

RBI Asst Mains 2022 Memory Based Hindi

Q.1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) के रूप में कार्यरत हैं?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक कंपनी में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पदनाम मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ), मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी), इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (ईडी), इंजीनियरिंग प्रबंधक (ईएम), मुख्य वित्त अभियंता (सीएफई), और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) हैं। पदों का क्रम वही है जो ऊपर बताया गया है जिसमें मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ) सर्वोच्च पद है और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है। वे सभी कंपनी में विभिन्न वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। इन सभी को अलग-अलग वेतन मिलता है। किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों के पास समान वर्ष का अनुभव या वेतन नहीं है। (सीईओ) के पास 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। R को 42 हजार वेतन मिलता है। T को 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है। वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरे सबसे कनिष्ठ पद पर कार्यरत है, उसके पास 9 वर्ष का अनुभव है। मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी) के पास 2, 5 और 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। T (सीईओ) और (ईएम) के पास या तो 10 या 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जो (EM) से वरिष्ठ है, उसे 30 हजार का वेतन मिलता है। (ED) को 35 हजार से अधिक का वेतन मिलता है। 30 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 5 वर्ष का अनुभव है। R, U से ठीक वरिष्ठ है। P, S से वरिष्ठ है, और S, R से वरिष्ठ है। U के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है। Q को 35 हजार वेतन मिलता है। 26 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जिसके पास 10 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है, उसे क्रमशः 28 हजार और 40 हजार वेतन मिलता है।

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. U
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: D

Sol:

From the given conditions.

(CEO) does not have experience of 7 years. R gets salary of 42k. T has 2 years of experience. The one working at second junior most position have experience of 9 years. Chief Engineering Director (CED) does not have experience of 2, 5 and 7 years. T is not (CEO) and (EM).

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7	
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2, 5 and 7	
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9	
Engineering Officer (EO)			

(EO) have an experience of either 10 or 3 years. The one who is senior to (EM) gets a salary of 30k. And it is also given (ED) gets a salary more than 35k. The one who gets 30 k salaries have 5 years of experience.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7 yrs	30k/
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 and 5 yrs	30k/
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9 yrs	
Engineering Officer (EO)		3 or 10 yrs	

From above conditions position of T is confirmed as (ED). R is just senior to U. P is senior to S who is senior to R. U is having experience in even number of years. From here, position of R and U gets confirmed as R is (CFE) and U is (EO) and has experience of 10 years. Q gets salary of 35k. The one, who gets 26k salary have 3 years of experience. The one, who have an experience of 10 years and 2 years gets 28K and 40k respectively. So, the final solution is given below.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	P	5 years	30k
Chief Engineering Director (CED)	S	3 years	26k
Engineering Director (ED)	T	2 years	40k
Engineering Manager (EM)	Q	7 years	35k
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)	R	9 years	42k
Engineering Officer (EO)	U	10 years	28k

Q.2 (सीएफई) और (ईओ) के वेतन में क्या अंतर है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक कंपनी में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पदनाम मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ), मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी), इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (ईडी), इंजीनियरिंग प्रबंधक (ईएम), मुख्य वित्त अभियंता (सीएफई), और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) हैं। पदों का क्रम वही है जो ऊपर बताया गया है जिसमें मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ) सर्वोच्च पद है और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है। वे सभी कंपनी में विभिन्न वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। इन सभी को अलग-अलग वेतन मिलता है। किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों के पास समान वर्ष का अनुभव या वेतन नहीं है। (सीईओ) के पास 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। R को 42 हजार वेतन मिलता है। T को 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है। वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरे सबसे कनिष्ठ पद पर कार्यरत है, उसके पास 9 वर्ष का अनुभव है। मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी) के पास 2, 5 और 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। T (सीईओ) और (ईएम) के पास या तो 10 या 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जो (EM) से वरिष्ठ है, उसे 30 हजार का वेतन मिलता है। (ED) को 35 हजार से अधिक का वेतन मिलता है। 30 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 5 वर्ष का अनुभव है। R, U से ठीक वरिष्ठ है। P, S से वरिष्ठ है, और S, R से वरिष्ठ है। U के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है। Q को 35 हजार वेतन मिलता है। 26 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जिसके पास 10 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है, उसे क्रमशः 28 हजार और 40 हजार वेतन मिलता है।



Adda247

Test Prime

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION



1,00,000+
Mock Tests



Personalised
Report Card



Unlimited
Re-Attempt



600+
Exam Covered



25,000+ Previous
Year Papers



500%
Refund



ATTEMPT FREE MOCK NOW

- B. 14 हजार
- C. 16 हजार
- D. 18 हजार
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

From the given conditions.

(CEO) does not have experience of 7 years. R gets salary of 42k. T has 2 years of experience. The one working at second junior most position have experience of 9 years. Chief Engineering Director (CED) does not have experience of 2, 5 and 7 years. T is not (CEO) and (EM).

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7	
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 5 and 7	
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9	
Engineering Officer (EO)			

(EO) have an experience of either 10 or 3 years. The one who is senior to (EM) gets a salary of 30k. And it is also given (ED) gets a salary more than 35k. The one who gets 30 k salaries have 5 years of experience.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7 yrs	30k/
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 and 5 yrs	30k/
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9 yrs	
Engineering Officer (EO)		3 or 10 yrs	

From above conditions position of T is confirmed as (ED). R is just senior to U. P is senior to S who is senior to R. U is having experience in even number of years. From here, position of R and U gets confirmed as R is (CFE) and U is (EO) and has experience of 10 years. Q gets salary of 35k. The one, who gets 26k salary have 3 years of experience. The one, who have an experience of 10 years and 2 years gets 28K and 40k respectively. So, the final solution is given below.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	P	5 years	30k
Chief Engineering Director (CED)	S	3 years	26k
Engineering Director (ED)	T	2 years	40k
Engineering Manager (EM)	Q	7 years	35k
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)	R	9 years	42k
Engineering Officer (EO)	U	10 years	28k

Q.3 निम्नलिखित में से किस व्यक्ति को 7 वर्ष का अनुभव है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक कंपनी में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पदनाम मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ), मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी), इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (ईडी), इंजीनियरिंग प्रबंधक (ईएम), मुख्य वित्त अभियंता (सीएफई), और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) हैं। पदों का क्रम वही है जो ऊपर बताया गया है जिसमें मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ) सर्वोच्च पद है और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है। वे सभी कंपनी में विभिन्न वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। इन सभी को अलग-अलग वेतन मिलता है। किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों के पास समान वर्ष का अनुभव या वेतन नहीं है। (सीईओ) के पास 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। R को 42 हजार वेतन मिलता है। T को 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है। वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरे सबसे कनिष्ठ पद पर कार्यरत है, उसके पास 9 वर्ष का अनुभव है। मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी) के पास 2, 5 और 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। T (सीईओ) और (ईएम) नहीं है। (ईओ) के पास या तो 10 या 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जो (EM) से वरिष्ठ है, उसे 30 हजार का वेतन मिलता है। (ED) को 35 हजार से अधिक का वेतन मिलता है। 30 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 5 वर्ष का अनुभव है। R, U से ठीक वरिष्ठ है। P, S से वरिष्ठ है, और S, R से वरिष्ठ है। U के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है। Q को 35 हजार वेतन मिलता है। 26 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जिसके पास 10 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है, उसे क्रमशः 28 हजार और 40 हजार वेतन मिलता है।

- A. P
- B. T
- C. वह व्यक्ति जिसे 35 हजार का वेतन मिलता है
- D. वह व्यक्ति जिसे 28 हजार का वेतन मिलता है
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: C

Sol:

From the given conditions.

(CEO) does not have experience of 7 years. R gets salary of 42k. T has 2 years of experience. The one working at second junior most position have experience of 9 years. Chief Engineering Director (CED) does not have experience of 2, 5 and 7 years. T is not (CEO) and (EM).

