CAREERS 360

MAT Sample Paper 2021 by Hitbullseye

Directions of Test

Test Name	Diagnostic Test - MAT	Total Questions	200	Total Time	150 Mins

Section Name	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Negative Marking
Quant	40	1	1/4
DI	40	1	1/4
GK	40	1	1/4
Reasoning	40	1	1/4
Verbal	40	1	1/4

Section : Quant

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

Question No. : 1

A can hit a target 4 times in 5 shots, B hits 3 times in 4 shots, and C hits twice in 3 shots. They fire together. Find the probability that at least two shots hit the target.

A) $^{13}/_{30}$ B) $^{5}/_{6}$ C) $^{11}/_{40}$ D) None of these

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

Question No. : 2

The odds that A agrees with the truth are 3 : 2 and the odds that 'B' agrees with the truth are 5 : 3. In what percent of cases are they likely to agree with each other on an identical point?

A) 47.5 %   B) 37.5 %   C) 63.5 %   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 3

Fill pipe A is 3 times faster than second Fill pipe B and takes 32 minutes less than Fill pipe B. When will the cistern be full if both pipes are opened together?

A) 25 minutes   B) 24 minutes   C) 30 minutes   D) 12 minutes

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the following questions, select a suitable replacement for the word in bold/underlined.*

Question No. : 4

The sum of two numbers, one of which is one-third of the other is 36. The smaller number is:

A) 6   B) 7   C) 8   D) 9

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

Question No. : 5

The retail price of a water geyser is Rs. 1,265. If the manufacturer gains 10 %, the wholesale dealer gains 15 % and the retailer gains 25 %, then the cost of the product is:

A) Rs. 800   B) Rs. 900   C) Rs. 700   D) Rs. 600

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

Question No. : 6

A man left one-half of his property for his wife, one-third for his son and the remainder for his daughter. If the daughter's share was worth Rs. 45,000, how much money did the man leave?

A) Rs. 245,000   B) Rs. 260,000   C) Rs. 270,000   D) Rs. 275,000

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

Question No. : 7

Anil is at present one-fourth the age of his father. After 16 years he will be one-half of the age of his father. Find the present age of Anil's father.

A) 40 years   B) 36 years   C) 32 years   D) 28 years

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

Question No. : 8

A machine is sold at a profit of 10 %. Had it been sold for Rs. 40 less, there would have been a loss of 10 %. What was the cost price of the machine?

A) Rs. 175   B) Rs. 200   C) Rs. 225   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 9

In a class of 25 students with Roll Nos. 1 to 25, a student is picked up at random to answer a question. Find the probability that the roll number of the selected student is either a multiple of 5 or 7.

A) $^6/_{25}$ B) $^4/_{25}$ C) $^8/_{25}$ D) $^7/_{25}$

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

Question No. : 10

What percent of selling price would be 34 % of cost price if gross profit is 26 % of the selling price?

A) 17.16%   B) 74%   C) 25.16%   D) 88.40%

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

Question No. : 11

The tax on a commodity is diminished by 10 % and its consumption increased by 10 %. The effect on the revenue derived from it changes by K %. Find the value of K.

A) 1   B) - 2   C) – 1   D) 2

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

Question No. : 12

Ratio of Ashok's age to Pradeep's age is 4 : 3. Ashok will be 26 years old after 6 years. How old is Pradeep now?

A) 18 years   B) 21 years   C) 15 years   D) 24 years

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

Question No. : 13

The incomes of Chanda and Kim are in the ratio 5 : 3 and their expenditures are in the ratio 2 : 1. If each saves Rs. 1,000, then Chanda's expenditure is

A) Rs. 6,000   B) Rs. 8, 000   C) Rs. 4, 000   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 14

A student purchased a computer system and a colour printer. If he sold the computer system at 10 % loss and the colour printer at 20 % gain, he would not lose anything. But if he sells the computer system at 5 % gain and the colour printer at 15 % loss, he would lose Rs. 800 in the bargain. How much did he pay for the colour printer?

A) Rs. 8,000   B) Rs. 16,000   C) Rs. 9,000   D) Rs. 5,334

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

Question No. : 15

X and Y entered into partnership with Rs. 700 and Rs. 600 respectively. After 3 months X withdrew $^2/_7$ of his stock but after 3 months, he puts back $^3/_5$ of what he had withdrawn. The profit at the end of the year is Rs. 726. How much of this should X receive?

A) Rs. 336   B) Rs. 366   C) Rs. 633   D) Rs. 663

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

Question No. : 16

A man sitting in a train travelling at the rate of 50 km/hr observes that it takes 9 sec for a goods train travelling in the opposite direction to pass him. If the goods train is 187.5 m long, find its speed.

A) 25 km/hr   B) 40 km/hr   C) 35 km/hr   D) 36 km/hr

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

Question No. : 17

A runs $1^2/_3$ times as fast as B. If A gives B a start of 80m, how far must the winning post be, so that A and B might reach it at the same time?

A) 200 m   B) 300 m   C) 270 m   D) 160 m

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

Question No. : 18

A team of workers was employed by a contractor who undertook to finish 360 pieces of an article in a certain number of days. Making four more pieces per day than was planned, they could complete the job a day ahead of schedule. How many days will they take to complete the job according to the new planning?

A) 8 days   B) 9 days   C) 10 days   D) 12 days

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

Question No. : 19

The work done by a woman in 8 hours is equal to the work done by a man in 6 hours and by a boy in 12 hours. If working 6 hours per day, 9 men can complete a work in 6 days, then in how many days can 12 men, 12 women and 12 boys together finish the same working 8 hours per day?

A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ days   B) $1\frac{1}{2}$ days   C) $3\frac{1}{2}$ days   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 20

At the start of a seminar, the ratio of the number of male participants to the number of female participants was 3 : 1. During the tea break, 16 participants left and 6 more female participants registered. The ratio of the male to the female participants became 2:1. The total number of participants at the start of the seminar was -

A) 64   B) 48   C) 54   D) Data Insufficient

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

Question No. : 21

A man can row 30 km upstream and 44 km downstream in 10 hours. Also, he can row 40 km upstream and 55 km downstream in 13 hours. The rate of the current is -

A) 3 km/hr   B) 3.5 km/hr   C) 4 km/hr   D) 4.5 km/hr

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

Question No. : 22

There are two identical vessels, X and Y. Y is filled with water to the brim and X is empty. There are two pails A and B, such that B can hold half as much water as A. One operation is said to be executed when water is transferred from Y to X using A once and water is transferred to Y from X using B once. If A can hold a litre of water and it takes 40 operations to equate the water level in X and Y, what is the total volume of water in the system?

A) 10 litres   B) 20 litres   C) 40 litres   D) $20\frac{3}{4}$ litres

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

Question No. : 23

One type of liquid contains 25 % of milk, the other type of liquid contains 30 % of milk. A can is filled with 6 parts of the first liquid and 4 parts of the second liquid. Find the percentage of milk in the new mixture.

A) 23 %   B) 27 %   C) 50 %   D) 13 %

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

Question No. : 24

A solution of sugar syrup has 15 % sugar. Another solution has 5 % sugar. How many litres of the second solution must be added to 20 litres of the first solution to make a solution of 10 % sugar?

A) 10 litres   B) 5 litres   C) 15 litres   D) 20 litres

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

Question No. : 25

A salesman's terms were changed from a flat commission of 5% on all his sales to a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 plus 2.5 % commission on all sales exceeding Rs. 4,000. If his remuneration as per the new scheme was Rs. 600 more than by the first scheme, what were his sales worth?

A) Rs. 11, 000   B) Rs. 17, 000   C) Rs. 16, 000   D) Rs. 12, 000

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

Question No. : 26

In a class with a certain number of students if one student weighing 50 kg is added then the average weight of the class increases by 1 kg. If one more student weighing 50 kg is added then the average weight of the class increases by 1.5 kg over the original average. What is the original average weight (in kg) of the class?

A) 46   B) 4   C) 2   D) 47

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

Question No. : 27

The average marks of a student in 8 subjects is 87. Of these, the highest marks are 2 more than the one next in value. If these two subjects are eliminated, the average marks of the remaining subjects are 85. What are the highest marks obtained by him?

A) 94   B) 91   C) 89   D) 96

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

Question No. : 28

An 8 litre cylinder contains a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, the volume of oxygen being 16 % of total volume. A few litres of the mixture is released and an equal amount of nitrogen is added. Then the same amount of the mixture as before is released and replaced by nitrogen for the second time. As result, the oxygen content becomes 9 % of total volume. How many litres of mixture is released each time?

A) 7 litres   B) 5 litres   C) 2 litres   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 29

Two gallons of a mixture of spirit and water contain 12 % of water. They are added to 3 gallons of another mixture, containing 7 % of water and half a gallon of water is then' added to the whole. Find the percentage of water in the resulting mixture.

A) $17\frac{3}{11}\%$ B) $16\frac{12}{11}\%$ C) $14\frac{1}{11}\%$ D) None of these

---

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

Question No. : 30

If a bucket is 80% full, then it contains 2 litres more water than when it is $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ full. What is the capacity of the bucket?

A) 10 litres   B) 15 litres   C) $16\frac{2}{3}$ litres   D) 20 litres

---

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

Question No. : 31

In how many ways can 4 girls and 5 boys be arranged in a row so that all the four girls are together?

A) 17280   B) 720   C) 2880   D) 10000

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

Question No. : 32

A number lock on a suitcase has 3 wheels each labelled with 10 digits from 0 to 9. If opening of the lock is a particular sequence of three digits with no repeats, how many such sequences will be possible?

A) 720   B) 760   C) 680   D) 780

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

Question No. : 33

The electricity bill of a certain establishment is partly fixed and partly varies as the number of units of electricity consumed. When in a certain month 540 units are consumed, the bill is Rs. 1,800. In another month 620 units are consumed and the bill is Rs. 2,040. In yet another month 500 units are consumed. The bill for that month would be

A) Rs. 1,560   B) Rs. 1,680   C) Rs. 1,840   D) Rs. 1,950

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

Question No. : 34

Two cyclists start on a circular track from a given point but in opposite directions with speeds of 7 m/sec and 8 m/sec respectively. If the circumference of the circle is 300 metres, after what time will they meet at the starting point for the first time?

A) 20 sec   B) 100 sec   C) 300 sec   D) 200 sec

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

Question No. : 35

A portion of a 30 m long tree is broken by a tornado and the top strikes the ground making an angle of 30° with the ground level. The height of the point where the tree is broken is equal to

A) $\frac{30}{\sqrt{3}}$ m   B) 10 m   C) $30\sqrt{3}$ m   D) 60 m

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

Question No. : 36

The speed of a boat in still water is 4 km/hr and the speed of current is 2 km/hr. If the time taken to reach a certain distance upstream is 9 hours, find the time it will take to go to same distance downstream.

A) 2 hrs   B) 2.5 hrs   C) 3.5 hrs   D) 3 hrs

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

Question No. : 37

A man rows 8 km/hr in still water. If the river is running at 2 km/hr, it takes 32 minutes to row to a place and back. How far is the place?

A) 1.5 km   B) 2.5 km   C) 2 km   D) 3 km

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

Question No. : 38

A man swimming in a stream which flows at $1\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr finds that in a given time he can swim twice as far with the stream as he can against it. At what rate does he swim?

A) $4\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr   B) $5\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr   C) $7\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 39

The number that must be added to each of the numbers 8, 21, 13 and 31 to make the ratio of first two numbers equal to the ratio of last two numbers is

A) 7   B) 5   C) 9   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 40

Out of eight crew members three particular members can sit only on the left side. Another two particular members can sit only on the right side. Find the number of ways in which the crew can be arranged so that four men can sit on each side.
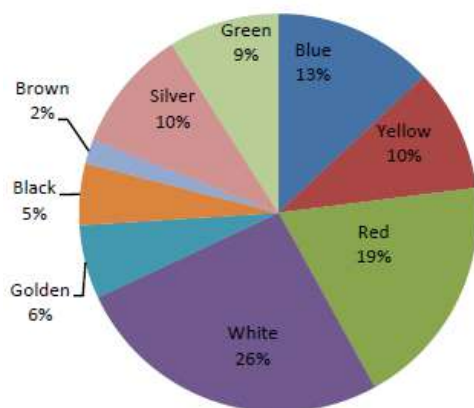
A) 865   B) 864   C) 863   D) 1728

Section : DI

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

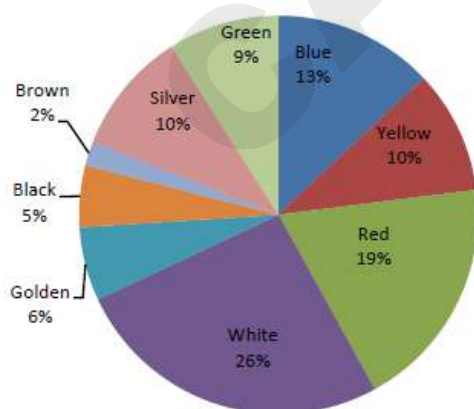### Question No. : 41

Sale of Cycles of Different Colours

Which of the following color options consists of 50 % of all the cycles?

A) Black, Golden, Blue, Red   B) Blue, Black, Red, Silver   C) White, Golden, Blue, Black   D) None of these

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

### Question No. : 42

Sale of Cycles of Different Colours

Cycles of which colour when increased by two percent and then combined with that of red cycles will make 30 percent of the total?

A) Golden   B) Blue   C) Black   D) None of these

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

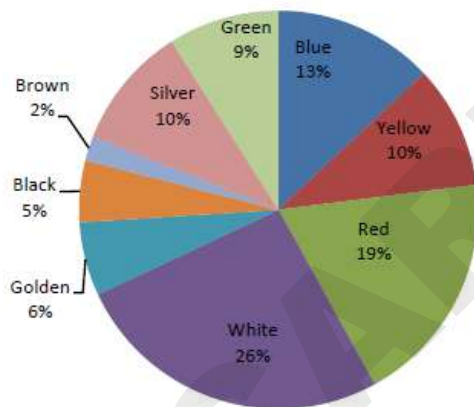***Question No. : 43***

Sale of Cycles of Different Colours
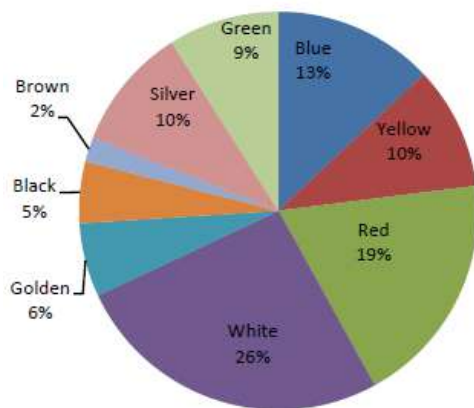
If in a certain period the total production of all cycles was 95,400, then how many more blue cycles were sold than green?

A) 2,580   B) 3,618   C) 2,850   D) 3,816

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

Question No. : 44

Sale of Cycles of Different Colours

Cycles of which colour are 20 % less popular than white coloured cycles directly in percentage?

A) Black   B) Golden   C) Blue   D) Red

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

Question No. : 45

The following graph shows the ratio of imports to exports by two companies A and B over the years.
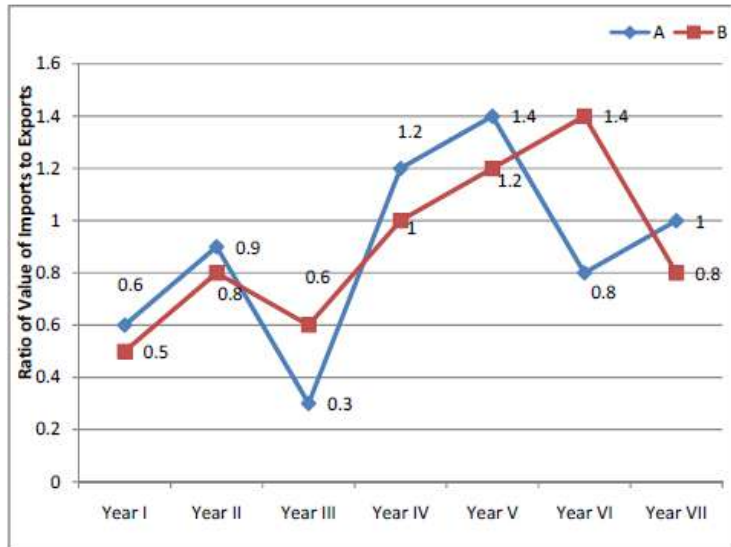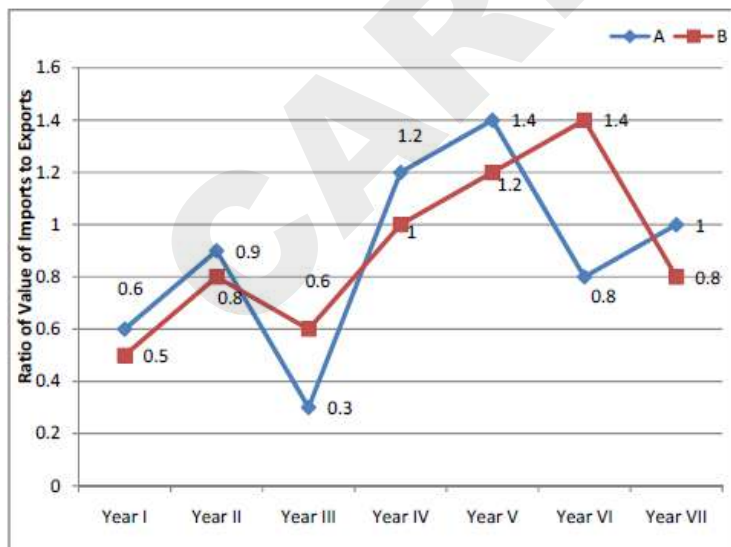

If the imports of company A in Year VI were Rs. 10.40 crore, what were the exports of company A in the same year?

A) 13 crore   B) 12.75 crore   C) 12.50 crore   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 46

The following graph shows the ratio of imports to exports by two companies A and B over the years.


It is supposed that Imports – Exports = *x* for company A in Year I and the imports of company A in Year I were Rs. 3.6 crore, and it is also supposed that Imports – Exports = *a* for company B in Year V and the exports of company B in Year V were Rs. 5 crore. What is the relationship between *a* and *x*?

A) *x* > *a*   B) *x* = *a*   C) *a* > *x*   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 47

The following graph shows the ratio of imports to exports by two companies A and B over the years.
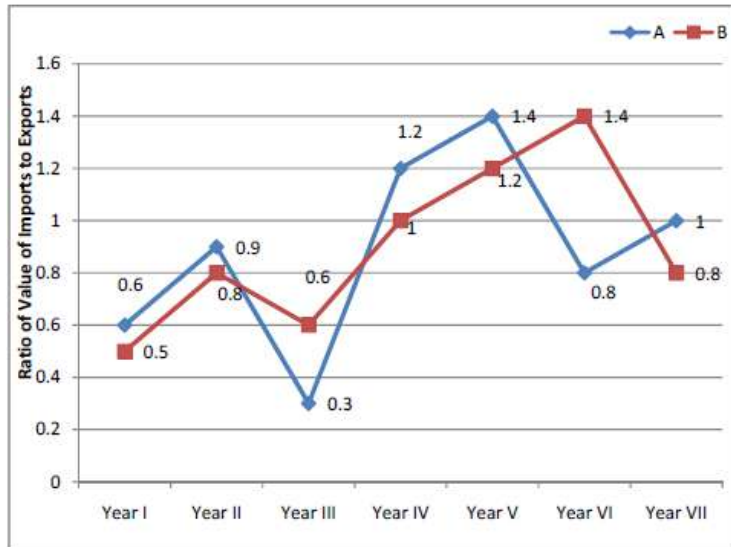
If the exports of company B in Year III were Rs. 2.19 crore, what were the imports of company B in the same year?

