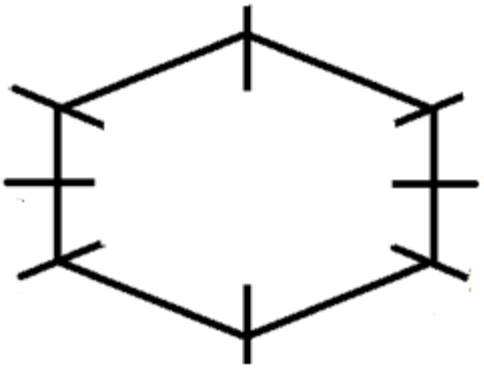
BOB Sales Manager And Agriculture Officer Sample Paper

Q1. Who among the following person likes Mandarin?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e., T, R, U, D, B, C, A and X sit around a hexagonal table as given below facing away from the table but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different languages i.e., German, Persian, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, English and Urdu table but not necessarily in the same order.



One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B. X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin. X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic. A sits third to the right of the person who likes German. A neither like the Arabic nor the English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

(a) The person who sits opposite to the person who likes Arabic

(b) U

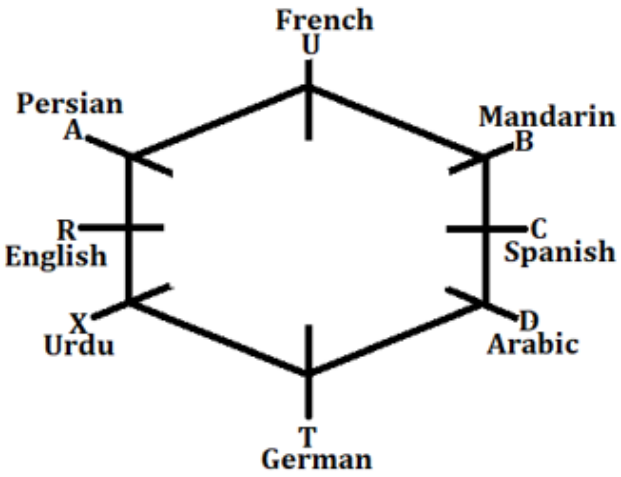
(c) The person who sits opposite to the person who likes Urdu

(d) R

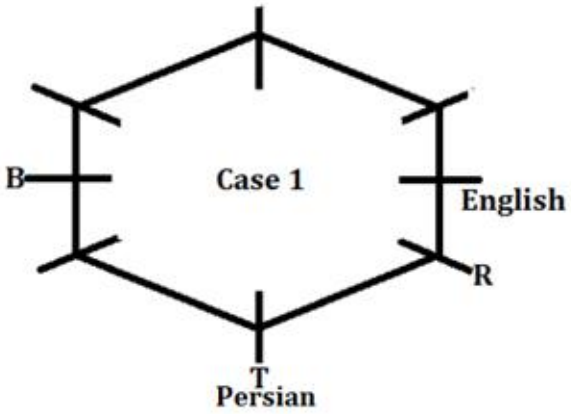
(e) None of these

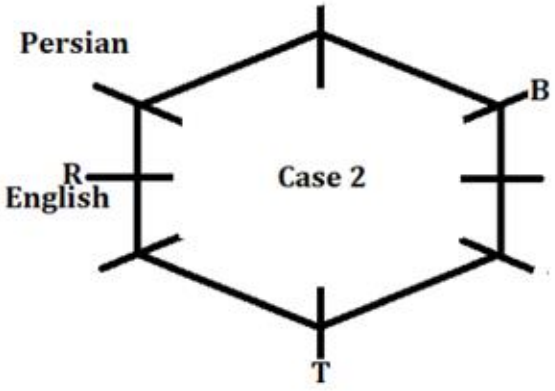
Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:

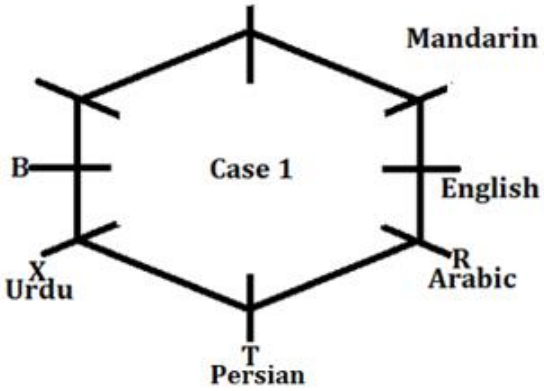


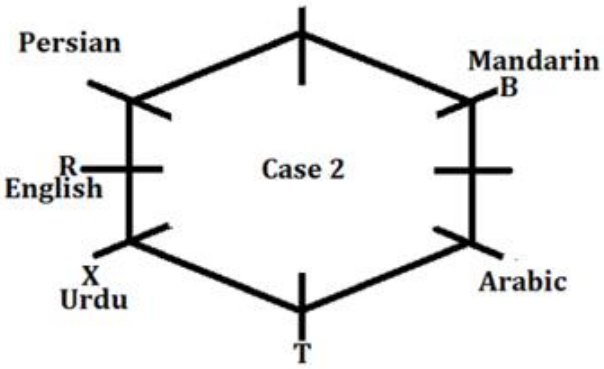
Clues: One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B.
Inference: From the above conditions there are two possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



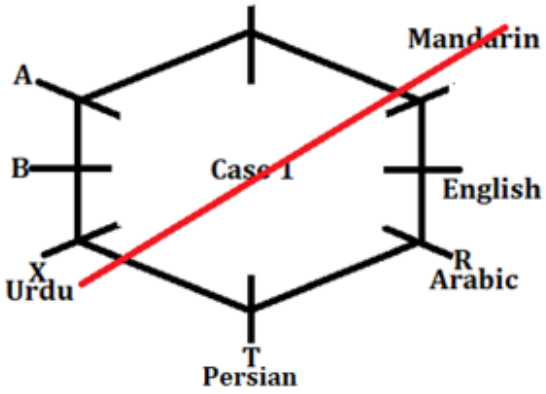


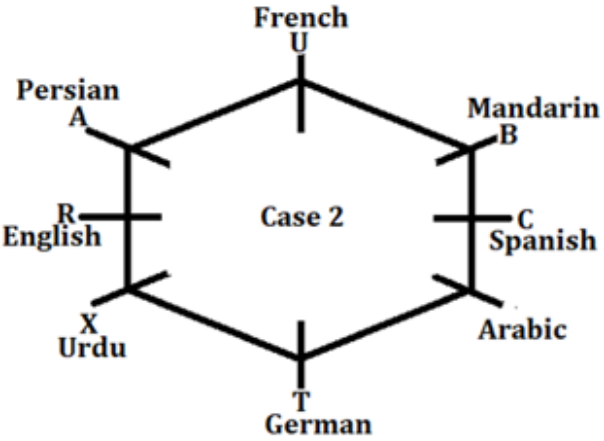
Clues:X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin.X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic.
Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that X likes Urdu.



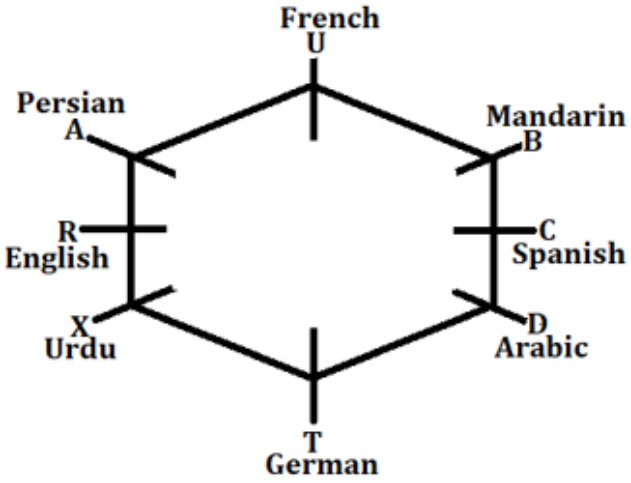


Clues:A sits third to the right of the person who likes the German. A neither likes Arabic nor English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.
Inference: From the above conditions Case 1 is cancelled here as there is no place for A.





Inference: Only one person remains i.e., D. So, the Final arrangement is:



The person who sits opposite to the person who likes Urdu likes Mandarin

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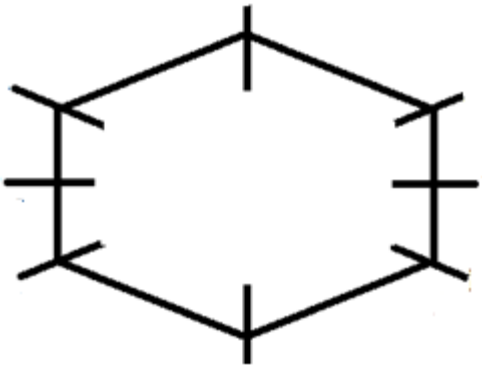
Q2. Who among the following person sits second to the left of C?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons i.e., T, R, U, D, B, C, A and X sit around a hexagonal table as given below facing away from the table but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different languages i.e., German, Persian, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, English and Urdu table but not necessarily in the same order.

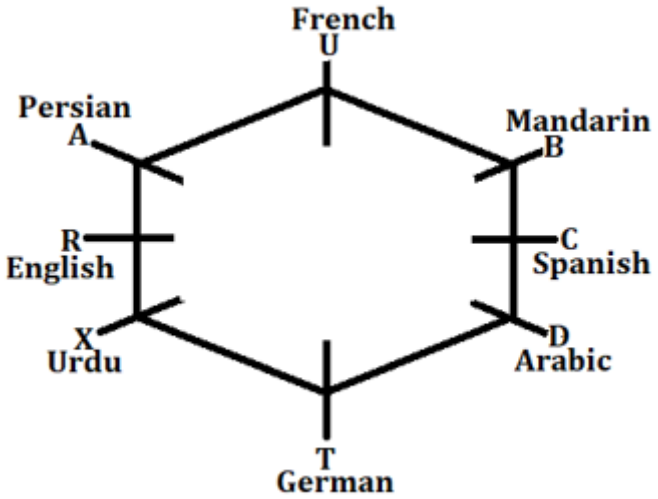


One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B. X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin. X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic. A sits third to the right of the person who likes German. A neither like the Arabic nor the English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

(a) The person who likes French
(b) A
(c) The person who likes German
(d) X
(e) None of these

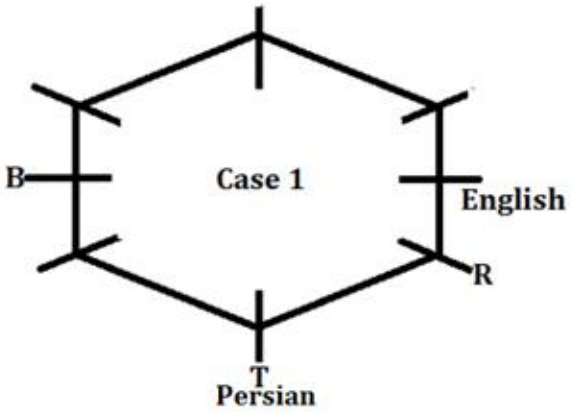
Ans.(a)

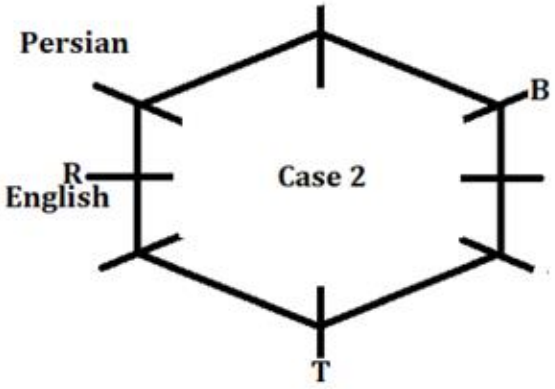
Sol. Final arrangement:



Clues: One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B.

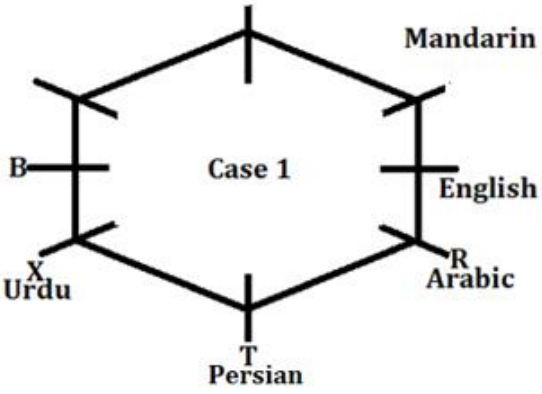
Inference: From the above conditions there are two possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.

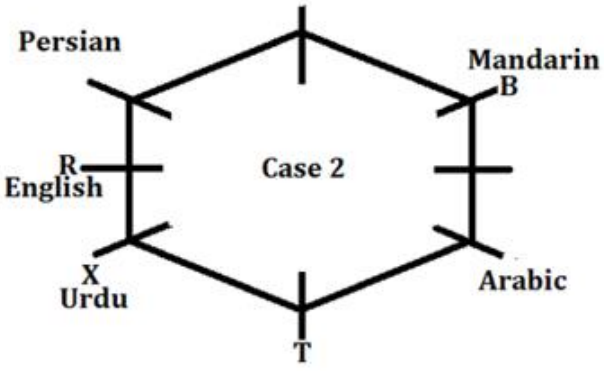




Clues:X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin.X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic.

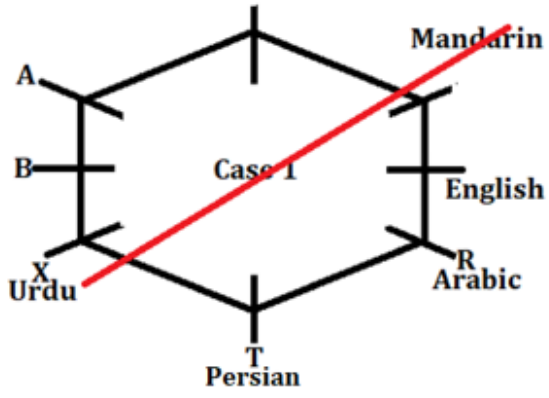
Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that X likes Urdu.

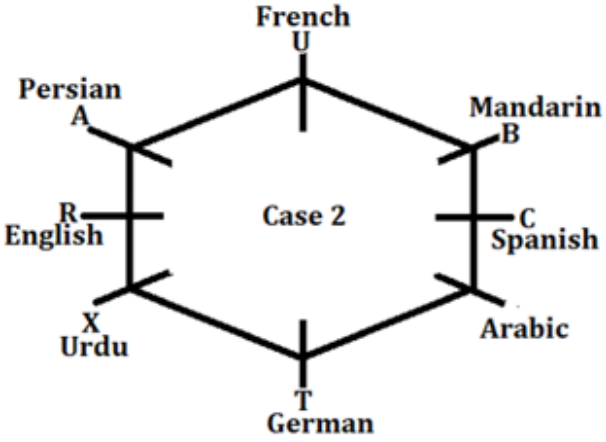




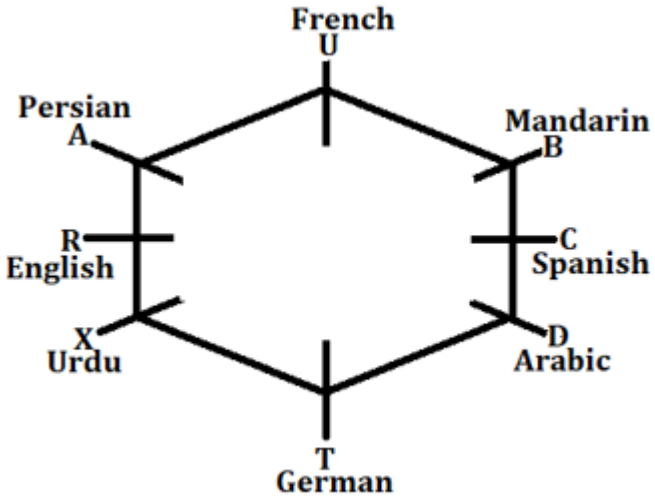
Clues:A sits third to the right of the person who likes the German. A neither likes Arabic nor English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

Inference: From the above conditions Case 1 is cancelled here as there is no place for A.





Inference: Only one person remains i.e., D. So, the Final arrangement is:

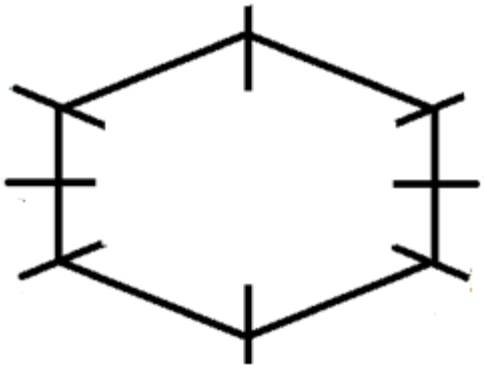


The person who likes French i.e., U sits second to the left of C

Q3. How many persons sit between T and the person who likes Persian when counted from the right of the person who likes Persian?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e., T, R, U, D, B, C, A and X sit around a hexagonal table as given below facing away from the table but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different languages i.e., German, Persian, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, English and Urdu table but not necessarily in the same order.