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7	
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 5 and 7	
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9	
Engineering Officer (EO)			

(EO) have an experience of either 10 or 3 years. The one who is senior to (EM) gets a salary of 30k. And it is also given (ED) gets a salary more than 35k. The one who gets 30 k salaries have 5 years of experience.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7 yrs	30k/
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 and 5 yrs	30k/
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9 yrs	
Engineering Officer (EO)		3 or 10 yrs	

From above conditions position of T is confirmed as (ED). R is just senior to U. P is senior to S who is senior to R. U is having experience in even number of years. From here, position of R and U gets confirmed as R is (CFE) and U is (EO) and has experience of 10 years. Q gets salary of 35k. The one, who gets 26k salary have 3 years of experience. The one, who have an experience of 10 years and 2 years gets 28K and 40k respectively. So, the final solution is given below.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	P	5 years	30k
Chief Engineering Director (CED)	S	3 years	26k
Engineering Director (ED)	T	2 years	40k
Engineering Manager (EM)	Q	7 years	35k
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)	R	9 years	42k
Engineering Officer (EO)	U	10 years	28k

Q.4 निम्नलिखित में से कौन 30 हजार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक कनिष्ठ है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक कंपनी में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पदनाम मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ), मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी), इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (ईडी), इंजीनियरिंग प्रबंधक (ईएम), मुख्य वित्त अभियंता (सीएफई), और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) हैं। पदों का क्रम वही है जो ऊपर बताया गया है जिसमें मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ) सर्वोच्च पद है और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है। वे सभी कंपनी में विभिन्न वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। इन सभी को अलग-अलग वेतन मिलता है। किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों के पास समान वर्ष का अनुभव या वेतन नहीं है। (सीईओ) के पास 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। R को 42 हजार वेतन मिलता है। T को 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है। वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरे सबसे कनिष्ठ पद पर कार्यरत है, उसके पास 9 वर्ष का अनुभव है। मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी) के पास 2, 5 और 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। T (सीईओ) और (ईएम) नहीं है। (ईओ) के पास या तो 10 या 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जो (EM) से वरिष्ठ है, उसे 30 हजार का वेतन मिलता है। (ED) को 35 हजार से अधिक का वेतन मिलता है। 30 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 5 वर्ष का अनुभव है। R, U से ठीक वरिष्ठ हैं। P, S से वरिष्ठ हैं, और S, R से वरिष्ठ हैं। U के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है। Q को 35 हजार वेतन मिलता है। 26 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जिसके पास 10 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है, उसे क्रमशः 28 हजार और 40 हजार वेतन मिलता है।

- A. P
- B. T
- C. वह जो 26 हजार प्राप्त करता है
- D. वह व्यक्ति जिसके पास 9 साल का अनुभव है
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: C

Sol:

From the given conditions.

(CEO) does not have experience of 7 years. R gets salary of 42k. T has 2 years of experience. The one working at second junior most position have experience of 9 years. Chief Engineering Director (CED) does not have experience of 2, 5 and 7 years. T is not (CEO) and (EM).

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7	
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2, 5 and 7	
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9	
Engineering Officer (EO)			

(EO) have an experience of either 10 or 3 years. The one who is senior to (EM) gets a salary of 30k. And it is also given (ED) gets a salary more than 35k. The one who gets 30 k salaries have 5 years of experience.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7 yrs	30k/
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 and 5 yrs	30k/
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9 yrs	
Engineering Officer (EO)		3 or 10 yrs	

From above conditions position of T is confirmed as (ED). R is just senior to U. P is senior to S who is senior to R. U is having experience in even number of years. From here, position of R and U gets confirmed as R is (CFE) and U is (EO) and has experience of 10 years. Q gets salary of 35k. The one, who gets 26k salary have 3 years of experience. The one, who have an experience of 10 years and 2 years gets 28K and 40k respectively. So, the final solution is given below.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	P	5 years	30k
Chief Engineering Director (CED)	S	3 years	26k
Engineering Director (ED)	T	2 years	40k
Engineering Manager (EM)	Q	7 years	35k
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)	R	9 years	42k
Engineering Officer (EO)	U	10 years	28k

Q.5 निम्नलिखित में से किस व्यक्ति के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है और उसे 30 हजार से अधिक वेतन मिलता है? निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक कंपनी में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पदनाम मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ), मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी), इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (ईडी), इंजीनियरिंग प्रबंधक (ईएम), मुख्य वित्त अभियंता (सीएफई), और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) हैं। पदों का क्रम वही है जो ऊपर बताया गया है जिसमें मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी (सीईओ) सर्वोच्च पद है और इंजीनियरिंग अधिकारी (ईओ) सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है। वे सभी कंपनी में विभिन्न वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। इन सभी को अलग-अलग वेतन मिलता है। किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों के पास समान वर्ष का अनुभव या वेतन नहीं है। (सीईओ) के पास 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। R को 42 हजार वेतन मिलता है। T को 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है। वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरे सबसे कनिष्ठ पद पर कार्यरत है, उसके पास 9 वर्ष का अनुभव है। मुख्य इंजीनियरिंग निदेशक (सीईडी) के पास 2, 5 और 7 वर्ष का अनुभव नहीं है। T (सीईओ) और (ईएम) नहीं है। (ईओ) के पास या तो 10 या 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जो (EM) से वरिष्ठ है, उसे 30 हजार का वेतन मिलता है। (ED) को 35 हजार से अधिक का वेतन मिलता है। 30 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 5 वर्ष का अनुभव है। R, U से ठीक वरिष्ठ हैं। P, S से वरिष्ठ हैं, और S, R से वरिष्ठ हैं। U के पास सम संख्या में वर्षों का अनुभव है। Q को 35 हजार वेतन मिलता है। 26 हजार वेतन पाने वाले के पास 3 वर्ष का अनुभव है। जिसके पास 10 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष का अनुभव है, उसे क्रमशः 28 हजार और 40 हजार वेतन मिलता है।

A. P
B. R
C. Q
D. S
E. T

Answer: E

Sol:

From the given conditions.

(CEO) does not have experience of 7 years. R gets salary of 42k. T has 2 years of experience. The one working at second junior most position have experience of 9 years. Chief Engineering Director (CED) does not have experience of 2, 5 and 7 years. T is not (CEO) and (EM).

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7	
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2, 5 and 7	
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9	
Engineering Officer (EO)			

(EO) have an experience of either 10 or 3 years. The one who is senior to (EM) gets a salary of 30k. And it is also given (ED) gets a salary more than 35k. The one who gets 30 k salaries have 5 years of experience.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	T	7 yrs	30k/
Chief Engineering Director (CED)		2 and 5 yrs	30k/
Engineering Director (ED)			
Engineering Manager (EM)	T		
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)		9 yrs	
Engineering Officer (EO)		3 or 10 yrs	

From above conditions position of T is confirmed as (ED). R is just senior to U. P is senior to S who is senior to R. U is having experience in even number of years. From here, position of R and U gets confirmed as R is (CFE) and U is (EO) and has experience of 10 years. Q gets salary of 35k. The one, who gets 26k salary have 3 years of experience. The one, who have an experience of 10 years and 2 years gets 28K and 40k respectively. So, the final solution is given below.

Positions	Persons	Experience	Salary
Chief Engineer Officer (CEO)	P	5 years	30k
Chief Engineering Director (CED)	S	3 years	26k
Engineering Director (ED)	T	2 years	40k
Engineering Manager (EM)	Q	7 years	35k
Chief Finance Engineer (CFE)	R	9 years	42k
Engineering Officer (EO)	U	10 years	28k

Q.6 P, V से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

A&B का अर्थ है A, B का भाई है

A% B का अर्थ है A, B का जीवनसाथी है

A\$B का अर्थ है A, B का अभिभावक है

A#B का अर्थ है A, B का ग्रैंड पेरेंट्स है

A@B का अर्थ है A, B की संतान है

+A/+B पुरुष सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है

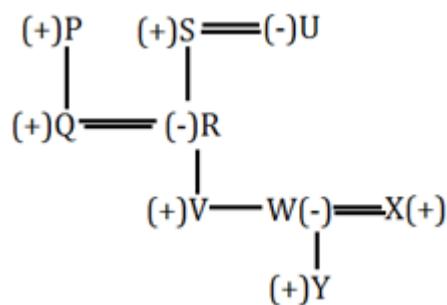
-ए/- B महिला सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है

(+P) \$ Q % (-R) @ (+S) % U # (+V) & (-W) % X \$ (+Y)

A. दादाजी
B. नाना
C. पिता
D. अंकल
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: A

Sol:



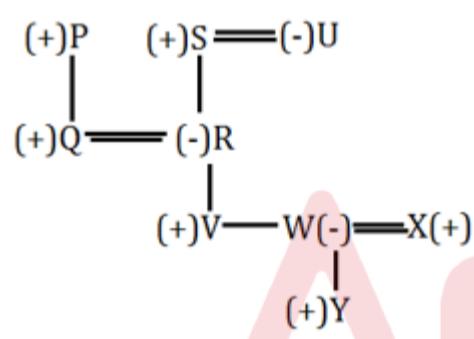
Q.7 दी गई व्यवस्था में कितनी महिलाएं हैं?
दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

A&B का अर्थ है A, B का भाई है
A% B का अर्थ है A, B का जीवनसाथी है
A\$B का अर्थ है A, B का अभिभावक है
A#B का अर्थ है A, B का ग्रैंड पेरेंट्स है
A@B का अर्थ है A, B की संतान है
+A/+B पुरुष सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है
-ए/- B महिला सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है
(+P) \$ Q % (-R) @ (+S) % U # (+V) & (-W) % X \$ (+Y)

- A. चार
- B. पांच
- C. तीन
- D. दो
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: C

Sol:



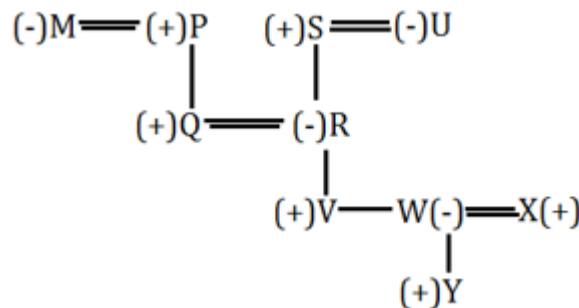
Q.8 यदि P, M से विवाहित है, तो M, Q से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें।

A&B का अर्थ है A, B का भाई है
A% B का अर्थ है A, B का जीवनसाथी है
A\$B का अर्थ है A, B का अभिभावक है
A#B का अर्थ है A, B का ग्रैंड पेरेंट्स है
A@B का अर्थ है A, B की संतान है
+A/+B पुरुष सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है
-ए/- B महिला सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है
(+P) \$ Q % (-R) @ (+S) % U # (+V) & (-W) % X \$ (+Y)

- A. मदर-इन-लॉ
- B. माता
- C. सिस्टर-इन-लॉ
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं
- E. आंटी

Answer: B

Sol:



Q.9 G और D के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

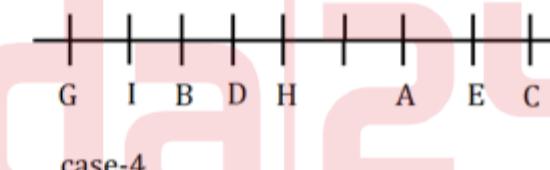
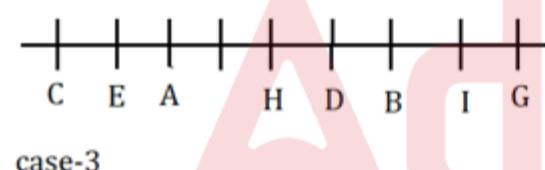
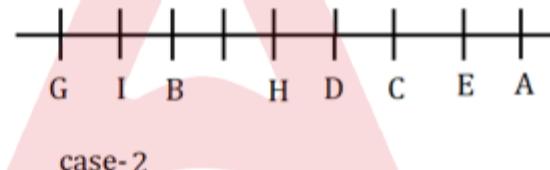
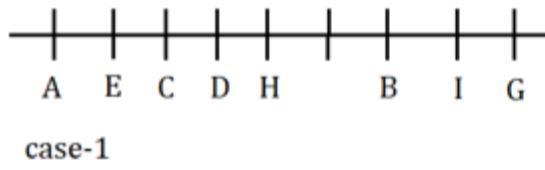
एक खेल में दो टीमें T1 और T2 भाग ले रही हैं। प्रत्येक टीम में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति हैं। टीम T1 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और टीम T2 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है। सभी व्यक्ति बाएं से दाएं एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। एक ही टीम के दो व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठे हैं। A और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और G के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। A और G दोनों टीम T1 में हैं। H और D के बीच कोई नहीं बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और I के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। E और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B और G के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B और A के बीच पांच से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। E, A और C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। F, A के दाईं ओर बैठा है, लेकिन A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- A. तीन
- B. चार
- C. पांच
- D. दो
- E. एक

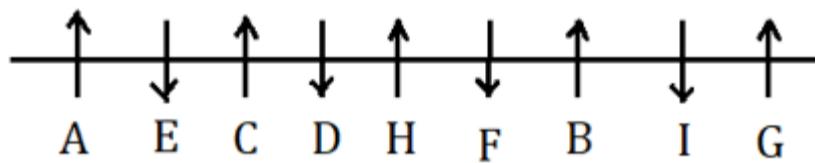
Answer: B

Sol:

From the given statements, two persons are sitting between A and D. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Only one person sits between B and G. Not more than five persons sit between B and A. Four persons sit between E and B. E is an immediate neighbour of A and C. Two persons are sitting between H and I. So, we have four possible cases:



All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction. Both A and G are in team T1 means both A and G faces north. Only one person sits between D and F. F sits towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbours of A. So, case-2, case-3 and case-4 gets eliminated. No two persons of the same team are sitting together. So, the final arrangement is:



Q.10 जैसे A, D से संबंधित है, H, I से संबंधित है, तो उसी प्रकार C ____ से संबंधित होगा।

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

एक खेल में दो टीमें T1 और T2 भाग ले रही हैं। प्रत्येक टीम में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति हैं। टीम T1 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और टीम T2 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है। सभी व्यक्ति बाएं से दाएं एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। एक ही टीम के दो व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठे हैं। A और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और G के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। A और G दोनों टीम T1 में हैं। H और D के बीच कोई नहीं बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और I के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। E और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B और G के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B और A के बीच पांच से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। E, A और C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। F, A के दाईं ओर बैठा है, लेकिन A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

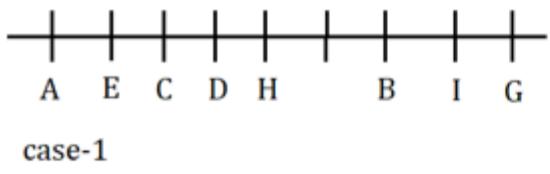
- A. F
- B. G
- C. E
- D. B

E. इनमे से कोई नहीं

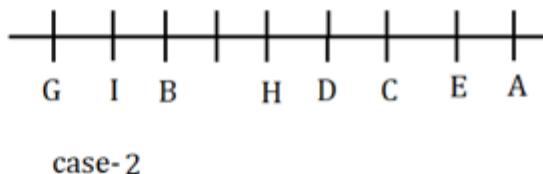
Answer: A

Sol:

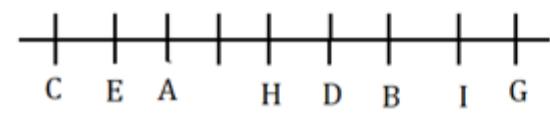
From the given statements, two persons are sitting between A and D. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Only one person sits between B and G. Not more than five persons sit between B and A. Four persons sit between E and B. E is an immediate neighbour of A and C. Two persons are sitting between H and I. So, we have four possible cases:



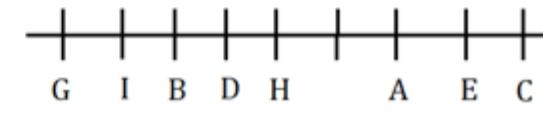
case-1



case-2

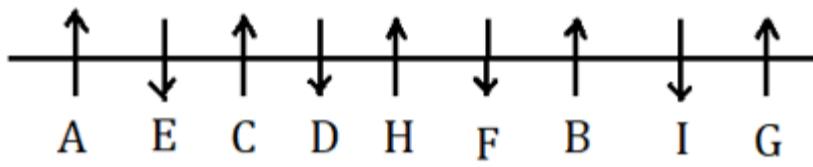


case-3



case-4

All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction. Both A and G are in team T1 means both A and G faces north. Only one person sits between D and F. F sits towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbours of A. So, case-2, case-3 and case-4 gets eliminated. No two persons of the same team are sitting together. So, the final arrangement is:



Q.11 यदि A पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

एक खेल में दो टीमें T1 और T2 भाग ले रही हैं। प्रत्येक टीम में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति हैं। टीम T1 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और टीम T2 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है। सभी व्यक्ति बाएं से दाएं एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। एक ही टीम के दो व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठे हैं।

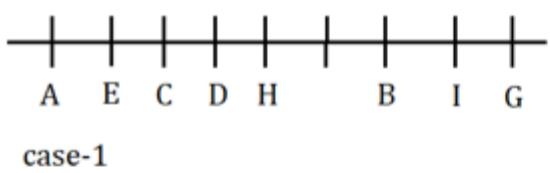
A और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और G के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। A और G दोनों टीम T1 में हैं। H और D के बीच काई नहीं बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और I के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। E और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B और G के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B और A के बीच पांच से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। E, A और C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। F, A के दाईं ओर बैठा है, लेकिन A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- A. कोई भी A के बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है
- B. D के बाईं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या पांच है
- C. D के दाईं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या तीन है
- D. दोनों (a) और (b)
- E. दोनों (a) और (c)

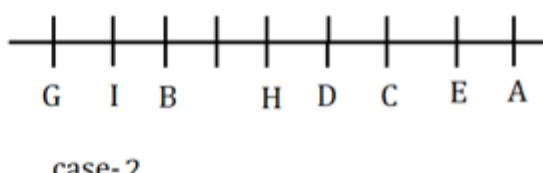
Answer: E

Sol:

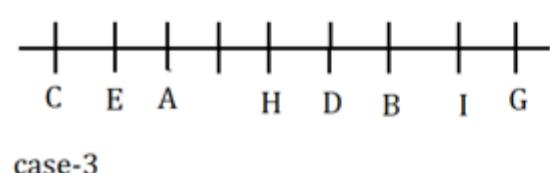
From the given statements, two persons are sitting between A and D. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Only one person sits between B and G. Not more than five persons sit between B and A. Four persons sit between E and B. E is an immediate neighbour of A and C. Two persons are sitting between H and I. So, we have four possible cases:



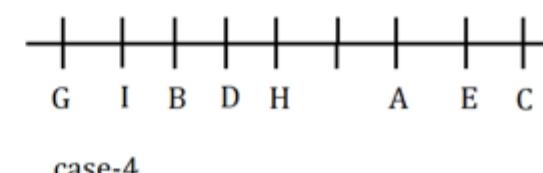
case-1



case-2



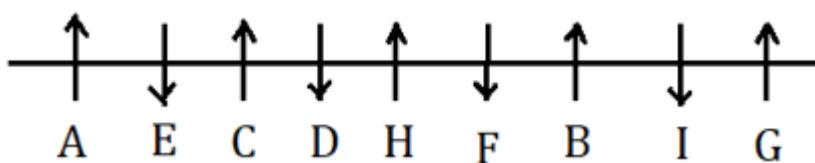
case-3



case-4

All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction. Both A and G are in team T1 means both A and G faces north. Only one person sits

between D and F. F sits towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbours of A. So, case-2, case-3 and case-4 gets eliminated. No two persons of the same team are sitting together. So, the final arrangement is:



Q.12 पंक्ति में बैठे व्यक्तियों की न्यूनतम संभव संख्या क्या है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

एक खेल में दो टीमें T1 और T2 भाग ले रही हैं। प्रत्येक टीम में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति हैं। टीम T1 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और टीम T2 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है। सभी व्यक्ति बाएं से दाएं एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। एक ही टीम के दो व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठे हैं।

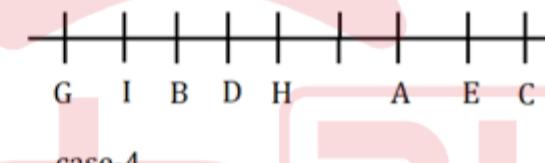
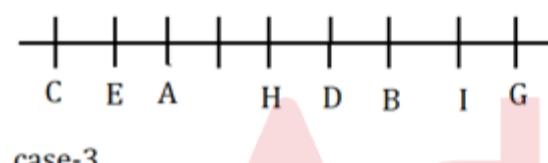
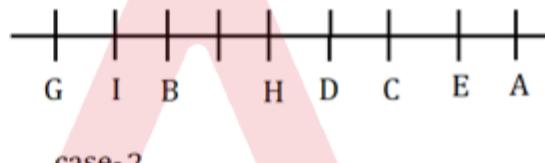
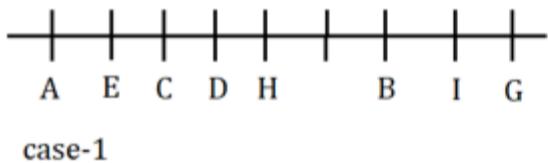
A और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और G के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। A और G दोनों टीम T1 में हैं। H और D के बीच कोई नहीं बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और I के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। E और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B और G के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B और A के बीच पांच से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। E, A और C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। F, A के दाईं ओर बैठा है, लेकिन A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- A. दस
- B. बारह
- C. तेरह
- D. नौ
- E. आठ

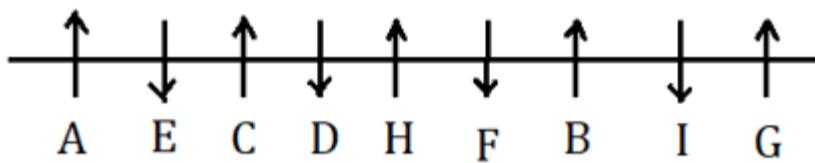
Answer: D

Sol:

From the given statements, two persons are sitting between A and D. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Only one person sits between B and G. Not more than five persons sit between B and A. Four persons sit between E and B. E is an immediate neighbour of A and C. Two persons are sitting between H and I. So, we have four possible cases:



All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction. Both A and G are in team T1 means both A and G faces north. Only one person sits between D and F. F sits towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbours of A. So, case-2, case-3 and case-4 gets eliminated. No two persons of the same team are sitting together. So, the final arrangement is:



Q.13 निम्नलिखित में से व्यक्तियों का कौन-सा युग्म T2 से संबंधित है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

एक खेल में दो टीमें T1 और T2 भाग ले रही हैं। प्रत्येक टीम में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति हैं। टीम T1 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और टीम T2 में सभी व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है। सभी व्यक्ति बाएं से दाएं एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। एक ही टीम के दो व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठे हैं।

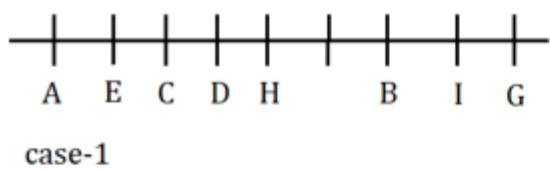
A और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और G के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। A और G दोनों टीम T1 में हैं। H और D के बीच कोई नहीं बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। H और I के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। E और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B और G के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B और A के बीच पांच से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। E, A और C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। F, A के दाईं ओर बैठा है, लेकिन A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- A. E, C
- B. D, H
- C. E, D
- D. B, I
- E. H, F

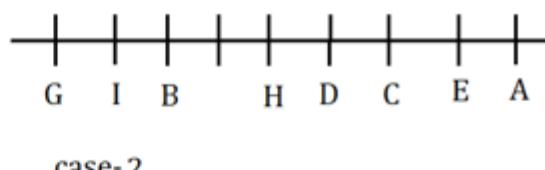
Answer: C

Sol:

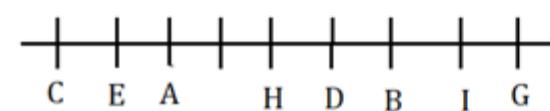
From the given statements, two persons are sitting between A and D. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Only one person sits between B and G. Not more than five persons sit between B and A. Four persons sit between E and B. E is an immediate neighbour of A and C. Two persons are sitting between H and I. So, we have four possible cases:



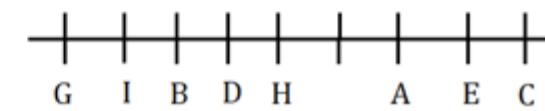
case-1



case-2

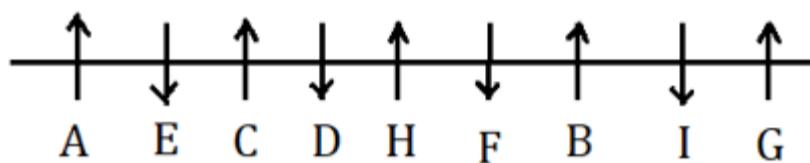


case-3



case-4

All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction. Both A and G are in team T1 means both A and G faces north. Only one person sits between D and F. F sits towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbours of A. So, case-2, case-3 and case-4 gets eliminated. No two persons of the same team are sitting together. So, the final arrangement is:



Q.14 बिंदु A के सन्दर्भ में बिंदु C किस दिशा में है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A%B (5)- A, B के उत्तर में 10मी की दूरी पर है

A\$B (8)- A, B के दक्षिण में 16मी की दूरी पर है

A#B (12)- A, B के पूर्व में 22मी की दूरी पर है

A&B (18)- A, B के पश्चिम में 28 मीटर की दूरी पर है

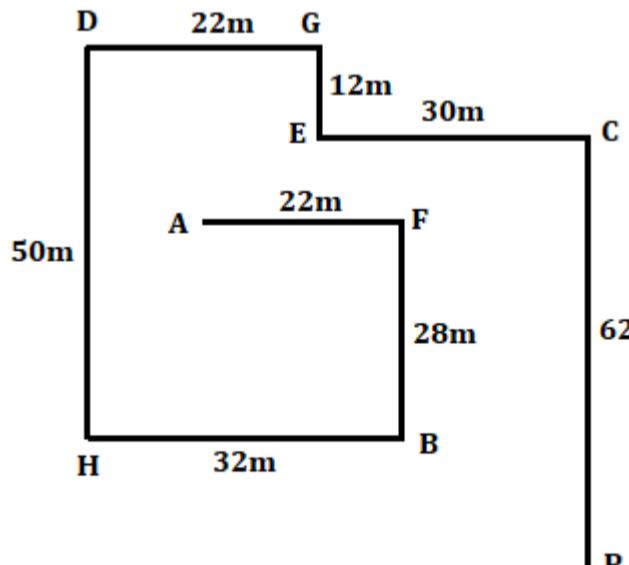
प्रश्न निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर आधारित हैं-

F # A (12), B \$ F (14), H & B (22), C % P (31), D % H (25), G # D (12), E \$ G (6), C # E (20)

- A. दक्षिण-पश्चिम
- B. उत्तर-पूर्व
- C. दक्षिण-पूर्व
- D. उत्तर
- E. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Answer: B

Sol:



Q.15 यदि बिंदु X, बिंदु E के पश्चिम में और बिंदु D के दक्षिण में है, तो बिंदु H के सन्दर्भ में बिंदु X कितनी दूर और किस दिशा में है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A%B (5)- A, B के उत्तर में 10मी की दूरी पर है

A\$B (8)- A, B के दक्षिण में 16मी की दूरी पर है

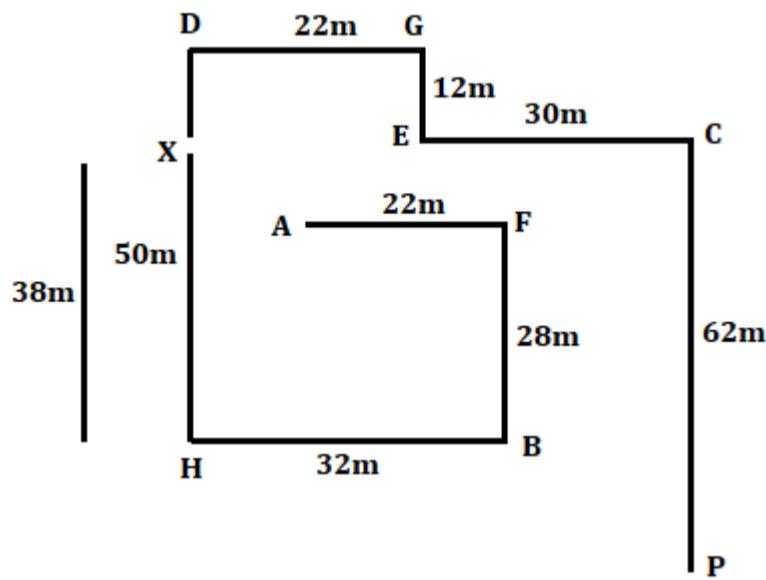
A#B (12)- A, B के पूर्व में 22मी की दूरी पर है

A&B (18)- A, B के पश्चिम में 28 मीटर की दूरी पर है
प्रश्न निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर आधारित हैं-
F # A (12), B \$ F (14), H & B (22), C % P (31), D % H (25), G # D (12), E \$ G (6), C # E (20)

- A. 13मी, पश्चिम
- B. 38 मीटर, उत्तर
- C. 12 मीटर, पूर्व
- D. 22 मीटर, पश्चिम
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:



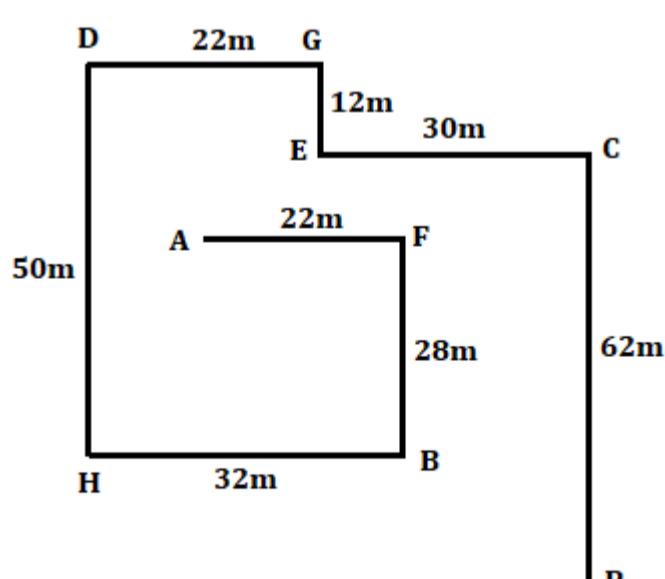
Q.16 बिंदु D से बिंदु P तक की कुल दूरी कितनी है और निम्नलिखित में से कौन से बिंदु एक सीधी रेखा में हैं?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A%B (5)- A, B के उत्तर में 10मी की दूरी पर है
A\$B (8)- A, B के दक्षिण में 16मी की दूरी पर है
A#B (12)- A, B के पूर्व में 22मी की दूरी पर है
A&B (18)- A, B के पश्चिम में 28 मीटर की दूरी पर है
प्रश्न निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर आधारित हैं-
F # A (12), B \$ F (14), H & B (22), C % P (31), D % H (25), G # D (12), E \$ G (6), C # E (20)

- A. 116 मीटर, DEB
- B. 136 मीटर, HBP
- C. 136 मीटर, GC
- D. 126 मीटर, HD
- E. 156 मीटर, EB

Answer: D

Sol:



Q.17 विजय और प्रियंका के बीच कितने व्यक्ति छुट्टियों पर जाते हैं?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

दस व्यक्ति अजय, अनुराग, विजय, दिनेश, दीया, चिरु, रिया, ज्योति, प्रियंका, और वैभव पांच महीने अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, जुलाई, अगस्त और नवंबर की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 5 और 22 को छुट्टियों के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो। वे अलग-अलग गंतव्यों - मालदीव, पटाया, बैंकॉक, फुकेट, गोवा, मनाली, कूर्ग, शिमला, हरिद्वार और देहरादून में जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों।

बैंकॉक जाने वाला व्यक्ति, देहरादून जाने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले जाता है, और वह अंत में नहीं जाता है। हरिद्वार जाने वाला व्यक्ति, फुकेट जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले और कूर्ग जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद जाता है। वैभव गोवा के लिए नहीं जाता है। रिया और अनुराग के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाता है। चिरु देहरादून नहीं जाता है। चिरु और विजय के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो सम तारीख पर मालदीव जाते हैं। विजय, दीया से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है। दीया उस महीने की एक विषम तारीख को शिमला जाती है जिसमें 30 दिन हैं। दीया और वैभव के बीच दो व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो न तो पटाया और न ही देहरादून जाता है। वैभव से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, रिया के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। अनुराग समान महीने में चिरु से ठीक पहले पटाया जाता है। ज्योति बैंकॉक और देहरादून नहीं जाती है। ज्योति के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। प्रियंका, ज्योति के जाने के बाद छुट्टियों पर जाती हैं। अजय दिनेश से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है लेकिन दिनेश से ठीक पहले नहीं। न तो चिरु और न ही प्रियंका बैंकॉक जाते हैं।

- A. छह
- B. सात
- C. चार
- D. दो
- E. आठ

Answer: B

Sol:

From the given statements, Diya goes to Shimla on an odd date in the month which has 30 days. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons go on vacation in between Diya and Vaibhav who goes neither Pattaya nor Dehra doon. The number of persons goes on vacation before Vaibhav is the same as the number of persons goes on vacation after Riya.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th				
	22 nd				
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya
August	5 th				
	22 nd				
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd				

Anurag goes to Pattaya just before the Chiru in the same month. Only one person goes for vacation between Riya and Anurag. Here one more possibility added – Case 2a. Chiru does not go to Dehra doon. More than four persons go on vacation between Chiru and Vijay who goes to Maldives on Even date.

Months	Date	Case 1		Case 2		Case 2a	
		s	s	s	s	s	s
March	5 th						
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives			Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla	Anurag	Pattaya		
	22 nd			Chiru			
July	5 th	Riya		Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya			Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon			Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd			Vijay	Maldives		

Vijay goes for vacation before Diya. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. Jyoti does not go to Bangkok and Dehra doon. The number of persons go for vacation after Jyoti is the same as the number of persons go for vacation before Priyanka. Priyanka goes for vacation after Jyoti.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2a	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon	Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Priyanka		Priyanka	

Ajay is going for a vacation before of Dinesh but not just before Dinesh. From this condition Case, 2a is ruled out now. Neither Chiru nor Priyanka

going for Bangkok. The person who goes Bangkok is going just before the one who goes to Dehra doon who does not go in the last. The one who goes for Haridwar is going just before the one who goes Phuket and just after the one who goes Coorg. Vaibhav is not going for Goa.

Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Goa
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Ajay	Bangkok
July	5 th	Riya	Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Manali
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Coorg
November	5 th	Dinesh	Haridwar
	22 nd	Priyanka	Phuket

Q.18 निम्नलिखित में से कौन छुट्टी के लिए कूर्ग जाता है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

दस व्यक्ति अजय, अनुराग, विजय, दिनेश, दीया, चिरु, रिया, ज्योति, प्रियंका, और वैभव पांच महीने अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, जुलाई, अगस्त और नवंबर की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 5 और 22 को छुट्टियों के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो। वे अलग-अलग गंतव्यों - मालदीव, पटाया, बैंकॉक, फुकेट, गोवा, मनाली, कूर्ग, शिमला, हरिद्वार और देहरादून में जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों। बैंकॉक जाने वाला व्यक्ति, देहरादून जाने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले जाता है, और वह अंत में नहीं जाता है। हरिद्वार जाने वाला व्यक्ति, फुकेट जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले और कूर्ग जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद जाता है। वैभव गोवा के लिए नहीं जाता है। रिया और अनुराग के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाता है। चिरु देहरादून नहीं जाता है। चिरु और विजय के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो सम तारीख पर मालदीव जाते हैं। विजय, दीया से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है। दीया उस महीने की एक विषम तारीख को शिमला जाती है जिसमें 30 दिन हैं। दीया और वैभव के बीच दो व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो न तो पटाया और न ही देहरादून जाता है। वैभव से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, रिया के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। अनुराग समान महीने में चिरु से ठीक पहले पटाया जाता है। ज्योति बैंकॉक और देहरादून नहीं जाती है। ज्योति के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। प्रियंका, ज्योति के जाने के बाद छुट्टियों पर जाती हैं। अजय दिनेश से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है लेकिन दिनेश से ठीक पहले नहीं। न तो चिरु और न ही प्रियंका बैंकॉक जाते हैं।

- A. चिरु
- B. वैभव
- C. रिया
- D. ज्योति
- E. प्रियंका

Answer: A

Sol:

From the given statements, Diya goes to Shimla on an odd date in the month which has 30 days. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons go on vacation in between Diya and Vaibhav who goes neither Pattaya nor Dehra doon. The number of persons goes on vacation before Vaibhav is the same as the number of persons goes on vacation after Riya.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th				
	22 nd				
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya
August	5 th				
	22 nd				
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd				

Anurag goes to Pattaya just before the Chiru in the same month. Only one person goes for vacation between Riya and Anurag. Here one more possibility added – Case 2a. Chiru does not go to Dehra doon. More than four persons go on vacation between Chiru and Vijay who goes to Maldives on Even date.

		Case 1		Case 2		Case 2a	
Months	Date	Person	Destination	Person	Destination	Person	Destination
March	5 th						
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives			Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla	Anurag	Pattaya		
	22 nd			Chiru			
July	5 th	Riya		Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibha	Dehra doon	Vaibha	Dehra doon	Vaibha	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya			Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon			Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd			Vijay	Maldives		

Vijay goes for vacation before Diya. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. Jyoti does not go to Bangkok and Dehra doon. The number of persons go for vacation after Jyoti is the same as the number of persons go for vacation before Priyanka. Priyanka goes for vacation after Jyoti.

		Case 1		Case 2a	
Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon	Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Priyanka		Priyanka	

Ajay is going for a vacation before of Dinesh but not just before Dinesh. From this condition Case, 2a is ruled out now. Neither Chiru nor Priyanka going for Bangkok. The person who goes Bangkok is going just before the one who goes to Dehra doon who does not go in the last. The one who goes for Haridwar is going just before the one who goes Phuket and just after the one who goes Coorg. Vaibhav is not going for Goa.

Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Goa
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Ajay	Bangkok
July	5 th	Riya	Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Manali
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Coorg
November	5 th	Dinesh	Haridwar
	22 nd	Priyanka	Phuket

Q.19 निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उस समूह से सम्बंधित नहीं है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

दस व्यक्ति अजय, अनुराग, विजय, दिनेश, दीया, चिरु, रिया, ज्योति, प्रियंका, और वैभव पांच महीने अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, जुलाई, अगस्त और नवंबर की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 5 और 22 को छुट्टियों के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो। वे अलग-अलग गंतव्यों - मालदीव, पटाया, बैंकाक, फुकेट, गोवा, मनाली, कूर्ग, शिमला, हरिद्वार और देहरादून में जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों।

बैंकाक जाने वाला व्यक्ति, देहरादून जाने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले जाता है, और वह अंत में नहीं जाता है। हरिद्वार जाने वाला व्यक्ति, फुकेट जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले और कूर्ग जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद जाता है। वैभव और अनुराग के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाता है। चिरु देहरादून नहीं जाता है। चिरु और विजय के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो सम तारीख पर मालदीव जाते हैं। विजय, दीया से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है। दीया उस महीने की एक विषम तारीख को शिमला जाती है जिसमें 30 दिन हैं। दीया और वैभव के बीच दो व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो न तो पटाया और न ही देहरादून जाता है। वैभव से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, रिया के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। अनुराग समान महीने में चिरु से ठीक पहले पटाया जाता है। ज्योति बैंकाक और देहरादून नहीं जाती है। ज्योति के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, प्रियंका से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। प्रियंका, ज्योति के जाने के बाद छुट्टियों पर जाती हैं। अजय दिनेश से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है लेकिन दिनेश से ठीक पहले नहीं। न तो चिरु और न ही प्रियंका बैंकाक जाते हैं।

- A. दिनेश
- B. रिया
- C. अनुराग
- D. दीया
- E. विजय

Answer: E

Sol:

From the given statements, Diya goes to Shimla on an odd date in the month which has 30 days. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons go on vacation in between Diya and Vaibhav who goes neither Pattaya nor Dehra doon. The number of persons goes on vacation before Vaibhav is the same as the number of persons goes on vacation after Riya.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th				
	22 nd				
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya
August	5 th				
	22 nd				
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd				

Anurag goes to Pattaya just before the Chiru in the same month. Only one person goes for vacation between Riya and Anurag. Here one more possibility added – Case 2a. Chiru does not go to Dehra doon. More than four persons go on vacation between Chiru and Vijay who goes to Maldives on Even date.

Months	Date	Case 1		Case 2		Case 2a	
		Person	Destination	Person	Destination	Person	Destination
March	5 th						
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives			Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla	Anurag	Pattaya		
	22 nd		Chiru				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya			Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon			Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd			Vijay	Maldives		

Vijay goes for vacation before Diya. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. Jyoti does not go to Bangkok and Dehra doon. The number of persons go for vacation after Jyoti is the same as the number of persons go for vacation before Priyanka. Priyanka goes for vacation after Jyoti.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2a	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon	Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Priyanka		Priyanka	

Ajay is going for a vacation before of Dinesh but not just before Dinesh. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. Neither Chiru nor Priyanka going for Bangkok. The person who goes Bangkok is going just before the one who goes to Dehra doon who does not go in the last. The one who goes for Haridwar is going just before the one who goes Phuket and just after the one who goes Coorg. Vaibhav is not going for Goa.

Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Goa
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Ajay	Bangkok
July	5 th	Riya	Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Manali
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Coorg
November	5 th	Dinesh	Haridwar
	22 nd	Priyanka	Phuket

Q.20 दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

दस व्यक्ति अजय, अनुराग, विजय, दिनेश, दीया, चिरु, रिया, ज्योति, प्रियंका, और वैभव पांच महीने अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, जुलाई, अगस्त और नवंबर की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 5 और 22 को छुट्टियों के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों। वे अलग-अलग गंतव्यों - मालदीव, पटाया, बैंकाक, फुकेट, गोवा, मनाली, कूर्ग, शिमला, हरिद्वार और देहरादून में जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों।

बैंकॉक जाने वाला व्यक्ति, देहरादून जाने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले जाता है, और वह अंत में नहीं जाता है। हरिद्वार जाने वाला व्यक्ति, फुकेट जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले और कूर्ग जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद जाता है। वैभव गोवा के लिए नहीं जाता है। रिया और अनुराग के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाता है। चिरु देहरादून नहीं जाता है। चिरु और विजय के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो सम तारीख पर मालदीव जाते हैं। विजय, दीया से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है। दीया उस महीने की एक विषम तारीख को शिमला जाती है जिसमें 30 दिन हैं। दीया और वैभव के बीच दो व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो न तो पटाया और न ही देहरादून जाता है। वैभव से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, रिया के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। अनुराग समान महीने में चिरु से ठीक पहले पटाया जाता है। ज्योति बैंकॉक और देहरादून नहीं जाती है। ज्योति के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। प्रियंका, ज्योति के जाने के बाद छुट्टियों पर जाती हैं। अजय दिनेश से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है लेकिन दिनेश से ठीक पहले नहीं। न तो चिरु और न ही प्रियंका बैंकॉक जाते हैं।

- A. 5 नवम्बर दीया-शिमला
- B. 22 मार्च विजय-गोवा
- C. 5 जुलाई रिया-देहरादून
- D. 22 नवम्बर चिरु-कूर्ग
- E. सभी सत्य हैं

Answer: C

Sol:

From the given statements, Diya goes to Shimla on an odd date in the month which has 30 days. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons go on vacation in between Diya and Vaibhav who goes neither Pattaya nor Dehra doon. The number of persons goes on vacation before Vaibhav is the same as the number of persons goes on vacation after Riya.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th				
	22 nd				
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya
August	5 th				
	22 nd				
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd				

Anurag goes to Pattaya just before the Chiru in the same month. Only one person goes for vacation between Riya and Anurag. Here one more possibility added – Case 2a. Chiru does not go to Dehra doon. More than four persons go on vacation between Chiru and Vijay who goes to Maldives on Even date.