A) 3.65 crore   B) 7.40 crore   C) 1.314 crore   D) 1.414 crore

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

Question No. : 48

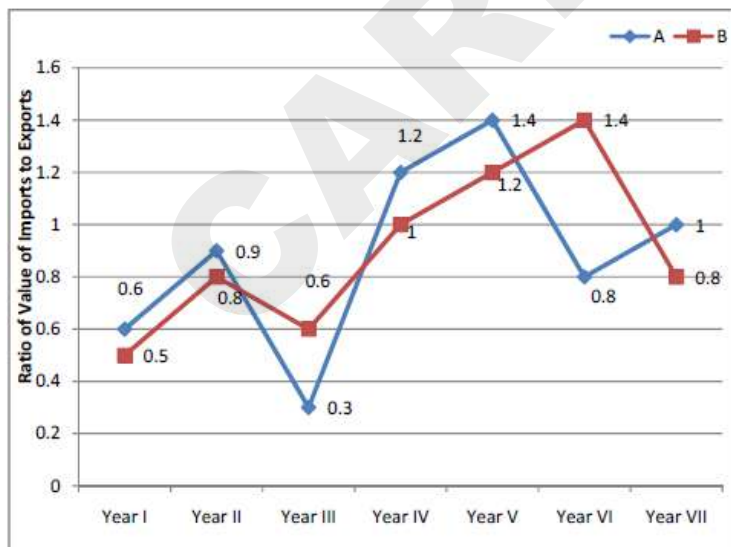The following graph shows the ratio of imports to exports by two companies A and B over the years.

If the imports of company A in Year V were Rs. 8.40 crore, what were the exports of company B in Year VII?

A) 6 crore   B) 7.40 crore   C) 7.20 crore   D) Data inadequate

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

Question No. : 49

Book Section (Total Value = Rs. 146 Lakh)

- Literature 20%
- Mathematics, 16%
- Science 14%
- History 10%
- Geography 4%
- Others 36%

Magazine Section (Total Value = Rs. 28 Lakh)

- Sports 24%
- Mathematics, 16%
- Film 14%
- Culture 13%
- Science Fiction 11%
- Others 22%
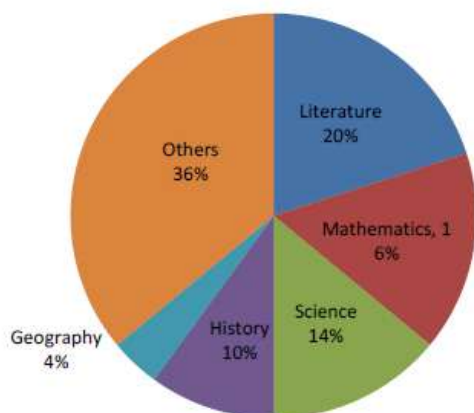
By how much percentage is the value of history books higher than that of film magazines?

A) 172 %   B) 27.2 %   C) 272 %   D) 72 %

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

Question No. : 50

Book Section (Total Value = Rs. 146 Lakh)
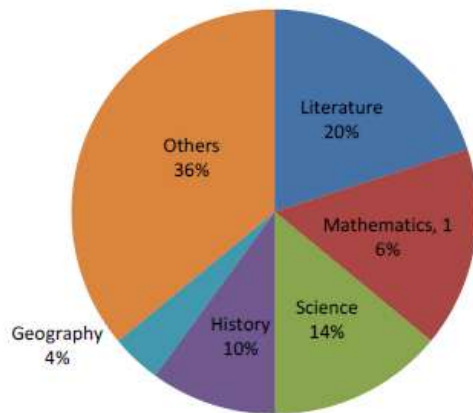
Magazine Section (Total Value = Rs. 28 Lakh)
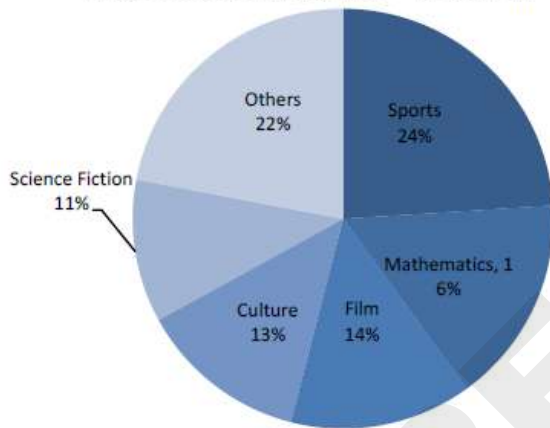
Which of the following statements is ***false?***

A) Literature, Mathematics and Science group comprise nearly 50% of the book section.
B) Sports, Culture and Film account for more than half of the magazines.
C) The value of Sports magazines is higher than that of Geography books. D) None of these
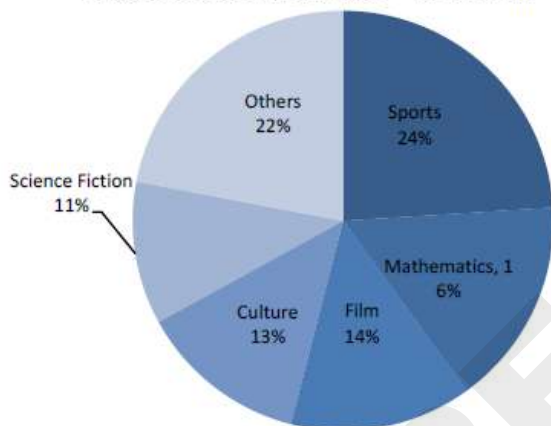
DIRECTIONS for the question: *Go through the pie chart/s given below and answer the question that follows.*

Question No. : 51

Book Section (Total Value = Rs. 146 Lakh)

Literature 20%
Others 36%
Mathematics, 16%
Science 14%
History 10%
Geography 4%

Magazine Section (Total Value = Rs. 28 Lakh)

Others 22%
Sports 24%
Science Fiction 11%
Mathematics, 16%
Culture 13%
Film 14%
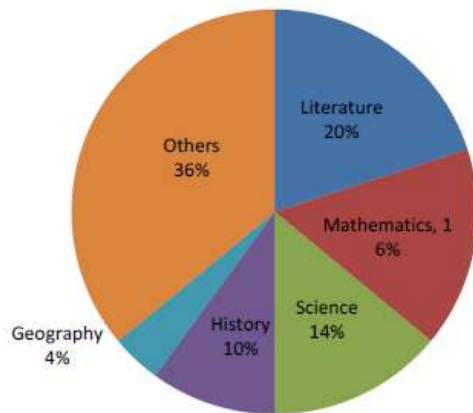
What is the invested amount for literature as a percentage of the total investment of the library in books and magazine section?

A) 16.8 %   B) 15.5 %   C) 13.6 %   D) 14 %

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

Question No. : 52

Book Section (Total Value = Rs. 146 Lakh)

Literature 20%
Others 36%
Mathematics, 16%
Geography 4%
History 10%
Science 14%

Magazine Section (Total Value = Rs. 28 Lakh)

Others 22%
Sports 24%
Science Fiction 11%
Mathematics, 16%
Culture 13%
Film 14%

What is the amount of reading material available related to science group in both sections put together as a percentage of total value invested in library?
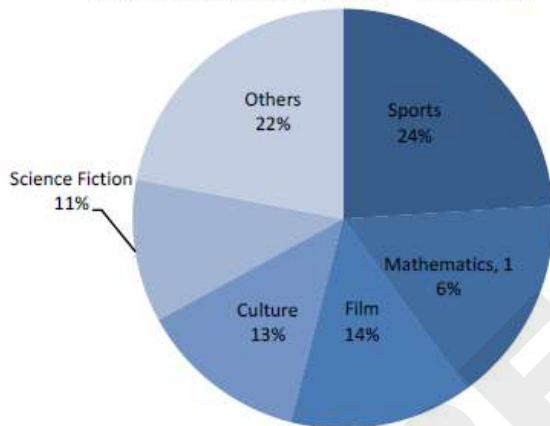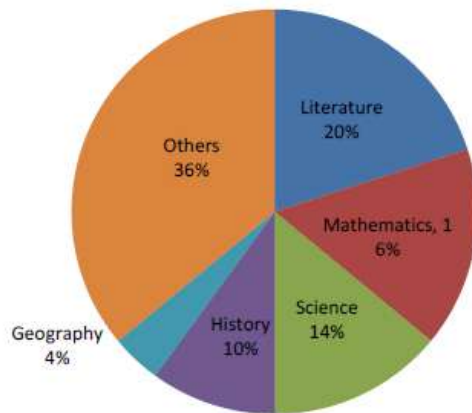
A) 16.5 %   B) 1.55 %   C) 13.5 %   D) 18.4 %

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

Question No. : 53

Percentages of the Total Production by the Seven Companies

G 12%
A 15%
F 5%
B 11%
E 27%
C 22%
D 8%

Cost of the total production (both items together) by seven companies = Rs. 25 crore.

Ratio of production between items I and II and the percent profit earned for the two items.

Company	Ratio of Production		Percentage Profit Earned	
	Item I	Item II	Item I	Item II
A	2	3	25	20
B	3	2	32	35
C	4	1	20	22
D	3	5	15	25
E	5	3	28	30
F	1	4	35	25
G	1	2	30	24

What is the total profit earned by company G for items I and II together?

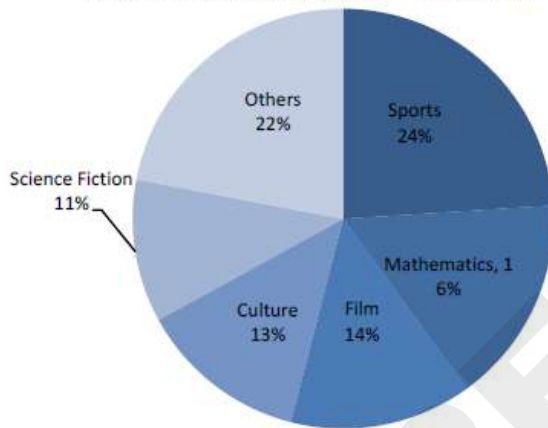A) Rs. 78 lakh   B) Rs. 1.62 crore   C) Rs. 16.2 lakh   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 54

Percentages of the Total Production by the Seven Companies

- G 12%
- A 15%
- F 5%
- B 11%
- E 27%
- C 22%
- D 8%

Cost of the total production (both items together) by seven companies = Rs. 25 crore.

Ratio of production between items I and II and the percent profit earned for the two items.

Company	Ratio of Production		Percentage Profit Earned	
	Item I	Item II	Item I	Item II
A	2	3	25	20
B	3	2	32	35
C	4	1	20	22
D	3	5	15	25
E	5	3	28	30
F	1	4	35	25
G	1	2	30	24

What is the total of the profit earned by company B on production of item I and the profit earned by company A on production of item II?

A) Rs. 9.78 crore B) Rs. 97.8 lakh C) Rs. 52.8 lakh D) Rs. 30.65 lakh

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

Question No. : 55

Percentages of the Total Production by the Seven Companies

G 12%, A 15%, B 11%, C 22%, D 8%, E 27%, F 5%

Cost of the total production (both items together) by seven companies = Rs. 25 crore.

Ratio of production between items I and II and the percent profit earned for the two items.

Company	Ratio of Production		Percentage Profit Earned	
	Item I	Item II	Item I	Item II
A	2	3	25	20
B	3	2	32	35
C	4	1	20	22
D	3	5	15	25
E	5	3	28	30
F	1	4	35	25
G	1	2	30	24

What is the total cost of the production of item I by companies A and C together (in Rs. crore)?

A) 9.25   B) 5.9   C) 4.1625   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 56

Percentages of the Total Production by the Seven Companies

G 12%
A 15%
F 5%
B 11%
E 27%
C 22%
D 8%

Cost of the total production (both items together) by seven companies = Rs. 25 crore.

Ratio of production between items I and II and the percent profit earned for the two items.

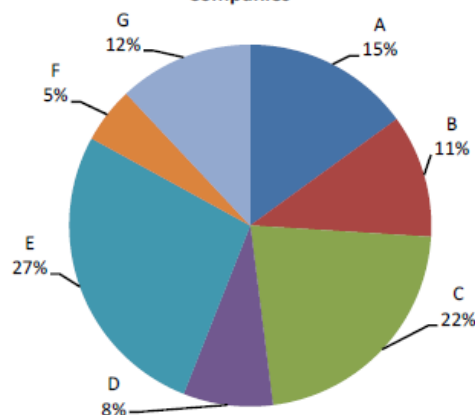| Company	Ratio of Production		Percentage Profit Earned	
	Item I	Item II	Item I	Item II
A	2	3	25	20
B	3	2	32	35
C	4	1	20	22
D	3	5	15	25
E	5	3	28	30
F	1	4	35	25
G	1	2	30	24

Cost of production of item I by company F is what percent of the cost of production of item II by company D?

A) 16 %   B) 33.33 %   C) 20 %   D) 12.5 %

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

Question No. : 57

What is the cost of laying the carpet in a rectangular hall?

I.   Cost of the carpet is Rs. 450 per square metre.
II. Perimeter of the hall is 50 meters.

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

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

Question No. : 58

What is the average daily wages of a worker who works for five days; he made Rs. 80 the first, day?

I.   The worker made a total of Rs. 400 for the first four days of work.
II.   The worker made 20% more each day than he did on the previous day.

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

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

Question No. : 59

What is the difference between the shares of profits of Rekha and Nutan out of a profit of Rs. 6,000 at the end of the year?

I.   Rekha invested Rs. 50, 000 and withdrew Rs. 1000 after 4 months.
II.   For the last 8 months, Nutan's capital was 125% of Rekha's.

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

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

Question No. : 60

What will be the compound interest on a sum after 3 years?

I. The compound interest on the sum at 5% per annum for 2 years is Rs. 12.50 more than the simple interest.
II. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on the sum for 3 years at 5%per annum is Rs. 38.125.

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 even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question

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

Question No. : 61

What is the height of a right-angled triangle?

I. The area of the right-angled triangle is equal to area of a rectangle whose breadth is 15 m.
II. The length of the rectangle is 12 m.

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

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

Question No. : 62

The area of a square is equal to that of a circle. What is the circumference of the circle?

I.   The diagonal of the square is X inches.
II. The side of the square is Y inches.

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

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.*

Question No. : 63

Rate of Interest, Dividend Payout Ratio and the Retained Earnings of Five Companies

Company	Interest (Rs. 000)	Rate of Interest (%)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	Retained Earnings (Rs. lakh)
A	234	18	22.50	155
B	576	24	19.60	402
C	129.6	16	8.75	365
D	144	9	32.50	270
E	180	15	28.00	216

Profit earned is either paid out as dividend or ploughed back in business as retained earning. Interest is paid on borrowings.

By how much do the borrowings of company B exceed that of company A?

A) Rs.13,20,000   B) Rs.12,10,000   C) Rs.10,00,000   D) Rs.11,00,000

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.*

Question No. : 64

Rate of Interest, Dividend Payout Ratio and the Retained Earnings of Five Companies

Company	Interest (Rs. 000)	Rate of Interest (%)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	Retained Earnings (Rs. lakh)
A	234	18	22.50	155
B	576	24	19.60	402
C	129.6	16	8.75	365
D	144	9	32.50	270
E	180	15	28.00	216

Profit earned is either paid out as dividend or ploughed back in business as retained earning. Interest is paid on borrowings.

By how much does the dividend paid by company D exceed the dividend paid by company B?

A) Rs. 32 lakh   B) Rs. 23 lakh   C) Rs. 320 lakh   D) Rs. 230 lakh

---

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.*

Question No. : 65

Rate of Interest, Dividend Payout Ratio and the Retained Earnings of Five Companies

Company	Interest (Rs. 000)	Rate of Interest (%)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	Retained Earnings (Rs. lakh)
A	234	18	22.50	155
B	576	24	19.60	402
C	129.6	16	8.75	365
D	144	9	32.50	270
E	180	15	28.00	216

Profit earned is either paid out as dividend or ploughed back in business as retained earning. Interest is paid on borrowings.

What is the sum of profits made by companies A and B?

A) Rs. 600 lakh   B) Rs. 500 lakh   C) Rs. 700 lakh   D) Rs. 800 lakh

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Study the following Graph & table given below and answer the question that follows.*

Question No. : 66

Rate of Interest, Dividend Payout Ratio and the Retained Earnings of Five Companies

Company	Interest (Rs. 000)	Rate of Interest (%)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	Retained Earnings (Rs. lakh)
A	234	18	22.50	155
B	576	24	19.60	402
C	129.6	16	8.75	365
D	144	9	32.50	270
E	180	15	28.00	216

Profit earned is either paid out as dividend or ploughed back in business as retained earning. Interest is paid on borrowings

What is the sum of the borrowings of all five companies?

A) Rs. 14.6 lakh   B) Rs. 146 lakh   C) Rs. 14.6 crore   D) None of these

---

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

Question No. : 67

Study the following bar graph and line graph giving details of 'Number of Workers Employed' and 'Number of Units Shipped' respectively of M/s Mega Corp Limited to answer the question.
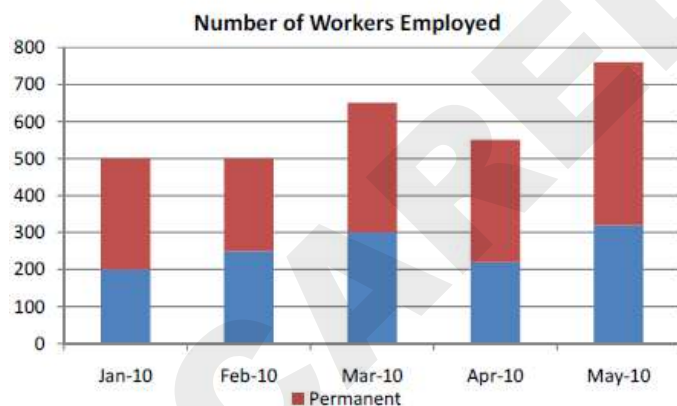
What was the difference, if any, between the number of permanent workers employed by M/s Mega Corp Limited on March 1 and the number of permanent workers employed on April 1?

A) 0   B) 20   C) 100   D) 150

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

Question No. : 68

Study the following bar graph and line graph giving details of 'Number of Workers Employed' and 'Number of Units Shipped' respectively of M/s Mega Corp Limited to answer the question.

Number of Workers Employed

Number of Units Shipped (Monthly Totals)

What was the total number of units shipped by M/s Mega Corp Limited for the months of January, February, and March?

A) 40,000   B) 55,000   C) 60,000   D) 70,000

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

Question No. : 69

Study the following bar graph and line graph giving details of 'Number of Workers Employed' and 'Number of Units Shipped' respectively of M/s Mega Corp Limited to answer the question.
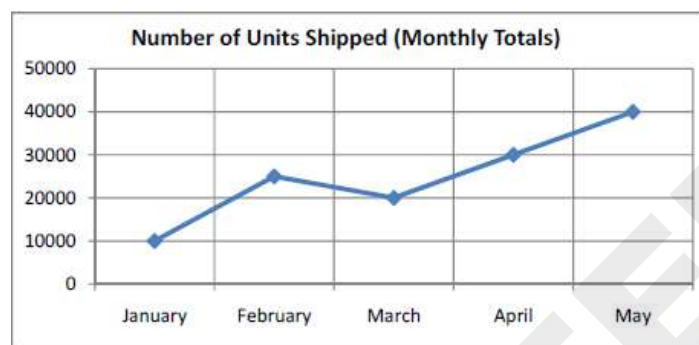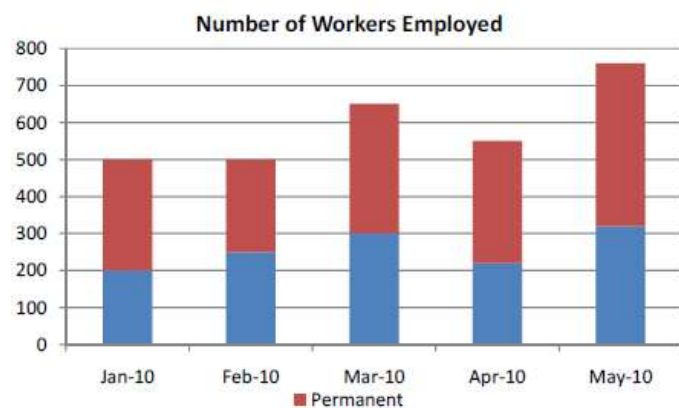

If on May 1, 60 % of the permanent workers and 40 % of the temporary workers employed by M/s Mega Corp Limited were women, how many of the workers employed by M/s Mega Corp Limited at that time were women?