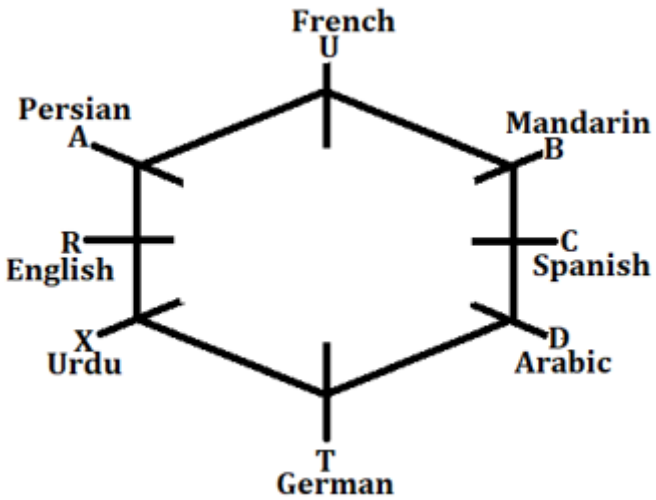


One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B. X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin. X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic. A sits third to the right of the person who likes German. A neither like the Arabic nor the English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

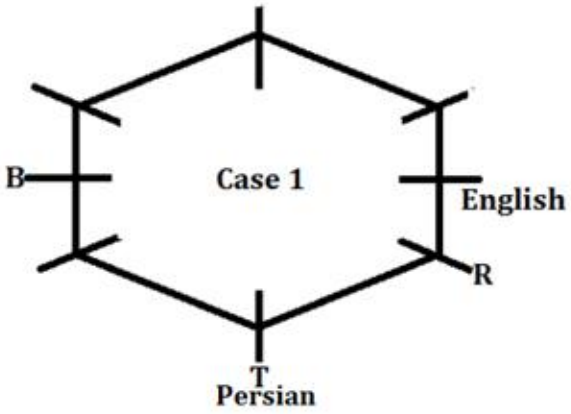
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) One
(d) Four
(e) None of these

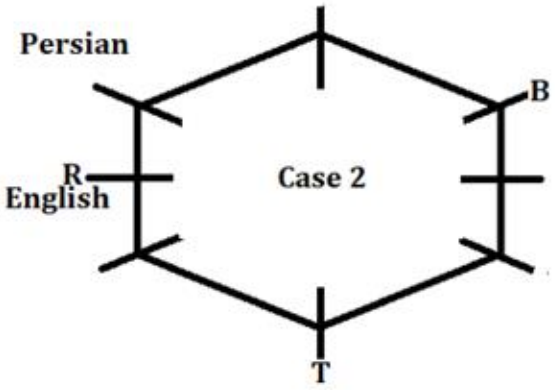
Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

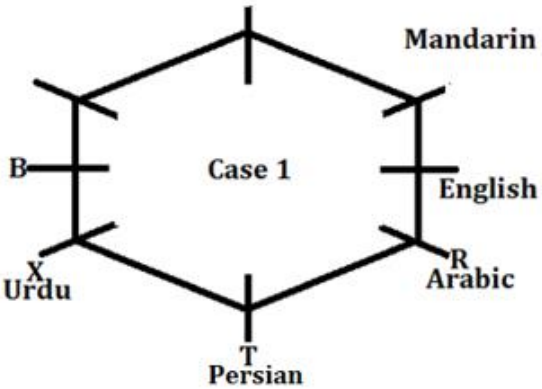


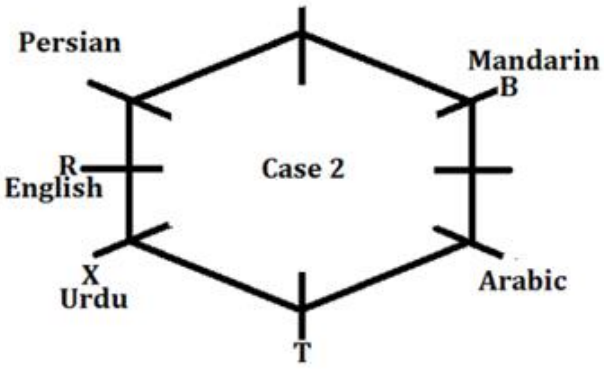
Clues: One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B.
Inference: From the above conditions there are two possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



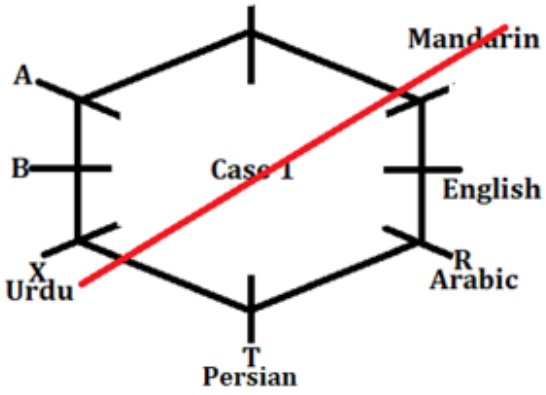


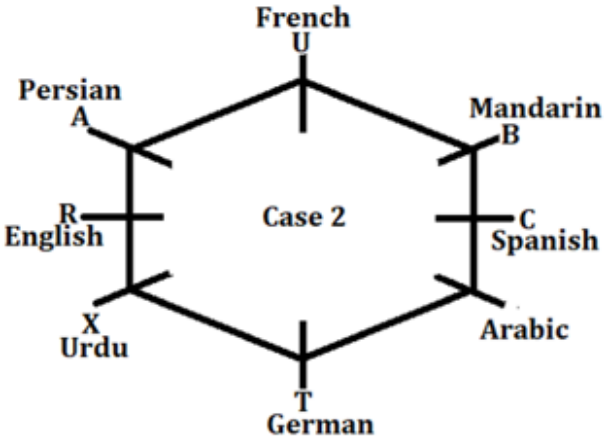
Clues:X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin.X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic.
Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that X likes Urdu.



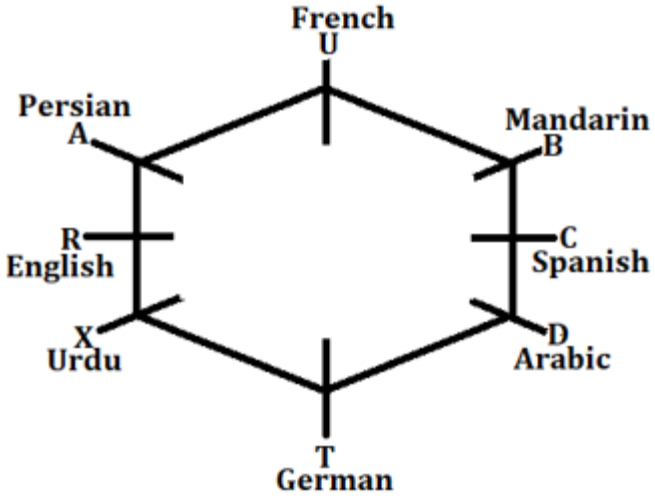


Clues:A sits third to the right of the person who likes the German. A neither likes Arabic nor English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.
Inference: From the above conditions Case 1 is cancelled here as there is no place for A.





Inference: Only one person remains i.e., D. So, the Final arrangement is:



Four persons sit between T and the person who likes Persian when counted from the right of the person who likes Persian

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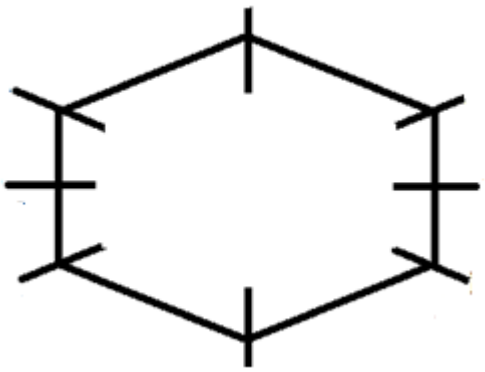
Q4. Which among the following statement(s) is/are true?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons i.e., T, R, U, D, B, C, A and X sit around a hexagonal table as given below facing away from the table but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different languages i.e., German, Persian, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, English and Urdu table but not necessarily in the same order.



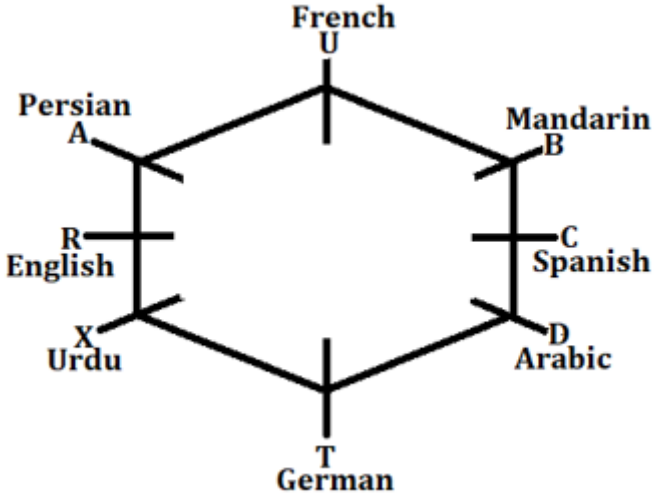
One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B. X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin. X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic. A sits third to the right of the person who likes German. A neither like the Arabic nor the English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

(a) T and D do not sit adjacent
(b) A does not like the Persian
(c) The person who likes Urdu and R sit adjacent
(d) C does not like Spanish

(e) All are false

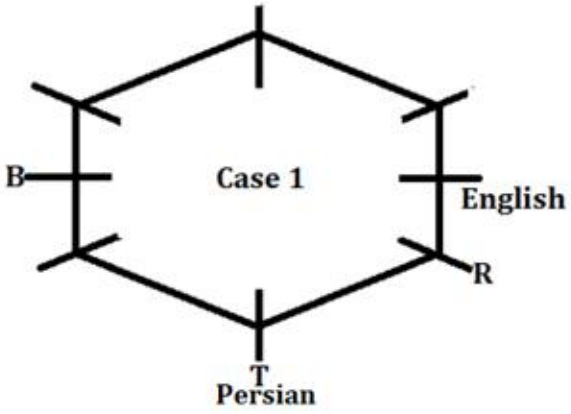
Ans.(c)

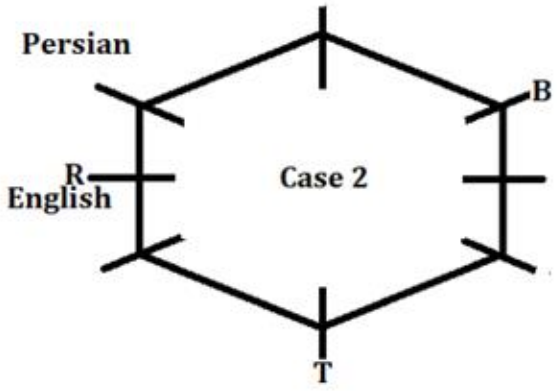
Sol. Final arrangement:



Clues: One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B.

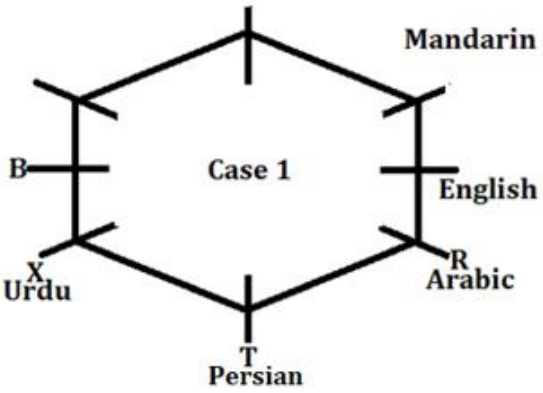
Inference: From the above conditions there are two possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.

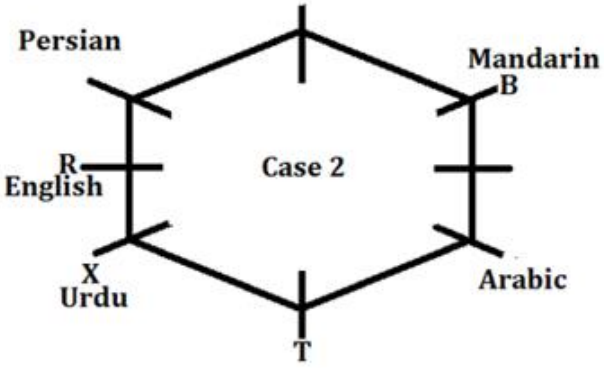




Clues:X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin.X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic.

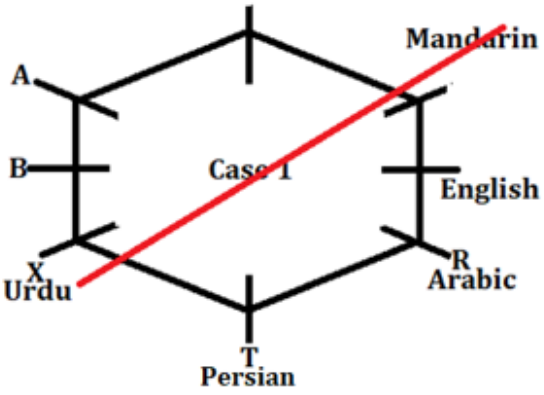
Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that X likes Urdu.

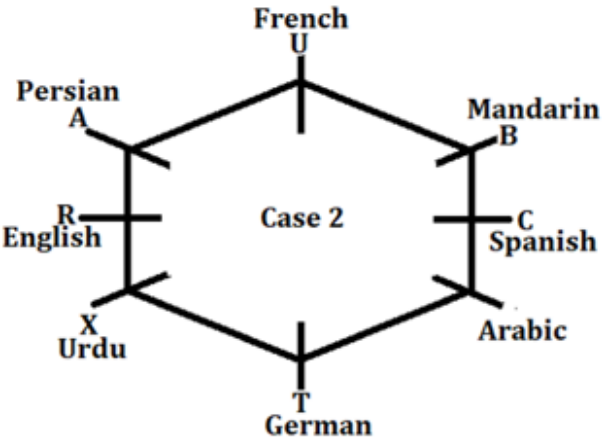




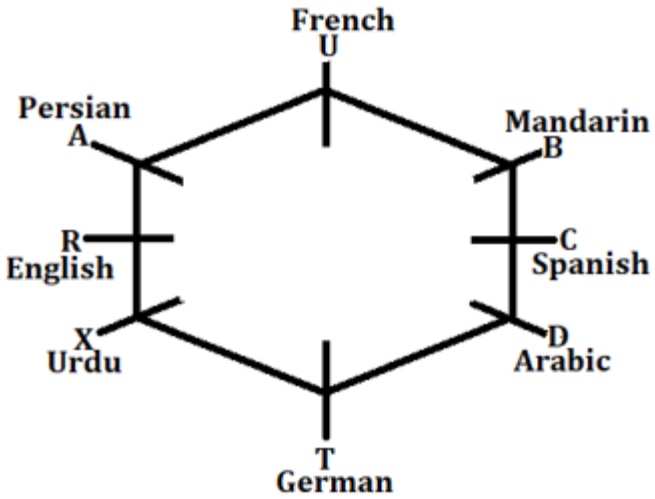
Clues:A sits third to the right of the person who likes the German. A neither likes Arabic nor English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

Inference: From the above conditions Case 1 is cancelled here as there is no place for A.





Inference: Only one person remains i.e., D. So, the Final arrangement is:

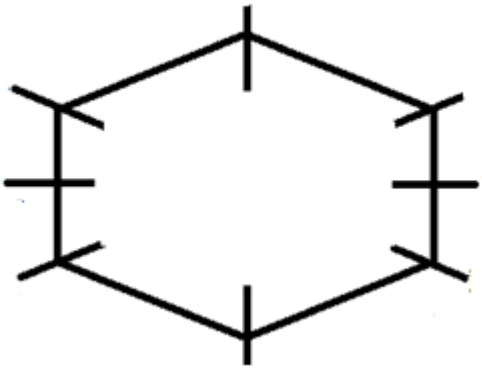


The statement given in option(c) is true

Q5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, thus which among the following person does not belong to that group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons i.e., T, R, U, D, B, C, A and X sit around a hexagonal table as given below facing away from the table but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different languages i.e., German, Persian, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, English and Urdu table but not necessarily in the same order.

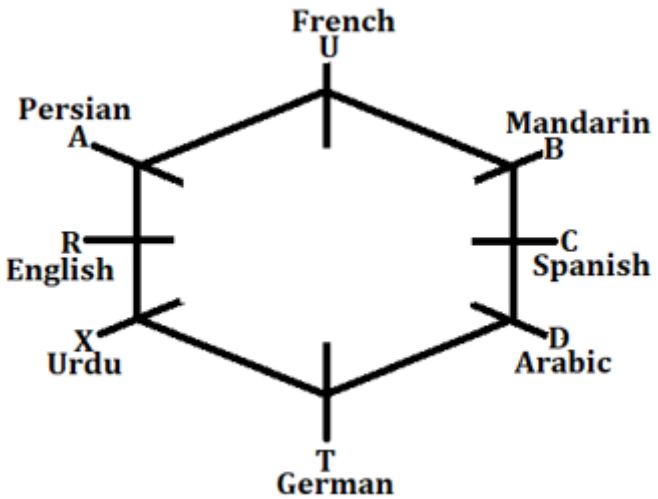


One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B. X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin. X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic. A sits third to the right of the person who likes German. A neither like the Arabic nor the English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.

(a) T and R
(b) D and C
(c) U and the person who likes the Spanish
(d) X and the person who likes the Persian
(e) None of these

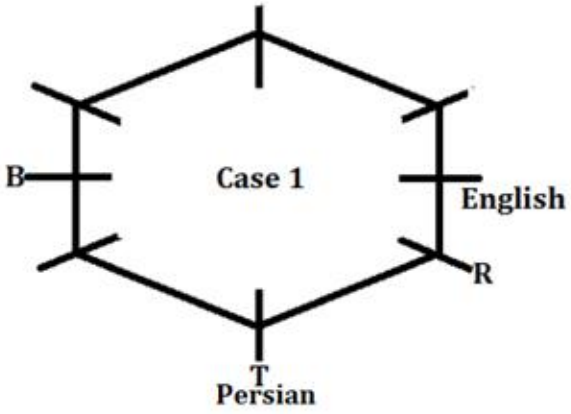
Ans.(b)

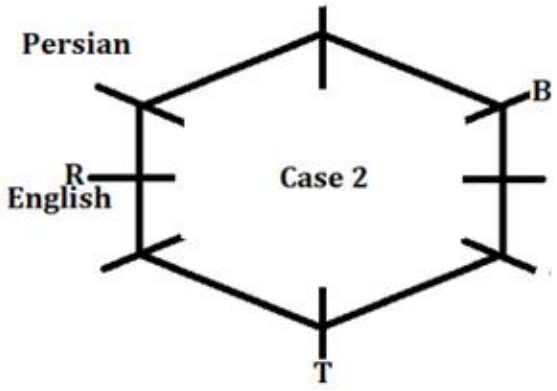
Sol. Final arrangement:



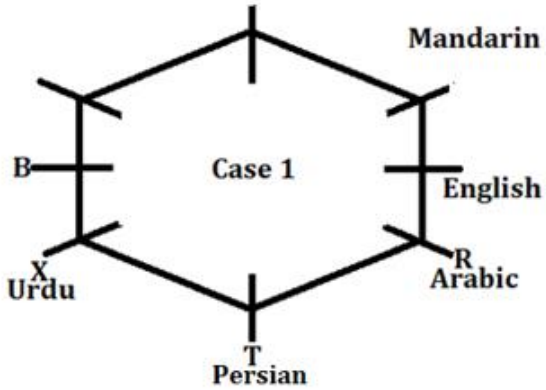
Clues: One person sits between T and the person who likes English. The person who likes English does not sit on the corner. B sits third to the right of R. R neither sits opposite to T nor adjacent to the person who sits opposite to T. B neither likes English nor sits adjacent to the person who likes English. B and T neither sit adjacent to each other nor opposite to each other. The person who likes Persian sits second to the left of B.

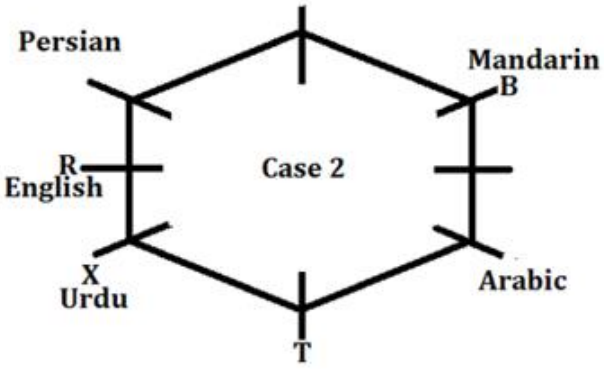
Inference: From the above conditions there are two possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



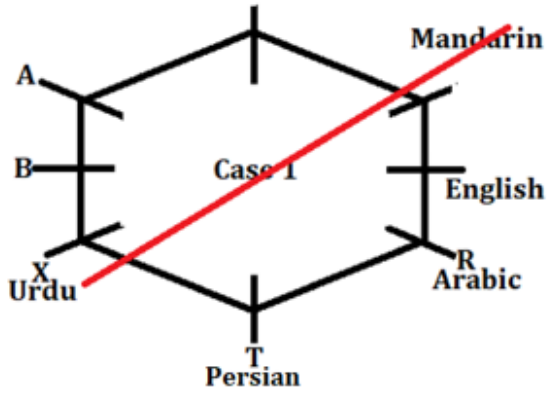


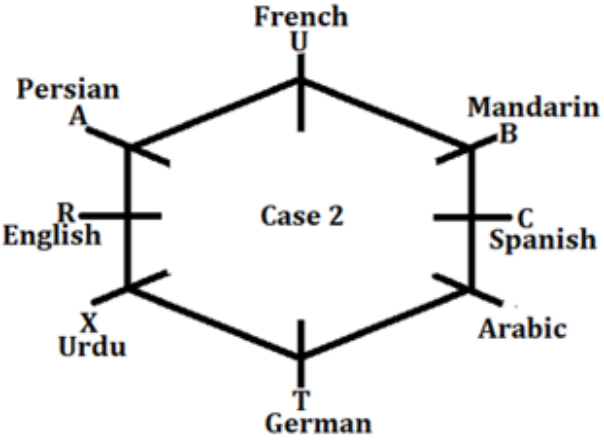
Clues:X sits opposite to the person who likes Mandarin. T neither likes Mandarin nor sits adjacent to the person who likes Mandarin.X does not like English. The person who likes Urdu sits second to the right of the person who likes Arabic. The person who likes Arabic does not sit adjacent to B. B doesn't like Arabic.
Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that X likes Urdu.