Months	Date	Case 1		Case 2		Case 2a	
		Person	Destination	Person	Destination	Person	Destination
March	5 th						
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives			Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla	Anurag	Pattaya		
	22 nd			Chiru			
July	5 th	Riya		Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya			Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon			Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd			Vijay	Maldives		

Vijay goes for vacation before Diya. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. Jyoti does not go to Bangkok and Dehra doon. The number of persons go for vacation after Jyoti is the same as the number of persons go for vacation before Priyanka. Priyanka goes for vacation after Jyoti.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2a	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon	Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Priyanka		Priyanka	

Ajay is going for a vacation before of Dinesh but not just before Dinesh. From this condition Case, 2a is ruled out now. Neither Chiru nor Priyanka

going for Bangkok. The person who goes Bangkok is going just before the one who goes to Dehra doon who does not go in the last. The one who goes for Haridwar is going just before the one who goes Phuket and just after the one who goes Coorg. Vaibhav is not going for Goa.

Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Goa
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Ajay	Bangkok
July	5 th	Riya	Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Manali
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Coorg
November	5 th	Dinesh	Haridwar
	22 nd	Priyanka	Phuket

Q.21 ज्योति और रिया के बीच छुट्टी के लिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या ____ और प्रियंका के बीच छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है? निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

दस व्यक्ति अजय, अनुराग, विजय, दिनेश, दीया, चिरु, रिया, ज्योति, प्रियंका, और वैभव पांच महीने अर्थात् मार्च, अप्रैल, जुलाई, अगस्त और नवंबर की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों अर्थात् 5 और 22 को छुट्टियों के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो। वे अलग-अलग गंतव्यों - मालदीव, पटाया, बैंकाक, फुकेट, गोवा, मनाली, कूर्ग, शिमला, हरिद्वार और देहरादून में जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हों। बैंकांक जाने वाला व्यक्ति, देहरादून जाने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले जाता है, और वह अंत में नहीं जाता है। हरिद्वार जाने वाला व्यक्ति, फुकेट जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले और कूर्ग जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद जाता है। वैभव गोवा के लिए नहीं जाता है। रिया और अनुराग के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाता है। चिरु देहरादून नहीं जाता है। विरु और विजय के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो सम तारीख पर मालदीव जाते हैं। विजय, दीया से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है। दीया उस महीने की एक विषम तारीख को शिमला जाती है जिसमें 30 दिन हैं। दीया और वैभव के बीच दो व्यक्ति छुट्टी पर जाते हैं, जो न तो पटाया और न ही देहरादून जाता है। ज्योति बैंकांक और देहरादून नहीं जाती है। ज्योति के बाद छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, प्रियंका से पहले छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। प्रियंका, ज्योति के जाने के बाद छुट्टियों पर जाती हैं। अजय दिनेश से पहले छुट्टी पर जाता है लेकिन दिनेश से ठीक पहले नहीं। न तो चिरु और न ही प्रियंका बैंकांक जाते हैं।

- A. दीया
- B. विजय
- C. अनुराग
- D. वैभव
- E. चिरु

Answer: D

Sol:

From the given statements, Diya goes to Shimla on an odd date in the month which has 30 days. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. Two persons go on vacation in between Diya and Vaibhav who goes neither Pattaya nor Dehra doon. The number of persons goes on vacation before Vaibhav is the same as the number of persons goes on vacation after Riya.

Months	Dates	Case 1		Case 2	
		Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th				
	22 nd				
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya	Vaibhav	Dehra doon/ Pattaya
August	5 th				
	22 nd				
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd				

Anurag goes to Pattaya just before the Chiru in the same month. Only one person goes for vacation between Riya and Anurag. Here one more possibility added – Case 2a. Chiru does not go to Dehra doon. More than four persons go on vacation between Chiru and Vijay who goes to Maldives on Even date.

		Case 1		Case 2		Case 2a	
Months	Date	Person	Destination	Person	Destination	Person	Destination
March	5 th						
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives			Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla	Anurag	Pattaya		
	22 nd			Chiru			
July	5 th	Riya		Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibha	Dehra doon	Vaibha	Dehra doon	Vaibha	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya			Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon			Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd			Vijay	Maldives		

Vijay goes for vacation before Diya. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. Jyoti does not go to Bangkok and Dehra doon. The number of persons go for vacation after Jyoti is the same as the number of persons go for vacation before Priyanka. Priyanka goes for vacation after Jyoti.

		Case 1		Case 2a	
Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon	Jyoti	Bangkok/ Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla		
	22 nd				
July	5 th	Riya		Riya	
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Dehra doon	Vaibhav	Dehra doon
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Dehra doon	Chiru	Dehra doon
November	5 th			Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Priyanka		Priyanka	

Ajay is going for a vacation before of Dinesh but not just before Dinesh. From this condition Case, 2a is ruled out now. Neither Chiru nor Priyanka going for Bangkok. The person who goes Bangkok is going just before the one who goes to Dehra doon who does not go in the last. The one who goes for Haridwar is going just before the one who goes Phuket and just after the one who goes Coorg. Vaibhav is not going for Goa.

Months	Dates	Persons	Destinations
March	5 th	Jyoti	Goa
	22 nd	Vijay	Maldives
April	5 th	Diya	Shimla
	22 nd	Ajay	Bangkok
July	5 th	Riya	Dehra doon
	22 nd	Vaibhav	Manali
August	5 th	Anurag	Pattaya
	22 nd	Chiru	Coorg
November	5 th	Dinesh	Haridwar
	22 nd	Priyanka	Phuket

Q.22 बिंदु L, P के सन्दर्भ में किस दिशा में है?

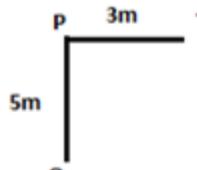
(I) बिंदु P, बिंदुQ के 5मी उत्तर में है और T जो N के दक्षिण में है, के 3मी पश्चिम में है। (II) बिंदु L, बिंदु N के 2 मीटर पश्चिम में हैं, और बिंदु N, बिंदु Y के 11 मीटर दक्षिण में हैं (III) बिंदु P बिंदु K के 3 मीटर उत्तर में हैं, और बिंदु K बिंदु R के पश्चिम में हैं।
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, I, II और III तीन कथन दिए गये हैं, आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़े और उत्तर दीजिये

- A. यदि कथन I और II के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
- B. यदि कथन II और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
- C. यदि कथन I और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
- D. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III में डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- E. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Answer: A

Sol:

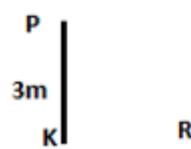
From statement I:



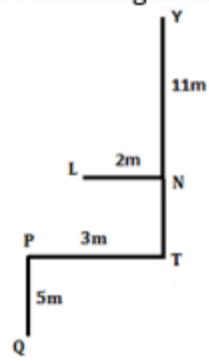
From Statement II:



From Statement III:



On combining statements, I and II we get L is in northeast direction of P.



Q.23 'E' किस प्रकार 'W' से सबंधित है?

(I) T, Q के पिता से विवाहित है और Q, E की आंट है (II) I, W के पुत्र से विवाहित है और W, Y की ग्रैंडमदर से विवाहित है
 (III) Y, R की इकलौती पुत्री है और R, W का इकलौता पुत्र है
 नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, I, II और III तीन कथन दिए गये हैं, आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़े और उत्तर दीजिये

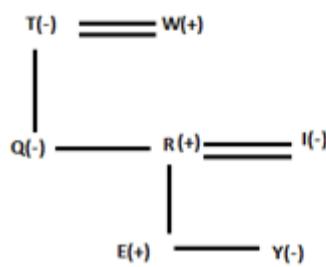
A. यदि कथन I और II के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 B. यदि कथन II और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 C. यदि कथन I और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 D. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III में डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
 E. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Answer: E

Sol:

On combining statement I, II and III we get:

E is the Grandson of W.



Q.24 'dashing personality' के लिए क्या कूट होगा?

(I) यदि 'personality is necessary' को ' tu sa cr' कोडित किया जाता है (II) 'nothing is necessary dashing' को 'lm, tu, cr, pr' कोडित किया जाता है (III) 'dashing means nothing' को ' kr pr lm' कोडित किया जाता है
 नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, I, II और III तीन कथन दिए गये हैं, आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़े और उत्तर दीजिये

A. यदि कथन I और II के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 B. यदि कथन II और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 C. यदि कथन I और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
 D. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III में डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

E. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Answer: D

Sol:

By combining all the statements we get:
We can't find exact code for 'dashing personality'

Words	Codes
personality	sa
is	cr/tu
necessary	tu/cr
nothing	lm/pr
dashing	pr/lm
means	kr

Q.25 छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, और F छह मंजिला इमारत में इस प्रकार से रहते हैं कि सबसे नीचे के तल की संख्या 1 और सबसे शीर्ष तल की संख्या 6 है लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो।

सबसे नीचे के तल पर कौन रहता है?