A) 200   B) 120   C) 390   D) 260

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

Question No. : 70

Study the following bar graph and line graph giving details of 'Number of Workers Employed' and 'Number of Units Shipped' respectively of M/s Mega Corp Limited to answer the question.
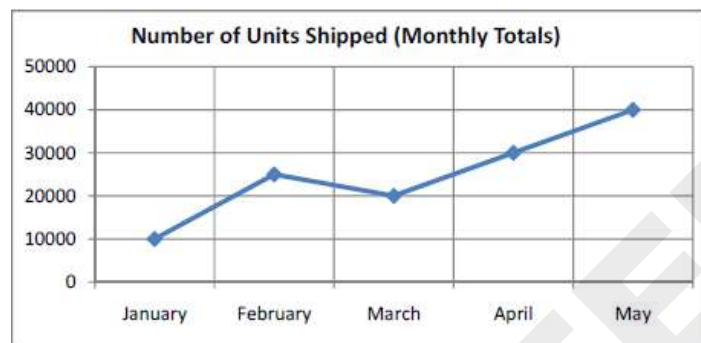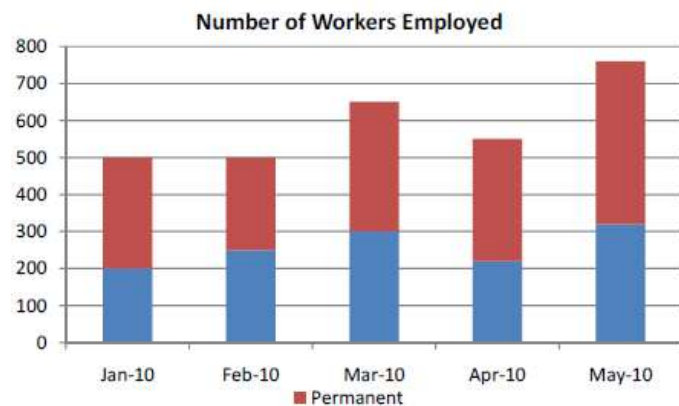

Number of Workers Employed

Number of Units Shipped (Monthly Totals)
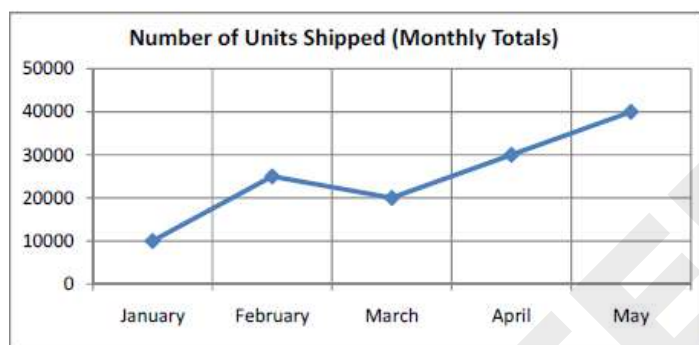
By what percent did the number of temporary workers employed by M/s Mega Corp Limited increase from April 1 to May 1?

A) 45%   B) 25%   C) 20%   D) 12%

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

Question No. : 71

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
Perimeter of a square with each side equal to 6 cm	Perimeter of a regular pentagon with each side equal to 4 cm

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B.
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A   C) if the quantities are equal.
D) if the comparison cannot be made

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

Question No. : 72

<u>**Column A**</u>	<u>**Column B**</u>
Half of 60 % of 30	$1/5^{th}$ of 50 % of 60

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B.
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A.   C) if the quantities are equal.
D) if the comparison cannot be made.

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

Question No. : 73

<u>**Column A**</u>	<u>**Column B**</u>
The number of posts needed for a fence 144 feet long and posts are placed 12 feet apart	12 posts

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A.   C) if the quantities are equal
D) if the comparison cannot be made

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

Question No. : 74

<u>**Column A**</u>	<u>**Column B**</u>
Time elapsed from 2:55 P.M. to 3:15 P.M. on the same afternoon	$1/3$ hour

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B.
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A.   C) if the quantities are equal
D) if the comparison cannot be made

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

Question No. : 75

Column A	Column B
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 8	$66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of 4

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A   C) if the quantities are equal
D) if the comparison cannot be made

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

Question No. : 76

Column A	Column B
Cube root of Three	Fourth root of Four

A) if the quantity in Column A is greater than the quantity in Column B
B) if the quantity in Column B is greater than the quantity in Column A   C) if the quantities are equal
D) if the comparison cannot be made

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

Question No. : 77

Study the following bar graph giving Economic Indices for the period 1961-62 to 2001-02 to answer the question.
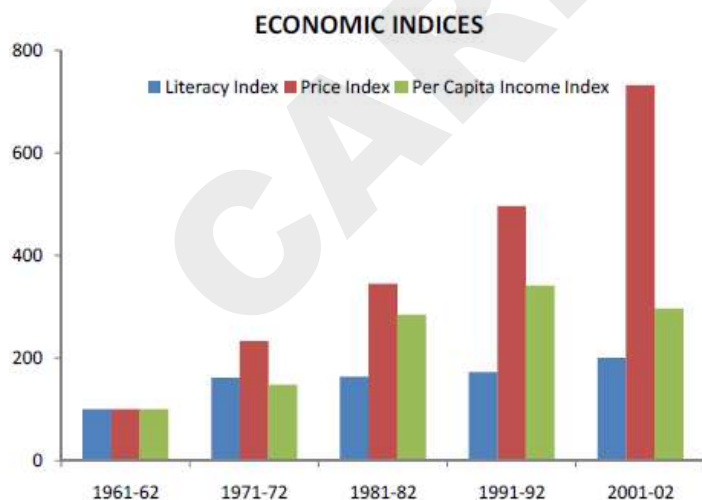
77. What is the average annual percentage increase in literacy index from 1961-62 to 2001-02?

What is the average annual percentage increase in literacy index from 1961-62 to 2001-02?

A) 2.5 %   B) 15.8 %   C) 18.3 %   D) 4.9 %

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

Question No. : 78

Study the following bar graph giving Economic Indices for the period 1961-62 to 2001-02 to answer the question.

ECONOMIC INDICES

77. What is the average annual percentage increase in literacy index from 1961-62 to 2001-02?

Of the three economic indices, which index for which period shows the maximum percentage increase as compared to the previous period?

A) Literacy, 1971-72   B) Price, 2001-02   C) Per capita income, 1981-82   D) Price, 1971-72

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

Question No. : 79

Study the following bar graph giving Economic Indices for the period 1961-62 to 2001-02 to answer the question.

ECONOMIC INDICES

77. What is the average annual percentage increase in literacy index from 1961-62 to 2001-02?

In which period the per capita income index increases at a faster rate than the price index as compared to the preceding period?
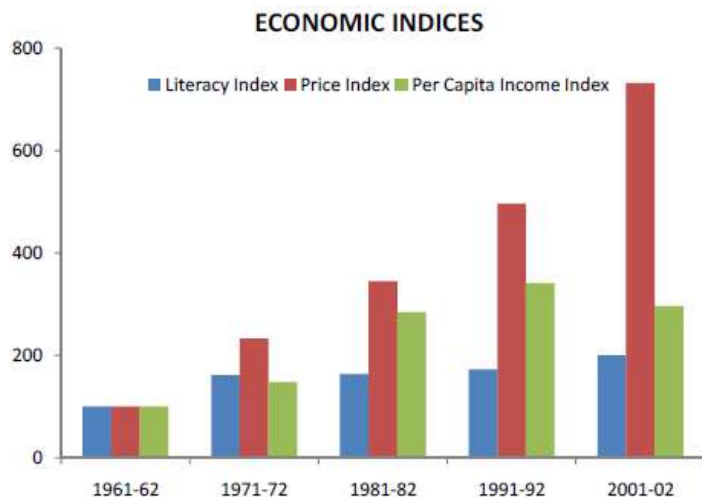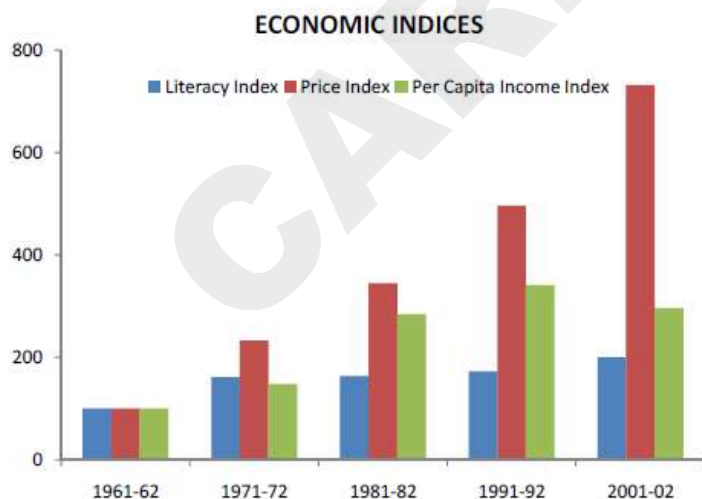
A) 1971-72   B) 2001-02   C) 1981-82   D) 1991-92

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

Question No. : 80

Study the following bar graph giving Economic Indices for the period 1961-62 to 2001-02 to answer the question.

ECONOMIC INDICES

Legend: ■ Literacy Index ■ Price Index ■ Per Capita Income Index
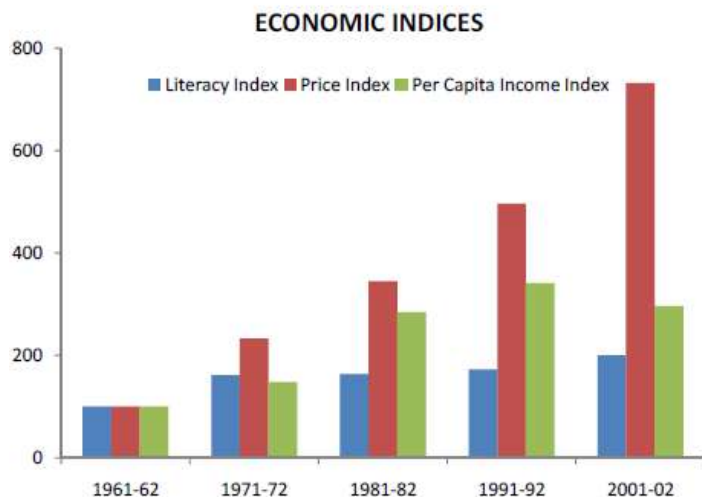
77. What is the average annual percentage increase in literacy index from 1961-62 to 2001-02?

What are the respective indices of literacy, price and per capita income for 2001-02 taking 1971-72 as the base period?

A) 124.1, 313.8, 200   B) 313.8, 124, 201   C) 313.8, 124.1, 190   D) 124.1, 313.8, 194

Section : GK

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

Question No. : 81

A folk painting style, named `Madhubhani'. originated in which state of India?

A) Bihar   B) Jharkhand   C) Chattisgarh   D) Uttar Pradesh

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

Question No. : 82

The symbol for Swachch Bharat Abhiyan contains _____

A) Stick of Mahatma Gandhi   B) Image of Mahatma Gandhi   C) Specs of Mahatma Gandhi   D) Two Green Leaves

---

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

Question No. : 83

Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology is located in _____

A) Bengaturu   B) Chennai   C) Hyderabad   D) Thiruvananthapuram

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

Question No. : 84

Ashgabat, known as `the city of white marble', is the capital city of _____

A) Turkmenistan   B) Slovakia   C) Tajikistan   D) Uzbekistan

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

Question No. : 85

Which mission's Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access (PAiSA) under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs won the 2019 SKOCH Governance Gold Award ?

A) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme -NERUDP
B) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)   C) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
D) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

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

Question No. : 86

World Mosquito Day is observed annually on _____ .

A) August 17   B) August 18   C) August 20   D) August 19

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

Question No. : 87

Name the first space shuttle launched.

A) Victory   B) Enigma   C) Columbia   D) Virginia

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

Question No. : 88

Which Football Club had won the 2019 Durand cup for the second time in the 131 years ?

A) Real Kashmir   B) Gokulam Kerala   C) Chennai City   D) Army Green

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

Question No. : 89

Who won the Golden Boot and Golden Ball award for top goal scoring and best player category in the 2019 Durand cup ?

A) Jose Antonio Vicuna   B) Fernando Santiago Valera   C) Marcus Joseph   D) CK Ubaid

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

Question No. : 90

The Indian National Calendar is based on

A) Christian era   B) Saka era   C) Vikram era   D) Hijri era

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

Question No. : 91

Which country has the largest rail network in the world ?

A) India   B) U.K.   C) China   D) U.S.A.

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

Question No. : 92

Saina Nehwal is India's No. 1 player in which sport ?

A) Badminton   B) Squash   C) Golf   D) Swimming

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

Question No. : 93

The classical dance form Kathakali originated in which Indian State ?

A) Orissa   B) Tamil Nadu   C) West Bengal   D) Kerala

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

Question No. : 94

Who invented periodic table?

A) Einstein   B) Newton   C) Mendel   D) Dmitri Mendeleev

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

Question No. : 95

Lysosomes, which are known as suicidal bags, are produced by which organelle?

A) Mitochondria   B) Golgi body   C) Ribosome   D) Peroxisome

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

Question No. : 96

Which of the following banks launched 'Pocket', India's first digital bank on mobile phones?

A) Axis Bank   B) ICICI Bank   C) HDFC Bank   D) SBI

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

Question No. : 97

Which one of the following countries will hold the presidency of the BRICS New Development Bank for the first six years?

A) India   B) China   C) South Africa   D) Russia

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

Question No. : 98

A minor planet is named after which one of the following Indian Legends?

A) Viswanathan Anand   B) Sachin Tendulkar   C) A. R. Rahman   D) Milkha Singh

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

Question No. : 99

_____, the 'founding father' and Architect' of modern Singapore passed away on 23 March 2015.

A) Mr. Lee Kuan Yew   B) Mr. Lee Hsien Loong   C) Mr. Urn Hng Kiang   D) Mr. Lee Li Lian

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

Question No. : 100

Which country has launched the world's first ever Biometric Seafarer Identity Document (BSID) which captures the facial biometric data of seafarers ?

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

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

Question No. : 101

Where was the 18th meeting of Conference of the Parties (CoP18) of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held ?

A) Geneva, Switzerland   B) Beijing, China   C) Washington D.C., U.S.   D) London, United Kingdom

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

Question No. : 102

Name the subspecies of giraffe, which was declared endangered in the 18th meeting of Conference of the Parties (CoP18) of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

A) West African giraffe   B) Rothschild's giraffe   C) Masai giraffe   D) Reticulated giraffe

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

Question No. : 103

After how many years, Economic Capital Framework (ECF) has to be reviewed as per the Bimal Jalan Committee ?

A) 5 years   B) 4 years   C) 3 years   D) 10 years

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

Question No. : 104

Which is principal organ of the United Nations that as virtually accomplished its object?

A) The Security Council   B) The General Assembly   C) The International Court of Justice   D) The Trusteeship Council

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

Question No. : 105

Who among the following has been named as new heir of Mysore Royal Family?

A) Yaduveer Gopal Raj Urs   B) Chaduranga Kantharajas Urs   C) Aditya Gurudev Urs   D) Chandra Shekar Urs

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

Question No. : 106

Who among the following is known as the Metro man of India?

A) Rajendran   B) E. Sridharan   C) N. Mishra   D) K. S. Rao

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

Question No. : 107

The Prime Minister has launched the "Give it Up" campaign for voluntarily giving up

A) use of tobacco products   B) use of plastic   C) LPG subsidy   D) black money

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

Question No. : 108

Which Country has launched the "Let Girls Learn" initiative aimed at educating 62 million girls around the World ?

A) United States   B) New Zealand   C) India   D) Australia

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

Question No. : 109

Advance ticket booking facility for railway passengers is available _____ days before the start of the journey

A) 60   B) 90   C) 120   D) None of these

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

Question No. : 110

Name the India's first company that provides lifetime credit of up to Rs.5 lakh Instantly to its customers .

A) Bajaj Finserv   B) Indiabulls   C) KreditBee   D) MoneyTap

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

Question No. : 111

Name the Indian Cricketer, whose life time ban was reduced to seven year ban, which comes to end by 2020 .

A) Ajay Jadeja   B) S. Sreesanth   C) Ajay Sharma   D) Mohammad Azharuddin

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

Question No. : 112

Who among the following was not a moderate?

A) Feroz Shah Mehta   B) Surendranath Banerji   C) Bipin Chandra Pal   D) Gopal krishna Gokhale

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

Question No. : 113

The best method for improving the nutrient composition of a diet is by_____

A) combining various foods   B) use of sprouted cereals and pulses   C) use of boiled foods   D) use of processed foods

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

Question No. : 114

'No two electrons in an atom can have the same set of four quantum numbers' is

A) Newton's law   B) Bohr's law   C) Aufbau principle   D) Pauli's exclusion principle

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

Question No. : 115

Consider the following statements

I. The Western Ghats are relatively higher in their northern region
II. Doda Beta is the highest peak in the Western Ghats

Which among the above statements is/are incorrect?

A) Only I   B) Only II   C) Both I and II   D) Neither I nor II

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

Question No. : 116

Arjuna Award is given for

A) bravery on battlefield   B) outstanding performance in sports   C) exceptional service in emergency
D) exceptional service to slum dwellers

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

Question No. : 117

Which day of the year is celebrated as World Radio day?

A) 13 February   B) 15 February   C) 13 March   D) 15 March

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

Question No. : 118

Which movie won the Oscar in the best picture category in the 87th Academy Awards?

A) The Theory of Everything   B) Glory   C) Still Alice   D) Birdman

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

Question No. : 119

Acid used in Car battery is

A) Hydrochloric acid   B) Boric acid   C) Sulphuric acid   D) Carbonic acid

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

Question No. : 120

The Maze Tower in which city has been recognised by Guinness World Records as representing the largest vertical maze?

A) Shanghai   B) Dubai   C) Hong Kong   D) New York

Section : Reasoning

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 121

Statement:

The patient's condition would improve after operation.

Assumptions:

I. The patient can be operated upon in this condition.
II. The patient cannot be operated upon in this condition.

A) if only assumption I is implicit   B) if only assumption II is implicit   C) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
D) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 122

Statement:

The government has decided to disinvest large chunks of its equity in select public sector undertakings for a better fiscal management.

Assumptions:

I. The amount generated out of the disinvestments process may reduce substantially the mounting fiscal deficits.
II. There will be enough demand in the market for the shares of these undertakings.

A) if only assumption I is implicit   B) if only assumption II is implicit   C) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
D) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 123

Statement:

All existing inequalities can be reduced, if not utterly eradicated, by action of governments or by revolutionary change of government.

 Assumptions:

 I. Inequality is a man-made phenomenon.
 II. No person would voluntarily part with what he possesses.

A) if only assumption I is implicit   B) if only assumption II is implicit   C) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
D) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 124

Statement:

"You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation." – A line in an appointment letter.

Assumptions:

I. The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
II. Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in the probation period.

A) if only assumption I is implicit   B) if only assumption II is implicit   C) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
D) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question a statement is given followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Mark the answer as:*

Question No. : 125

Should judiciary be independent of the executive?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this would help curb the unlawful activities of the executive.
II. No, the executive would not be able to take bold measures.

A) if only argument I is strong   B) if only argument II is strong   C) if neither argument I nor II is strong
D) if both arguments I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question a statement is given followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Mark the answer as:*

Question No. : 126

Should open book systems be introduced in examinations?

Arguments:

I. Yes, because it will avoid mass copying
II. No, because then all students will get 100% marks.

A) if only argument I is strong   B) if only argument II is strong   C) if neither argument I nor II is strong
D) if both arguments I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question a statement is given followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Mark the answer as:*

Question No. : 127

Should religion be taught in our schools?

Arguments:

I. Yes, do the parents not wish to develop their wards into mature individuals?
II. No, how can one dream of such a step when we want the young generation to fulfill its role.