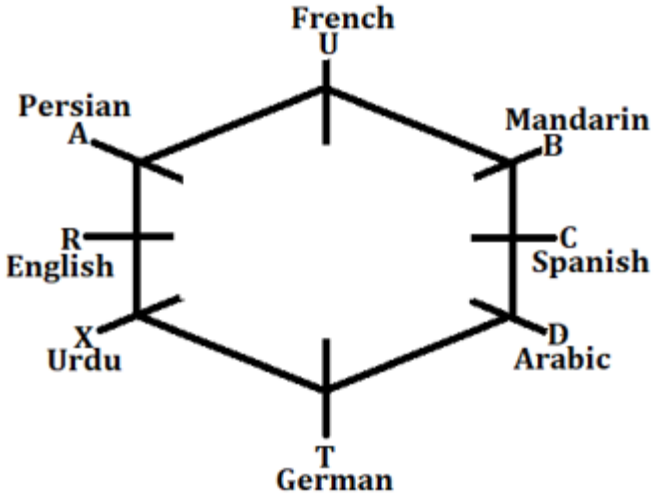


Clues:A sits third to the right of the person who likes the German. A neither likes Arabic nor English. A does not like the Mandarin. U sits adjacent to the person who likes the Persian. C neither likes the Arabic nor the French.
Inference: From the above conditions Case 1 is cancelled here as there is no place for A.





Inference: Only one person remains i.e., D. So, the Final arrangement is:



Except for the person in option(b), one person sits between all other persons when counted from the right of first person.

Q6. How is S related to O?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-

Eleven members living in a family. Only Three married couples in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.

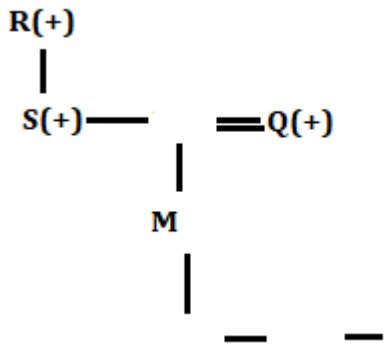
M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. Not more than one person has three children. G and F are not female members.

(a) Nephew
(b) Uncle
(c) Brother
(d) Father-in-law
(e) None of these

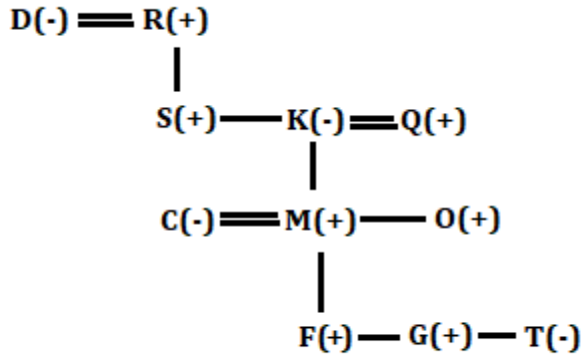
Ans.(b)

Sol. From the given statements, Only Three married couple in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.

M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. Not more than one person has three children.

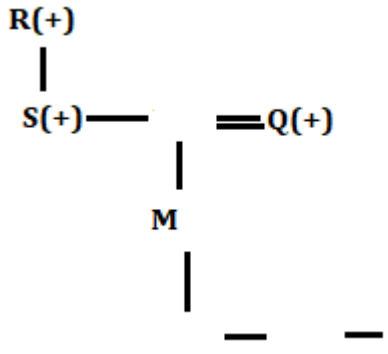


C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. Which means R is the oldest among all and D is the wife of R. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. G and F are not female members. Not more than one person has three children. After the given conditions the final arrangement is-

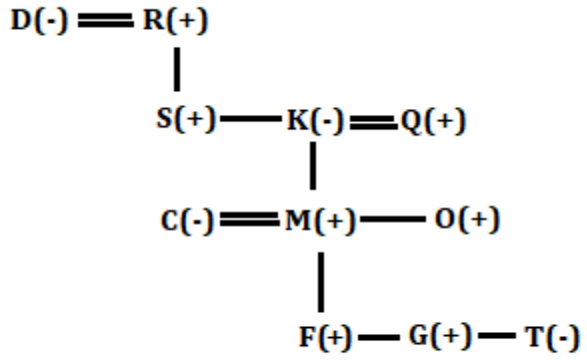


S is the uncle of O

Q7. Which of the following statement is true?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eleven members living in a family. Only Three married couples in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.
M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. Not more than one person has three children. G and F are not female members.
(a) G is the female member
(b) D is the mother of S
(c) Q is the grandmother of F
(d) S is the sister-in-law of K
(e) None is true
Ans.(b)
Sol. From the given statements, Only Three married couple in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.
M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. Not more than one person has three children.

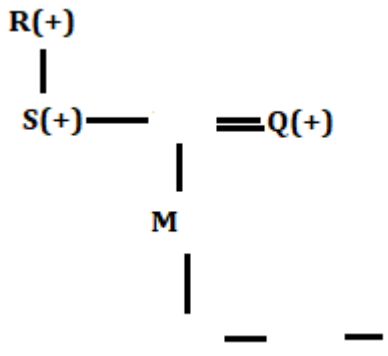


C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. Which means R is the oldest among all and D is the wife of R. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. G and F are not female members. Not more than one person has three children. After the given conditions the final arrangement is-

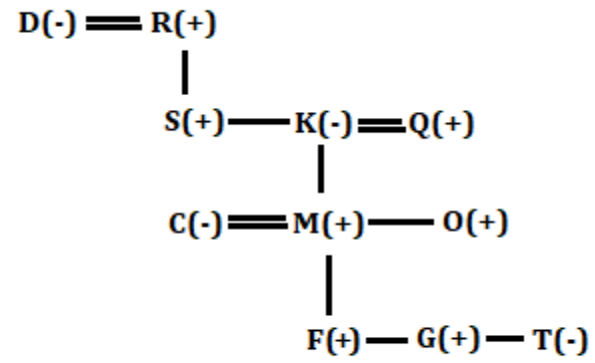


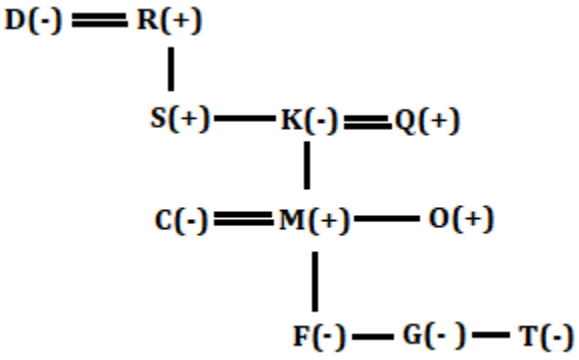
Only D is the mother of S is true

Q8. If M's all children are female, then, what is the total female member in the family?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eleven members living in a family. Only Three married couples in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.
M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. Not more than one person has three children. G and F are not female members.
(a) Five
(b) Six
(c) Seven
(d) Eight
(e) Can't be determined
Ans.(b)
Sol. From the given statements, Only Three married couple in the family in different generation. No single parent in the family.
M has three children. S is the maternal uncle of M. Q is the son in law of R, who is the father of S. Not more than one person has three children.



C is the sister-in-law of O, who is unmarried. T is the only sister of F. D is the second oldest member in the family. Which means R is the oldest among all and D is the wife of R. K is the paternal grandmother of G. R and O of same gender. G and F are not female members. Not more than one person has three children. After the given conditions the final arrangement is-





Q9. Which of the following symbol must replace the question mark in the following equation so that B>G and I<E will be definitely true?
Equation: A ≤ B = D ≥ E ? F = G ≥ H = I
(a) <
(b) ≥
(c) =
(d) >
(e) ≤
Ans.(d)
Sol. The equation will be: A ≤ B = D ≥ E > F = G ≥ H = I

Q10. Statements: U @ S, N @ W, U # N # V
Conclusions: I. S # W
II. W & U
In the following questions, a statement or statements are given followed by some conclusions. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.
M # N means M is greater than N.
M ! N means M is greater than or equal to N.

M @ N means M is equal to N.
M & N means M is smaller than N.
M = N means M is smaller than or equal to N.
(a) Only I is true
(b) Only II is true.
(c) Either I or II is true
(d) Neither I nor II is true
(e) Both I and II are true
Ans.(e)
Sol. I. S # W – S > W - True
II. W & U – W < U - True

Q11. In the given question, the symbols $, %, #, @ and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:
'A@B' means A is greater than B
'A#B' means A is smaller than B
'A%B' means A is neither greater nor smaller than B
'A&B' means A is either greater or equal to B
'A$B' means A is either smaller or equal to B
Assume the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Find which of the two conclusions numbered I and II are true as per the statement.
Statements: E # F $ G & H @ I & J
Conclusions: I. F # J II. F @ J
(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusions I and II are true
Ans.(d)
Sol. I. F # J (False) II. F @ J (False)

Q12. How many persons were born between the one who was born in Kerala and X?
Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.
Eight persons- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z were born in different months- January, March, April, June, July, September, October and November of the same year. They were born in different regions-Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Ladakh and Assam. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June. The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was

born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. X was not born in Bihar.

(a) More than four
(b) None
(c) Four
(d) Three
(e) Two

Ans.(e)

Sol. U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Here we get three possibilities.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January						
March	U					
April						
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September				Assam		
October						Assam
November						

Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January	V		V		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		S		S	
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September		Gujarat		Assam		
October						Assam
November				Gujarat		

The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. Case 2 will cancel here.

Months	Persons	Cities	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
January	V		~~V~~		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		~~S~~		S	
June		Assam	~~U~~			
July		Ladakh			U	Ladakh
September	X	Gujarat	~~X~~	~~Assam~~	X	
October						Assam
November	Y	Goa	~~Y~~	~~Gujarat~~	Y	Goa

The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. Case 1 will cancel here. X was not born in Bihar.

Months	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	~~Case 1~~		Case 3	
January	~~V~~	~~Haryana~~	V	Gujarat
March	~~U~~		T	Haryana
April	~~S~~	~~Bihar~~	S	Kerala
June	~~Z~~	~~Assam~~	Z	Bihar
July		~~Ladakh~~	U	Ladakh
September	~~X~~	~~Gujarat~~	X	
October	~~W~~	~~Kerala~~	W	Assam
November	~~Y~~	~~Goa~~	Y	Goa

One of the regions is Jharkhand where X was born. So, the final arrangement:

Months	Persons	Cities
January	V	Gujarat
March	T	Haryana
April	S	Kerala
June	Z	Bihar
July	U	Ladakh
September	X	Jharkhand
October	W	Assam
November	Y	Goa

Two persons were born between the one who was born in Kerala and X.

Q13. Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which among the following does not belong to the group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z were born in different months- January, March, April, June, July, September, October and November of the same year. They were born in different regions-Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Ladakh and Assam. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June. The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. X was not born in Bihar.

(a) VT

(b) TY

(c) UX
(d) XW
(e) ZU
Ans.(b)
Sol. U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Here we get three possibilities.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January						
March	U					
April						
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September				Assam		
October						Assam
November						

Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January	V		V		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		S		S	
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September		Gujarat		Assam		
October						Assam
November				Gujarat		

The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. Case 2 will cancel here.

Months	Persons	Cities	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
January	V		~~V~~		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		~~S~~		S	
June		Assam	~~U~~			
July		Ladakh			U	Ladakh
September	X	Gujarat	~~X~~	~~Assam~~	X	
October						Assam
November	Y	Goa	~~Y~~	~~Gujarat~~	Y	Goa

The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. Case 1 will cancel here. X was not born in Bihar.

Months	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	~~Case 1~~		Case 3	
January	~~V~~	~~Haryana~~	V	Gujarat
March	~~U~~		T	Haryana
April	~~S~~	~~Bihar~~	S	Kerala
June	~~Z~~	~~Assam~~	Z	Bihar
July		~~Ladakh~~	U	Ladakh
September	~~X~~	~~Gujarat~~	X	
October	~~W~~	~~Kerala~~	W	Assam
November	~~Y~~	~~Goa~~	Y	Goa

One of the regions is Jharkhand where X was born. So, the final arrangement:

Months	Persons	Cities
January	V	Gujarat
March	T	Haryana
April	S	Kerala
June	Z	Bihar
July	U	Ladakh
September	X	Jharkhand
October	W	Assam
November	Y	Goa

Except (b), first person born immediately before second person.

Q14. Who among the following person was born in Ladakh?

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z were born in different months- January, March, April, June, July, September, October and November of the same year. They were born in different regions-Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Ladakh and Assam. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June. The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. X was not born in Bihar.

(a) X

(b) The one who was born two persons after V

(c) The one who was born immediately before T

(d) The one who was born in July

(e) W

Ans.(d)

Sol. U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Here we get three possibilities.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January						
March	U					
April						
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September				Assam		
October						Assam
November						

Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January	V		V		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		S		S	
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September		Gujarat		Assam		
October						Assam
November				Gujarat		

The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. Case 2 will cancel here.

Months	Persons	Cities	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
January	V		~~V~~		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		~~S~~		S	
June		Assam	~~U~~			
July		Ladakh			U	Ladakh
September	X	Gujarat	~~X~~	~~Assam~~	X	
October						Assam
November	Y	Goa	~~Y~~	~~Gujarat~~	Y	Goa

The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. Case 1 will cancel here. X was not born in Bihar.

Months	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	~~Case 1~~		Case 3	
January	~~V~~	~~Haryana~~	V	Gujarat
March	~~U~~		T	Haryana
April	~~S~~	~~Bihar~~	S	Kerala
June	~~Z~~	~~Assam~~	Z	Bihar
July		~~Ladakh~~	U	Ladakh
September	~~X~~	~~Gujarat~~	X	
October	~~W~~	~~Kerala~~	W	Assam
November	~~Y~~	~~Goa~~	Y	Goa

One of the regions is Jharkhand where X was born. So, the final arrangement:

Months	Persons	Cities
January	V	Gujarat
March	T	Haryana
April	S	Kerala
June	Z	Bihar
July	U	Ladakh
September	X	Jharkhand
October	W	Assam
November	Y	Goa

The one who was born in July was born in Ladakh.

Q15. In which of the following month did W was born?

Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z were born in different months- January, March, April, June, July, September, October and November of the same year. They were born in different regions-Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Ladakh and Assam. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June. The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. X was not born in Bihar.

(a) October
(b) November
(c) September
(d) April
(e) January

Ans.(a)

Sol. U was born three persons before the one who was born immediately after the one who was born in Assam. U was born neither in April nor in January. Here we get three possibilities.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January						
March	U					
April						
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September				Assam		
October						Assam
November						

Only three persons were born between U and the one who was born in Gujarat. S was born three months after V and both are elder than the one who was born in Assam. S was not born in a month having an odd number of days. V was neither born in March nor in June.

Months	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
January	V		V		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		S		S	
June		Assam	U			
July					U	
September		Gujarat		Assam		
October						Assam
November				Gujarat		

The number of persons born before S is the same as after X. The number of persons born between U and X is the same as between the one who was born in Assam and Y. The one who was born in Ladakh was born three persons before the one who was born in Goa. Y was born in Goa. Case 2 will cancel here.

Months	Persons	Cities	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
January	V		~~V~~		V	Gujarat
March	U					
April	S		~~S~~		S	
June		Assam	~~U~~			
July		Ladakh			U	Ladakh
September	X	Gujarat	~~X~~	~~Assam~~	X	
October						Assam
November	Y	Goa	~~Y~~	~~Gujarat~~	Y	Goa

The one who was born in Haryana was born two persons before the one who was born in Bihar. Neither U nor X was born in Kerala. Z was born in the month having an even number of days. The number of persons born before Z is two more than the persons born after W. T was not born in Ladakh. Case 1 will cancel here. X was not born in Bihar.

Months	~~Persons~~	~~Cities~~	Persons	Cities
	~~Case 1~~		Case 3	
January	~~V~~	~~Haryana~~	V	Gujarat
March	~~U~~		T	Haryana
April	~~S~~	~~Bihar~~	S	Kerala
June	~~Z~~	~~Assam~~	Z	Bihar
July		~~Ladakh~~	U	Ladakh
September	~~X~~	~~Gujarat~~	X	
October	~~W~~	~~Kerala~~	W	Assam
November	~~Y~~	~~Goa~~	Y	Goa

One of the regions is Jharkhand where X was born. So, the final arrangement:

Months	Persons	Cities
January	V	Gujarat
March	T	Haryana
April	S	Kerala
June	Z	Bihar
July	U	Ladakh
September	X	Jharkhand
October	W	Assam
November	Y	Goa

W was born in October.

Q16. Which of the following can be hypothesized from the given statement?
I. It's an effect of social media and electronic media, PM has given order of audit.
II. Some ventilators will be found unutilized and not in operation in some states.
III. Small containment zones in the districts will help to control the positivity rates.
In a high-level meeting the Prime Minister took serious note of some reports about ventilators lying unutilized in storage in some states and directed that an immediate audit of installation and operation of ventilators provided by the central government be carried out. He added that refresher training for properly operating ventilators should be provided to healthcare workers, if necessary, the PMO said. He also asserted that localized containment strategies are the need of the hour, especially in states with high positivity rate in districts.
(a) Only I and II
(b) Only I
(c) Only I and III
(d) Only II and III
(e) All of three
Ans.(e)
Sol. It has been mentioned in the statement that Prime Minister took serious note of some reports about ventilators. If Audit has to be carried out after report has been shown about unutilized ventilators, then it can be assumed that some will be found not in use and unutilized. And it has been also mentioned that local containment zone is the need of hour.

Q17. What course of action should be taken by central government if ventilators are found unutilized and not in operation?
I. All the officers and authorities should be sentenced to life imprisonment who all are found guilty.
II. Proper investigation should be done and if there is lack of operational knowledge, a guided training should be given.
III. All the ventilators which had given to states but are utilized should be taken back.
In a high-level meeting the Prime Minister took serious note of some reports about ventilators lying unutilized in storage in some states and directed that an immediate audit of installation and operation of ventilators provided by the central government be carried out. He added that refresher training for properly operating ventilators should be provided to healthcare workers, if necessary, the PMO said. He also asserted that localized containment strategies are the need of the hour, especially in states with high positivity rate in districts.
(a) Only II and III
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) Only I and III
(e) None of them
Ans.(b)
Sol. Life Imprisonment is an extreme course of action but proper investigation should be done. And taking ventilator back is not the right solution of the problem.

