stable mind into a state of delusion and wrong perceptions. This causes the
destruction of the intelligence in each one.
(a) The way sense objects instigate one to give vent to desire, anger and evil ways is exemplified in the case of Ravana.
(b) When this sets in, there is nothing left but self-destruction and ruin.
(c) The mind can easily be led to believe that the sense objects are the sources of happiness and then it yields to their pulls.
(d) When one goes out of the way to attain such desires, one does not realise he is losing himself.
(e) None of the above.
Q125. The butcher guesses that the sanyasi has been directed to his house by the chaste lady. The sanyasi observes the butcher who earns his living by selling the flesh of animals, which he does with dedication. He begins to understand that no work is low or impure; it is the way the work is done that determines its worth.
(a) He is proud of this.
(b) An individual is thus able to remain righteous in thought, word and deed while being true to his innate tendencies acquired from his samskaras through the cycle of birth.
(c) Though the sense of dharma is well ensconced in the inner core of every being, it is not very easy or explicit when it comes to practice.
(d) Work defines the secret of duty that one performs.
(e) None of the above.

Directions (126–130) Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and ‘No correction is required’, mark (e) as the answer.

Q126. Indian car market is losing traction as most companies either remained negative nor posted marginal growth in June.
(a) as remained negative so
(b) if remained negative or
(c) neither remained negative or
(d) either remained negative or
(e) No correction required.
Q127. The US economy is present in the face of a series recession.
(a) having to face at present
(b) presently facing up
(c) presented on the face of
(d) presently facing
(e) No correction Required.
Q128. The grim job market has taken its toll on students, many of those had hoped for a much better future.
(a) much of whom
(b) many of whom
(c) several of those
(d) many of which
(e) No correction required.
Q129. The relationship we have with our clients are the cornerstone of our future.
(a) our client are
(b) each clients is
(c) our clients is
(d) all clients are
(e) No correction required.
Q130. Modern ideas of governance started back to the time when people began to question kings.
(a) started when
(b) set back to
(c) start back to
(d) date back to
(e) No correction required.

Directions (131–140): In the given passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately.
Find the appropriate word in each case.
With doubt, there is one thing …(131)… to all of us. We have played a game at some time in our lives. Most of us play to relax or have fun, but for many playing a game or a sport is a way to …(132)… poverty behind. In fact, in many African countries, playing professionally can …(133)… the lives of a person’s entire family. For example, in the small town of Bekoji, in Ethiopia …(134)… than a hundred boys and girls can be seen running at dawn everyday. Each of these youth is …(135)… and serious and their coach is …(136)… that one of them will be a world champion. This seems like an idle …(137)… but it is virtually a guarantee in this small community …(138)… mainly farmers. Many of the fastest male and female distance runners in the world hail from this small town. A small hand-painted sign which greets visitors outside bekoji …(139)… “Welcome to the village of Athletes”. Children here start running at an early age, …(140)… great distances to fetch water and firewood or to reach school.

At the Olympics, runners from this small town are likely to win more medals than those from developed countries. It will give their families a way out of poverty.

Q131. (a) accepted (b) common (c) alike (d) similar (e) popular
Q132. (a) alleviate (b) forgot (c) prevent (d) reduce (e) leave
Q133. (a) changes (b) arrange (c) control (d) transform (e) shift
Q134. (a) further (b) more (c) greater (d) over (e) larger
Q135. (a) concentrated (b) rival (c) focused (d) playful (e) performed
Q136. (a) convince (b) optimist (c) intended (d) privilege (e) confident
Q137. (a) boast (b) suspicion (c) risk (d) worship (e) precaution
Q138. (a) existing (b) that (c) comprising (d) consisting (e) for
Q139. (a) warn (b) inform (c) notices (d) reads (e) wish
Q140. (a) covering (b) driving (c) measuring (d) following (e) competing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020 Preparation Kit PDF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Most important PDF’s for Bank, SSC, Railway and Other Government Exam</strong>: Download PDF Now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Memory Based Puzzle E-book | 2016-19 Exams Covered | Get PDF here |
| Caselet Data Interpretation 200 Questions | Get PDF here |
| Puzzle & Seating Arrangement E-Book for BANK PO MAINS (Vol-1) | Get PDF here |
| ARITHMETIC DATA INTERPRETATION 2019 E-book | Get PDF here |
| The Banking Awareness 500 MCQs E-book | Bilingual (Hindi + English) | Get PDF here |
| High Level DATA INTERPRETATION Practice E-BOOK | Get PDF here |

- **WhatsApp Group** Join here
- Telegram Group: [Click Here](#)
- Telegram Channel: [Click here](#)
- Like & Follow our Facebook Page: [Click here](#)
- Join our Facebook Group: [Click Here](#)
RBI Assistant Mains

GK/GA Capsule Based MCQ's
November, December, January, February

Online Test Series
- 15 Mock Tests
- 50 Questions Each Mock
- 750 Total Questions
- With Explanations
- English Language Only
- Access on Web & App 24/7

For any Query: contact@ambitiousbaba.com
Online Test: test.ambitiousbaba.com

SBI CLERK Mains 2020

GK/GA Capsule Based MCQ's
December, January, February, March

CURRENT AFFAIRS | BANKING | STATIC
- 15 Mock Tests
- 50 Questions Each Mock
- 750 Total Questions
- With Explanations
- English Language Only
- Access on Web & App 24/7

contact@ambitiousbaba.com
Online Test: test.ambitiousbaba.com

Bank & Insurance

Yearly Mock Test
Validity: till 31st January 2021

300+ Total Tests

SBI PO 2020

PRELIMS
- 15 Total Tests
- Detailed Solutions
- Bilingual

India's No1 Government Jobs Online Portal
Visit: test.ambitiousbaba.com