A) if only argument I is strong   B) if only argument II is strong   C) if neither argument I nor II is strong
D) if both arguments I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question a statement is given followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Mark the answer as:*

Question No. : 128

Should family planning be made compulsory in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, looking at the miserable conditions in India, there is no other go.
II. No, in India there are people of various religions and family planning is against the tenets of some of the religions.

A) if only argument I is strong   B) if only argument II is strong   C) if neither argument I nor II is strong
D) if both arguments I and II are strong

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

Question No. : 129

Statement:

Black cloud follows thunder; rains follow thunder.

Conclusions:

I. Thunder is the cause of rain.
II. Black cloud is the cause of thunder.

A) if only conclusion I is strong   B) if only conclusion II is strong   C) if neither conclusion I nor II are strong
D) if both conclusion I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *The question has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as*

Question No. : 130

Statement:

The secret of success is consistency of purpose.

Conclusions:

I.   It is difficult for a person to be consistent.
II.   Single-minded devotion will highly help for achieving success.

A) if only conclusion I is strong   B) if only conclusion II is strong   C) if neither conclusion I nor II are strong
D) if both conclusion I and II are strong

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

Question No. : 131

Statement:

Today out of the world population of several thousand million, the majority of men have to live under governments which refuse them personal liberty and the right to dissent.

Conclusions:

I.   People are indifferent to personal liberty and the right to dissent.
II.   People desire personal liberty and the right to dissent.

A) if only conclusion I follows   B) if only conclusion II follows   C) if neither conclusion I nor II follows
D) if both conclusion I and II follow

DIRECTIONS for the question: *The question has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as*

Question No. : 132

Statement:

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

Conclusions:

I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional sources of energy.
II.The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy.

A) if only conclusion I is strong   B) if only conclusion II is strong   C) if neither conclusion I nor II are strong
D) if both conclusion I and II are strong

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

Question No. : 133

Among five boys, Vineet is taller than Manick, but not as tall as Ravi. Jacob is taller than Dilip but shorter than Manick. Who is the tallest in their group?

A) Ravi   B) Manick   C) Vineet   D) Dilip

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

Question No. : 134

If P is taller than Q, R is shorter than P, S is taller than T but shorter than Q, then who among them is the tallest?

A) P   B) Q   C) S   D) T

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

Question No. : 135

My bag can carry no more than ten books. I must carry at least one book each of management, mathematics, physics and fiction. Also for every management book I must carry two or more fiction books, and for every mathematics book I must carry two or more physics books. I earn 4, 3, 2, and 1 points for each management, mathematics, physics and fiction book, respectively, I carry in my bag. I want to maximize the points I can earn by carrying the most appropriate combination of books in my bag. The maximum points that I can earn are

A) 20   B) 21   C) 22   D) 23

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

Question No. : 136

Eighty kilogram of store material is to be transported to a location 10 km away. Any number of couriers can be used to transport the material. The material can be packed in any number of units of 10, 20 or 40 kg. Courier charges are Rs. 10 per hour. Couriers travel at the speed of 10 km/hr if they are not carrying any load, at 5 km/hr if carrying 10 kg, at 2 km/hr if carrying 20 kg and at 1 km/hr if carrying 40 kg. A courier cannot carry more than 40 kg of load. The minimum cost at which 80 kg of store material can be transported to its destination will be (given the total quantity must be sent by using one kinds of packs only, a combination of packs is not allowed)

A) Rs. 180   B) Rs. 160   C) Rs. 140   D) Rs. 120

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

Question No. : 137

From a point, Rajneesh started walking towards east and walked 35 m. He then turned towards his right and walked 20 m and he again turned right and walked 35 m. Finally he turned to his left and walked 20 m and he reached his destination. Now, how far is he from his starting point?

A) 50 m   B) 55 m   C) 20 m   D) 40 m   E) 35 m

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

Question No. : 138

A directional post is erected on a crossing. In an accident, it was turned in such a way that the actual east is now point towards north. A passerby went in a wrong direction thinking it is west. In which direction is he actually travelling now?

A) South   B) North   C) East   D) West   E) Data insufficient

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

Question No. : 139

Kittu is in between Mohan and Sohan. Raju is to the left of Sohan and Shyam is to the right of Mohan. If all of the friends are sitting facing South, then who is on their extreme right?

A) Mohan   B) Sohan   C) Kittu   D) Shyam   E) Raju

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

Question No. : 140

In a queue, Sadiq is 14^(th) from the front and Joseph is 17^(th) from the end, while Jane is in between Sadiq and Joseph. If Sadiq be ahead of Joseph and there be 48 persons in the queue, how many persons are there between Sadiq and Jane?

A) 5   B) 6   C) 7   D) 8

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

Question No. : 141

A cube is to be coloured in such a way as to avoid the same colour on adjacent surfaces. What is the minimum number of colours you will require?

A) Three   B) Four   C) Six   D) Nine

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

Question No. : 142

Persons X, Y, Z and Q live in red, green, yellow or blue coloured houses placed in a sequence on a street. Z lives in a yellow house. The green house is adjacent to the blue house. X does not live adjacent to Z. The yellow house is in between the green and red house. The colour of the house X lives in is

A) yellow   B) green   C) red   D) None of these

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 143

D-4, F-6, H-8, J-10, '?'

A) K-12   B) M-14   C) L-12   D) M-13

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 144

3F, 6G, 11I, 18L, '?'

A) 21O   B) 25N   C) 27P   D) 27Q

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 145

A, G, L, P, S, '?'

A) U   B) W   C) X   D) Y

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 146

AI, BJ, CK, '?'

A) DL   B) DM   C) GH   D) LM

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 147

6, 11, 21, 36, 56, '?'

A) 42   B) 51   C) 81   D) 91

DIRECTIONS for the question: *What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?*

Question No. : 148

1, 9, 17, 33, 49, 73, '?'

A) 97   B) 98   C) 99   D) 100

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

Question No. : 149

Ram's age was square of a number last year and it will be cube of a number next year. How long must he wait before his age is again the cube of a number?

A) 39 years   B) 10 years   C) 38 years   D) 64 years

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

Question No. : 150

A, B, C and D play a game of cards. A says to B, 'If I give you 8 cards, you will have as many as C has and I shall have 3 less than what C has. Also if I take 6 cards from C, I shall have twice as many as D has.' If B and D together have 50 cards, how many cards has A got?

A) 23   B) 27   C) 37   D) 40

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

Question No. : 151

Introducing Rajesh, Neha said, "his brother's father is the only son of my grandfather". How is Rajesh related to Neha?

A) Brother   B) Daughter   C) Mother   D) Niece   E) Sister

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

Question No. : 152

Saroj is mother-in-law of Vani who is sister-in-law of Deepak. Rajesh is father of Ramesh, the only brother of Deepak. How is Saroj related to Deepak?

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

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

Question No. : 153

A famous singer recently won a lawsuit against an advertising firm for using another singer in a commercial to evoke the famous singer's well-known rendition of a certain song. As a result of the lawsuit, advertising firms will stop using imitators in commercials. Therefore, advertising costs will rise, since famous singer's services cost more than those of their imitators.

The conclusions above are based on which of the following assumptions?

A) Most people are unable to distinguish a famous singer's rendition of a song from a good imitator's rendition of the same song.
B) Commercials using famous singers are usually more effective than commercials using imitator's rendition of the same song.
C) The original versions of some well-known songs are unavailable for use in commercials.
D) The advertising industry will use well-known renditions of songs in commercials.

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

Question No. : 154

Whenever a major airplane accident occurs, there is a dramatic increase in the number of airplane mishaps reported in the media, a phenomenon that may last for as long as a few months after the accident. Airline officials assert that the publicity given to the gruesomeness of major airplane accidents focuses media attention on the airline industry, and the increase in the number of reported accidents is caused by an increase in the number of news sources covering airline accidents, not by an increase in the number of accidents.

Which of the following choices explains the discrepancies stated above?

A) The publicity surrounding airline accidents is largely limited to the country in which the crash occurred.
B) Airline accidents tend to occur far more often during certain peak travel months.
C) News organizations do not have any guidelines to help them decide how severe an accident is.
D) Airplane accidents receive coverage by news sources find it advantageous to do so.

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

Question No. : 155

In a certain code TEACHER is written as VGCEJGT. How is CHILDREN written in that code?

A) EJKNEGTP   B) EGKNFITP   C) EJKNFGTO   D) EJKNFTGP

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

Question No. : 156

In a certain code, 'BASIC' is written as 'DDULE'. How is 'LEADER' written in that code?

A) NHCGGU   B) OHDGHU   C) NGCFGT   D) OGDFHT

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 157

Statement:

The prices of foodgrains and vegetables have substantially increased due to prolonged strike call given by the truck owners association.

Courses of action:

I. The government should immediately make alternative arrangement to ensure adequate supply of food grains and vegetable in the market.
II. The government should take steps to cancel the licences of all vehicles belonging to the association.

A) if only Course of action I is strong   B) if only Course of action II is strong
C) if neither Course of action I nor II are strong   D) if both Course of action I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 158

Statement:

There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of requests for berths in most of the long distance trains during the current holiday season.

Courses of action:

I. The railway authority should immediately increase the capacity in each of these trains by attaching additional coaches.
II.The people seeking accommodation should be advised to make their travel plan after the holiday.

A) if only Course of action I is strong   B) if only Course of action II is strong
C) if neither Course of action I nor II are strong   D) if both Course of action I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 159

Statement:

There has been significant drop in the water level of all the lakes supplying water to the city.

Courses of action:

I. The water supply authority should impose a partial cut in supply to tackle the situation.
II. The government should appeal to all the residents through mass media for minimal use of water.

A) if only Course of action I is strong   B) if only Course of action II is strong
C) if neither Course of action I nor II are strong   D) if both Course of action I and II are strong

DIRECTIONS for the question: *In the question below, a statement is followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement. Mark your answer as*

Question No. : 160

Statement:

A large number of people visiting India from country 'X' has been tested positive for carrying viruses of a killer disease.

Courses of action:

I. The government of India should immediately put a complete ban on people coming to India from country 'X' including those Indians who are settled in country 'X'.
II. The government of India should immediately set-up detection centres at all its airports and seaports to identify and quarantine those who are tested positive.

A) if only Course of action I is strong   B) if only Course of action II is strong
C) if neither Course of action I nor II are strong   D) if both Course of action I and II are strong

Section : Verbal

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

Question No. : 161

Astrologers are habitually prone to goof-ups; now have an excuse for why their predictions have been going haywire: the emergence of newer and newer planets that have caused their calculations to go awry. For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement. Indeed, even as the rest of the world continues to be consumed by a morbid passion for shiny new war machines, deadly chemicals and sinister war tactics, astronomers have been doggedly searching the heavens for more heavenly bodies in the belief that the search will take us closer to a more exalted goal " that of knowing the truth about us and the universe. Reality is much bigger than it seems the part we call the universe is the merest tip of the iceberg, one scientist remarked. How true. In the beginning, skeptics wouldn't accept that the earth actually moves, let alone that it revolves around the sun because of an unshaken belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. We've come a long way. Today, scientists have spotted nearly 80 extra-solar planets using sophisticated instruments. What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.

Scientists say that everything in the tangible universe has its shadowy counterpart in other, parallel universes. In fact, it is by observing the play of cosmic light and shadow through powerful devices that scientists have been able to feel shapes or see shadows that indicate the existence of other heavenly bodies without actually seeing them. The international team of scientists involved in the present discovery conducted their search through telescopes in Australia, Belgium, UK and the US. Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating. As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we are not alone in the universe. So would we be exchanging inter galactic e-mails soon? Perhaps not as yet, given that our closest neighbouring galaxy is millions of light years away. What is within our immediate grasp, though, is exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space " an endeavour that has assumed urgency what with biological terrorism and the like threatening humankind on earth. As Stephen Hawking recently said, I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet.

According to the passage, it can be inferred that

A) finding traces of microbes in a meteorite proves the existence of life on other planets.
B) finding traces of microbes in a meteorite converted the belief into truth that we are not alone in the universe.
C) finding traces of microbes in a meteorite would make it possible to exchange galactic e-mails in future.
D) finding traces of microbes in a meteorite made us think about exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space.

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

Question No. : 162

Astrologers are habitually prone to goof-ups; now have an excuse for why their predictions have been going haywire: the emergence of newer and newer planets that have caused their calculations to go awry. For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement. Indeed, even as the rest of the world continues to be consumed by a morbid passion for shiny new war machines, deadly chemicals and sinister war tactics, astronomers have been doggedly searching the heavens for more heavenly bodies in the belief that the search will take us closer to a more exalted goal " that of knowing the truth about us and the universe. Reality is much bigger than it seems the part we call the universe is the merest tip of the iceberg, one scientist remarked. How true. In the beginning, skeptics wouldn't accept that the earth actually moves, let alone that it revolves around the sun because of an unshaken belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. We've come a long way. Today, scientists have spotted nearly 80 extra-solar planets using sophisticated instruments. What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.

Scientists say that everything in the tangible universe has its shadowy counterpart in other, parallel universes. In fact, it is by observing the play of cosmic light and shadow through powerful devices that scientists have been able to feel shapes or see shadows that indicate the existence of other heavenly bodies without actually seeing them. The international team of scientists involved in the present discovery conducted their search through telescopes in Australia, Belgium, UK and the US. Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating. As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we are not alone in the universe. So would we be exchanging inter galactic e-mails soon? Perhaps not as yet, given that our closest neighbouring galaxy is millions of light years away. What is within our immediate grasp, though, is exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space " an endeavour that has assumed urgency what with biological terrorism and the like threatening humankind on earth. As Stephen Hawking recently said, I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet.

According to the author's belief, it can be inferred that all of the following are not true *except*

A) it is unlikely that the human race can survive the next thousand years.
B) it seems quite likely that the human race can survive the next thousand years.
C) accidents will wipe out the human race from this planet by accident within the next one thousand years.
D) the age of human race is one thousand years.

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

Question No. : 163

Astrologers habitually prone to goof-ups now have an excuse for why their predictions have been going haywire: the emergence of newer and newer planets that have caused their calculations to go awry. For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement. Indeed, even as the rest of the world continues to be consumed by a morbid passion for shiny new war machines, deadly chemicals and sinister war tactics, astronomers have been doggedly searching the heavens for more heavenly bodies in the belief that the search will take us closer to a more exalted goal " that of knowing the truth about us and the universe. 'Reality is much bigger than it seems, the part we call the universe is the merest tip of the iceberg' one scientist remarked. How true. In the beginning, skeptics wouldn't accept that the earth actually moves, let alone that it revolves around the sun because of an unshaken belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. We've come a long way. Today, scientists have spotted nearly 80 extra-solar planets using sophisticated instruments. What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.

Scientists say that 'everything in the tangible universe has its shadowy counterpart in other, parallel universes'. In fact, it is by observing the play of cosmic light and shadow through powerful devices that scientists have been able to 'feel' shapes or 'see' shadows that indicate the existence of other heavenly bodies without actually seeing them. The international team of scientists involved in the present discovery conducted their search through telescopes in Australia, Belgium, UK and the US. Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating. As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we're not alone in the universe. So would we be exchanging inter galactic e-mails soon? Perhaps not as yet, given that our closest neighbouring galaxy is millions of light years away. What is within our immediate grasp, though, is exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space " an endeavour that has assumed urgency what with biological terrorism and the like threatening humankind on earth. As Stephen Hawking recently said, 'I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet'.

According to the passage, we can infer that

A) parallel universes are half truth and half truth is not perceptible.
B) parallel universes are not easily perceptible because they are not the whole truth.
C) parallel universes are not easily perceptible and what we perceive is not the whole truth.
D) truth is always easily perceptible.

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

Question No. : 164

Astrologers habitually prone to goof-ups now have an excuse for why their predictions have been going haywire: the emergence of newer and newer planets that have caused their calculations to go awry. For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement. Indeed, even as the rest of the world continues to be consumed by a morbid passion for shiny new war machines, deadly chemicals and sinister war tactics, astronomers have been doggedly searching the heavens for more heavenly bodies in the belief that the search will take us closer to a more exalted goal " that of knowing the truth about us and the universe. 'Reality is much bigger than it seems, 'the part we call the universe is the merest tip of the iceberg' one scientist remarked. How true. In the beginning, skeptics wouldn't accept that the earth actually moves, let alone that it revolves around the sun because of an unshaken belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. We've come a long way. Today, scientists have spotted nearly 80 extra-solar planets using sophisticated instruments. What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.

Scientists say that 'everything in the tangible universe has its shadowy counterpart in other, parallel universes'. In fact, it is by observing the play of cosmic light and shadow through powerful devices that scientists have been able to 'feel' shapes or 'see' shadows that indicate the existence of other heavenly bodies without actually seeing them. The international team of scientists involved in the present discovery conducted their search through telescopes in Australia, Belgium, UK and the US. Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating. As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we're not alone in the universe. So would we be exchanging inter galactic e-mails soon? Perhaps not as yet, given that our closest neighbouring galaxy is millions of light years away. What is within our immediate grasp, though, is exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space " an endeavour that has assumed urgency what with biological terrorism and the like threatening humankind on earth. As Stephen Hawking recently said, 'I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet'.

After the discovery of new planets, according to the passage, scientists are

A) somber   B) wistful   C) serene   D) elated

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

Question No. : 165

Astrologers habitually prone to goof-ups now have an excuse for why their predictions have been going haywire: the emergence of newer and newer planets that have caused their calculations to go awry. For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement. Indeed, even as the rest of the world continues to be consumed by a morbid passion for shiny new war machines, deadly chemicals and sinister war tactics, astronomers have been doggedly searching the heavens for more heavenly bodies in the belief that the search will take us closer to a more exalted goal " that of knowing the truth about us and the universe. 'Reality is much bigger than it seems, the part we call the universe is the merest tip of the iceberg' one scientist remarked. How true. In the beginning, skeptics wouldn't accept that the earth actually moves, let alone that it revolves around the sun because of an unshaken belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. We've come a long way. Today, scientists have spotted nearly 80 extra-solar planets using sophisticated instruments. What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.

Scientists say that 'everything in the tangible universe has its shadowy counterpart in other, parallel universes'. In fact, it is by observing the play of cosmic light and shadow through powerful devices that scientists have been able to 'feel' shapes or 'see' shadows that indicate the existence of other heavenly bodies without actually seeing them. The international team of scientists involved in the present discovery conducted their search through telescopes in Australia, Belgium, UK and the US. Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating. As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we're not alone in the universe. So would we be exchanging inter galactic e-mails soon? Perhaps not as yet, given that our closest neighbouring galaxy is millions of light years away. What is within our immediate grasp, though, is exploring the viability of establishing human settlements in space " an endeavour that has assumed urgency what with biological terrorism and the like threatening humankind on earth. As Stephen Hawking recently said, 'I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet'.

According to the passage, it can be inferred that

A) a planet with a circular orbit is more likely to be hospitable to life than would one with an elliptical orbit because the latter experiences very low temperatures.
B) a planet with a circular orbit is more likely to be hospitable to life form than would one with an elliptical orbit since the latter is proximate to the energy-giving star it is circumambulating.
C) a planet with a circular orbit is more likely to be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit because the latter experiences extreme temperatures.
D) Both A and C

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

Question No. : 166

The 1983 re-organization was done with the objective of renewal; it was indeed a very complex exercise handled deftly by A.V. Ranga Rao and C.R. Swaminathan. We created a team of newly joined young scientists with just one experienced person and gave them the challenge of building the strap down inertial guidance system, an on board computer and a ram rocket in propulsion system. This exercise was being attempted for the first time in the country and the technology involved was comparable with world-class systems. The guidance technology is centered around the gyro and accelerometer package, and the electronics to process the sensor output. The on-board computer carries the mission computations and flight sequencing. A ram rocket system breathes air to sustain its high velocity for long durations after it is put through a booster rocket. The young teams not only designed these systems but also developed them into operational equipment. Later, Prithvi and then Agni used similar guidance systems, with excellent results. The effort of these young teams made the country self-reliant in the area of projectile technologies. It was a good demonstration of the 'renewal factor'. Our intellectual capacity was renewed through contact with enthusiastic young minds and had achieved these outstanding results.