Q18. Which among the following element is third to the left of second element from the right end in step III?
A number and word arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 Loyalist 81 Determination 94 Political
Step I: 13 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Political Loyalist
Step II: 17 13 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Loyalist Political
Step III: 09 17 13 62 Conveniently 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify
Step IV: 08 09 17 13 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently
Step V: 11 08 09 17 13 Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently Determination
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on its logic, rearrange the given input.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
(a) 53
(b) Accountable
(c) Conciliatory
(d) 17
(e) Handedness
Ans.(c)
Sol. Logic:
Numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from left and then the sum of the digits of particular number is taken.
Words- Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of letters in each word from right end.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness

Step I:17 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning
Step II: 14 17 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning Grappling
Step III: 10 14 17 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Turning Grappling Handedness
Step IV: 08 10 14 17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable
Step V: 09 08 10 14 17 Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable Conciliatory
Second element from the right end in step III is Grappling
Element is third to the left ofGrappling is Conciliatory

Q19. How many letters according to the alphabetical series are between the third letter of the second word from the right end and fifth letter of the first word from the left end in step IV?
A number and word arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 Loyalist 81 Determination 94 Political
Step I: 13 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Political Loyalist
Step II: 17 13 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Loyalist Political
Step III: 09 17 13 62 Conveniently 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify
Step IV: 08 09 17 13 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently
Step V: 11 08 09 17 13 Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently Determination
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on its logic, rearrange the given input.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) 6
(d) 7
(e) 5
Ans.(b)
Sol. Logic:
Numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from left and then the sum of the digits of particular number is taken.
Words- Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of letters in each word from right end.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
Step I:17 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning
Step II: 14 17 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning Grappling
Step III: 10 14 17 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Turning Grappling Handedness
Step IV: 08 10 14 17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable
Step V: 09 08 10 14 17 Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable Conciliatory
Handedness (N) and Conciliatory(I)=4 letters between I and N.

Q20. In which among the following step, the order "17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling " remains same?
A number and word arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 Loyalist 81 Determination 94 Political

Step I: 13 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Political Loyalist
Step II: 17 13 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Loyalist Political
Step III: 09 17 13 62 Conveniently 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify
Step IV: 08 09 17 13 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently
Step V: 11 08 09 17 13 Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently Determination
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on its logic, rearrange the given input.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
(a) Step I
(b) Step II
(c) Step III
(d) Step V
(e) Step IV
Ans.(e)
Sol. Logic:
Numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from left and then the sum of the digits of particular number is taken.
Words- Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of letters in each word from right end.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
Step I:17 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning
Step II: 14 17 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning Grappling
Step III: 10 14 17 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Turning Grappling Handedness
Step IV: 08 10 14 17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable
Step V: 09 08 10 14 17 Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable Conciliatory
In step IV.

Q21. What is the product of the number which is third from the left end in step III and the number which is second from the right end in step I?
A number and word arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 Loyalist 81 Determination 94 Political
Step I: 13 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Political Loyalist
Step II: 17 13 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Loyalist Political
Step III: 09 17 13 62 Conveniently 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify
Step IV: 08 09 17 13 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently
Step V: 11 08 09 17 13 Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently Determination
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on its logic, rearrange the given input.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
(a) 365
(b) 215
(c) 211
(d) 765
(e) 635
Ans.(d)
Sol. Logic:

Numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from left and then the sum of the digits of particular number is taken.
Words- Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of letters in each word from right end.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
Step I:17 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning
Step II: 14 17 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning Grappling
Step III: 10 14 17 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Turning Grappling Handedness
Step IV: 08 10 14 17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable
Step V: 09 08 10 14 17 Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable Conciliatory
17x45=765

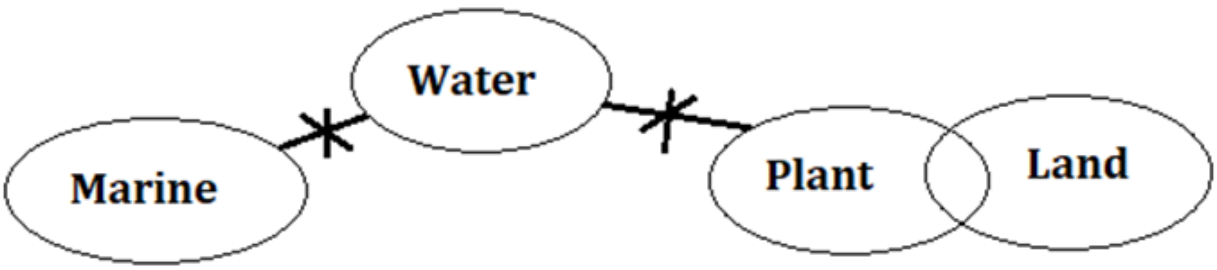
Q22. What is the sum of the elements which are second, third and fifth from the left end in step II?
A number and word arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 Loyalist 81 Determination 94 Political
Step I: 13 89 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Political Loyalist
Step II: 17 13 Disqualify 62 Conveniently 56 81 Determination Loyalist Political
Step III: 09 17 13 62 Conveniently 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify
Step IV: 08 09 17 13 56 Determination Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently
Step V: 11 08 09 17 13 Loyalist Political Disqualify Conveniently Determination
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on its logic, rearrange the given input.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
(a) 165
(b) 135
(c) 231
(d) 230
(e) 186
Ans.(b)
Sol. Logic:
Numbers- Numbers are arranged in descending order from left and then the sum of the digits of particular number is taken.
Words- Words are arranged in ascending order according to the number of letters in each word from right end.
Input: 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Turning 89 Conciliatory 53 Handedness
Step I:17 86 Grappling 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning
Step II: 14 17 73 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Handedness Turning Grappling
Step III: 10 14 17 Accountable 45 Conciliatory 53 Turning Grappling Handedness
Step IV: 08 10 14 17 45 Conciliatory Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable
Step V: 09 08 10 14 17 Turning Grappling Handedness Accountable Conciliatory
17+73+45=135

Q23. If the 2nd letters from the right end of all the words in the set are taken to form a new meaningful word, then find which of the following sets of words will form a meaningful word (using each letter once)?

I. Dolphin, Repair, Magnet, Forth
II. Grapes, Runner, Slides, Quilt
III. Diamond, Insight, Cosine, Spire
IV. Bicycle, Sermon, Glider, Ordinary
(a) Only I
(b) Both II and III
(c) Only IV
(d) Only III
(e) None
Ans.(c)
Sol. I. Second letter from right end of each word = I, I, E and T respectively
Thus, there is no meaningful word is formed with these letters.
II. Second letter from right end of each word = E, E, E and L respectively
Thus, there is no meaningful word is formed with these letters.
III. Second letter from right end of each word = N, H, N and R respectively
Thus, there is no meaningful word is formed with these letters.
IV. Second letter from right end of each word = L, O, E and R respectively
The meaningful words are "Role" and "Lore"

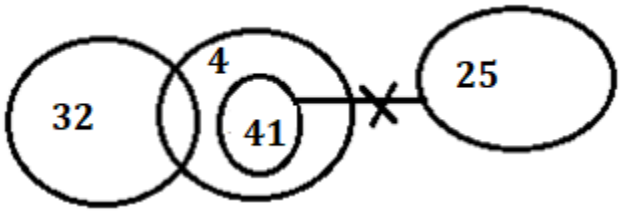
Q24. Conclusions:
I. Some land is not water.
II. No marine being plant is a possibility.
Statements:
In each group of questions below, two conclusions are given followed by some set of statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies both the conclusions even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts.
(a) No marine is water. No water is plant. Some plant are land.
(b) All marine are water. Some water is land. Some marine are plant.
(c) All marine are water. No marine is plant. Some plant is land.
(d) Some marine is water. All water is plant. Some water is land.
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. Sol.



Q25. Conclusions:
I. Some 4 is not 25.
II. Some 41 can be 32.

Statements:
I. All 25 is 32. Some 4 are 41. Some 41 are 25.
II. Some 41 are 25. All 4 are 41. Some 32 are 41.
III. All 4 are 25. Some 25 are 32. Some 41 are 32.
IV. Some 32 are 4. All 41 are 4. No 25 is 41.
V. All 32 are 25. No 4 is 41. Some 41 are 32.
In each group of questions below are two conclusions followed by five statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies given conclusions.
(a) Both statements I and III
(b) Only statement IV
(c) Only statement II
(d) Both statements II and V
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)

Sol.



Q26. (A)the ease in wholesale price
(B)out why retail inflation is soaring
(C)policymakers are trying to figure
(i)even after
(ii)however
(iii) despite
In each of the following questions, three statements/phrases are given. Following phrases, three connectors are also given. Find out which of the following connectors can connect all three phrases in a meaningful and coherent way.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Only (i) and (iii)
(e) Only (ii) and (iii)
Ans.(d)
Sol. Both 'despite' and 'even after' can be used to connect the phrases. Thus, the sentence will be, " Policymakers are trying to figure out why retail inflation is soaring despite the ease in wholesale price"
"Policymakers are trying to figure out why retail inflation is soaring even after the ease in wholesale price"

Q27. (A)India recognised Israel in 1950 and permitted an Israeli
(B) consulate to function in Mumbai, it held back from
(C) establishing full diplomatic relations until 1992
(i)Until

(ii)Although
(iii)Therefore
In each of the following questions, three statements/phrases are given. Following phrases, three connectors are also given. Find out which of the following connectors can connect all three phrases in a meaningful and coherent way.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Only (i) and (ii)
(e) Only (ii) and (iii)
Ans.(b)
Sol. Only 'although' can be used to make meaningful sentence by connecting phrases. Thus, the sentence will be, "Although India recognised Israel in 1950 and permitted an Israeli consulate to function in Mumbai, it held back from establishing full diplomatic relations until 1992"

Q28. (A) against migrants and refugees
(B) some are insisting that they will bring back harsh measures
(C) others are pledging the adoption of a new approach to labour migration
(i)hence
(ii)whereas
(iii)while
In each of the following questions, three statements/phrases are given. Following phrases, three connectors are also given. Find out which of the following connectors can connect all three phrases in a meaningful and coherent way.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Only (i) and (ii)
(e) Only (ii) and (iii)
Ans.(e)
Sol. Both 'whereas' and 'while' can be used to connect phrases to make a meaningful sentence. Thus the sentence will be, "Some are insisting that they will bring back harsh measures against migrants and refugees whereas others are pledging the adoption of a new approach to labour migration"
"Some are insisting that they will bring back harsh measures against migrants and refugees while others are pledging the adoption of a new approach to labour migration"

Q29. (A) The global cryptocurrency market
(B) cap is almost unchanged
(C) the total trading volume has increased
(i)however
(ii)besides
(iii)because
In each of the following questions, three statements/phrases are given. Following phrases, three connectors are also given. Find out which of the following connectors can connect all three phrases in a meaningful and coherent way.

(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Only (i) and (ii)
(e) Only (ii) and (iii)
Ans.(a)
Sol. Only 'however' can be used to connect all three phrases to make a meaningful sentence. Thus the sentence will be, "The global cryptocurrency market cap is almost unchanged however the total trading volume has increased."

Q30. (A) Lack of sleep has proven to be one of the
(B) risk factors for lifestyle related disease
(C) insomnia need to be managed with meditation
(i)until
(ii)hence
(iii)nonetheless
In each of the following questions, three statements/phrases are given. Following phrases, three connectors are also given. Find out which of the following connectors can connect all three phrases in a meaningful and coherent way.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Only (i) and (ii)
(e) Only (ii) and (iii)
Ans.(b)
Sol. Only 'hence' can be used to connect all three phrases to make a meaningful sentence. Thus the sentence will be, "Lack of sleep has proven to be one of the risk factors for lifestyle related disease, hence insomnia need to be managed with meditation".

Q31. (I) She completed her homework.
(II) She started reading a novel.
Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence by connecting the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.
(a) especially
(b) that
(c) additionally
(d) and
(e) which
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct connector "and" simply combines the two actions performed by her, indicating they happened in sequence without implying causality.
(a) especially, - indicates a particular emphasis.
(b) that, - introduces a clause or reason.
(c) additionally, - introduces an addition to what has been previously said.
(d) and, - connects two related pieces of information.

(e) which - introduces a clause that gives more information about the previous element.

Q32. We recognise that the commitment of the government to _____ growth is not limited to announcements in the Budget alone. Each question below has one blank, which is indicating that something has been omitted. Find out which option can be used to fill up the blank to make it meaningfully complete.

(a) increased
(b) spur
(c) allocate
(d) reviving
(e) coercive

Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Spur' will be the correct choice here. 'Increased' and 'reviving' will be grammatically incorrect as 'to' follows V1. 'coercive' and 'allocate' will be contextually incorrect.
Spur means a thing that prompts or encourages someone; an incentive. coercive means relating to or using force or threats.

Q33. (I) The library is open late during finals week
(II) students can have more time to prepare for their exams
Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence by connecting the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

(a) so that
(b) although
(c) unless
(d) whereas
(e) before

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct connector to use between the two parts of the sentence is " **so that**," as it expresses purpose or reason, linking the action of the library staying open late to the benefit derived by the students. The sentence would read: "The library is open late during finals week, so that students can have more time to prepare for their exams," clearly explaining that the extended hours are intended to give students additional preparation time.

Q34. (I) Light travels far in space,
(II) causing the wavelength of light to elongate
Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence by connecting the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

(a) too
(b) again
(c) thereby
(d) besides
(e) second

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct connector to use between the two parts of the sentence is " **thereby**," as it indicates that the action in the first part of the sentence causes the effect described in the second part. The sentence would read: "Light travels far in space, thereby causing the wavelength of light to elongate," which clearly establishes a causal relationship between the travel of light in space and the elongation of its wavelength.

Q35. (I) The heavy rain caused flooding in the area,
(II) Residents were advised to evacuate to ensure their safety.
Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence by connecting the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.
(a) notably
(b) especially
(c) indeed
(d) hence
(e) for sure
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct connector to use between the two parts of the sentence is " **hence**," as it indicates a consequence or a result of the first part of the sentence. The sentence would read: "The heavy rain caused flooding in the area; hence, residents were advised to evacuate to ensure their safety," clearly linking the flooding caused by the heavy rain to the advisory for residents to evacuate for their safety.

Q36. The political party struggled to maintain unity due to frequent _____ from key members.
In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Some words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
(a) coalitions
(b) alliances
(c) defections
(d) mergers
(e) collaborations
Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct answer is " **defections**," which refers to the abandonment of one's country or cause in favor of an opposing one. This term correctly describes members leaving the party, which is more specific and appropriate than "coalitions," "alliances," "mergers," or "collaborations," all of which involve forms of joining or partnership rather than leaving.

Q37. Her unique _____ of the situation led to a groundbreaking new approach that no one else had considered.
In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Some words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
(a) misconception
(b) zaniness
(c) perception
(d) blunder

(e) delusion

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is " **perception**," which refers to the way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted. "Perception" correctly implies a distinctive understanding or interpretation, making it the best fit for describing her innovative approach, distinct from "misconception," "zaniness," "blunder," or "delusion," which have different connotations of error, viewpoint, mistake, or false belief, respectively.

Q38. To _____ the opponent's arguments, the debater prepared a series of well-founded rebuttals.

In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Some words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

(a) affirm

(b) support

(c) bolster

(d) counter

(e) endorse

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is " **counter**," which means to respond to a charge or accusation, typically by asserting the opposite. This choice is suitable for describing how the debater plans to oppose the opponent's arguments, as opposed to "affirm," "support," "bolster," or "endorse," which all suggest agreement or strengthening.

Q39. The economic forecast for the next quarter looks _____, prompting businesses to prepare for tougher times.

In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Some words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

(a) prosperous

(b) bleak

(c) thriving

(d) robust

(e) flourishing

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is " **bleak**," which means offering little or no hope. This term best fits the context of a pessimistic economic forecast, as opposed to "prosperous," "thriving," "robust," and "flourishing," which all imply positive or successful conditions.

Q40. The new startup quickly became a _____ in the technology industry, overshadowing older, established companies.

In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Some words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

(a) minnow

(b) underdog

(c) novice
(d) tyro
(e) behemoth
Ans.(e)
Sol. The correct answer is " **behemoth**," which means something enormous, especially a big and powerful organization. "Behemoth" aptly describes a startup that dominates over established companies, unlike "minnow," "underdog," "novice," or "tyro," which imply smallness, inexperience, or underestimation.

Q41. (I) the research is clear on the benefits of regular exercise;
(II) recent studies suggest it significantly reduces the risk of chronic diseases
Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence by connecting the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.
(a) briefly
(b) soon
(c) another
(d) furthermore
(e) finally
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct connector to use between the two parts of the sentence is " **furthermore**," as it adds supporting information that strengthens the initial statement. The sentence would read: "The research is clear on the benefits of regular exercise; furthermore, recent studies suggest it significantly reduces the risk of chronic diseases," which indicates that not only are the benefits of exercise well-established, but there is also recent evidence supporting its effectiveness against chronic diseases.

Q42. Their family tradition (A)/ is to take down (B)/ all of their Christmas decorations (C)/ on the day after New Year. (D)/ No error (E)
Read each sentence to determine if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error. The error, if present, will be in one part of the sentence. Identify the part containing the error, and select the corresponding letter as your answer. If there are no errors, choose option (E). Ignore punctuation errors.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(e)
Sol. All the parts of the given sentence are grammatically correct.

Q43. By the time (A)/ I drank one cup (B)/ of Lapsang Souchong, Mary's dog barked (C)/ a million times. (D)/ No error (E)
Read each sentence to determine if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error. The error, if present, will be in one part of the sentence. Identify the part containing the error, and select the corresponding letter as your answer. If there are no errors, choose option (E). Ignore punctuation errors.
(a) A
(b) B

(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(c)
Sol. When two things happen in the past, we have to mark which one happened first. The one that happened first changes to third form and gets the helping verb, "had." Thus, the correct phrase should be “of Lapsang Souchong, Mary's dog had barked”

Q44. Tom is one (A)/ of those students (B)/ who never studies (C)/ for tests. (D)/ No error (E)
Read each sentence to determine if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error. The error, if present, will be in one part of the sentence. Identify the part containing the error, and select the corresponding letter as your answer. If there are no errors, choose option (E). Ignore punctuation errors.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(c)
Sol. The error lies in part (C) of the sentence. The singularity or plurality of the verb depends on the number of the antecedent of the pronoun in a sentence. Hence, the correct phrase should be “who never study”.

Q45. A politician is a man (A)/ who understand government, (B)/ and it takes a (C)/ politician to run a government. (D)/ No error (E)
Read each sentence to determine if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error. The error, if present, will be in one part of the sentence. Identify the part containing the error, and select the corresponding letter as your answer. If there are no errors, choose option (E). Ignore punctuation errors.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(b)
Sol. The error lies in part (B) of the sentence. To comply with the rule of subject verb agreement, “understand” should be replaced by “understands” as subjects and verbs must AGREE with one another in number (singular or plural). Thus, if a subject is singular, its verb must also be singular.