Now, besides the renewal of manpower, emphasis had to be laid on augmenting the strength of project groups. Often, people seek to satisfy their social egoistic and self-actualization needs at their workplaces. A good leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One, which satisfies a person's need and the other, which creates dissatisfaction with his work. We have already observed that people look for those characteristics in their work that relate to the values and goals which they consider important as giving meaning to their lives. If a job meets the employees' need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, growth and advancement, they will work hard to achieve goals.

Once the work is satisfying, a person then looks at the environment and circumstances in the workplace. He observes the policies of the administration, qualities of his leader, security, status and working conditions. Then, he correlates these factors to the interpersonal relations he has with his peers and examines his personal life in the light of these factors. It is the agglomerate of all these aspects that decide the degree and quality of a person's effort and performance.

The matrix organization evolved in 1983 proved excellent in meeting all these requirements. So, while retaining this structure of the laboratory, we undertook a task-design exercise. The scientists working in technology directorates were made system managers to interact exclusively with one project. An external fabrication wing was formed under P.K. Biswas, a developmental fabrication technologist of long standing, to deal with the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector firms associated with the development of the missile hardware. This reduced pressure on the in-house fabrication facilities and enabled them to concentrate on jobs which could not be undertaken outside, which in fact, occupied all three shifts.

The following traits of a good leader are evident from the passage:

I. should be able to identify the contradicting environmental
    features to which a person reacts.
II. should keep a tab on a person's individual need fulfillment.
III. should well understand the external factors which dissatisfy a person.

A) I, II and III   B) I and II   C) II and III   D) I and III

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

Question No. : 167

The 1983 re-organization was done with the objective of renewal; it was indeed a very complex exercise handled deftly by A.V. Ranga Rao and C.R. Swaminathan. We created a team of newly joined young scientists with just one experienced person and gave them the challenge of building the strap down inertial guidance system, an on board computer and a ram rocket in propulsion system. This exercise was being attempted for the first time in the country and the technology involved was comparable with world-class systems. The guidance technology is centered around the gyro and accelerometer package, and the electronics to process the sensor output. The on-board computer carries the mission computations and flight sequencing. A ram rocket system breathes air to sustain its high velocity for long durations after it is put through a booster rocket. The young teams not only designed these systems but also developed them into operational equipment. Later, Prithvi and then Agni used similar guidance systems, with excellent results. The effort of these young teams made the country self-reliant in the area of projectile technologies. It was a good demonstration of the 'renewal factor'. Our intellectual capacity was renewed through contact with enthusiastic young minds and had achieved these outstanding results.

Now, besides the renewal of manpower, emphasis had to be laid on augmenting the strength of project groups. Often, people seek to satisfy their social, egoistic and self-actualization needs at their workplaces. A good leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One, which satisfies a person's need and the other, which creates dissatisfaction with his work. We have already observed that people look for those characteristics in their work that relate to the values and goals which they consider important as giving meaning to their lives. If a job meets the employees' need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, growth and advancement, they will work hard to achieve goals.

Once the work is satisfying, a person then looks at the environment and circumstances in the workplace. He observes the policies of the administration, qualities of his leader, security, status and working conditions. Then, he correlates these factors to the interpersonal relations he has with his peers and examines his personal life in the light of these factors. It is the agglomerate of all these aspects that decide the degree and quality of a person's effort and performance.

The matrix organization evolved in 1983 proved excellent in meeting all these requirements. So, while retaining this structure of the laboratory, we undertook a task-design exercise. The scientists working in technology directorates were made system managers to interact exclusively with one project. An external fabrication wing was formed under P.K. Biswas, a developmental fabrication technologist of long standing, to deal with the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector firms associated with the development of the missile hardware. This reduced pressure on the in-house fabrication facilities and enabled them to concentrate on jobs which could not be undertaken outside, which in fact, occupied all three shifts.

From the passage, it can be inferred that

I. social, egoistic and self-actualization needs could be catastrophic at the workplace.
II. social, egoistic and self actualization needs are catastrophic at the workplace.
III. social, egoistic and self actualization needs should be eliminated.
IV. social, egoistic and self actualization needs should be taken care of.

A) I and III   B) I and IV   C) II and III   D) IV only

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

Question No. : 168

The 1983 re-organization was done with the objective of renewal; it was indeed a very complex exercise handled deftly by A.V. Ranga Rao and C.R. Swaminathan. We created a team of newly joined young scientists with just one experienced person and gave them the challenge of building the strap down inertial guidance system, an on board computer and a ram rocket in propulsion system. This exercise was being attempted for the first time in the country and the technology involved was comparable with world-class systems. The guidance technology is centered around the gyro and accelerometer package, and the electronics to process the sensor output. The on-board computer carries the mission computations and flight sequencing. A ram rocket system breathes air to sustain its high velocity for long durations after it is put through a booster rocket. The young teams not only designed these systems but also developed them into operational equipment. Later, Prithvi and then Agni used similar guidance systems, with excellent results. The effort of these young teams made the country self-reliant in the area of projectile technologies. It was a good demonstration of the 'renewal factor'. Our intellectual capacity was renewed through contact with enthusiastic young minds and had achieved these outstanding results.

Now, besides the renewal of manpower, emphasis had to be laid on augmenting the strength of project groups. Often, people seek to satisfy their social egoistic and self-actualization needs at their workplaces. A good leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One, which satisfies a person's need and the other, which creates dissatisfaction with his work. We have already observed that people look for those characteristics in their work that relate to the values and goals which they consider important as giving meaning to their lives. If a job meets the employees' need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, growth and advancement, they will work hard to achieve goals.

Once the work is satisfying, a person then looks at the environment and circumstances in the workplace. He observes the policies of the administration, qualities of his leader, security, status and working conditions. Then, he correlates these factors to the interpersonal relations he has with his peers and examines his personal life in the light of these factors. It is the agglomerate of all these aspects that decide the degree and quality of a person's effort and performance.

The matrix organization evolved in 1983 proved excellent in meeting all these requirements. So, while retaining this structure of the laboratory, we undertook a task-design exercise. The scientists working in technology directorates were made system managers to interact exclusively with one project. An external fabrication wing was formed under P.K. Biswas, a developmental fabrication technologist of long standing, to deal with the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector firms associated with the development of the missile hardware. This reduced pressure on the in-house fabrication facilities and enabled them to concentrate on jobs which could not be undertaken outside, which in fact, occupied all three shifts.

It can be said about the renewal factor that

A) it was responsible for the project's success.   B) the young were rejuvenated on coming in contact with the experienced.
C) the old scientists were refocused on their job.   D) the young intellectually stimulated the experienced.

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

Question No. : 169

The 1983 re-organization was done with the objective of renewal; it was indeed a very complex exercise handled deftly by A.V. Ranga Rao and C.R. Swaminathan. We created a team of newly joined young scientists with just one experienced person and gave them the challenge of building the strap down inertial guidance system, an on board computer and a ram rocket in propulsion system. This exercise was being attempted for the first time in the country and the technology involved was comparable with world-class systems. The guidance technology is centered around the gyro and accelerometer package, and the electronics to process the sensor output. The on-board computer carries the mission computations and flight sequencing. A ram rocket system breathes air to sustain its high velocity for long durations after it is put through a booster rocket. The young teams not only designed these systems but also developed them into operational equipment. Later, Prithvi and then Agni used similar guidance systems, with excellent results. The effort of these young teams made the country self-reliant in the area of projectile technologies. It was a good demonstration of the 'renewal factor'. Our intellectual capacity was renewed through contact with enthusiastic young minds and had achieved these outstanding results.

Now, besides the renewal of manpower, emphasis had to be laid on augmenting the strength of project groups. Often, people seek to satisfy their social egoistic and self-actualization needs at their workplaces. A good leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One, which satisfies a person's need and the other, which creates dissatisfaction with his work. We have already observed that people look for those characteristics in their work that relate to the values and goals which they consider important as giving meaning to their lives. If a job meets the employees' need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, growth and advancement, they will work hard to achieve goals.

Once the work is satisfying, a person then looks at the environment and circumstances in the workplace. He observes the policies of the administration, qualities of his leader, security, status and working conditions. Then, he correlates these factors to the interpersonal relations he has with his peers and examines his personal life in the light of these factors. It is the agglomerate of all these aspects that decide the degree and quality of a person's effort and performance.

The matrix organization evolved in 1983 proved excellent in meeting all these requirements. So, while retaining this structure of the laboratory, we undertook a task-design exercise. The scientists working in technology directorates were made system managers to interact exclusively with one project. An external fabrication wing was formed under P.K. Biswas, a developmental fabrication technologist of long standing, to deal with the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector firms associated with the development of the missile hardware. This reduced pressure on the in-house fabrication facilities and enabled them to concentrate on jobs which could not be undertaken outside, which in fact, occupied all three shifts.

From the passage, it can be inferred about the project that

I.   India had attained nothing like this before.
II.   Project components were developed indigenously.
III.   Laudable efforts were made by the team members.

A) III only   B) II and III   C) III and I   D) I, II and III

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

Question No. : 170

The 1983 re-organization was done with the objective of renewal; it was indeed a very complex exercise handled deftly by A.V. Ranga Rao and C.R. Swaminathan. We created a team of newly joined young scientists with just one experienced person and gave them the challenge of building the strap down inertial guidance system, an on board computer and a ram rocket in propulsion system. This exercise was being attempted for the first time in the country and the technology involved was comparable with world-class systems. The guidance technology is centered around the gyro and accelerometer package, and the electronics to process the sensor output. The on-board computer carries the mission computations and flight sequencing. A ram rocket system breathes air to sustain its high velocity for long durations after it is put through a booster rocket. The young teams not only designed these systems but also developed them into operational equipment. Later, Prithvi and then Agni used similar guidance systems, with excellent results. The effort of these young teams made the country self-reliant in the area of projectile technologies. It was a good demonstration of the 'renewal factor'. Our intellectual capacity was renewed through contact with enthusiastic young minds and had achieved these outstanding results.

Now, besides the renewal of manpower, emphasis had to be laid on augmenting the strength of project groups. Often, people seek to satisfy their social egoistic and self-actualization needs at their workplaces. A good leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One, which satisfies a person's need and the other, which creates dissatisfaction with his work. We have already observed that people look for those characteristics in their work that relate to the values and goals which they consider important as giving meaning to their lives. If a job meets the employees' need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, growth and advancement, they will work hard to achieve goals.

Once the work is satisfying, a person then looks at the environment and circumstances in the workplace. He observes the policies of the administration, qualities of his leader, security, status and working conditions. Then, he correlates these factors to the interpersonal relations he has with his peers and examines his personal life in the light of these factors. It is the agglomerate of all these aspects that decide the degree and quality of a person's effort and performance.

The matrix organization evolved in 1983 proved excellent in meeting all these requirements. So, while retaining this structure of the laboratory, we undertook a task-design exercise. The scientists working in technology directorates were made system managers to interact exclusively with one project. An external fabrication wing was formed under P.K. Biswas, a developmental fabrication technologist of long standing, to deal with the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector firms associated with the development of the missile hardware. This reduced pressure on the in-house fabrication facilities and enabled them to concentrate on jobs which could not be undertaken outside, which in fact, occupied all three shifts.

The author's choice of the team indicated his

I.   lack of faith in the older generation to achieve things.
II. bias towards younger scientists.
III. perception of the level of difficulty of the project.

A) only I   B) I and III   C) II and III   D) I, II and III

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

Question No. : 171

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of raga and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration; with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate.

One cassette had stored in it various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and

prescience, a one-and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future movement when I'd practice the talas solitarily. This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla was inflected by the noises – an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a kulfi seller in a summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of west London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji – who has mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity – was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic, has a different politics, from that of Western classical music.

A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous, precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which drives from the Latin gignere or 'to beget'. The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work – the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares – celebratorily – the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium. The raga – transmitted through oral means is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga – unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer – remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.

It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, couldn't be originated in a single person, because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

The author holds that the "rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic" has proved to be a "handy technological slave" in

A) storing the talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos.   B) ensuring the continuance of an ancient tradition.
C) transporting North Indian classical music across geographical borders.
D) capturing the transient moment of oral transmission.

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

Question No. : 172

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of raga and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration; with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from

oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate.

One cassette had stored in it various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one-and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future movement when I'd practice the talas solitarily. This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla was inflected by the noises – an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a kulfi seller in a summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of west London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji – who has mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity – was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic, has a different politics, from that of Western classical music.

A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous, precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which drives from the Latin gignere or 'to beget'. The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work – the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares – celebratorily – the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium. The raga – transmitted through oral means is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga – unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer – remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.

It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, couldn't be originated in a single person, because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

According to the author; the inadequacy of teaching North Indian classical music through a codified, notation based system is best illustrated by

A) a loss of the structural beauty of the ragas.   B) a fusion of two opposing approaches creating mundane music.
C) the conversion of free-flowing ragas into a stilted set piece.
D) its failure to produce any noteworthy student or performer.

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

Question No. : 173

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of raga and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration; with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate.

One cassette had stored in it various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one-and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future movement when I'd practice the talas solitarily. This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla was inflected by the noises – an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a kulfi seller in a summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of west London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji – who has mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity – was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic, has a different politics, from that of Western classical music.

A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous, precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which drives from the Latin gignere or 'to beget'. The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work – the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares – celebratorily – the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium. The raga – transmitted through oral means is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga – unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer – remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.

It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, couldn't be originated in a single person, because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

Which of the following statements best conveys the overall idea of the passage?

A) North Indian and Western classical music are structurally different
B) Western music is the intellectual property of the genius while the North Indian raga is the inheritance of a culture
C) Creation as well as performance is important in the North Indian classical tradition
D) North Indian classical music is orally transmitted while Western classical music depends on written down notations

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

Question No. : 174

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of raga and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration; with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate.

One cassette had stored in it various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one-and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future movement when I'd practice the talas solitarily. This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla was inflected by the noises – an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a kulfi seller in a summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of west London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji – who has mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity – was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic, has a different politics, from that of Western classical music.

A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous, precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which drives from the Latin gignere or 'to beget'. The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work – the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares – celebratorily – the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all diagnostic music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium. The raga – transmitted through oral means is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga – unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer – remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an

aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.

It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, couldn't be originated in a single person, because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

The author's contention that the notion of property lies at the Western conception of genius is best indicated by which one of the following?

A) The creative output of a genius is invariably written down and recorded.
B) The link between the creator and his output is unambiguous.
C) The word "genius" is derived from a Latin word which means "to beget".
D) The music composer notates his music and thus becomes the "father" of a particular piece of music.

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

Question No. : 175

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of raga and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration; with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate.

One cassette had stored in it various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one-and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future movement when I'd practice the talas solitarily. This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla was inflected by the noises – an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a kulfi seller in a summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of west London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji – who has mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity – was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic, has a different politics, from that of Western classical music.

A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous, precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property

remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which drives from the Latin gignere or 'to beget'. The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work – the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares – celebratorily – the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium. The raga – transmitted through oral means is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga – unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer – remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.

It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, couldn't be originated in a single person, because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee, according to the author, is exemplified by the

A) teaching of North Indian classical music by word of mouth and direct demonstration
B) use of the recorded cassette as a transmission medium between the music teacher and the trainee
C) written down notation sheets of musical compositions   D) conductor's baton and the orchestra

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

Question No. : 176

Business is a fine balance between opportunity and risk. In an ideal world the entrepreneur identifies a new opportunity, a product, a process or a service that would increase user satisfaction. Successful businesses identify opportunities early, and ride a wave, at minimum risk, to deliver sustained growth and profitability. Bad or incomplete identification of an opportunity or an inadequate understanding of risk can destroy businesses. The last 18 months have seen a significant number of businesses destroyed all over the world. Opportunities available to Indian firms eight months ago are now history; risk has increased manifold.

The high growth environment and the go-go nature of growth in the last decade trivialized the need for a systematic identification of opportunity and a comprehensive assessment of risk. The pie was so big and growing so quickly, that almost anything made sense and money. Indian firms expanded capacity, market footprint, acquired firms in high-cost regimes, increased exports as a component of the sales and profit, salaries and wages rocketed and there was an opportunity for every stakeholder at seemingly no risk. All and sundry began to think of themselves as world-beaters.

Now that they have been beaten by the world it is time to reset the approach to avoid a Ctrl-Alt-Del situation. Identifying and seizing opportunities require a profound understanding of markets and customer expectations. Product, process and service have to be tailored to the 'emerging' customer need rather than the current need. The new paradigm is: what can we make that you want to buy as against – we have a product you have to buy! Indian corporates need to develop products and services that are centered around unmet needs of customers and go out and market, rather than sell, them. This requires understanding market reality, shifts and drivers on an ongoing continuous basis.

Indian firms need to invest in understanding factors critical to their success – the physical, political, economic, social, technology and trade frameworks that will drive the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach. In a commoditizing market Apple identified the needs that users, young, old and mid-age, wanted and produced a user-friendly product. The factor critical to its success is its ease of connectivity, high-speed download off the Internet and elegant looks, not to mention superb feature list. The least concern for the user is the phone attributes, which, in any case, are good! In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone, which, incidentally, offers a limited range of models, in contrast to the dizzying array and colours from other phone-makers! A good risk reduction exercise.

Risk needs to be understood in its totality. Risk, defined as the possibility that events may not turn out as planned or expected, has many dimensions to it, much of it ignored in a high growth era, and all of which become relevant and rear up when least desired, in difficult times. The primary risk Indian corporate need to contend with is strategic risk – the ability to identify and seize an opportunity and allot resources to ensure delivery. It is sad to see the 'retail revolution' leaders of mid-2008, languishing in sour deals. The closure of 20 per cent of these 'modern format stores' is a telling commentary on the poor assessment of strategic risk. Minimizing strategic risk increases the competitiveness of the firm.

The second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk; Indian productivity remains way behind global standards. And corporates have not even begun addressing them. The garment industry is a case in point. On average, an Indian garment-maker produces 7 – 10 garments per machine per day. The world standard is 23 – 25! No wage differential can mask the harmful consequences of this depth of under-performance. Remove the subsidies and the garment industry will sink like a stone. Reducing operational risk increases asset and resource productivity. Capacity utilization is a good mitigator of operational and strategic risk; and both of them could do with significant streamlining. With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities. Real estate is littered with firms which saw 'opportunity', created land banks and are now sitting ducks.

"In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone." What does this sentence imply?

A) Several retired sports people are now using iPhones to listen to catchy music.
B) All the leading competitors of Apple are trying to catch-up with the latter by launching their own versions of the iPhone.
C) Many leading music companies of yesteryear are offering catchy tunes for iPhones.   D) None of these.

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

Question No. : 177

Business is a fine balance between opportunity and business. In an ideal world the entrepreneur identifies a new opportunity, a product, a process or a service that would increase user satisfaction. Successful businesses identify opportunities early, and ride a wave, at minimum risk, to deliver sustained growth and profitability. Bad or incomplete identification of an opportunity or an inadequate understanding of risk can destroy businesses. The last 18 months have seen a significant number of businesses destroyed all over the world. Opportunities available to Indian firms eight months ago are now history; risk has increased manifold.

The high growth environment and the go-go nature of growth in the last decade trivialized the need for a systematic identification of opportunity and a comprehensive assessment of risk. The pie was so big and growing so quickly, that almost anything made sense and money. Indian firms expanded capacity, market footprint, acquired firms in high-cost regimes, increased exports as a component of the sales and profit, salaries and wages rocketed and there was an opportunity for every stakeholder at seemingly no risk. All and sundry began to think of themselves as world-beaters.

Now that they have been beaten by the world it is time to reset the approach to avoid a Ctrl-Alt-Del situation. Identifying and seizing opportunities require a profound understanding of markets and customer expectations. Product, process and service have to be tailored to the 'emerging' customer need rather than the current need. The new paradigm is: what can we make that you want to buy as against – we have a product you have to buy! Indian corporates need to develop products and services that are centered around unmet needs of customers and go out and market, rather than sell, them. This requires understanding market reality, shifts and drivers on an ongoing continuous basis.