Q46. This new feature will make not only Instagram Stories (A)/ easier to access when working on a personal computer (B)/ but also make it easier for users to keep (C)/ track of how many new Stories were added etc. (D)/ No error (E)
Read each sentence to determine if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error. The error, if present, will be in one part of the sentence. Identify the part containing the error, and select the corresponding letter as your answer. If there are no errors, choose option (E). Ignore punctuation errors.
(a) A
(b) B

(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(a)
Sol. When using not only . . . but also in a sentence, parallelism should be the goal. It means that the words following both parts of this correlative conjunction (i.e., not only and but also) should belong to the same parts of speech. Therefore, the correct phrase should be "This new feature will not only make Instagram Stories…"

Q47. WEIGHT
(I) He added more weight to the barbell to increase the intensity of his workout.
(II) She lost a significant amount of weight after committing to a healthier lifestyle.
(III) The bridge was designed to support the weight of heavy vehicles during peak traffic hours.
In each question, one word is given in bold and correspondence to that, three sentences are given each containing that word. Choose the option depicts the sentence(s) that have/ has the correct usage of the word.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (II)
(c) All are correct
(d) Only (III)
(e) Both (I) and (III)
Ans.(c)
Sol. The word "weight" refers to the measurement of how heavy something is. It can be used to describe both the physical mass of objects and a measure of body mass in humans. Let's analyze the sentences:
Sentence (I) correctly uses "weight" to describe the addition of mass to a barbell, which increases the intensity of the workout. This is a straightforward use of "weight" referring to the heaviness of objects.
Sentence (II) also correctly uses "weight" in the context of body mass, describing a person losing body weight as a result of adopting a healthier lifestyle.
Sentence (III) correctly uses "weight" in the context of structural engineering, referring to the bridge's capacity to support the heavy loads of vehicles. This is about the literal weight capacity that the structure can hold.
Given that all three sentences use "weight" correctly, reflecting both physical and human weight contexts, the correct option is:
(c) All are correct

Q48. INFORM
(I) Please inform me as soon as you hear any updates about the situation.
(II) The teacher used examples to inform students about the importance of historical events.
(III) She called to inform them that she would be arriving late to the dinner.
In each question, one word is given in bold and correspondence to that, three sentences are given each containing that word. Choose the option depicts the sentence(s) that have/ has the correct usage of the word.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (II)
(c) Only (III)

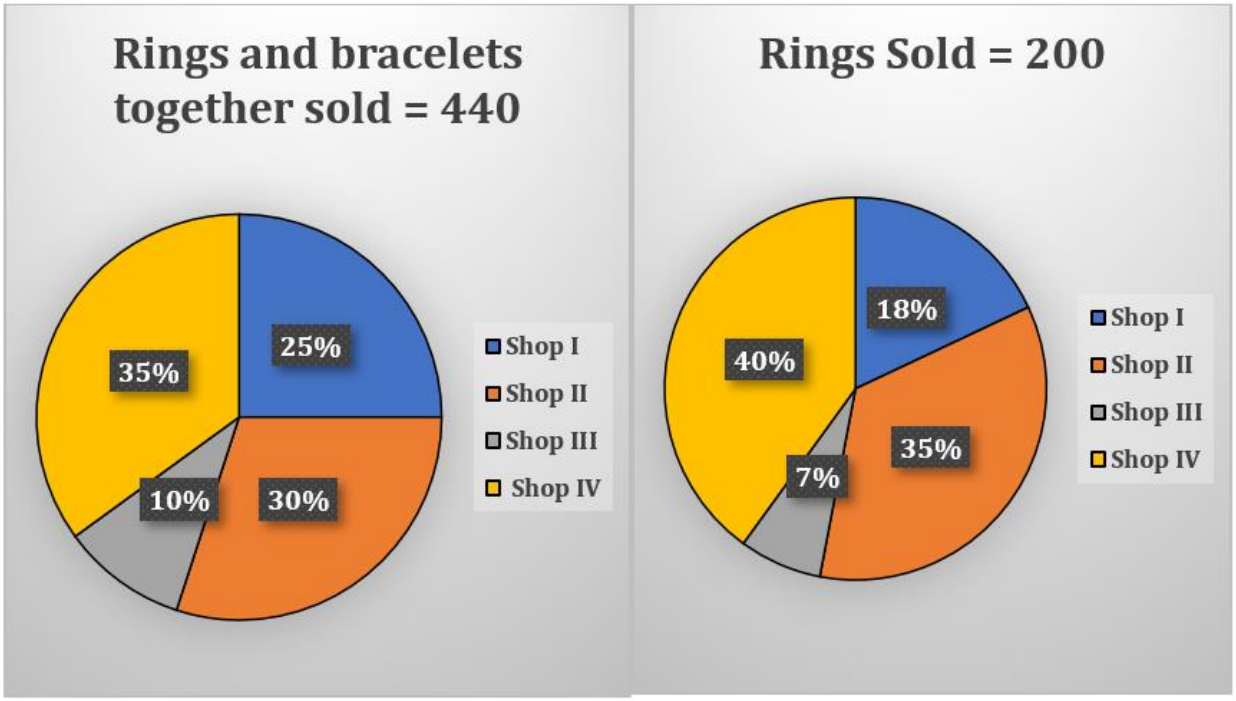
(d) All are correct
(e) Both (I) and (III)
Ans.(d)
Sol. The word "inform" means to give knowledge to someone or to communicate information to them. Let's evaluate how it is used in each sentence:
Sentence (I) correctly uses "inform" to request that the speaker be notified about updates, which is a direct request for information transmission.
Sentence (II) also uses "inform" correctly, describing how the teacher provided knowledge about the significance of historical events to students. This is an educational use of "inform," aligning perfectly with its meaning.
Sentence (III) correctly uses "inform" when describing a situation where someone communicates her late arrival to dinner. This is a typical usage of "inform," conveying specific information to others.
Given that all three sentences use "inform" appropriately, according to its definition of giving or communicating information, the correct option is:
(d) All are correct

Q49. RESTORE
(I) He decided to restore his dinner by adding more spices.
(II) He worked tirelessly to restore the old car.
(III) She attempted to restore her essay by changing the font size.
In each question, one word is given in bold and correspondence to that, three sentences are given each containing that word. Choose the option depicts the sentence(s) that have/ has the correct usage of the word.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Both (I) and (III)
(c) Only (III)
(d) All are correct
(e) Only (II)
Ans.(e)
Sol. The word "restore" typically means to bring something back to a former, original, or normal condition. It often involves repairing or renovating something that has been damaged or deteriorated. Let's analyze the sentences:
Sentence (I) misuses "restore." Adding more spices to dinner does not fit the usual context of "restore," as it implies improving or altering the flavor rather than restoring it to a former state.
Sentence (II) correctly uses "restore" in the context of working on an old car to bring it back to its original or former state, which is a typical use of the term in restoring vintage or damaged vehicles.
Sentence (III) misuses "restore." Changing the font size of an essay does not constitute restoring it. Restoring would involve correcting or revising content to its intended or original quality, not just altering its appearance.
Given this analysis, the sentence that correctly uses the term "restore" is:
(e) Only (II)

Q50. Mother Teresa was a very compasionate woman who spent her life caring for the sick and the hungry.
In each question four words are given in bold in which one may or may not be correct. Choose the incorrect one as your answer.

(a) compasionate
(b) spent
(c) sick
(d) hungry
(e) No Correction required
Ans.(a)
Sol. "compasionate" should be replaced with "compassionate"

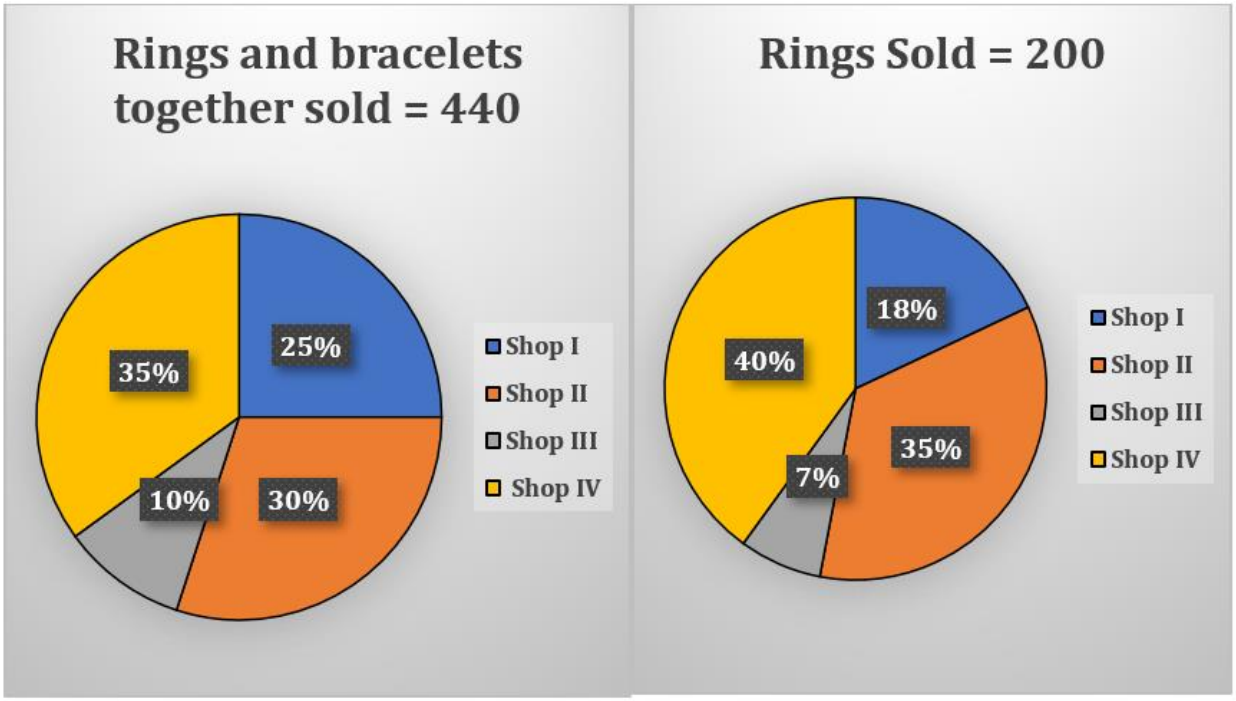
Q51. Find the difference between the total number of bracelets sold by shop I and shop III together and the total number of rings sold by shop IV?
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 20
(b) 24
(c) 22
(d) 21
(e) 25
Ans.(b)
Sol. For shop I
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110
Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36
Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74
For shop II
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132
Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70
Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62
For shop III

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44
Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14
Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30
For shop IV
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154
Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80
Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74
Required difference = (74 + 30) – 80 = 24

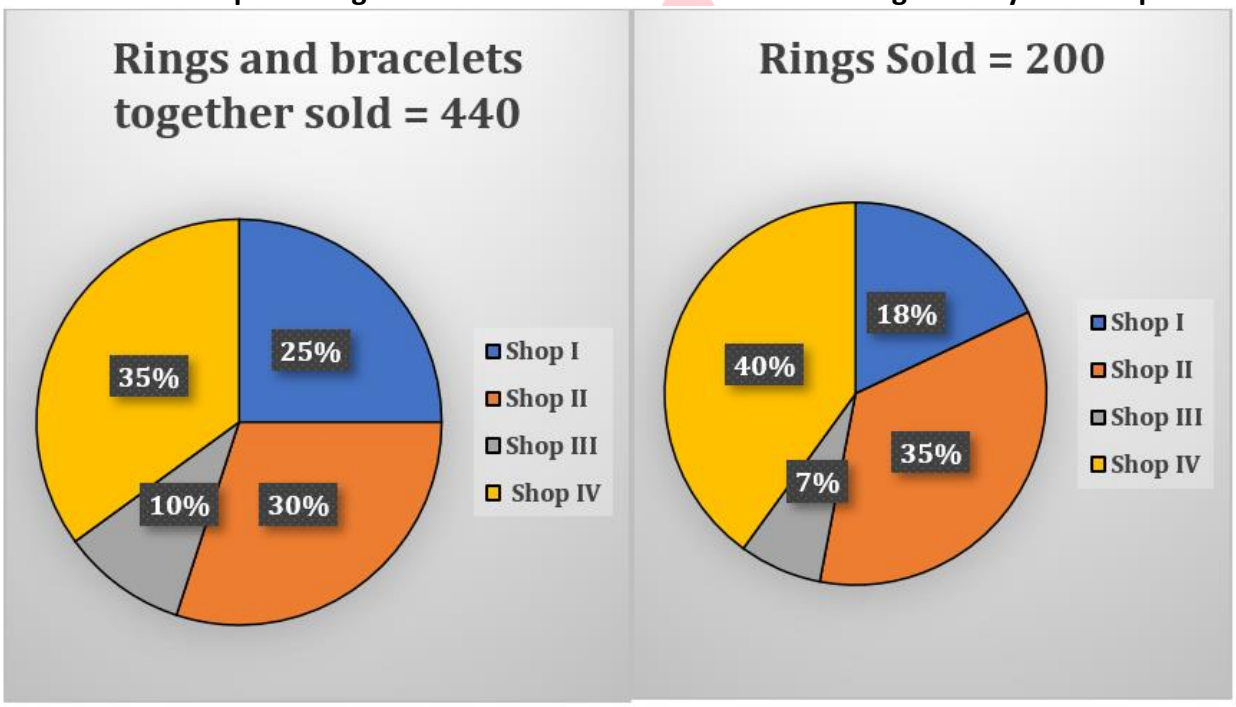
Q52. The total number of bracelets sold by shops II and IV together is what percentage more or less than the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by shop I (approx.)?
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 5%
(b) 24%
(c) 17%
(d) 33%
(e) 12%
Ans.(b)
Sol. For shop I
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110
Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36
Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74
For shop II
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132
Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70

Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62
For shop III
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44
Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14
Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30
For shop IV
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154
Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80
Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74
Total number of bracelets sold by shops II and IV together = 62 + 74 = 136
Required percentage = (136-110)/110×100=23.63%=24% (approx.)

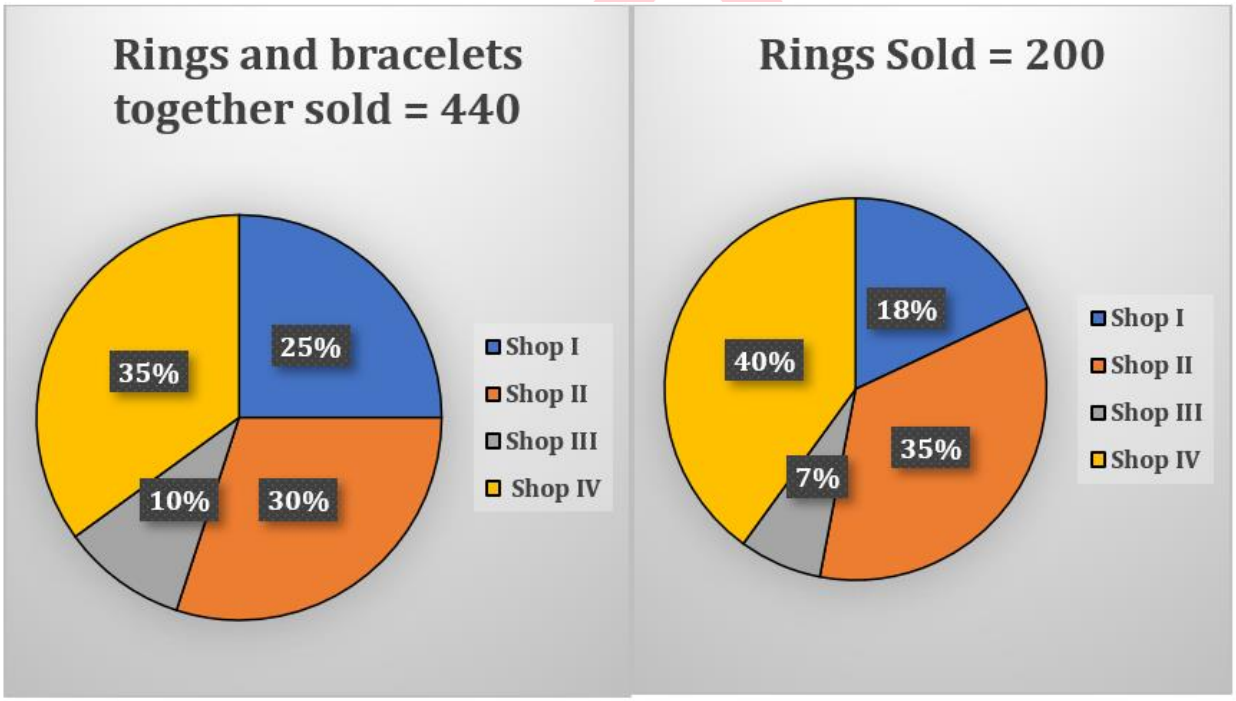
Q53. Find the ratio between the average number of bracelets sold by shops I and III and the difference between the number of rings sold by shops II and IV.
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 23 : 5
(b) 22 : 7
(c) 21 : 4
(d) 26 : 5
(e) 24 : 1
Ans.(d)
Sol. For shop I
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110
Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36
Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74
For shop II

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132
Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70
Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62
For shop III
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44
Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14
Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30
For shop IV
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154
Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80
Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74
Required ratio = (74 + 30)/2 : (80 – 70)
= 52 : 10
= 26 : 5

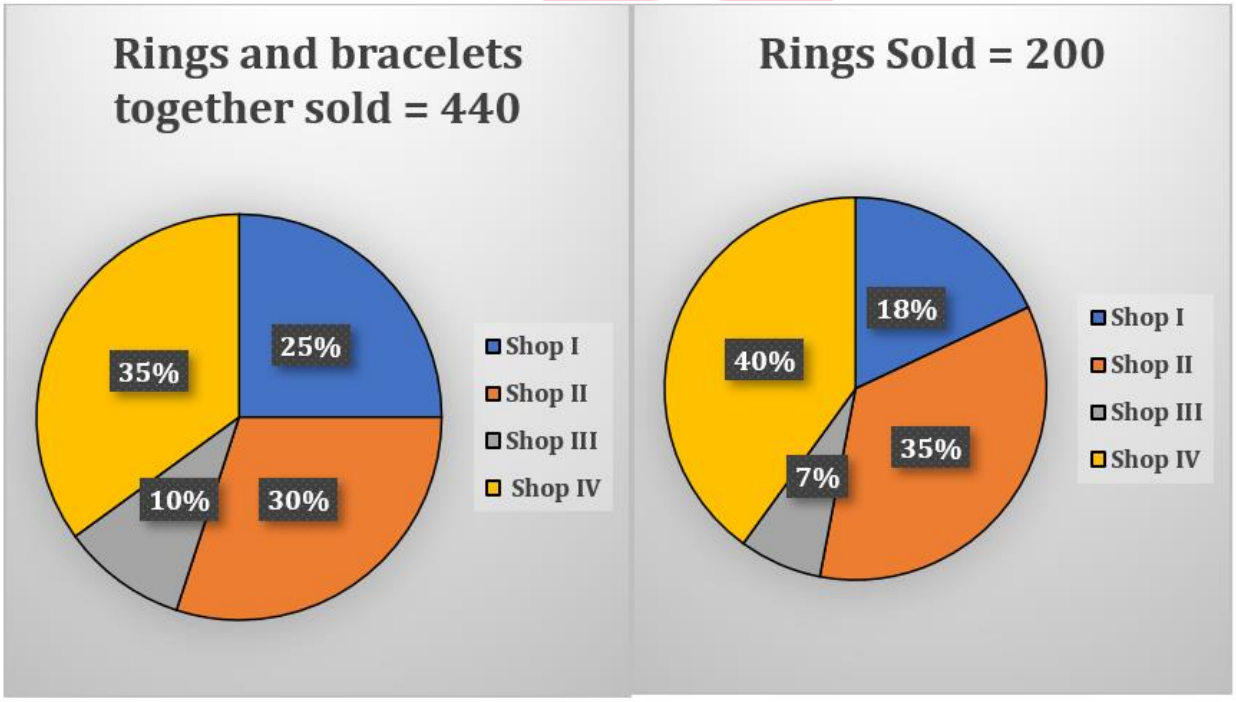
Q54. If the number of rings sold by shop V is 20% more than that of shop IV and the ratio of the number of bracelets sold by shops II and V is 31:29, respectively, then the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by shop II is how many more or less than that of shop V?
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 21
(b) 20
(c) 22
(d) 24
(e) 26
Ans.(c)
Sol. For shop I

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110
Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36
Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74
For shop II
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132
Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70
Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62
For shop III
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44
Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14
Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30
For shop IV
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154
Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80
Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74
The number of rings sold by shop V = 120/100×80=96
The number of bracelets sold by shop V = 62/31×29=58
Required difference = (96 + 58) - 132 = 22

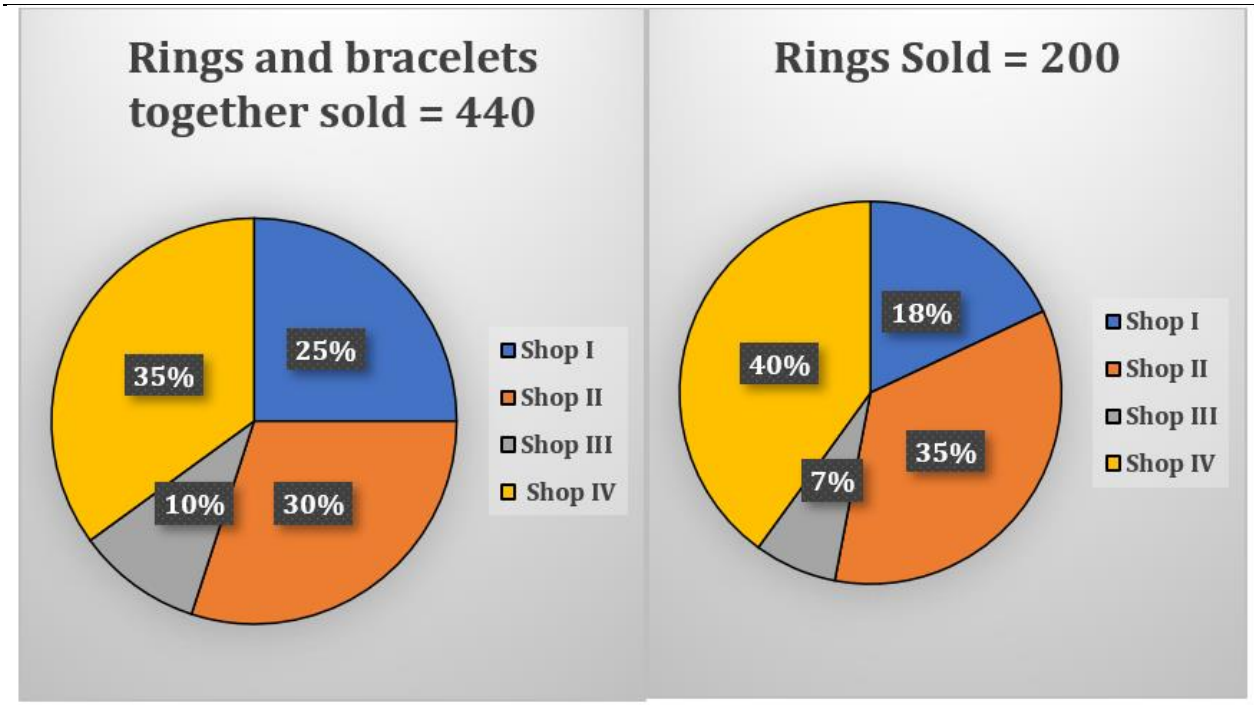
Q55. The price of each ring and each bracelet sold by shop III is Rs 275 and X+180, respectively. If the total amount received by shop III to sell all the rings and bracelets is Rs 10150, then find the value of X.
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 20
(b) 25
(c) 40
(d) 35

(e) 30
Ans.(e)
Sol. For shop I
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110
Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36
Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74
For shop II
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132
Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70
Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62
For shop III
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44
Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14
Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30
For shop IV
Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154
Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80
Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74
ATQ,
275×14+(X+180)×30=10150
(X+180)×30=6300
X = 30

Q56. The total number of chains sold by shop I is 20% less than the total number of rings sold by shops II and IV together. If the ratio of the total number of chains sold by shop I to II is 4:7, respectively, then find the total number of chains and bracelets sold by shop II.
Read the following pie charts carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart I shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings and bracelets together sold by four shops. The pie chart II shows the percentage distribution of the total number of rings sold by four shops.



(a) 293
(b) 288
(c) 272
(d) 267
(e) 291

Ans.(c)

Sol. For shop I

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×25/100=110

Total rings sold = 200×18/100=36

Total bracelet sold = 110 - 36 = 74

For shop II

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×30/100=132

Total rings sold = 200×35/100=70

Total bracelet sold = 132 - 70 = 62

For shop III

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×10/100=44

Total rings sold = 200×7/100=14

Total bracelet sold = 44 - 14 = 30

For shop IV

Total rings and bracelets together sold = 440×35/100=154

Total rings sold = 200×40/100=80

Total bracelet sold = 154 - 80 = 74

Total number of chains sold by shop I = 80/100×(70+80)=120

Total number of chains sold by shop II = 120×7/4=210

Required sum = 210 + 62 = 272

Q57. Abhi and Bhushan started a business with capital of Rs. 2000 & Rs. 3000 respectively. At the end of 8 months, Divya joined the business with capital of Rs. 4000. At the end of a years, the profit share of Divya is Rs. 6000. Find the total profit share of Abhi and Bhushan (in Rs.)?

(a) Rs. 20500
(b) Rs. 21500
(c) Rs. 22500
(d) Rs. 27500
(e) Rs. 25000

Ans.(c)

Sol. Information Given:

Abhi's capital = Rs. 2000
Bhushan's capital = Rs. 3000
Divya joined after 8 months with Rs. 4000 capitals
After 1 year, Divya's profit share = Rs. 6000
Asked: Total profit share of Abhi and Bhushan

Concept/Formula Used:

Profit Sharing Ratio = Capital × Time
Calculate profit shares proportional to their investments × time
Total profit share = Sum of profit shares of all partners

Explanation:

Time of investment for Abhi and Bhushan = 12 months
Time of investment for Divya = 4 months (since joined after 8 months)
Investment × Time for Abhi = 2000 × 12 = 24000
Investment × Time for Bhushan = 3000 × 12 = 36000
Investment × Time for Divya = 4000 × 4 = 16000
Profit share ratio = 24000 : 36000 : 16000 = 24 : 36 :16 = 3 : 4.5 : 2
Divya's share (2 parts) = Rs. 6000
1 part = 6000 / 2 = Rs. 3000
Abhi + Bhushan's share = (3 + 4.5) parts = 7.5 parts
Total share of Abhi and Bhushan = 7.5 × 3000 = Rs. 22500

Short Trick:

Calculate investment × time for all; ratio 3:4.5:2
Divya's 2 parts = 6000 → 1 part = 3000
Abhi and Bhushan combined = 7.5 parts
7.5 × 3000 = Rs. 22500

Q58. Two cars A and B started from point X & Y respectively, and the distance between these two points is 660 km. Both cars started at 10 AM and meet at 3 PM. If speed of car A is 12 km/hr more than that of B, then find the speed of car A (in km/hr)?

(a) 60
(b) 72
(c) 84
(d) 102
(e) 90

Ans.(b)

Sol. Information Given:

Distance between X and Y = 660 km
Both cars started at 10 AM and meet at 3 PM (so, time taken = 5 hours)
Speed of A is 12 km/hr more than speed of B
Concept/Formula:
Relative Speed when moving towards each other (opposite directions) = Speed of A + Speed of B
Distance = Relative Speed × Time
Let speed of B = x km/hr, so speed of A = x + 12 km/hr
Explanation:
Total time taken to meet = 5 hours
So, (x + x + 12) × 5 = 660
(2x + 12) × 5 = 660
2x + 12 = 132
2x = 120
x = 60
Speed of A = x + 12 = 60 + 12 = 72 km/hr
Short Trick:
Sum speeds = 660/5 = 132
So, 2x + 12 = 132 (x is speed of car B)
x + 6 = 66
x = 60
Speed of A = 72 km/hr

Q59. The upstream speed of a boat is 15 km/hr and the ratio of time taken by the boat to cover 105 km upstream and 108 km downstream 7 : 6 respectively. Find the speed of stream (in km/hr)?
(a) 1.5
(b) 5
(c) 4
(d) 7
(e) 1
Ans.(a)
Sol. Information Given in Question:
Speed of boat upstream = 15 km/hr
Distance upstream = 105 km
Distance downstream = 108 km
Ratio of time taken upstream : downstream = 7 : 6
We need to find: Speed of stream (km/hr)
Concept / Formula Used in Question:
Let:
Speed of boat in still water = b km/hr
Speed of stream = s km/hr
Then:
Upstream speed = b - s
Downstream speed = b + s
Time = Distance / Speed
Given ratio of times:

$$\frac{\frac{105}{b-s}}{\frac{108}{b+s}} = \frac{7}{6}$$

Also, b – s = 15

Detailed Explanation:

Substitute b – s = 15 into the time ratio:

$$\frac{\frac{105}{15}}{\frac{108}{b+s}} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\frac{105 \times (b+s)}{15 \times 108} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\frac{7(b+s)}{108} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\frac{b+s}{108} = \frac{1}{6}$$

b + s = 18

b + s = 18

b – s = 15

Add both equations:

2b = 33 => b = 16.5

Substitute b = 16.5 into b – s = 15

16.5 – s = 15 => s = 1.5

Speed of stream = 1.5 km/hr

Q60. The cost price of a watch is Rs. 750 and a bag is Rs. 840. A shopkeeper sold the watch at profit of 20% and the bag at loss of 15%. Find the overall profit or loss received by the shopkeeper (in Rs.)?

(a) 30

(b) 12

(c) 36

(d) 24

(e) 48

Ans.(d)

Sol. Information Given:

Cost price of watch = Rs. 750

Cost price of bag = Rs. 840

Watch sold at 20% profit

Bag sold at 15% loss

Concept/Formula Used:

Profit/Loss = Selling Price – Cost Price
Profit% = (Profit / Cost Price) × 100
Selling Price (SP) at profit = CP × (1 + Profit%)
Selling Price (SP) at loss = CP × (1 – Loss%)
Overall profit/loss = Total SP – Total CP
Explanation:
SP of watch = 750 × 1.20 = Rs. 900
SP of bag = 840 × 0.85 = Rs. 714
Total cost price = 750 + 840 = Rs. 1590
Total selling price = 900 + 714 = Rs. 1614
Overall profit = 1614 – 1590 = Rs. 24

Q61. The efficiency of B is two times of the efficiency of A. Both started work together and after x days A left the work. If B completed 25% of the remaining work alone in 4 days, then find the value of x?
(a) 12
(b) 3
(c) 8
(d) 4
(e) 6
Ans.(c)
Sol. Total time taken by B to complete the whole work = 4×4 = 16 days
We know, efficiency is inversely proportional to time
So, time ratio for A to B = 2 : 1
So, total time taken by A to complete the whole work = 16×2 = 32 days
Total work = 32 unit
3x + 2×4 = 32
3x = 24
x = 8

Q62. If person B got bonus which is 3/10 of his salary. Find the amount of bonus B received is what percent of A salary (approximate)?
Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below based on it.
There are five persons: A, B, C, D, and E. The salary of D is 5% more than that of A. The salary of B is Rs. 22000 less than that of D. The salary of B is Rs. 62000, which is Rs. 52000 more than the bonus received by C. The ratio of salary to bonus received by C is 39:5. D and E received bonuses of Rs. 22000 and Rs. 18000 respectively. The ratio of salary of E to C is 10 : 13.
(a) 13%
(b) 33%
(c) 23%
(d) 37%
(e) 40%
Ans.(c)
Sol. Let salary of A = 100x Rs.
So, salary of D = 100x × 105/100 = 105x Rs.
Salary of B = (105x - 22000) Rs

Given, 105x - 22000 = 62000
105x = 84000
x = 800
So, salary of A = 80000 Rs.
Bonus of C = 62000 - 52000 = 10000 Rs.
Salary of C = 10000 × 39/5 = 78000 Rs.
Salary of E = 78000 × 10/13 = 60000 Rs.

Person	Salary (in Rs.)	Bonus (in Rs.)
A	80000	
B	62000	
C	78000	10000
D	84000	22000
E	60000	18000

Bonus received by B = 62000 × 3/10 = 18600 Rs.
Required percentage =

$$\frac{18600}{80000} \times 100$$

= 23.25% = 23% (Approx)

Q63. If bonus received by A is equal to average of bonus received by D & E, then by find the difference between salary of C & D together and bonus received by A?
Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below based on it.
There are five persons: A, B, C, D, and E. The salary of D is 5% more than that of A. The salary of B is Rs. 22000 less than that of D. The salary of B is Rs. 62000, which is Rs. 52000 more than the bonus received by C. The ratio of salary to bonus received by C is 39:5. D and E received bonuses of Rs. 22000 and Rs. 18000 respectively. The ratio of salary of E to C is 10 : 13.
(a) 140000 Rs.
(b) 148000 Rs.
(c) 122000 Rs.
(d) 142000 Rs.
(e) 124000 Rs.
Ans.(d)
Sol. Let salary of A = 100x Rs.
So, salary of D = 100x × 105/100 = 105x Rs.
Salary of B = (105x - 22000) Rs
Given, 105x - 22000 = 62000
105x = 84000
x = 800
So, salary of A = 80000 Rs.
Bonus of C = 62000 - 52000 = 10000 Rs.
Salary of C = 10000 × 39/5 = 78000 Rs.
Salary of E = 78000 × 10/13 = 60000 Rs.

Person	Salary (in Rs.)	Bonus (in Rs.)
A	80000	
B	62000	
C	78000	10000

D	84000	22000
E	60000	18000

Bonus received by A =

$$\frac{18000 + 22000}{2}$$

= 20000 Rs

Required difference = (78000+84000) - 20000 = 142000 Rs.

Q64. The salary of E is what percent more than the bonus received by C?

Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below based on it.

There are five persons: A, B, C, D, and E. The salary of D is 5% more than that of A. The salary of B is Rs. 22000 less than that of D. The salary of B is Rs. 62000, which is Rs. 52000 more than the bonus received by C. The ratio of salary to bonus received by C is 39:5. D and E received bonuses of Rs. 22000 and Rs. 18000 respectively. The ratio of salary of E to C is 10 : 13.

(a) 600%

(b) 300%

(c) 4000%

(d) 83.33%

(e) 500%

Ans.(e)

Sol. Let salary of A = 100x Rs.

So, salary of D = 100x × 105/100 = 105x Rs.

Salary of B = (105x - 22000) Rs

Given, 105x - 22000 = 62000

105x = 84000

x = 800

So, salary of A = 80000 Rs.

Bonus of C = 62000 - 52000 = 10000 Rs.

Salary of C = 10000 × 39/5 = 78000 Rs.

Salary of E = 78000 × 10/13 = 60000 Rs.

Person	**Salary (in Rs.)**	**Bonus (in Rs.)**
A	80000	
B	62000	
C	78000	10000
D	84000	22000
E	60000	18000

Required percentage =

$$\frac{60000 - 10000}{10000} \times 100$$

=

$$\frac{50000}{10000} \times 100$$

= 500%

Q65. . If the salary of F is 25% more than that of A and the bonus received by F is half that of D, then find the total amount (salary + bonus) received by F (in Rs).
Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below based on it.
There are five persons: A, B, C, D, and E. The salary of D is 5% more than that of A. The salary of B is Rs. 22000 less than that of D. The salary of B is Rs. 62000, which is Rs. 52000 more than the bonus received by C. The ratio of salary to bonus received by C is 39:5. D and E received bonuses of Rs. 22000 and Rs. 18000 respectively. The ratio of salary of E to C is 10 : 13.
(a) 1230000 Rs.
(b) 111000 Rs.
(c) 108000 Rs.
(d) 112000 Rs.
(e) 140000 Rs.
Ans.(b)
Sol. Let salary of A = 100x Rs.
So, salary of D = 100x × 105/100 = 105x Rs.
Salary of B = (105x - 22000) Rs
Given, 105x - 22000 = 62000
105x = 84000
x = 800
So, salary of A = 80000 Rs.
Bonus of C = 62000 - 52000 = 10000 Rs.
Salary of C = 10000 × 39/5 = 78000 Rs.
Salary of E = 78000 × 10/13 = 60000 Rs.

Person	Salary (in Rs.)	Bonus (in Rs.)
A	80000	
B	62000	
C	78000	10000
D	84000	22000
E	60000	18000

The salary of F = $\frac{125}{100} \times 80000$
= Rs 100000
Bonus received by F = $\frac{22000}{2}$
= Rs 11000
Required amount = 100000 + 11000 = Rs 111000

Q66. I. $10x^2 - 19x + 6 = 0$
II. $y^2 - 2y - 120 = 0$
In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and choose the correct option.
(a) If x = y or no relation can be established
(b) If x > y

(c) If x < y
(d) If x ≥ y
(e) If x ≤ y
Ans.(a)
Sol. I. $10x^2 - 19x + 6 = 0$
$10x^2 - 15x - 4x + 6 = 0$
$5x(2x-3) - 2(2x-3)$
$= (2x-3)(5x-2) = 0$
$x = 3/2, 2/5$
II. $y^2 - 2y - 120$
$y^2 - 12y + 10y - 120 = 0$
$y(y-12) + 10(y-12) = 0$
$(y+10)(y-12) = 0$
$y = -10, 12$
x y Relationship
3/2-10x>y
3/212 x<y
2/5-10x>y
2/512 x<y
We got two relationship x<y, and x>y
So, **relationship cannot be established between x and y**

Q67. I. $x = \sqrt{324}$
II. $y^2 - 14y - 72 = 0$
In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and choose the correct option.
(a) If x ≤ y
(b) If x > y
(c) If x < y
(d) If x ≥ y
(e) If x = y or no relation can be established
Ans.(d)
Sol. I. $x = \sqrt{324}$
So, x = 18
Note: Why -18 is Not Possible Here:
-18 is not possible because √ symbol always denotes the positive root (principal root)
II. $y^2 - 14y - 72 = 0$
$y^2 - 18y + 4y - 72 = 0$
$y(y-18) + 4(y-18) = 0$
$(y-18)(y+4) = 0$
$y = 18 \& -4$
x y Relationship
1818x = y
18-4 x>y
So, **x ≥ y**

Q68. I. $x^2 - 12x+20=0$
II. $y^2 - 11y+30=0$
In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and choose the correct option.
(a) If x < y
(b) If x > y
(c) If x = y or no relation can be established
(d) If x ≥ y
(e) If x ≤ y
Ans.(c)
Sol. I. $x^2 - 12x+20=0$
$x^2 - 10x -2x +20=0$
$x(x-10) - 2(x-10) =0$
$(x-2) (x-10) = 0$
x = 2 & 10
II. $y^2 - 11y+30=0$
$y^2 - 5y - 6y+30=0$
$y(y-5) -6(y-5)=0$
$(y-5) (y-6) = 0$
y = 6 & 5
x yRelationship
2 6y>x
2 5y>x
106x>y
105x>y
We got two relationship x<y, and x>y
So, **relationship cannot be established between x and y**

Q69. I. $2x^2 + 15x + 28 =0$
II. $2y^2 + 19x+45= 0$
In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and choose the correct option.
(a) If x < y
(b) If x > y
(c) If x = y or no relation can be established
(d) If x ≥ y
(e) If x ≤ y
Ans.(b)
Sol. I. $2x^2 + 15x + 28 =0$
$2x^2 + 8x +7x + 28 =0$
$2x(x+4) +7(x+4) = 0$
$(2x+7) (x+4) =0$
x = -3.5 & -4
II. $2y^2 + 19x+45= 0$
$2y^2 +10y +9y +45 =0$