Indian firms need to invest in understanding factors critical to their success – the physical, political, economic, social, technology and trade frameworks that will drive the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach. In a commoditizing market Apple identified the needs that users, young, old and mid-age, wanted and produced a user-friendly product. The factor critical to its success is its ease of connectivity, high-speed download off the Internet and elegant looks, not to mention superb feature list. The least concern for the user is the phone attributes, which, in any case, are good! In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone, which, incidentally, offers a limited range of models, in contrast to the dizzying array and colours from other phone-makers! A good risk reduction exercise.

Risk needs to be understood in its totality. Risk, defined as the possibility that events may not turn out as planned or expected, has many dimensions to it, much of it ignored in a high growth era, and all of which become relevant and rear up when least desired, in difficult times. The primary risk Indian corporate need to contend with is strategic risk – the ability to identify and seize an opportunity and allot resources to ensure delivery. It is sad to see the 'retail revolution' leaders of mid-2008, languishing in sour deals. The closure of 20 per cent of these 'modern format stores' is a telling commentary on the poor assessment of strategic risk. Minimizing strategic risk increases the competitiveness of the firm.

The second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk; Indian productivity remains way behind global standards. And corporates have not even begun addressing them. The garment industry is a case in point. On average, an Indian garment-maker produces 7 – 10 garments per machine per day. The world standard is 23 – 25! No wage differential can mask the harmful consequences of this depth of under-performance. Remove the subsidies and the garment industry will sink like a stone. Reducing operational risk increases asset and resource productivity. Capacity utilization is a good mitigator of operational and strategic risk; and both of them could do with significant streamlining. With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities. Real estate is littered with firms which saw 'opportunity', created land banks and are now sitting ducks.

Which of the following is *not* true in the context of this passage?

A) About a fifth of the "modern format stores" have shut down because of their poor assessment of strategic risk.
B) Diversification is a nice way to seek opportunities, without risk. C) In a high growth area, businesses tend to ignore risk.
D) 'Marketing' and not 'Selling' is the new way to do business

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

Question No. : 178

Business is a fine balance between opportunity and risk. In an ideal world the entrepreneur identifies a new opportunity, a product, a process or a service that would increase user satisfaction. Successful businesses identify opportunities early, and ride a wave, at minimum risk, to deliver sustained growth and profitability. Bad or incomplete identification of an opportunity or an inadequate understanding of risk can destroy businesses. The last 18 months have seen a significant number of businesses destroyed all over the world. Opportunities available to Indian firms eight months ago are now history; risk has increased manifold.

The high growth environment and the go-go nature of growth in the last decade trivialized the need for a systematic identification of opportunity and a comprehensive assessment of risk. The pie was so big and growing so quickly, that almost anything made sense and money. Indian firms expanded capacity, market footprint, acquired firms in high-cost regimes, increased exports as a component of the sales and profit, salaries and wages rocketed and there was an opportunity for every stakeholder at seemingly no risk. All and sundry began to think of themselves as world-beaters.

Now that they have been beaten by the world it is time to reset the approach to avoid a Ctrl-Alt-Del situation. Identifying and seizing opportunities require a profound understanding of markets and customer expectations. Product, process and service have to be tailored to the 'emerging' customer need rather than the current need. The new paradigm is: what can we make that you want to buy as against – we have a product you have to buy! Indian corporates need to develop products and services that are centered around unmet needs of customers and go out and market, rather than sell, them. This requires understanding market reality, shifts and drivers on an ongoing continuous basis.

Indian firms need to invest in understanding factors critical to their success – the physical, political, economic, social, technology and trade frameworks that will drive the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach. In a commoditizing market Apple identified the needs that users, young, old and mid-age, wanted and produced a user-friendly product. The factor critical to its success is its ease of connectivity, high-speed download off the Internet and elegant looks, not to mention superb feature list. The least concern for the user is the phone attributes, which, in any case, are good! In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone, which, incidentally, offers a limited range of models, in contrast to the dizzying array and colours from other phone-makers! A good risk reduction exercise.

Risk needs to be understood in its totality. Risk, defined as the possibility that events may not turn out as planned or expected, has many dimensions to it, much of it ignored in a high growth era, and all of which become relevant and rear up when least desired, in difficult times. The primary risk Indian corporate need to contend with is strategic risk – the ability to identify and seize an opportunity and allot resources to ensure delivery. It is sad to see the 'retail revolution' leaders of mid-2008, languishing in sour deals. The closure of 20 per cent of these 'modern format stores' is a telling commentary on the poor assessment of strategic risk. Minimizing strategic risk increases the competitiveness of the firm.

The second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk; Indian productivity remains way behind global standards. And corporates have not even begun addressing them. The garment industry is a case in point. On average, an Indian garment-maker produces 7 – 10 garments per machine per day. The world standard is 23 – 25! No wage differential can mask the harmful consequences of this depth of under-performance. Remove the subsidies and the garment industry will sink like a stone. Reducing operational risk increases asset and resource productivity. Capacity utilization is a good mitigator of operational and strategic risk; and both of them could do with significant streamlining. With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities. Real estate is littered with firms which saw 'opportunity', created land banks and are now sitting ducks.

The most appropriate title for this passage is

A) Balancing Risk and Opportunity in Business   B) Effect of Recession on Businesses   C) Business Strategies for the Future
D) Identifying businesses for the "Emerging", Customers

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

Question No. : 179

Business is a fine balance between opportunity and risk. In an ideal world the entrepreneur identifies a new opportunity, a product, a process or a service that would increase user satisfaction. Successful businesses identify opportunities early, and ride a wave, at minimum risk, to deliver sustained growth and profitability. Bad or incomplete identification of an opportunity or an inadequate understanding of risk can destroy businesses. The last 18 months have seen a significant number of businesses destroyed all over the world. Opportunities available to Indian firms eight months ago are now history; risk has increased manifold.

The high growth environment and the go-go nature of growth in the last decade trivialized the need for a systematic identification of opportunity and a comprehensive assessment of risk. The pie was so big and growing so quickly, that almost anything made sense and money. Indian firms expanded capacity, market footprint, acquired firms in high-cost regimes, increased exports as a component of the sales and profit, salaries and wages rocketed and there was an opportunity for every stakeholder at seemingly no risk. All and sundry began to think of themselves as world-beaters.

Now that they have been beaten by the world it is time to reset the approach to avoid a Ctrl-Alt-Del situation. Identifying and seizing opportunities require a profound understanding of markets and customer expectations. Product, process and service have to be tailored to the 'emerging' customer need rather than the current need. The new paradigm is: what can we make that you want to buy as against – we have a product you have to buy! Indian corporates need to develop products and services that are centered around unmet needs of customers and go out and market, rather than sell, them. This requires understanding market reality, shifts and drivers on an ongoing continuous basis.

Indian firms need to invest in understanding factors critical to their success – the physical, political, economic, social, technology and trade frameworks that will drive the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach. In a commoditizing market Apple identified the needs that users, young, old and mid-age, wanted and produced a user-friendly product. The factor critical to its success is its ease of connectivity, high-speed download off the Internet and elegant looks, not to mention superb feature list. The least concern for the user is the phone attributes, which, in any case, are good! In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone, which, incidentally, offers a limited range of models, in contrast to the dizzying array and colours from other phone-makers! A good risk reduction exercise.

Risk needs to be understood in its totality. Risk, defined as the possibility that events may not turn out as planned or expected, has many dimensions to it, much of it ignored in a high growth era, and all of which become relevant and rear up when least desired, in difficult times. The primary risk Indian corporate need to contend with is strategic risk – the ability to identify and seize an opportunity and allot resources to ensure delivery. It is sad to see the 'retail revolution' leaders of mid-2008, languishing in sour deals. The closure of 20 per cent of these 'modern format stores' is a telling commentary on the poor assessment of strategic risk. Minimizing strategic risk increases the competitiveness of the firm.

The second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk; Indian productivity remains way behind global standards. And corporates have not even begun addressing them. The garment industry is a case in point. On average, an Indian garment-maker produces 7 – 10 garments per machine per day. The world standard is 23 – 25! No wage differential can mask the harmful consequences of this depth of under-performance. Remove the subsidies and the garment industry will sink like a stone. Reducing operational risk increases asset and resource productivity. Capacity utilization is a good mitigator of operational and strategic risk; and both of them could do with significant streamlining. With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities. Real estate is littered with firms which saw 'opportunity', created land banks and are now sitting ducks.

"Risk needs to be understood in its totality." Which of the following relevant risk factor(s) is/are discussed by the author in this passage?

I.   Strategic Risk
II. Operational Risk
III. Recession

A) I only   B) II only   C) I and II   D) I, II and III

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

Question No. : 180

Business is a fine balance between opportunity and risk. In an ideal world the entrepreneur identifies a new opportunity, a product, a process or a service that would increase user satisfaction. Successful businesses identify opportunities early, and ride a wave, at minimum risk, to deliver sustained growth and profitability. Bad or incomplete identification of an opportunity or an inadequate understanding of risk can destroy businesses. The last 18 months have seen a significant number of businesses destroyed all over the world. Opportunities available to Indian firms eight months ago are now history; risk has increased manifold.

The high growth environment and the go-go nature of growth in the last decade trivialized the need for a systematic identification of opportunity and a comprehensive assessment of risk. The pie was so big and growing so quickly, that almost anything made sense and money. Indian firms expanded capacity, market footprint, acquired firms in high-cost regimes, increased exports as a component of the sales and profit, salaries and wages rocketed and there was an opportunity for every stakeholder at seemingly no risk. All and sundry began to think of themselves as world-beaters.

Now that they have been beaten by the world it is time to reset the approach to avoid a Ctrl-Alt-Del situation. Identifying and seizing opportunities require a profound understanding of markets and customer expectations. Product, process and service have to be tailored to the 'emerging' customer need rather than the current need. The new paradigm is: what can we make that you want to buy as against – we have a product you have to buy! Indian corporates need to develop products and services that are centered around unmet needs of customers and go out and market, rather than sell, them. This requires understanding market reality, shifts and drivers on an ongoing continuous basis.

Indian firms need to invest in understanding factors critical to their success – the physical, political, economic, social, technology and trade frameworks that will drive the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach. In a commoditizing market Apple identified the needs that users, young, old and mid-age, wanted and produced a user-friendly product. The factor critical to its success is its ease of connectivity, high-speed download off the Internet and elegant looks, not to mention superb feature list. The least concern for the user is the phone attributes, which, in any case, are good! In contrast, all the leading players of two years ago are now playing catch-up with iPhone, which, incidentally, offers a limited range of models, in contrast to the dizzying array and colours from other phone-makers! A good risk reduction exercise.

Risk needs to be understood in its totality. Risk, defined as the possibility that events may not turn out as planned or expected, has many dimensions to it, much of it ignored in a high growth era, and all of which become relevant and rear up when least desired, in difficult times. The primary risk Indian corporate need to contend with is strategic risk – the ability to identify and seize an opportunity and allot resources to ensure delivery. It is sad to see the 'retail revolution' leaders of mid-2008, languishing in sour deals. The closure of 20 per cent of these 'modern format stores' is a telling commentary on the poor assessment of strategic risk. Minimizing strategic risk increases the competitiveness of the firm.

The second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk; Indian productivity remains way behind global standards. And corporates have not even begun addressing them. The garment industry is a case in point. On average, an Indian garment-maker produces 7 – 10 garments per machine per day. The world standard is 23 – 25! No wage differential can mask the harmful consequences of this depth of under-performance. Remove the subsidies and the garment industry will sink like a stone. Reducing operational risk increases asset and resource productivity. Capacity utilization is a good mitigator of operational and strategic risk; and both of them could do with significant streamlining. With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities. Real estate is littered with firms which saw 'opportunity', created land banks and are now sitting ducks.

The best example of leveraging a business opportunity, as implied in the passage, is

A) Real estate   B) Retail revolution   C) Garment industry   D) iPhone

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.*

Question No. : 181

A poem written on the death of someone loved and lost

A) Ode   B) Epic   C) Sonnet   D) Elegy

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.*

Question No. : 182

A group of three novels or plays, each complete in itself

A) Triplet   B) Triumvir   C) Trilogy   D) Trivet

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.*

Question No. : 183

Language difficult to understand because of bad form

A) Rhetoric   B) Jargon   C) Pedantic   D) Verbatim

DIRECTIONS for the question: *Choose an option, which can be substituted for a given word/sentence/phrase out of given options.*

Question No. : 184

A child of unusual or remarkable talent

A) Scholar   B) Diligent   C) Freak   D) Prodigy

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

Question No. : 185

The young boy's _____ attempts to explain to his girlfriend why he had failed to show for their movie date did little to ease her _____ feelings.

A) impassioned, disconsolate   B) veracious, vacuous   C) unbelievable, gluttonous   D) chronic, vicarious

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

Question No. : 186

Companies that try to improve employees' performance by _____ rewards encourage negative kinds of behavior, instead of _____ a genuine interest in doing the work well.

A) giving, seeking   B) bestowing, discouraging   C) conferring, discrediting   D) withholding, fostering

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

Question No. : 187

When you are living with your _____ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and _____.

A) core, up-front   B) inherited, distinct   C) innate, durable   D) cultural, perceptive

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

Question No. : 188

Unless new reserves are found soon, the world's supply of coal is being _____ in such a way that with demand continuing to grow at present rates reserves will be _____ by the year 2050.

A) consumed, completed   B) depleted, exhausted   C) reduced, augmented   D) burnt, destroyed

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

Question No. : 189

A.   The upsurge of public activism against the setting up of Special Economic Zones, which eventually forced the State government to announce the scrapping of all 15 such projects, is an impressive case in point.

B.   Early last year, a similar agitation coerced the government into calling for a revision of the Goa Regional Plan 2011, a controversial document that opened up large swathes of land, including green belts and coastal stretches, for construction.

C.   The broad-based agitation against SEZs has demonstrated the power of popular protest in the State.

D.   Those opposed to the projects had questioned the propriety of the government acquiring large tracts of land and then selling them to promoters at low prices.

E.   A coastal State with an area of 3,700 square kilometers and a population of about 1.4 million, Goa has always been extremely sensitive to the impact of unrestrained economic development.

A) BCDEA   B) CDEAB   C) EABCD   D) DABCE

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

Question No. : 190

A.   The post-election crisis in Kenya remains unresolved.

B.   The damage being done to the country's economy is severe: tourism, horticulture, and other industries that depend on trade beyond the Kenyan border are reeling.

C.   Many countries responded, providing essential humanitarian assistance and logistical support. For this, I and many other Kenyans are very grateful.

D.   Thousands of livelihoods, along with investments throughout the region, are threatened and collapsing.

E.   As the situation in Kenya escalated with murders, rapes, burning of property, looting, and the displacement of thousands of people throughout the country – the international community was urged to help.

A) AEDBC   B) ABCED   C) ACDEB   D) ABDEC

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

Question No. : 191

A.   The US market will continue to be the dominant one in the foreseeable future. The rupee could become even stronger.

B.   A greater recourse to hedging as well as striving for multi-currency revenue streams automatically suggests itself.

C.   Already one company, TCS, by resorting to these methods extensively has turned in an above average performance during the first quarter.

D.   Most IT companies have been grappling with more mundane problems such as a high level of attrition amidst rising wage costs and inability to secure the right type and number of American visas.

E.   The BPO industry and many medium-sized software exporters are reportedly operating on thin margins.

A) BCADE   B) ABCDE   C) DCBAE   D) EDABC

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

Question No. : 192

A. Last March, I was invited to present a paper on the topic of whether the mistakes of the 20th century would be repeated in the 21st century as well.
B. The economic crisis hadnï¿½t become grave then.
C. But today the world is in the midst of the biggest economic crisis since 1929.
D. The key difference between then and now is that the old power structures have finally disappeared.
E. Now even the US is pleading for financial help from China.

A) BCADE   B) ABCDE   C) CDEAB   D) DEABC

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence or a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given as substitutions for the highlighted part, one of which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option "No improvement required".*

Question No. : 193

The trend toword a decrease in the working hours is already evident in the longer weekend given to employees in many multinational organizations.

A) The trend toward a decrease in the working hours is already evident in the longer weekend given to employees in many multinational organizations.
B) The trend toward a decrease in the working hours is all ready evident in the longer weekend given to employees in many multinational organizations.
C) The trend toward a decrease in the working hours is already evident in the longer weekend given to employees in many multinational organization.
D) The trend toward a decrease in the working hours is all in already evident in the longer weekend given to employees in many multinational organizations.

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence or a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given as substitutions for the highlighted part, one of which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option "No improvement required".*

Question No. : 194

Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it was an unauthorized act.

A) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it was an unauthorized act.
B) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it had been an unauthorized act.
C) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from those who maintain that it was an unauthorized act.
D) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from those maintaining that it was an unauthorized act.

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence or a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given as substitutions for the highlighted part, one of which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option "No improvement required".*

Question No. : 195

Had he realized how close he was to failing, he would not have gone to the party.

A) Had he realized how close he was to failing, he would not have gone to the party.
B) If he would have realized how close he was to failing, he would not have gone to the party.
C) Had he had realized how close he was to failing, he would not have gone to the party.
D) When he realized how close he was to failing, he did not go to the party.

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence or a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given as substitutions for the highlighted part, one of which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option "No improvement required".*

Question No. : 196

Except for you and I, everyone brought a present for the little birthday boy.

A) Except for him and I, everyone brought a present for the little birthday boy.
B) With the except of you and I, everyone brought a present for the little birthday boy.
C) Except for you and I, everyone had brought a present for the little birthday boy.
D) Except for you and me, everyone brought a present for the little birthday boy.

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.*

Question No. : 197

Although farmers complained that the company's new product was expensive, malodorous, and

A) dangerous to handle   B) there was few who   C) would dispute its effectiveness   D) as an insecticide

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.*

Question No. : 198

When it became apparent to Clive that not one of the remaining jurors were going to believe his client's alibi, he began to reconsider the District Attorney's offer of a plea bargain.

A) it became apparent   B) were going   C) client's   D) offer

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.*

Question No. : 199

High Fidelity, a successful book and film

A) <u>became</u>   B) <u>successful</u> as a cult classic because of its sharp wit and   C) <u>by presenting</u> a quirky main character, Rob,
D) <u>as a common man</u>

DIRECTIONS for the question: *A sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part that is/are grammatically incorrect.*

Question No. : 200

A) <u>Though</u> Patricia's resume was   B) <u>not nearly</u> as long and impressive as
C) <u>the other applicant,</u> her personal charisma was   D) <u>so great that</u> Mr. Alvarez hired her on the spot.

QNo:- 1 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Required probability = $P(AB\bar{c}) + P(A\bar{B}c) + P(\bar{A}BC) + P(ABC)$

$(\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}) + (\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}) + (\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{5}{6}$

QNo:- 2 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Probability that A speaks the truth = $\frac{3}{5}$

Probability that A does not speak the truth = $\frac{2}{5}$

Probability that B speaks the truth = $\frac{5}{8}$

Probability that B does not speak the truth = $\frac{3}{8}$

Cases that are likely to agree each other on identical point = $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{21}{40} = 52.5\%$.

QNo:- 3 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Let the time taken by A to fill the pipe is = A min.
and the time taken by B to fill the pipe B is = B min.

According to the given condition B = 3A;
and given that B – A = 32 min.
So solving we get, A = 16 min, B = 48 min.

Let the total work be 48 units.
So time taken by them together is 48/(3 + 1) = 12 min.

QNo:- 4 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Given $x + y = 36$ and $x = \frac{1}{3}y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}y + y = 36$, solving we get $y = 27$, so $x = 9$.

Therefore smaller number is 9.

QNo:- 5 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Suppose the cost = Rs x

$\therefore$ S.P. of the manufacturer = x + 10% of x = $\dfrac{11x}{10}$

$\Rightarrow$ S.P. of the wholesale dealer

$= \dfrac{11x}{10} + 15\%$ of $\dfrac{11x}{10} = \dfrac{11x}{10} + \dfrac{33x}{200} = \dfrac{253}{200}x$

$\Rightarrow$ S.P. of the retailer

$= \dfrac{253}{200}x + 25\%$ of $\dfrac{253}{200}x$

$= \dfrac{253}{200}x + \dfrac{253}{800}x = \dfrac{1265}{800}x$

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{1265}{800}x = 1265 \Rightarrow x = \textbf{800.}$

QNo:- 6 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Let the total property of man be Rs.x.

So, the share of wife = $\dfrac{1}{2}x$ and share of son = $\dfrac{1}{3}x$.

Total property given to wife and son = $\dfrac{1}{2}x + \dfrac{1}{3}x = \dfrac{5}{6}x$.

$\Rightarrow$ Remaining $\dfrac{1}{6}x$ is given to daughter and it is equal to Rs.45,000.

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{6}x = 45000$

$\Rightarrow$ X = 2,70,000

QNo:- 7 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Let the present ages of Anil and his father be A and F respectively.

Given A = $\dfrac{1}{4}$F Also A+16= $\dfrac{1}{2}$(F+16), Solving we get F = 32 years.

OR checking by options. If Anil's father's present age is 32, then Anil's age is one fourth i.e. 8. After 16 years, Anil would be 24 years and father will be 48 years old, so Anil's age is half of his father.

QNo:- 8 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Let the C.P. be Rs. k

$\therefore$ S.P. = k + 10% of k = $\dfrac{11k}{10}$

$\therefore k - 10\%$ of $k = \dfrac{11k}{10} - 40 \Rightarrow \dfrac{9k}{10} = \dfrac{11k}{10} - 40$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{2k}{10} = 40$

$\Rightarrow k = \textbf{200.}$

QNo:- 9 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

$P(\text{multiple of } 5) = \dfrac{5}{25}$

$P(\text{multiple of } 7) = \dfrac{3}{25}$

$P(\text{multiple of } 5 \text{ or } 7) = \dfrac{5}{25} + \dfrac{3}{25} = \dfrac{8}{25}$

QNo:- 10 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

X% of SP = 34% of CP

Also, P = 26% of SP

$\Rightarrow$ SP $-$ CP $= 0.26($SP$)$

$\Rightarrow$ CP $= 0.74($SP$)$

Now, $\dfrac{34}{100} \times 74 = X$

X = 25.16

QNo:- 11 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Directly using the formula, when a value is increased by R% and then decreased by R%, then net there is $\dfrac{R^2}{100}$ % decrease. Putting R = 10, we get 1 % decrease.

(Option C)

QNo:- 12 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Let Ashok's age = 4x and Pradeep's age is 3x years

4x+6=26 $\Rightarrow$ x = 5

Pradeep's age = 3x=15 years

QNo:- 13 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Let the incomes of Chanda and Kim be 5x and 3x respectively, expenditures be 2y and y respectively.
Since = Income – Expenditure,
we get
5x – 2y = 1000
3x – y = 1000.
solving we get x =2y
Solving, we get, x = 1000 and y = 2000.
So Chanda's expenditure =2 y = 2 x2000 = 4000

QNo:- 14 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Let C and P be the cost price of Computer and Printer respectively.
So CP = C + P, Case I,
SP = 0.9C + 1.2P.
Since he did not lose anything C + P = 0.9C + 1.2P=> C = 2P.
Case II, SP = 1.05C + 0.85P
Since there was the loss of Rs. 800
Rs.800 = C + P – 1.05C – 0.85P
=> 80000 = 15P – 5C
Using equation from Case I, we get P = Rs.16000.

QNo:- 15 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

$$X\text{'s profit} : Y\text{'s profit} = 700 \times 3 + 500 \times 3 + 620 \times 6 : 600 \times 12$$
$$= 2,100 + 1,500 + 3,720 : 7,200$$
$$= 7,320 : 7,200$$
$$= 61 : 60$$

$$X\text{'s share in the profit} = \frac{726}{60 + 61} \times 61 = \frac{726}{121} \times 61$$
$$= 6 \times 61$$
$$= Rs\ 366.$$

QNo:- 16 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Let required speed be x. $\therefore \dfrac{187.5}{(x+50)\frac{5}{18}} = 9 \Rightarrow x = 25$ kmph.

QNo:- 17 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Ratio of speeds of A : B = 5 : 3 ⇒ If A runs 5, B runs 3.
So difference in distance = 2. So if differnece is 2, winning post is 5m.
Hence if difference is 80, winning post is 5/2 × 80 = 200m. Hence 1st option.

QNo:- 18 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Days taken in the general scenario $= \dfrac{360}{N}$;

Days taken when 4 articles are prepared extra per day $= \dfrac{360}{N+4}$;

The difference in the day is one, therefore;

$$\dfrac{360}{N} - \dfrac{360}{N+4} = 1;$$

$N^2 + 4N - 1440 = 0;$

N= 36, i.e. number of item prepared in general scenario is 36,

and where 4 articles prepared extra is 40.

Therefore no of days taken to complete the job = 360/40 = 9

QNo:- 19 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

(b) Given: 8 women = 6 Men = 12 Boys

$\therefore$ 12 Men + 12 Women + 12 Boys

=   12 Men + 9 Men + 6 Men = 27 Men

We have, $M_1 = 9$, $D_1 = 6$, $t_1 = 6$, $W_1 = 1$

$M_2 = 27$, $D_2 = ?$, $t_2 = 8$, $W_2 = 1$

$\therefore$ $M_1 D_1 t_1 W_2 = M_2 D_2 t_2 W_1$

$\Rightarrow$ $9 \times 6 \times 6 \times 1 = 27 \times D_2 \times 8 \times 1$

$\Rightarrow$ $D_2 = \dfrac{3}{2}$ days or, $1\dfrac{1}{2}$ days.

QNo:- 20 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

In this question, as per the information given we cannot determine how many are males and how many are females out of 16 participants who left. So, data is insufficient to answer the given question.

QNo:- 21 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Let the speed of the man in still water be x km/hr and speed of the stream be y km/h then,

$$\dfrac{30}{(x-y)} + \dfrac{44}{(x+y)} = 10 \qquad ...(i)$$

$$\dfrac{40}{(x-y)} + \dfrac{55}{(x+y)} = 13 \qquad ...(ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii) $x = $ **8 km/h** and $y = 3$ km/h

Hence the speed of the stream is 3 km/hr.

QNo:- 22 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

In one complete operation, water transferred $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ litres as 1 litre goes from Y to X. So 1 litre is contained in X. But ½ litre goes from X to Y as well. So net ½ litres remain in X. If it takes 40 operations to equate water level, $\therefore \; 40 \times \frac{1}{2} = 20$ litres is contained in X and Y. Hence total volume of water in the system is 40 litres.
Hence 3rd option.

QNo:- 23 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Since two liquids of concenteration 25% and 30% are mixed.
So, the mixture should be of concenteration between 25% and 30 %. There is only one option satisfying this. So Answer is (b).

Alternate explanation:

$\%\text{required} = \dfrac{\text{Quantity of milk in the new mixture}}{\text{Quantity of new mixture}} \times 100$

$= \dfrac{6 \text{ parts of 25\% milk + 4 parts of 30\% milk}}{(6 + 4) \text{ parts of the liquid}} \times 100$

$= \dfrac{6 \times \dfrac{\cancel{25}^{\;\frac{}{4}}}{\cancel{100}} + 4 \times \dfrac{\cancel{30}}{\cancel{100}}}{6 + 4} \times 100$

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{6}{4} + \dfrac{12}{10}}{10} \times 100$

$= \dfrac{30 + 24}{\cancel{20} \times \cancel{10}} \times \cancel{100}$

$= \dfrac{\cancel{54}^{\;27}}{\cancel{2}}$

$= 27\%$

QNo:- 24 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

```
  15%            5%
        10%
   X      :    20
```
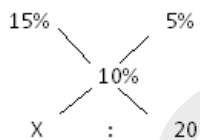
$\dfrac{X}{20} = \dfrac{1}{1};$

$X = 20$

the same quantity of other solution should be used i.e. 20 liters (Option D)

QNo:- 25 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Let his sales were worth Rs. x.

So as per the question,

$$\left[1000 + \frac{2.5}{100}(x - 4000)\right] - \frac{5x}{100} = 600 \Rightarrow x = 12000.$$

So answer is 4th option.

QNo:- 26 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Let x be the original average and n be the number of students.Let $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n$ be the weights of n students respectively.Therefore,

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n}{n} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n = nx \qquad \text{----------(1)}$$

Now, according to the 1st condition,we have

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n + 50}{n + 1} = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n = (n+1)(x+1) - 50 \qquad \text{----------(2)}$$

Further, according to the 2nd condition, we get

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n + 50 + 50}{n + 2} = x + 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n = (n+2)(x+1.5) - 100 \qquad \text{----------(3)}$$

Solving (1) and (2), we get

x + n = 49   ----------(4)

Solving (1) and (3), we get

4x + 3n = 194   ----------(5)

Now, Solving (4) and (5), we get

n = 2, x = 47

So, the original average weight (in kg) of the class = 47

Alternate Solution :

Let x be the original average and n be the number of students.

From the first increase in the average, we get 50 − x = n + 1

From the second increase in the average, we get 100 − 2x = 1.5 (n + 2)

Solving, we get the value of x = 47.

QNo:- 27 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Let highest marks be (x +2), So, next score = x

Total of 8 subjects = 8 × 87 = 696

So, As per question, $\frac{696 - x - (x+2)}{6} = 85 \Rightarrow x = 92$

So, highest marks = (x + 2) = 92 + 2 = 94

QNo:- 28 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

By using the formula we see that $\dfrac{F}{I} = \left(1 - \dfrac{x}{t}\right)^2$ where F, I are the final and the initial value of the oxygen and x and t are the mixture removed and the total *mixture.*

So solving we get $\dfrac{9}{16} = \left(1 - \dfrac{x}{8}\right)^2$, so x = 2 litres.

QNo:- 29 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Let there be 100 units in 1 gallon.
Let the water is 12% = 12 units in 1 gallon, so in 2 gallons = 24 units.
In another mixture water is 7 units in 1 gallon, so in 3 gallons it is 21 units water and half gallon water means 50 units water is also added.

So total water is 24 + 21 + 50 = 95, % age $= \dfrac{95}{550} \times 100 = 17\dfrac{3}{11}\%$.

QNo:- 30 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Let the capacity of bucket is x litre.

As per the question, we have $\dfrac{4x}{5} - \dfrac{2x}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 15$ litres

QNo:- 31 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Let 4 girls be one unit and now there are 6 units in all.
They can be arranged in 6! ways.
In each of these arrangements 4 girls can be arranged in 4! ways.
=> Total number of arrangements in which girls are always together =6! × 4! = 720 × 24 = 6! × 4! = 720 × 24 = 17280.

QNo:- 32 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Here, we have 3 places.Ist place can take any of the 10 digits(from 0 to 9), as no digit is repeated,therefore, 2nd place can occupy any one of the remaining 9 digits and 3rd place can occupy any one of the remaining 8 digits.
Hence, Number of such sequences possible = 10 × 9 × 8 = 720.

QNo:- 33 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Let V be the variable part of the bill and F be the fixed part. Given 540 V + F = 1800 & 620 V + F = 2040. Solving these we get V = 3 and F = 180. So when 500 units are consumed, 500 V + F = 500 × 3 + 180 = Rs. 1680.
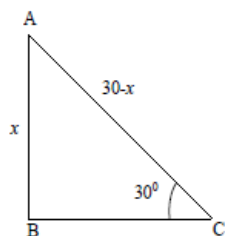
QNo:- 34 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
The times taken by the two cyclist to reach the starting point are 300/7 seconds and 300/8 seconds respectively. So, they will meet at the starting point after LCM (300/7, 300/8) = 300 seconds.

QNo:- 35 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Let the height of the tree from the ground to the point where the tree is broken be x metres.
Then, According to the given information,we get this figure, Let AC = y

The height of the tree = 30m.
So, x + y = 30m
⇒ y = 30 - x

$$\text{Also } \sin 30° = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow y = 2x$$

So 3x = 30,
x = 10 m.

QNo:- 36 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
S = D/T
Upstream Speed = 4 - 2 = 2 km/h,
Downstream Speed = 4 + 2 = 6 km/h
D = S × T, so D = 2 × 9 = 18km, T = D/S
So T = 18/6 = 3hrs.

QNo:- 37 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Upstream speed = 8 – 2 = 6 km/h, Downstream speed = 8 + 2 = 10 km/h
$\frac{D}{10} + \frac{D}{6} = \frac{32}{60}$, solving we get D = 2 km. OR simply checking by the options.

QNo:- 38 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Let v be the speed of man and u be the speed of stream. Clearly $v + u = 2(v - u)$, on putting the values we get $v = 3u = \dfrac{9}{2}$

QNo:- 39 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Here, $a = 8$, $b = 21$, $c = 13$ and $d = 31$.

$\therefore$ The required number $= \dfrac{bc - ad}{(a+d)-(b+c)}$

$\phantom{\therefore \text{The required number}} = \dfrac{21 \times 13 - 8 \times 31}{(8+31)-(21+13)}$

$\phantom{\therefore \text{The required number}} = 5.$

QNo:- 40 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Three particular members can sit only on the left side in $^4P_3$ ways. Also, two particular members can sit only on the right side in $^4P_2$ ways. Also, the remaining three people can sit in 3 remaining seats in 3! ways. So required answer is $^4P_3 \times {}^4P_2 \times 3! = 1728$. Hence answer is 4th option.

QNo:- 41 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

From the pie chart we can see that
White + Golden + Blue + Black = 26 + 6 + 13 + 5 = 50%.

QNo:- 42 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

The sale of green cycles is 9% and that of red cycles is 19%. Hence green cycles if increased by 2% and then combined with red cycles will make 30% of the total. Hence answer is 4th option.

QNo:- 43 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

If total = 95400, blue cycles = 13 % of 95400 = 12402. Green Cycles = 9 % of 95400 = 8586. So difference = 3816.

QNo:- 44 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

Clearly from pie chart, golden colored is 20 % less popular than white colored.

QNo:- 45 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Imort/Export = 0.8 => 10.4/Export = 0.8 => Export = 13 cr.

QNo:- 46 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

For A, x = Imports – Exports (YEAR I)and the ratio is $\frac{I}{E} = 0.6$

Also $\frac{0.6}{1} = \frac{3.6}{E}$ solving we get E = 6, So $x = 3.6 - 6 = -2.4$

For B, a = Imports - Exports (YEAR V)and the ratio is $\frac{I}{E}$, $\frac{1.2}{1} = \frac{I}{5}$

So clearly $a > x$.

Solving we get I = 6, so $a = 6 - 5 = 1$.

QNo:- 47 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

$\frac{\text{import}}{2.19} = 0.6 \Rightarrow$ Imports $= 0.6 \times 2.19 = 1.314$cr.

QNo:- 48 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
We cannot determine the exports of company B in Year VII on the basis of imports of company A.

QNo:- 49 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
History books = 10 % of 146 = 14.6 lakh, Film magazines = 14 % of 28 = 3.92 lakh

%age= $\frac{14.6 - 3.92}{3.92} \times 100 = 272\%$

QNo:- 50 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Options (1) & (2) can be clearly seen as from the pie chart given And option (3) can be calculated as 24% of 28 lakh
= 6.72 lakh & 4 % of 146 lakh = 5.84 lakh, So clearly value of sports magazine is more. So all the statements are true and the answer will be none of these.

QNo:- 51 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Literature = 20% of 146 = 29.2 lakh Total investment in books and magazine section
= 146 lakh + 28 lakh = 174 lakh %age $= \frac{29.2}{174} \times 100 = 16.8\%$

QNo:- 52 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
(Book Section) Science =14% of 146 = 20.44 lakh (Magazine Section) Science = 11% of 28 = 3.08 lakhs Total of science group = 20.44 + 3.08 = 23.52 lakh

%age $= \frac{23.52}{174} \times 100 = 13.5\%$

QNo:- 53 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Item I is 4 % and item II is 8 % of the total(The total production share is 12% and it is in the rati of 1:2 so it works out o be 4% and 8% respectively). So equal to 1 cr and 2 cr respectively. Now profits are 30% on 1 cr + 24 % on 2 cr = 78 lakhs.

QNo:- 54 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
32 % of $\frac{3}{5}$ of 11 % of 25 cr + 20 % of $\frac{3}{5}$ of 15 % of 25 cr = Rs. 97.8 lakh

QNo:- 55 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 15 % of 25 cr + $\frac{4}{5}$ of 22 % of 25 cr = 5.9 cr.

QNo:- 56 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 5 % : $\frac{5}{8}$ of 8 % = 1 : 5 = 20 %.

QNo:- 57 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Statement I gives the cost of the carpet only and no dimensions are known, so is not sufficient alone. Statement II gives us the perimeter of hall but since the hall is a rectangle we still do not know the length and breadth of the room. So not sufficient. Even on combining we do not know the dimensions of the room. Hence option (4).

QNo:- 58 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Statement I just tells us the total of Rs.400 for the first four days of the work, so the average daily wages of five days cannot be determined. Statement II states that the worker made 20 % more each day and we know that he earns Rs. 80 the first day, so we can calculate the wages for five days and hence the average. Hence statement II alone is sufficient to give the answer.

QNo:- 59 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Statement I gives the investment of Rekha only, so alone is not sufficient. Statement II does not give the complete information regarding the amount invested by Nutan, so alone is not sufficient. Even by combining we do not know anything clearly about Nutan's investment for the whole year. Hence 4th option.

QNo:- 60 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
We can clearly calculate the principal in both the cases individually and then easily solve for CI. Hence both statements alone are sufficient.

QNo:- 61 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Statement I gives us that ½ × base × height = I × 15, so is not sufficient.
Statement II gives L = 12 m, hence alone is not sufficient. Even on combining the two statements we cannot find the height as we do not know the base also. Hence option (4).

QNo:- 62 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Since we know that area of square = area of circle i.e. $a^2 = \pi r^2$ Statement I gives the diagonal of the square, so we can determine the side of the square in terms of X and hence the circumference too in terms of X, so statement I is alone sufficient.
Statement II gives us the side of the square. So we can find the circumference of the circle in terms of Y. Hence 3rd option.

QNo:- 63 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

18 % of Borrowing of A = 234 $\Rightarrow$ Borrowing of A = Rs. 1300000
24 % of Borrowing of B = 576 $\Rightarrow$ Borrowing of B = Rs. 2400000. Difference = Rs. 1100000.

QNo:- 64 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Dividend paid by company D: $270 = \frac{67.50}{100}$ (Total Profit) $\Rightarrow$ Total profit = 400 lakh.

So dividend paid = $400 \times \frac{32.5}{100} = 130$ lakh. Also for company B, $402 = \frac{80.4}{100}$ (Total profit)

$\Rightarrow$ Total profit = 500 lakh. So dividend paid = $500 \times \frac{19.6}{100} = 98$ lakh.

Hence dividend paid by company D exceeds dividend paid by company B by 130 − 98 = 32 lakh. Hence 1st option.

QNo:- 65 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Total profit for company B, $402 = \frac{80.4}{100}$ (Total profit) $\Rightarrow$ Total profit = 500 lakh.

Profit made by company B = 500 lakh. Also, for company A, $155 = \frac{77.5}{100}$ (Total profit)

$\Rightarrow$ Total profit = 200 lakh. So total = 700 lakh. Hence 3rd option.

QNo:- 66 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

18 % of Borrowing of A = 234 $\Rightarrow$ Borrowing of A = Rs. 1300000
24 % of Borrowing of B = 576 $\Rightarrow$ Borrowing of B = Rs. 2400000. Difference = Rs. 1100000.

Likewise we can calculate the borrowings of all the companies.
Borrowing of A = 13 lakh, Borrowing of B = 24 lakh. Similarly we can find Borrowing of C as 8.1 lakh, Borrowing of D = 16 lakh and Borrowing of E = 12 lakh. Hence total Borrowing = 73.1 lakh.

QNo:- 67 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
The number of permanent workers employed on March 1= 350
The number of permanent workers employed on April 1 = 330.
So difference = 20.

QNo:- 68 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Total number of units shipped for the month of Jan, Feb and March = 10000 + 25000 + 20000 = 55000

QNo:- 69 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
No. of permanent workers on May 1 = 430, 60 % of 430 =258 women.
No. of temporary workers =320, 40 % of 320 =128 women Total women= 258 + 128 = 386. Closest option is 390.