2y(y+5) +9(y+5) = 0
(2y+9) (y+5) = 0
y = - 4.5 & -5
x y Relationship
-3.5-4.5x>y
-3.5-5 x>y
-4 -4.5x>y
-4 -5 x>y
So, x>y

Q70. Find out the wrong number.
36, 38, 45, 57, 81, 129, 225
(a) 45
(b) 129
(c) 81
(d) 38
(e) 225
Ans.(d)
Sol. Pattern of series -
36 + 3 = **39**
39 + 6 = 45
45 + 12 = 57
57 + 24 = 81
81 + 48 = 129
129 + 96 = 225

Q71. What approximate value should come in the place of question mark in the following questions.
96.08 ÷ 7.99 × 5.99 - 14.03 + 71.98 ÷ 8.99 = ?
(a) 46
(b) 66
(c) 96
(d) 36
(e) 56
Ans.(b)
Sol. 96 ÷ 8 × 6 - 14 + 72 ÷ 9 = ?
12 × 6 - 14 + 8 = ?
72 - 14 + 8 = ?
58 + 8 = ?
? = 66

Q72. A train crosses a 1310 meters long platform in 110 seconds and the same train crosses a 910 meters long platform in 90 seconds. Find the length of the train (in meters)?
(a) 860
(b) 850

(c) 790
(d) 750
(e) 890
Ans.(e)
Sol. Information Given:
Time to cross 1310 m platform = 110 seconds
Time to cross 910 m platform = 90 seconds
Asked: Length of the train (in meters)
Concept/Formula Used:
When train crosses a platform: Distance = Length of train + Length of platform
Speed = Total distance / Time
Set up two equations and solve for the length of train
Explanation:
Let length of train = L meters
Speed when crossing first platform =

$$\frac{L + 1310}{110}$$

Speed when crossing second platform =

$$\frac{L + 910}{90}$$

Both speeds are equal, so:

$$\frac{L + 1310}{110} = \frac{L + 910}{90}$$

90(L + 1310) = 110(L + 910)
90L + 117900 = 110L + 100100
110L - 90L = 117900 - 100100
20L = 17800
L =

$$\frac{17800}{20} = 890$$

= 890 meters

Q73. In four years, a sum of money became Rs. 2400, and in six years it became Rs. 3000 in simple interest. Find the rate of interest per annum?
(a) 20%
(b) 18%
(c) 25%
(d) 30%
(e) 15%
Ans.(c)
Sol. Information Given:
Amount after 4 years = Rs. 2400
Amount after 6 years = Rs. 3000

Simple Interest
Asked: Rate of interest per annum
Concept/Formula Used:
Simple Interest formula:
SI =

$$\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Amount = Principal + Simple Interest
Difference in amounts for 2 years =

$$\frac{P \times R \times 2}{100}$$

Explanation:
Let Principal = P and Rate = R% per annum
Amount after 4 years =

$$P + \frac{P \times R \times 4}{100} = 2400$$

Amount after 6 years =

$$P + \frac{P \times R \times 6}{100} = 3000$$

ATQ,

$$[P + \frac{6PR}{100}] - [P + \frac{4PR}{100}] = 3000 - 2400$$

$$\frac{6PR}{100} - \frac{4PR}{100} = 600$$

$$\frac{2PR}{100} = 600$$

2PR = 600 × 100 = 60000
PR = 30000

$$P + \frac{4PR}{100} = 2400$$

$$P + \frac{4 \times 30000}{100} = 2400$$

P + 1200 = 2400
P = 2400 - 1200 = 1200
PR = 30000
1200 × R = 30000
R =

$$\frac{30000}{1200} = 25$$

%

Q74. A lent out Rs. P to B for 2 years at 20% per annum compound interest but B gives 17.5% simple interest per annum. If the difference between the expected interest and the actual interest received by A is Rs. 675, then find the value of P?

(a) 7000
(b) 9000
(c) 8500
(d) 8000
(e) 7500

Ans.(e)

Sol. Information Given:

Principal = Rs. P
Time = 2 years
Expected interest (20% per annum compound interest for 2 years)
Actual interest received is 17.5% per annum simple interest for 2 years
Difference between expected and actual interest is Rs. 675

Concept/Formula Used:

Compound Interest for 2 years =

$$P \times [(1 + \frac{R}{100})^2 - 1]$$

Simple Interest =

$$\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Difference = CI - SI

Explanation:

Compound interest he should receive =

$$P \times ((1 + \frac{20}{100})^2 - 1)$$

=

$$P \times \frac{144 - 100}{100}$$

= 0.44P

Simple interest he received =

$$P \times \frac{17.5 \times 2}{100} = 0.35P$$

ATQ. 0.44P - 0.35P = 675
P = 7500

Q75. A man buys an article for discount of 20% on the market price. He makes a profit of 15% by selling it at Rs. 2208. Find the market price of the article (in Rs.)?

(a) 2000
(b) 2400
(c) 3000
(d) 2800
(e) 3600

Ans.(b)

Sol. Information Given:

Discount on market price = 20%
Profit on cost price = 15%
Selling price = Rs. 2208

Asked: Market price of the article

Concept/Formula Used:

$$\text{Cost Price} = \text{Market Price} \times \frac{100 - \text{Discount\%}}{100}$$

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Cost Price} \times \frac{100 + \text{Profit\%}}{100}$$

Use both formulas to connect market price and selling price

Explanation:

Let market price = M
Cost price = M × 80 / 100 = 0.8M
Selling price =

$$\text{Cost Price} \times \frac{115}{100} = (0.8M) \times 1.15 = 0.92M$$

Therefore, 0.92M = 2208 Rs.
M =

$$\frac{2208}{0.92} = 2400$$

Rs.

Short Trick:

SP = 92% of market price

$$\frac{2208}{0.92} = 2400$$

Rs.

Q76. Which of the following indigenous buffalo breeds has a high content of buttermilk fat?

(a) Murrah
(b) Jersey
(c) Holstein
(d) Kankrej
(e) Khillari

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct option is (a) Murrah. This buffalo breed produces milk with high fat content, making it suitable for butter and ghee production.
(b) Jersey – A dairy cattle breed, not a buffalo.
(c) Holstein – A high milk yielding cattle breed with lower fat content.
(d) Kankrej – A dual purpose cattle breed.
(e) Khillari – A drought resistant cattle breed, not known for high fat milk.

Q77. In India, micropropagation in fruit crops is most common and popular in?
(a) Guava
(b) Apple
(c) Banana
(d) Mango
(e) Jackfruit
Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct option is (c) Banana. Micropropagation is most commonly and effectively used in banana cultivation in India. This technique helps in the mass production of disease-free planting material.

Q78. Symptoms of which nutrient deficiency appear first on older leaves and then advance up the stem to younger leaves?
(a) Nitrogen Deficiency
(b) Phosphorus Deficiency
(c) Potassium Deficiency
(d) Magnesium Deficiency
(e) Calcium Deficiency
Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct option is (a) Nitrogen Deficiency. Nitrogen deficiency typically shows up first in older leaves, causing yellowing, and the symptoms gradually advance toward younger leaves as the deficiency worsens.
(b) Phosphorus Deficiency – Affects younger leaves first.
(c) Potassium Deficiency – Affects the leaf margins
(d) Magnesium Deficiency – Magnesium deficiency in plants manifests as interveinal chlorosis (yellowing between veins)
(e) Calcium Deficiency – Affects new growth

Q79. Chausa, Dasheri, Langra varieties of mango are available from:
(a) February-March
(b) March-April
(c) May-June
(d) June-July
(e) August-September
Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct option is (d) may June. The Chausa, Dasheri, and Langra mango varieties are typically available from June to July, which is the peak mango season in India.

Q80. Till planter is not used for?
(a) Growing crops in mountain regions
(b) Preventing soil erosion
(c) Growing crops in waterlogged regions
(d) Growing crops in barren regions
(e) All of these
Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct option is (c) Preventing soil erosion

Q81. Trichogramma is?
(a) An insect
(b) Bio pesticide
(c) Mutant variety of wheat
(d) A fungal variety
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct option is (b) Bio pesticide. Trichogramma is a biopesticide, specifically a parasitic wasp used as a biocontrol agent for controlling pests like the egg stage of several insect species.

Q82. Which of the following is an example of a sorosis type of fruit?
(a) Pear
(b) Jackfruit
(c) Pomegranate
(d) Mango
(e) Orange
Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct option is (b) Jackfruit. Jackfruit is an example of a sorosis type fruit, which is a type of multiple fruit formed from a cluster of flowers.
(a) Pear – A simple fruit called pome.
(c) Pomegranate – A berry type fruit, not sorosis.
(d) Mango – A drupe,
(e) Orange – Citrus fruits, like oranges, lemons, and limes, are a type of berry called a hesperidium

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Q83. Which of the following are the advantages of practicing drip irrigation?
(a) Reduction of weed
(b) Reduction in soil salinity
(c) Reduction in soil erosion
(d) Both 1 & 3
(e) All of these
Ans.(e)
Sol. The correct option is (e) All of these. Drip irrigation helps in reducing weeds by limiting water application to the plant roots, reducing soil salinity by minimizing water wastage, and preventing soil erosion by providing water directly to the roots.

(a) Reduction of weed – Drip irrigation helps reduce weed growth by limiting the water supply to noncrop areas.
(b) Reduction in soil salinity – Minimizes overirrigation and water wastage.
(c) Reduction in soil erosion – Direct watering to plants reduces surface runoff.

Q84. The movement and filtration of water through soils and permeable rock is termed as:
(a) Osmosis
(b) Percolation
(c) Sedimentation
(d) Neutralization
(e) Diffusion
Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct option is (b) Percolation. Percolation refers to the movement and filtration of water through soils and permeable rock, which is crucial for replenishing groundwater.
(a) Osmosis – Movement of water through a semipermeable membrane, not through soils.
(c) Sedimentation – The process of particles settling out of water
(d) Neutralization – a chemical reaction in which acid and a base react with an equivalent quantity of each other
(e) Diffusion – Movement of particles from high to low concentration, not applicable here.

Q85. To get maximum yield, the spacing of Banana plantation for Robusta varieties is:
(a) 1.5 × 1.5
(b) 2.1 × 2.1
(c) 1.8 × 3.6
(d) 0.9 × 0.9
(e) 1.8 × 1.8
Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct option is (e) 1.5 × 1.5. This is the ideal spacing for Robusta banana varieties to achieve maximum yield, allowing enough room for healthy plant growth and sufficient sunlight.

Q86. Pramalini, Vikram, and Chkradhar are varieties of?
(a) Papaya
(b) Apple
(c) Lime
(d) Guava
(e) Pear
Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct option is (c) LIME. Pramalini, Vikram, and Chkradhar are improved varieties of lime, developed to increase yield and resistance to disease.
(a) Papaya – Pusa Giant Pusa Majesty, Pusa Delicious, Pusa Dwarf
(b) Apple – Lal Ambri, red delicious, golden delicious
(e) Pear – Bartlett, Anjou, Bosc,

Q87. The publisher of Indian Journal of Fertilizer is?
(a) NAFED
(b) ICAR
(c) NABARD
(d) NFL
(e) FAI
Ans.(e)
Sol. The correct option is (e) FAI (Fertilizer Association of India). FAI is the publisher of the Indian Journal of Fertilizer, which is a leading publication in the field of fertilizers and their use in agriculture.
(a) NAFED – National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India, not the publisher of this journal.
(b) ICAR – Indian Council of Agricultural Research
(c) NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(d) NFL – National Fertilizers Limited

Q88. The finest and most popular variety of Mandarin orange?
(a) Clementine
(b) Encore
(c) Mediterranean
(d) Maltese
(e) Satsuma
Ans.(e)
Sol. The correct option is (e) Satsuma. Satsuma is one of the finest and most popular varieties of Mandarin orange, known for its easy peel ability and sweet flavor.
(a) Clementine – Another popular variety, but not as widely recognized as Satsuma.
(b) Encore – A hybrid of mandarin orange but not as fine as Satsuma.
(c) Mediterranean – Not the best-known variety.
(d) Maltese – A type of orange but not the most popular mandarin variety.

Q89. Indian Institute of Pulse Research is located at?
(a) Chandigarh
(b) Kanpur
(c) Bhopal
(d) Karnal
(e) Jodhpur
Ans.(b)
Sol. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a government institute established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for research on pulse crops.
The Institute is involved in generation of basic information, development of high yielding varieties and appropriate production and protection technologies, production of breeder seeds, demonstration and transfer of technologies, and strategic coordination of pulses research through wide network of testing centres across the country.

Q90. Barium carbonate and aluminum phosphate are generally used in:
(a) Rodenticide

(b) Fumigant
(c) Acaricide
(d) Fungicide
(e) Herbicide
Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct option is (a) Rodenticide. Barium carbonate and aluminum phosphate are commonly used as rodenticides to control rodents. These chemicals are toxic to rodents and are used in bait formulations to kill them.
(b) Fumigant A fumigant is a volatile, poisonous substance used to kill insects, nematodes, and other pests that damage stored goods, dwellings, clothing, and nursery stock by releasing toxic gases
(c) Acaricide An acaricide is a substance used to kill or control ticks and mites, which are members of the arachnid subclass Acari, and are used in both medicine and agriculture.
(d) Fungicide are pesticides that kill or prevent the growth of fungi and their spores. They can be used to control fungi that damage plants, including rusts, mildews and blights.
(e) Herbicide Herbicides are chemicals used to manipulate or control undesirable vegetation

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Q91. Spongy tissue is a serious problem of which mango cultivar?
(a) Totapuri
(b) Langra
(c) Sindhu
(d) Alphonso
(e) Chausa
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct option is (d) Alphonso. Spongy tissue is a common issue in Alphonso mangoes, which leads to poor fruit quality, characterized by the development of an internal soft, spongy texture.
(a) Totapuri – Totapuri mangoes are distinctive with their large, oblong shape, and prominent beak-like pointed end.
(b) Langra – known for juice and pulp
(c) Sindhu is seedless mango variety from hybrids of mango varieties
(e) Chausa – is sweetest variety of mango.

Q92. The Apex organization of marketing Cooperative agricultural produce in India is?
(a) NABARD
(b) SIDBI
(c) NAFED
(d) AGMARK
(e) NACM
Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct option is (c) NAFED (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India). NAFED is the apex body responsible for promoting the cooperative marketing of agricultural products.
(a) NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, provides financial support to agricultural projects.
(b) SIDBI – Small Industries Development Bank of India, supports small industries.
(d) AGMARK – A quality certification agency, not a cooperative body.
(e) NACM – Not an apex organization for agricultural marketing.

Q93. Khapra beetle is pest of _____.
(a) Seedling
(b) Standing crops
(c) Vine plants
(d) Stored grain
(e) Potato
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct option is (d) Stored grain. The Khapra beetle is a major pest of stored grains and is known for damaging various stored commodities, especially cereals and pulses.

Q94. Propping in banana is?
(a) Pruning the leaves
(b) Giving the support
(c) Growing bigger tree
(d) Growing green manuring
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct option is (b) Giving the support. Propping in banana involves providing physical support to the banana plant to prevent the stems from breaking due to the heavy bunches of fruit.
(a) Pruning the leaves – Not related to propping.
(c) Growing bigger tree – Propping is not about growing a larger tree.
(d) Growing green manuring – Not related to propping.

Q95. Dieback in citrus and cracking of apple is due to the deficiency of
(a) Zinc
(b) Copper
(c) Iron
(d) Sulphur
(e) None of the Above
Ans.(b)
Sol. Dieback in citrus and cracking of apple is due to the deficiency of copper
Zinc deficiency in apple trees manifests as "little leaf" and "rosetting"
Zinc deficiency in citrus, often manifesting as "mottle leaf" or "frenching,
Sulphur deficiency in citrus manifests as stunted growth, pale green to yellow leaves (chlorosis) starting on younger leaves, and potentially reduced fruit quality

Q96. The National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management is located at?
(a) Jodhpur
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Pune
(d) Lucknow
(e) Kurukshetra

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct option is (b) Hyderabad. The National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management (NAARM) is located in Hyderabad, which provides training and education for agricultural research management.

Q97. Which state has the largest area and production of potato in India?

(a) UP
(b) MH
(c) AP
(d) Bihar
(e) MP

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct option is (a) Uttar Pradesh (UP). It is the largest producer of potatoes in India, contributing a major share to the country's total production.
(b) Maharashtra (MH) – Not a major potato growing state.
(c) Andhra Pradesh (AP) – More known for rice and horticulture crops.
(d) Bihar – Ranks Third in potato production.
(e) MP – Ranks fifth potato production.

Q98. Conversion factor for conservation of organic carbon to organic matter is usually taken as?

(a) 0.45
(b) 0.91
(c) 1.36
(d) 1.72
(e) 2.04

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct option is (c) 1.72. This factor is used to convert organic carbon into organic matter, as the typical carbon content in organic matter is approximately 58%.

Q99. Internal necrosis in mango and internal cork in apple is due to the deficiency of?

(a) Potassium
(b) Chlorine
(c) Boron
(d) Sulphur
(e) Calcium

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct option is (c) Boron. Boron deficiency causes internal necrosis in mangoes and internal cork in apples, which leads to poor fruit quality and reduced yield.
(a) Potassium – Deficiency leads to yellowing of leaves and reduced fruit size.
(b) Chlorine – Deficiency can cause chlorotic leaves
(d) Sulphur – Deficiency leads to yellowing of young leaves, stunted growth, and potentially delayed maturity,
(e) Calcium – Calcium deficiency in mangoes can lead to internal disorders like spongy tissue, jelly seed, and soft nose

Q100. Which of the following is a technique for reclamation of saline sodic soils?
(a) GIS
(b) SRI
(c) HFT
(d) FIRB
(e) All
Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct option is (d) FIRB (Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed system). FIRB is an effective technique for soil reclamation as it improves drainage and reduces salinity by preventing water stagnation.
(a) GIS (Geographic Information System) – Used for mapping and analyzing agricultural data.
(b) SRI (System of Rice Intensification) – A rice cultivation technique for increasing yield.
(c) HFT (HighFrequency Tillage) – A tillage method, not used for soil reclamation.
(e) All – Incorrect as GIS, SRI, and HFT do not directly help in saline sodic soil reclamation.

Q101. Propping is done in?
(a) Citrus
(b) Banana
(c) Papaya
(d) Mango
(e) Litchi
Ans.(b)
Sol. Propping is a horticultural practice involving the use of support or stakes to hold up the branches or fruit bunches of plants like banana. In banana cultivation, propping is often done to provide support to the heavy bunches of bananas, preventing them from bending or breaking due to their weight.

Q102. Most popular variety of Mango in North India is?
(a) Dashari
(b) Langda
(c) Alphonso
(d) Neelam
(e) All of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. Dasahri is indeed one of the most popular varieties of mangoes in North India. It is known for its sweet and juicy taste, making it a favorite among mango enthusiasts. Dasahri mangoes are typically medium to large in size, with a distinct aroma and a pleasant flavor. The variety is widely cultivated in the northern parts of India, including regions like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Q103. Which is a primary tillage implement?
(a) Harvester
(b) Thresher
(c) Winnower
(d) Wooden plough
(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. Primary tillage involves the initial soil preparation before planting crops. It aims to break up the soil, incorporate crop residues, and prepare a suitable seedbed. The primary tillage implement mentioned in the options is a "Wooden plough." A plough, typically made of wood or metal, is used to turn over and loosen the soil, making it ready for planting.