QNo:- 70 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
No. of temporary workers on April 1= 220 No. of temporary workers on May 1 = 320
%age increase = $\frac{320-220}{220} \times 100 = 45\%$

QNo:- 71 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:- perimeter of square with side 6cm = 6*4=24cm
perimeter of pentagon with side 4cm = 5*4 20cm
So A> B

QNo:- 72 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Column A 1/2 * 3/5 *30 =9
Column B   1/5 * 1/2 *60 = 6
So A>B

QNo:- 73 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Column A: Number of posts needed = $\frac{144}{12} + 1 = 13$ posts. Column B: 12 posts.
Clearly Column A is greater than Column B

QNo:- 74 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Column A: Time elapsed = 20 min. Column B: $\frac{1}{3} \times 60 = 20 \min$ Hence they are equal.

QNo:- 75 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Column A: $\frac{1}{3} \times 8 = \frac{8}{3}$, Column B: $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 = \frac{8}{3}$.

Hence both are equal.

QNo:- 76 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Column A: $(3)^{1/3}$ Column B = $(4)^{1/4}$
Making the powers equal, we get $(81)^{1/12}$ and $(64)^{1/12}$ for column A and B respectively.
As 81 > 64, so column A is greater than column B.

QNo:- 77 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Literacy index in 1961-62 is 100 and in 2001- 02 is 175. So %age increase is 75%. So the annual %age increase is 75/ 4 = 18.75%. the closest option is 18.3%.

QNo:- 78 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
From the bar graph we can say that the price index in 1971- 72 has been increased by more than 100% from the previous period.

QNo:- 79 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

Year	Per capita income index	Price index
71 - 72	48.2%	133.3%
01 - 02	There is a decrease , so no need to check	
81 - 82	$\frac{284.8 - 148.2}{148.2}$ = 92.2%	$\frac{344.9 - 233.3}{233.3}$ = 47.8%
91-92	$\frac{341.4 - 284.8}{284.8}$ = 19.8%	$\frac{496.2 - 344.9}{344.9}$ = 43.8%

So the increase is fastest in 1981-82 over the previous year.

QNo:- 80 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Literacy index for the year 2001-02 with 1971-72 as the base period $= \frac{200}{161.1} \times 100 = 124.1$

Price Index for the year 2001-02 with 1971-72 as the base period $= \frac{732}{233.3} \times 100 = 313.8$

Per capita income index for the year 2001-02 with 1971-72 as the base period
$= \frac{296}{148.2} \times 100 = 200$. Hence answer is 1st option.

QNo:- 81 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 82 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 83 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 84 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 85 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 86 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 87 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 88 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 89 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 90 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 91 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 92 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 93 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 94 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 95 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 96 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 97 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 98 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 99 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 100 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 101 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 102 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 103 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 104 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 105 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 106 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 107 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 108 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 109 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 110 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 111 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 112 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 113 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 114 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 115 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 116 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 117 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

QNo:- 118 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

QNo:- 119 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 120 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-

QNo:- 121 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1.The phrase 'would improve' implies that the patient's condition will improve hence assumption 1 is correct. If the patient cannot be operated upon then there is no point in suggesting this to him.

QNo:- 122 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Disinvestment will only be done if there is a chance that the money generated will substantially reduce the fiscal deficit. Also if there is demand in the market for the shares of these companies then there is a point in selling the shares of these companies to the public. Therefore option 4 is correct.

QNo:- 123 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. If inequality is man-made then the assumption of changing the situation by the government or changing the government itself is correct, this makes assumption 1 correct. Since the action by the government is sought to reduce the inequality and no person voluntarily will part with his possessions, assumption 2 is also implicit.

QNo:- 124 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Assumption 1 is valid as it is not possible to evaluate anybody on the first day of the appointment. A person would try to prove himself in the probation period as his confirmation is dependent on his performance during that period. Hence statement 2 is correct too.

QNo:- 125 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option C.
Making judiciary independent of executive will pave the way for the executive to take bold measures instead of restricting them. So argument 2 is rejected.
Making them independent may remove the fear of law from the mind of the executives. So how can it curb the unlawful activities? Instead it may encourage executives to go for wrong measures. Hence argument 1 is also rejected.

QNo:- 126 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option C.
Argument 2 is weak because just by allowing this system to be put into practice will not make everybody score 100% i.e. the word 'all' has made this argument weak.
Also if the student has not studied well and not studied from the concerned books then, even if books are made available to him, he will not be able to search the answers.

QNo:- 127 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. Both the arguments are weak. There is no correlation between teaching religion at school and students becoming mature. Also, how teaching religion to students will prevent them from achieving goals or from not playing their supposed role in the society is not clearly argued upon.

QNo:- 128 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. Argument 1 is rejected as it is not the only option left for the country as there are other ways to tackle the issue of miserable conditions. The second argument is strong because family planning may not be in accordance with the practices of a few religions.

QNo:- 129 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. There is no relation shown between black clouds and rain in the question statements. Just because the black clouds follow thunder we cannot say that the black clouds cause thunder and this applies to rain and thunder too. Hence both the conclusions are rejected.

QNo:- 130 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
The second conclusion is strong as consistency of purpose would involve single minded devotion. 1st conclusion is not correct, therefore rejected.

QNo:- 131 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
2nd conclusion is mere assumption of the speaker and not the proper conclusion from the question statement.
Since people have to live under governments it doesn't imply that they are indifferent to personal liberty and right to dissent. So 1st conclusion is also rejected.

QNo:- 132 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. Non conventional sources do not imply modern technology. Based on the statement it is difficult to talk about conventional sources. The given conclusions are way out of track and cannot be deduced from the question statement. Hence both are rejected.

QNo:- 133 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
R > V > M   &   M > J > D.
On combining we get R > V > M > J > D.
So R is the tallest in the group.

QNo:- 134 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
P > Q   , P > R   , Q > S > T.
Combining the above we have two possibilities,
I-   P > Q > R > S > T
II.   P > R > Q > S > T
so, in either case P is tallest.

QNo:- 135 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
1 Management book along with 2 Fiction books.
1 Mathematics book along with 2 Physics books.
Up to now, we have 6 books. Now we take 1 more Mathematics book and hence 3 more physics books.

So total books = 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 10 and total points = 4 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 6 = 22. So answer is 3rd option.

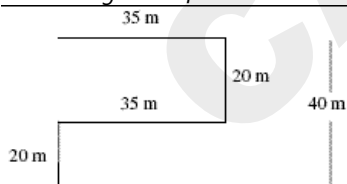**QNo:- 136 ,Correct Answer:- B**

Explanation:-
We will need 8 packets of 10kg; 4 packets of 20 kg; 2 packets of 40 kg. Cost for 10 kg packet: 10km in 2hrs @ 5km/hr, so Rs.20 per packet. Hence total cost of Rs. 20 × 8 = 160. Similarly for 20 kg and 40 kg packets, the cost comes out to be Rs.200 each.
So minimum cost is Rs. 160.
Hence the answer is option B

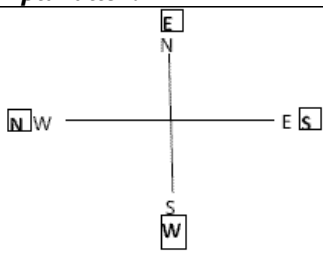**QNo:- 137 ,Correct Answer:- D**

Explanation:-

From the given information we can make the following diagram

So he is 40 m from the starting point. Hence option D.

QNo:- 138 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

The letters in the box are what is being indicated and outside the box are real directions. Now the persons moving towards west is actually moving towards South as the arrow which was pointing towards West is now pointing South. So option A.

QNo:- 139 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

We can make the following sitting arrangement as per given arrangement

Shyam   Mohan   Kittu   Sohan   Raju ↓(facing south)

Hence option D.

QNo:- 140 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

48 total persons in queue. 14 + 17 = 31 persons in front and end. Remaining   = 48 – 31 = 17. Jane is between Sadiq and Joseph. So she is 9th persons behind Sadiq. Hence 8 people between Sadiq and Jane.

QNo:- 141 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

Fixing any of the faces of the cube we have 4 adjacent faces to the cube and are left with only one face which is the opposite face, since there are 3 pairs of opposite faces hence, we would require atleast 3 different colours.

QNo:- 142 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

After analyzing the given info, we can tabulate. X lives in Blue house.

Blue	Green	Yellow	Red
X	Y	Z	Q

Therefore the correct answer is D , i.e , None of these.

QNo:- 143 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

QNo:- 144 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

```
   +3    +5     +7    +9
3     6     11    18    27
   +1    +2     +3    +4
F     G     I     L     P
```

Hence answer is option C

QNo:- 145 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

```
    +6      +5     +4     +3     +2
A      G      L      P      S      U
```

Hence answer is option A

QNo:- 146 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

```
   +1     +1     +1
A      B      C      D
   +1     +1     +1
I      J      K      L
```

Hence answer is option A

QNo:- 147 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-

```
   +5    +10    +15    +20    +25
6     11     21     36     56     81
```

Hence answer is option C

QNo:- 148 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-

```
   +8     +8    +16    +16    +24    +24
1     9     17     33     49     73     97
```

Hence answer is option A

QNo:- 149 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Ram's present age is 26 yrs as 25 is a perfect square and 27 is a perfect cube.
So he should wait for 38 yrs so that after 38 yrs he is of 64 yrs which is a perfect cube.
Hence answer is option C

QNo:- 150 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Going by options.
If A has 40 cards, then C has (40 - 8) + 3 = 35 and B has 27 cards. So D has 23 cards.
And if A takes 6 cards from C, he'll have 46 cards which is double of D's cards.
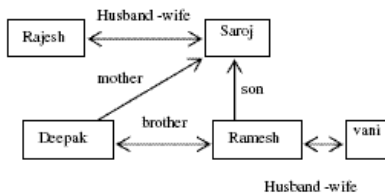
QNo:- 151 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Only son of my grandfather is my father. So if Neha said that his brother's father is my father, it means both persons are brother and sister. Hence Rajesh is brother of Neha. So 1st option.

QNo:- 152 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-

Therefore Saroj is mother of Deepak. So option D.

QNo:- 153 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. If an industry cannot do without any particular idea or thing, then the industry will buy that at any cost.
So if the advertising costs will increase, it means author is assuming option 4.

QNo:- 154 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. The discrepancy is that number of channels or news resources start with the covering of same accident to increase their ratings (popularity) giving the perception that number of accidents have increased over the years.

QNo:- 155 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
```
 T   E   A   C   H   E   R
+2  +2  +2  +2  +2  +2  +2
 V   G   C   E   J   G   T
```
Follow the same pattern to obtain the answer.
On the same lines code for CHILDREN is EJKNFTGP.

QNo:- 156 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
```
 B   A   S   I   C
+2  +3  +2  +3  +2
 D   D   U   L   E
```
Follow the same pattern to obtain the answer.

On the same lines code for LEADER is NHCGGU.

So option A.

QNo:- 157 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. 2nd course of action is not going to serve any purpose or solve the problem, and is therefore rejected.1st course of action is logical, practical, and will minimize the impact of strike on the system.

QNo:- 158 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. Second course of action is illogical as we cannot tell people not to go out on holidays or change their plan because of non availability of the seats in trains. First course of action is fine because it can be done and will also solve the stated problem .

QNo:- 159 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
A significant drop in the water levels of all the lakes means that strict actions have to be taken. So reducing water supply and issuing an appeal to the public, both seem correct.

QNo:- 160 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. 1st course of action is not valid as we cannot impose ban on all the people as such a drastic step is not warranted. 2nd course of action is valid as it addresses the problem in a sensible way.

QNo:- 161 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option A. Refer to line 15 , Para 2 - As in the case of other recent discoveries " such as finding traces of microbes in a meteorite " this too strengthens the belief that we are not alone in the universe..
It's clearly stated that "it too strengthens the belief that we are not alone in the universe", which means that it proved the idea of the existence of life on other planets.

QNo:- 162 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option A. We are asked which of the options is true. Refer to last few lines 'As Stephen Hawking recently said, 'I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet'. Hence this makes option A true.

QNo:- 163 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option C. Refer to the last few lines of Para 1 - 'What's more, our universe may not be the only universe in the cosmos; there could well be several parallel universes teeming with many galaxies, solar systems and planets, although none of this may be perceptible to the naked eye. Perhaps sages who say that truth is not easily perceptible, mean just this " what is evidently before us is not the whole truth.'
From these lines, it can be inferred that parallel universes are not easily perceptible and what we perceive is not the whole truth.

QNo:- 164 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option D. Refer to line 4 , Para 1- For the international team of astronomers who recently discovered eight new planets, the arrivals are, however, a cause for excitement.
Elated means very happy that goes with the meaning of excitement in the passage.
somber and wistful mean sad.
serene means calm

QNo:- 165 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
refer lines - Two of the newly discovered eight planets are believed to have circular orbits very like the Earth's, while the others have well-defined elliptical orbits much like Pluto's. This is significant because a planet with a circular orbit would more likely be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit. In the latter, the planet experiences extreme temperatures depending on whether it is proximate to or distant from the energy-giving star it's circumambulating.

thus from these lines we can infer option A - a planet with a circular orbit is more likely to be hospitable to life than would one with an elliptical orbit because the latter experiences very low temperatures.also option C - a planet with a circular orbit is more likely to be hospitable to life forms than would one with an elliptical orbit because the latter experiences extreme temperatures.thus the answer is both A and C , which option D.

QNo:- 166 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. The passage states that a leader must identify two different sets of environmental features. One which satisfies a person's need and the other which creates dissatisfaction with his work. All the three statement relate to one of these two sets of environmental features.

QNo:- 167 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Line 2 of para 2 clearly states that a good leader must identify social, egoist and self actualisation needs of the employees.

QNo:- 168 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
The author states that the renewal factor produced excellent results and that the effort of the young teams made the country self reliant in the areas of protected technologies. Refer to last few lines of Para 1.

QNo:- 169 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Refer to paragraph 1. Attempted for the first time, the systems were designed by the team and achieved excellent results.

QNo:- 170 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. The author states that the team had just one experienced person and that the task was a challenging one. Hence option 2 is the best fit.

QNo:- 171 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
*As per te lines 'These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, **from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmissio**', it is clear that answer is option 4.*

QNo:- 172 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Refer to line 4, para 4 " Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication. ."

QNo:- 173 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
The main idea of passage is that the performer is valued more than the composer and raga is the inheritance of a culture.This idea runs throughout the passage.

QNo:- 174 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Refer to 2nd last para, 4th last line, its clearly stated that in the western music system the composer becomes the father of his work.

QNo:- 175 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. A general understanding of the first paragraph leads us to option A.

QNo:- 176 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. Playing catch up means trying to advance their own products and technologies so that they can compete with Apple.

QNo:- 177 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. Refer to the 4th last line of the passage, 'With increasing profitability Indian firms have been diversifying – a nice, but risky way, to seek opportunities.' So, diversification is clearly considered a risky way.

QNo:- 178 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. The author starts with mentioning that "Business is a fine balance between opportunity and risk." He then talks about the opportunities available and further talks about various risks like strategic risk and operational risk, hence option 1 is the best choice.

QNo:- 179 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. The author has included only two risks. The primary risk Indian corporate needs to contend with is strategic risk and the second major risk facing Indian corporate is operational risk. So, C.

QNo:- 180 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. Refer to the lines, '................. the competencies they need to acquire to leverage an opportunity. This requires a realistic estimate of the value chains that deliver results at least risk and their own strengths and weaknesses to manage and mitigate the risks while making the most of the opportunity. The iPhone is an excellent example of this approach.'

QNo:- 181 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4.
An **elegy** is a sad poem, usually written to praise and express sorrow for someone who is dead.
Ode: a lyric poem with complex stanza forms. Sonnet : a verse form consisting of 14 lines with a fixed rhyme scheme

QNo:- 182 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. Triplet: a combination of three things.Triumvir: one of a group of three sharing public administration or civil authority specially in ancient Rome. Trivet: a three-legged metal stand for supporting a cooking vessel in a hearth. Triology specifically refers to the collection of three novels/movies etc

QNo:- 183 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. Pedantic style of writing refers to excessive stress upon minute details and ostentations. Rhetoric: Rhetoric is the art of using language to communicate effectively.The language , which is very difficult to understand is called Jargon.

QNo:- 184 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4, which means exceptionally talented that too beyond his/her age. Diligent means assiduous, sincere, and hardworking

QNo:- 185 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. It has to be a 'forceful attempt" to console somebody who is feeling dejected. This makes option 1 correct. 2nd word of option 3 has nothing to do with the question asked as 'gluttonous' means 'strongly inclined to eating ', it is rejected. Option 4 is rejected because 'chronic' attempts don't make any sense. Option 3 is weak because 'vacuous feelings' do not make sense as vacuous means 'stupid' or 'empty'

QNo:- 186 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. When one holds back rewards then negative kinds of behaviour will be encouraged instead of fostering a genuine interest in doing things.

QNo:- 187 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1. Almost all the options fit in the blank 1, but for the second blank, option 1 fits best, one can be straightforward, honest and "up-front" – that is sincere and direct in approach.

QNo:- 188 ,Correct Answer:- *B*

Explanation:-
Option 2. The first blank can take either option 1, 2 or 3, but the second blank can take either option 2 or 4. But resources will be exhausted and not destroyed. Therefore, answer is option 2. "Reserves will be exhausted.....".

QNo:- 189 ,Correct Answer:- *C*

Explanation:-
Option 3. E will open the sequence as it is introducing the topic of the discussion that how Goa is opposed to all kind of blind industrialization drives. It is followed by A, as it shows that how unplanned industrialization led to the public uprising and government had to cancel a few of the projects there. After this B will come as it strengthens A, by giving similar kind of uprising that happened last year. After that C, will come as it elaborates upon B. finally D will conclude the sequence.

QNo:- 190 ,Correct Answer:- *D*

Explanation:-
Option 4. Option 1 cannot be the answer as "EC" is a pair. E says "the international community was urged to help" and C "further says many countries responded". They responded to "the urges" stated in 'E. So answer is option no 4.

QNo:- 191 ,Correct Answer:- *D*

Explanation:-
E is the opener as it talks about the problems faced by the BPO industry in general, also it is the topic of the discussion in the question.
Then D will come as it tells us about some more problems faced by BPO industry.
After this A will come as it tells the reason of rise in the wage costs as rupee is becoming stronger day by day.
Thereafter B will come as it talks about the solution the problems stated in the previous sentences.
Finally C, will conclude the sequence as it states that one company i.e. TCS has already applied the suggested solution.
So the final arrangement is EDABC

QNo:- 192 ,Correct Answer:- *B*

Explanation:-
Option B. The paragraph will start with A, as it announces the topic that Author was invited to present paper on the mistakes of the 20th century. After that B will come as it says that at that time economic crises was not of a serious nature. After this C will come as it tells the nature of the economic crises as on today in comparison to year 1929. Then D, will come as it shows that how new order has come up with the disappearance of the old power structures. Finally E, will conclude the sequence as it shows that how the once superpower is now pleading for help from China.

QNo:- 193 ,Correct Answer:- *A*

Explanation:-
Option A. Option B and D are wrong - improper use of all ready. Option C is also wrong because there should be organizations i.e. in plural after many.

QNo:- 194 ,Correct Answer:- *C*

Explanation:-
Option 3. In the question statement the use of 'they' is grammatically wrong. Correct will be 'those'. Also ' who maintain......' is better than 'maintaining....'.

QNo:- 195 ,Correct Answer:- A

Explanation:-
Option 1.The correct combination is had...... would have/could have.

QNo:- 196 ,Correct Answer:- D

Explanation:-
Option 4. After prepositions, objective pronouns are used.

QNo:- 197 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. 'Were' and not was should be used after 'there' as it is to be used for people.

QNo:- 198 ,Correct Answer:- B

Explanation:-
Option 2. After the phrase 'one of' a singular helping verb should be used because the subject is 'one'. Therefore 'was' in place of 'were'.

QNo:- 199 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3 is incorrect as parallel is not being folllowed. The correction will be 'Because of its wit and its presention of a quirky man ....'

QNo:- 200 ,Correct Answer:- C

Explanation:-
Option 3. The comparison should be made between Patricia's resume and the other applicant's resume. So 'that' should be used to signify the resume of the applicant. Correct statement will be 'as that of the other applicant'.