Q104. Famous variety of grape in India is?

(a) Honeydew
(b) Nawab e shahi
(c) Thompson seedless
(d) Kinnow
(e) Neelam

Ans.(c)

Sol. Thompson Seedless is a famous variety of grape in India. This grape variety is widely cultivated for table consumption and raisin production. The grapes are green, seedless, and have a sweet flavor, making them popular among consumers. They are used both for fresh consumption and for drying to produce raisins.

Q105. Citrus cracking is due to?

(a) Zinc
(b) Iron
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Manganese
(e) None of the above

Ans.(e)

Sol. Citrus fruit cracking is not due to any nutrient deficiency but is due to sudden changes in temperature and also due to moisture stress conditions. Cracking of fruits may be radial or transverse. Secondary infection is also possible due to Aspergillus, Fusarium, or Alternaria.

Q106. Which one is the main function of Agmark?

(a) Production
(b) Yield Loss
(c) Productivity Increase
(d) Maintain quality of commodity
(e) None

Ans.(d)

Sol. Agmark is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, including food and non-food items. The main function of Agmark is to ensure and maintain the quality of agricultural commodities.

Q107. Vasantrao Naik award is for?

(a) Variety Development
(b) Horticultural Revolution
(c) Milk Revolution
(d) Best research in dryland farming

(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Vasantrao Naik Award is conferred for the "Best Research in Dryland Farming." This award is named after Vasantrao Naik, who was an Indian politician and served as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The award recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements in the field of research related to dryland farming practices.

Q108. Maximum production and area of potato is under which state?

(a) U.P.
(b) M.P.
(c) Punjab
(d) Haryana
(e) Himachal Pradesh

Ans.(a)

Sol. Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is known for having the maximum production and area under potato cultivation in India.

Q109. The main storage polysaccharide in animal cell is?

(a) Fat
(b) Glutin
(c) Glucose
(d) Glycogen
(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Sol. Glycogen is the main storage polysaccharide in animal cells. It is a complex carbohydrate that serves as a form of energy storage in animals, particularly in the liver and muscles.

Q110. Dual purpose breed of cow in India is?

(a) Hariyana
(b) Gir
(c) Sindhi
(d) Sahiwal
(e) Deoni

Ans.(a)

Sol. Haryana is a dual-purpose breed of cow mainly found in Karnal, Hisar, and Gurgaon district of Haryana, Delhi, and Western M.P. The milk yield is 1140 - 4500 kgs. Bullocks are powerful for road transport and rapid ploughing.

Q111. Variety of mango is available in May-August?

(a) Dasheri
(b) Amrapali
(c) Alphonso
(d) None

(e) Both (b) & (c)
Ans.(a)
Sol. Dasheri is a variety of mango that is typically available during the months of May to August. It is known for its sweet and juicy taste.

Q112. "Pramalini" is a variety of?
(a) Onion
(b) Potato
(c) Grapes
(d) Kagzi lime
(e) Mandarin
Ans.(d)
Sol. Pramalini is a variety of Kagzi lime, which is a type of citrus fruit. Kagzi lime is known for its distinctive, thick, and bumpy skin. It is commonly used for culinary purposes, including in the preparation of beverages, culinary dishes, and as a flavoring agent.

Q113. Highest percent of fat in buffalo breed?
(a) Murrah
(b) Bhadawari
(c) Jafarwadi
(d) Mehsana
(e) Neeli Ravi
Ans.(b)
Sol. Among the world's best buffalo genetic resources available in India, Bhadawari is better known for its milk fat percentage, recorded as high as 13%.

Q114. No till planter is used for?
(a) Sowing
(b) Ploughing
(c) Harrowing
(d) Weeding
(e) Harvesting
Ans.(a)
Sol. A no-till planter is specifically designed for the process of sowing seeds without prior ploughing or tillage of the soil. In traditional agriculture, ploughing is a common practice to prepare the soil for planting by turning it over and breaking up the soil surface. However, a no-till planter eliminates the need for ploughing or tilling. Instead, it directly places seeds into untilled soil, helping to conserve soil structure, reduce erosion, and minimize soil disturbance.

Q115. Which agriculture product is exported at large number from India?
(a) Onion
(b) Marigold
(c) Wheat

(d) Chilli
(e) Potato
Ans.(a)
Sol. India is a significant exporter of onions, and it is one of the major agricultural products exported in large numbers.

Q116. Micro propagation is mainly done in fruit crops?
(a) Jackfruit
(b) Lilly
(c) Guava
(d) Marigold
(e) None
Ans.(a)
Sol. Micropropagation is a plant propagation technique in which small plant parts, such as shoot tips or nodal segments, are cultured in vitro to produce numerous genetically identical plants. Micropropagation is commonly used in various fruit crops, including Jack-fruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus). This technique allows for the rapid multiplication of desirable plant varieties.

Q117. Which sheep hairs are used in the best carpet wool?
(a) Gaddi
(b) Barberi
(c) Chanthangi
(d) Chokla
(e) Changa
Ans.(a)
Sol. Sheep are small in size and are found in Kishtwar and Bhaderwah tehsils of Jammu. A large number inhabit the Kulu valleys in HP winter, and in summer they graze the highest elevations of the Pir Panjal Mountains, mostly in the Paddar range. Rams are horned; ewes hornless; fleece is generally white with brown-coloured hair on the face. Wool is fine and lustrous; average annual yield is 1.13 kg per sheep, clipped thrice a year. A part of this clip is sent to Dhariwal mills and Amritsar markets. Undercoat is used for the manufacture of high-quality Kulu shawls and blankets.

Q118. Apex Institute for agriculture marketing in India?
(a) Nafed
(b) CREDA
(c) NABARD
(d) APEDA
(e) ATMA
Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct answer is (a) Nafed (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd). Nafed is one of the prominent agricultural marketing organizations in India. It plays a crucial role in promoting cooperative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit farmers. Nafed operates as a multi-state cooperative society and is involved in various activities related to agricultural marketing, procurement, processing, and distribution.

Q119. Egg parasitoid?
(a) Trichogramma
(b) VAM
(c) Tricoderma
(d) Mycorhizza
(e) All of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. An egg parasitoid is an organism that lays its eggs in or on the eggs of another insect, leading to the parasitism of the host insect's eggs. Trichogramma is a genus of tiny wasps that are widely used as biological control agents in agriculture. They are known as egg parasitoids because their larvae develop inside the eggs of various insect pests, preventing the hatching of the pest larvae.

Q120. Mango variety which is planted at 1600 plants/ha.?
(a) Langda
(b) Neelam
(c) Alfonso
(d) Dasheri
(e) Aamrapali
Ans.(e)
Sol. Aamrapali is a popular variety of mango, and it is known for its delicious taste and aroma. The specified planting density for Aamrapali is mentioned as 1600 plants/ha. This indicates the recommended number of Aamrapali mango plants to be planted per hectare.

Q121. High density planting in banana?
(a) 1.2M × 1.2M
(b) 6M × 6M
(c) 5.5M × 5.5M
(d) 4.2M × 4.2M
(e) 3.5M × 3.5M
Ans.(a)
Sol. High-density planting in banana involves planting the banana plants at closer spacing to maximize land utilization and increase productivity. The specified spacing for high-density planting in banana is often around 1.2 meters by 1.2 meters (1.2M × 1.2M). This close spacing allows for more plants per unit area, leading to increased yield.

Q122. Spacing of Apple?
(a) 6M × 6M
(b) 5M × 6M
(c) 3M × 3M
(d) 4M × 4M
(e) 5M × 5M
Ans.(a)

Sol. The spacing of apple trees is an important consideration in orchard management. The recommended spacing for apple trees can vary based on factors such as the apple variety, rootstock, and local growing conditions. The spacing of apple trees is 6 meters by 6 meters (6M × 6M). This means that the distance between each apple tree should be 6 meters both longitudinally and latitudinally.

Q123. Grape cutting time?
(a) Jan.-Feb
(b) Mar.-April
(c) Oct.-Nov
(d) May-June
(e) Aug.-Sept
Ans.(c)
Sol. The ideal time for grape cutting (pruning) is generally during the dormant season when the grapevines are not actively growing. This period allows for the removal of unwanted growth and shaping of the vines. In many grape-growing regions, the recommended time for grape cutting or pruning is during the months of October to November. This timing varies slightly depending on the specific climate and grape variety.

Q124. Which variety of radish can be grown throughout the year?
(a) Pusa Giant
(b) Pusa Himani
(c) Pusa Red
(d) Pusa Nanha
(e) Pusa Ivoti
Ans.(b)
Sol. Pusa Himani is a variety of radish that can be grown throughout the year.

Q125. Which of the following is a variety of onion?
(a) JBL1
(b) Agri found
(c) Kufri Jyoti
(d) JG11
(e) All of these
Ans.(b)
Sol. Agrifound is a superior variety of onion. The variety has two types:
Agrifound Dark Red: Bulbs are dark red, globular round in shape, 4-6 cm in size with tight skin and moderately pungent. Crop matures in 90-100 days after transplanting. Bulbs contain 11-12°B total soluble solids, 13-14% dry matter, and 10.07 micro mole/g pyruvic acid. The variety gives an average yield of 300 q/ha. It has been notified by the Govt. of India for growing in the kharif season.
Agrifound Light Red: Bulbs are attractive light red, globular round in shape with reddish thicker scales. Crop matures in 110-120 days after transplanting. Keeping quality of bulbs is good. They contain 13°B total soluble solids, 14-15% dry matter, and 12.20 micro mole/g pyruvic acid. The variety gives an average yield of 300-350 q/ha. It has been notified by the Govt. of India for growing in the rabi season.

Q126. Most popular variety of tomato?
(a) Pusa Purple Round
(b) Agri found
(c) Pusa Ruby
(d) Babydoll
(e) Pusa Giant
Ans.(c)
Sol. Pusa Ruby is mentioned as the most popular variety of tomato. Pusa Ruby is a popular and widely cultivated variety known for its good yield and quality.

Q127. Black heart of potato is a _____.
(a) Fungal Disease
(b) Viral Disease
(c) Bacterial Disease
(d) Physiological disorder
(e) None of these
Ans.(d)
Sol. Blackheart can develop around harvest, in storage, and in transit as inside trucks. It is caused by an oxygen deficit at the center of the tuber. Oxygen deprivation results in asphyxiation, loss of respiration, and death of cells.

Q128. Which of the following is a famous variety of Mandarin?
(a) Encore
(b) Kinnow
(c) Pixie
(d) Alankar
(e) None of the above
Ans.(b)
Sol. Kinnow is a famous variety of Mandarin. It is a hybrid citrus fruit, a cross between a 'King' mandarin and a 'Willow Leaf' variety of orange. Kinnow is known for its sweet and tangy flavor, as well as its easy-to-peel skin. It is cultivated primarily in India and Pakistan and has gained popularity for its delicious taste and high vitamin C content.

Q129. Early maturity variety of Maize?
(a) Ganga Safeda
(b) Lucknow safeda
(c) K-25
(d) (a), (b) & (c)
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. Ganga Safeda is known for its early maturity. It is a variety of maize that matures early, making it suitable for regions with a shorter growing season.

Q130. Oat production in India is?
(a) 2-3 tonnes
(b) 4-5 tonnes
(c) 1-2 tonnes
(d) 5-6 tonnes
(e) 6-7 tonnes
Ans.(a)
Sol. Oat production can vary based on factors such as climate, soil conditions, agricultural practices, and regional differences. The given data of 2-3 tonnes suggests the yield of oats per hectare in India in the year 2016.

Q131. Seed rate (kg/ha.) of maize is?
(a) 12-15kg/ha
(b) 20-25kg/ha
(c) 25-28kg/ha
(d) 30-35kg/ha
(e) 17-20kg/ha
Ans.(e)
Sol. In maize, for optimum yield, a population of 60-75 thousand plants per hectare (24 - 30 thousand plants per acre) at harvest is required. 17 to 20 kg of seed per hectare for the grain crop is needed.

Q132. National Research Centre for groundnut is located at?
(a) Anand
(b) Surat
(c) Karnal
(d) Junagarh
(e) Ahmedabad
Ans.(d)
Sol. ICAR- National Research Centre for Groundnut is located in Junagarh, Gujarat.

Q133. Which of the following is calculated in quintals per hectare?
(a) Cost of cultivation
(b) Cost of production
(c) Biological Yield
(d) Crop cutting
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)
Sol. Quintals per hectare is a unit commonly used to express the productivity or yield of crops. In the context of agriculture, the cost of production is often calculated in terms of the amount of the crop produced per hectare. This measure helps farmers and policymakers assess the economic efficiency of agricultural practices.

Q134. Indian Institute of pulses research is located at?

(a) Kanpur
(b) Bhopal
(c) Lucknow
(d) Jaipur
(e) Kolkata
Ans.(a)
Sol. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. IIPR is an agricultural research institute dedicated to the improvement and promotion of pulse crops in the country.

Q135. Which statement is incorrect in relation to drip irrigation?
(a) Water application efficiency is high
(b) Field leveling is not necessary
(c) Soil erosion is lessened
(d) Weed growth is lessened
(e) Low fertilizer use efficiency
Ans.(e)
Sol. Drip irrigation is known for its efficiency in water use, reducing soil erosion, and controlling weed growth. The statement about low fertilizer use efficiency is incorrect. Drip irrigation is designed to provide efficient and precise application of both water and fertilizers, ensuring that plants receive the necessary nutrients.

Q136. Delinting of cotton is done using?
(a) HCl
(b) $CuSo_4$
(c) $ZnSo_4$
(d) H_2So_4
(e) FeO
Ans.(d)
Sol. Delinting of cotton is the process of removing the cotton fibers from the seeds and separating them from the adhering lint. This is commonly done using sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). The acid treatment helps in breaking down and removing the fibers surrounding the cotton seeds.

Q137. Rain filtration through soil surface is known as _____.
(a) Infiltration
(b) Percolation
(c) Evaporation
(d) Transpiration
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. Infiltration refers to the process by which rainwater or water from any other source penetrates or filters through the soil surface and enters the soil.

Q138. Alkali soil has a pH of _____.
(a) 7

(b) <7
(c) >8
(d) <8.5
(e) >8.5
Ans.(e)
Sol. Alkali soil is characterized by a high pH level, typically greater than 8.5. Soils with a pH above 7 are considered alkaline, and when the pH exceeds 8.5, it is specifically referred to as alkali soil. The high pH in alkali soil is often attributed to the presence of basic minerals, such as carbonates and bicarbonates.

Q139. Deficiency symptom of which of the following nutrient first appear on older or lower leaves?
(a) Zinc
(b) Iron
(c) Copper
(d) Manganese
(e) Potassium
Ans.(e)
Sol. Deficiency symptoms of potassium first appear on older or lower leaves of a plant. Potassium is a macronutrient essential for various physiological processes in plants, including enzyme activation, osmoregulation, and the synthesis of carbohydrates and proteins. When a plant experiences a deficiency in potassium, it tends to mobilize this nutrient from older leaves to younger tissues, leading to symptoms primarily appearing in the older leaves.

Q140. Die-back of citrus occurs due to the deficiency?
(a) Cu
(b) Zn
(c) Mn
(d) Fe
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. Die-back in citrus trees is a condition where the branches or shoots of the tree die from the tip backward towards the trunk. The die-back in citrus is often associated with copper (Cu) deficiency. Copper is an essential micronutrient for plants, and its deficiency can lead to various physiological disorders, including die-back.

Q141. Little leaf of Litchi?
(a) Zn
(b) Mn
(c) Mg
(d) Cu
(e) Al
Ans.(a)
Sol. Little leaf in litchi is often associated with a deficiency of zinc (Zn). Zinc deficiency can lead to symptoms such as stunted growth, smaller and distorted leaves, and interveinal chlorosis, which are characteristic of little leaf disorder.

Q142. Available water for plant growth is?
(a) Hygroscopic Water
(b) Total Water
(c) Capillary Water
(d) Gravitational Water
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)
Sol. Capillary water is held in the capillary pores (micro pores). Capillary water is retained on the soil particles by surface forces. It is held so strongly that gravity cannot remove it from the soil particles. The molecules of capillary water are free and mobile and are present in a liquid state. Due to this reason, it evaporates easily at ordinary temperature though it is held firmly by the soil particle; plant roots are able to absorb it. Capillary water is, therefore, known as available water. The capillary water is held between 1/3 and 31 atmosphere pressure.

Q143. Die-back of citrus?
(a) Cu
(b) Zn
(c) Al
(d) P
(e) N
Ans.(a)
Sol. Die-back of citrus is often associated with a deficiency of copper (Cu). Copper deficiency in citrus trees can lead to symptoms such as dieback of shoot tips, wilting, and twig dieback.

Q144. Indian Journal of fertilizers is published by?
(a) NDRI
(b) IVRI
(c) IARI
(d) ICAR
(e) Fertilizer Association of India
Ans.(e)
Sol. The Indian Journal of Fertilizers is published by the Fertilizer Association of India.

Q145. Central Agricultural University is located in?
(a) Imphal
(b) Bhopal
(c) Lucknow
(d) Kanpur
(e) Jodhpur
Ans.(a)
Sol. Central Agricultural University is located in Imphal, which is the capital city of Manipur, a state in northeastern India.

Q146. Indian Journal of Agricultural Science is published in?
(a) Yearly
(b) Quarterly
(c) Weekly
(d) Monthly
(e) Half-yearly
Ans.(d)
Sol. The Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences is a scientific journal that publishes research articles and papers related to agricultural sciences. It is typically published monthly . 12 issues annually

Q147. Khapra Beetle is related to?
(a) Storage food grain pest
(b) Gram pest
(c) Lentil Pest
(d) Maize Pest
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)
Sol. The Khapra Beetle (Trogoderma granarium) is a notorious pest that primarily infests stored food grains. This beetle is particularly known for its destructive impact on stored cereals and grains, including wheat, rice, barley, and other similar food commodities. The larvae of the Khapra Beetle feed on the stored grains and can cause significant damage, leading to losses in stored food supplies. Due to its ability to damage and contaminate large quantities of grains, the Khapra Beetle is a major concern in grain storage facilities and poses a threat to food security. Therefore, option (a) accurately identifies the Khapra Beetle as a storage food grain pest.

Q148. Leaf curl of chili is due to?
(a) Weevil
(b) Khapra Beetle
(c) White Fly
(d) White Grub
(e) Gram Caterpillar
Ans.(c)
Sol. Leaf curl of chili is a common symptom caused by whiteflies.

Q149. Best control method for stored grain pest?
(a) Spraying
(b) Granular
(c) Powder Spray
(d) Fumigation
(e) All of these
Ans.(d)

Sol. Fumigation is considered one of the most effective methods for controlling stored grain pests. It involves the use of gaseous fumigants to kill or control pests in stored grains. Fumigants penetrate the stored grain mass, reaching all parts of the storage facility and effectively controlling a wide range of insect pests and their life stages.

Q150. Aluminium phosphide?
(a) Fungicide
(b) Weedicide
(c) Rodenticide
(d) Herbicide
(e) Insecticide
Ans.(c)
Sol. Aluminium phosphide is a compound commonly used as a rodenticide. It releases phosphine gas, which is highly toxic to rodents. This gas interferes with cellular respiration, leading to the death of the target pests. While it is primarily used as a rodenticide to control rodent populations, it is not used as a fungicide, weedicide, herbicide, or insecticide. Therefore, option (c) Rodenticide is the correct classification for aluminium phosphide.