(I) A और B के मध्य केवल दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं B, A के ऊपर नहीं रहता है
(II) C, D के ठीक ऊपर लेकिन B के नीचे नहीं रहता है (III) E सम संख्या वाले तल पर रहता है और C विषम संख्या तल पर।
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, I, II और III तीन कथन दिए गये हैं, आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़े और उत्तर दीजिये

A. यदि कथन I और II के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
B. यदि कथन II और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
C. यदि कथन I और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
D. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III में डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
E. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Answer: D

Sol:

On combining all the statements we get:
Either B or F lives on the bottommost floor.

Floors	Case1	Case2
	Persons	Persons
6	A	E
5	C	F
4	D	A
3	B	C
2	E	D
1	F	B

Q.26 सात बॉक्स P, Q, R, S, T, U और V को एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखा जाता है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि समान क्रम में हो। कौन सा बॉक्स शीर्ष से तीसरे स्थान पर रखा जाता है?

(I) Q के ऊपर केवल तीन बॉक्स रखे जाते हैं तथा Q और R के मध्य दो बॉक्स रखे जाते हैं
(II) R और P के मध्य रखे बॉक्स की संख्या, P और U के मध्य रखे गये बॉक्स की संख्या के समान है
(III) बॉक्स S सबसे नीचे रखा जाता है और बॉक्स T के ठीक नीचे रखा जाता है, P और U के मध्य एक बॉक्स रखा जाता है
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, I, II और III तीन कथन दिए गये हैं, आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़े और उत्तर दीजिये

A. यदि कथन I और II के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
B. यदि कथन II और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
C. यदि कथन I और III के डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
D. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III में डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
E. यदि सभी कथन I, II और III प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Answer: E

Sol:

On combining all statements I, II and III we get:

Boxes
R
V
P
Q
U
T
S

So, Box P is kept third from the top.

Q.27 कथन:

केवल कुछ चीटियाँ भालू हैं।

केवल कुछ भालू गाय हैं।

केवल कुछ गाय हिरण हैं।

कोई चीटी हिरण नहीं है।

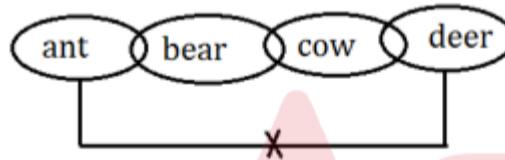
निष्कर्ष:

- सभी भालू चीटियाँ हो सकते हैं।
- सभी भालू हिरण हो सकते हैं।
- कुछ गाय हिरण नहीं है।

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करते हुए निर्णय लीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष, दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- दोनों। और II। अनुसरण करते हैं।
- दोनों। और III। अनुसरण करते हैं।
- दोनों। और III। अनुसरण करते हैं।
- केवल। अनुसरण करता है।
- केवल। II। अनुसरण करता है।

Answer: B**Sol:****Q.28** कथन:

केवल कुछ बॉल ड्रम है।

केवल ड्रम कैप है।

कुछ अंडे ड्रम हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- कोई कैप अंडा नहीं है।
- कुछ बॉल कैप है।
- सभी अंडे बॉल हो सकते हैं।

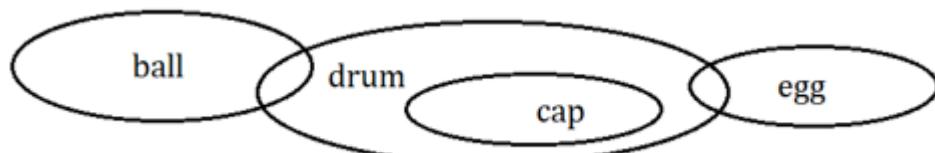
निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करते हुए निर्णय लीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष, दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- I, II, III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं।
- दोनों। और III। अनुसरण करते हैं।
- दोनों। और III। अनुसरण करते हैं।
- कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता।
- केवल III। अनुसरण करता है।

Answer: C

Sol:



Q.29 कथन:

सभी चींटी बीयर हैं।
सभी बीयर काऊ है।
केवल काऊ डिअर है।
केवल कुछ काऊ गोट है।

निष्कर्ष:

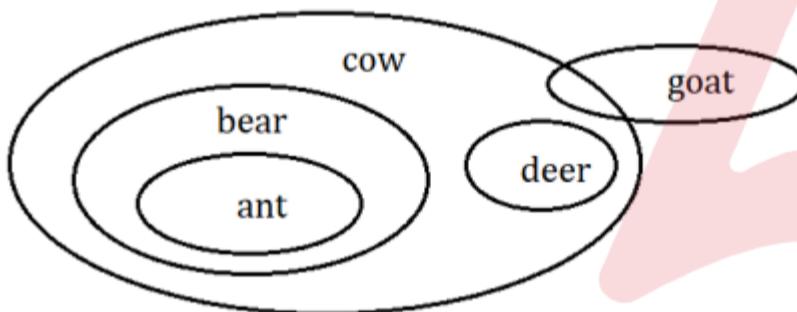
- कुछ गोट बीयर हो सकते हैं।
- कोई गोट बीयर नहीं है।
- सभी चींटी काऊ हो सकती हैं।

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करते हुए निर्णय लीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष, दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

A. दोनों। और ॥ अनुसरण करते हैं
B. या तो। या ॥ अनुसरण करते हैं
C. केवल। अनुसरण करता है
D. दोनों। और ॥। अनुसरण करते हैं
E. दोनों॥। और ॥। अनुसरण करते हैं

Answer: C

Sol:



Q.30 कथन:

केवल बॉल कैप हैं।
सभी एप्पल बॉल हैं।
केवल कुछ बॉल ड्रम हैं।
कुछ एग ड्रम हैं।

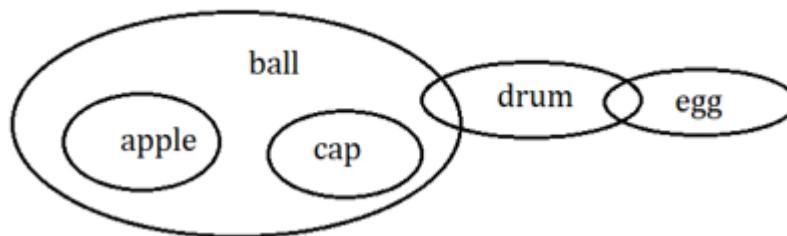
निष्कर्ष:

- कुछ कैप के एप्पल होने की सम्भावना है।
- सभी बॉल एग हो सकते हैं।
- कुछ एप्पल ड्रम हैं।

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करते हुए निर्णय लीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष, दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

A. दोनों। और ॥ अनुसरण करते हैं
B. I, II, III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
C. दोनों। और ॥। अनुसरण करते हैं
D. दोनों॥। और ॥। अनुसरण करते हैं
E. कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है

Answer: E

Sol:**Q.31** कथन:

कोई रैट मैट नहीं है।
 कोई मैट नेट नहीं है।
 कुछ नेट कॉपी हैं।
 कोई कॉपी पैन नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- सभी कॉपी मैट हो सकते हैं
- कुछ रैट नेट हो सकते हैं।
- कुछ पैन मैट नहीं है

निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
 नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे सर्वज्ञत तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सर्वज्ञत तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करते हुए निर्णय लीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष, दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

A. कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है
 B. केवल II अनुसरण करता है
 C. I, II, III सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
 D. दोनों II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
 E. दोनों I और III अनुसरण करते हैं

Answer: B**Sol:****Q.32** कथन:

A©B&CμD; F&CμE; G&D

निष्कर्ष:

- B&E
- G\$B
- E\$G

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रतीक @, &, \$, μ और © का उपयोग निम्न अर्थ के साथ किया जाता है जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है-

'P & Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा या बराबर है'
 'P \$ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा या बराबर है'
 'P μ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P' के बराबर है'
 'P @ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा है'
 'P © Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा है'
 अब दिए गए प्रत्येक कथन में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, नीचे दिए गए तीनों I, II और III में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य हैं और तदनुसार अपना उत्तर दें।

A. केवल I सत्य है
 B. केवल II सत्य है
 C. I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
 D. I और III दोनों सत्य हैं
 E. सभी सत्य हैं

Answer: D**Sol:**

- B&E (True)
- G\$B (False)
- E\$G (True)

Q.33 कथन:

I& J ©K ; L@KμM ; N©J

निष्कर्ष:

- I. N© K
- II. I© L
- III. L@J

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रतीक @, &, \$, μ और © का उपयोग निम्न अर्थ के साथ किया जाता है जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है-

'P & Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा या बराबर है'

'P \$ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा या बराबर है'

'P μ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P' के बराबर है'

'P @ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा है'

'P © Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा है'

अब दिए गए प्रत्येक कथन में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, नीचे दिए गए तीनों I, II और III में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य हैं और तदनुसार अपना उत्तर दें।

- A. केवल I सत्य है
- B. केवल II सत्य है
- C. केवल III सत्य है
- D. I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
- E. सभी सत्य हैं

Answer: E

Sol:

I. N© K (True)

II. I© L (True)

III. L@J (True)

Q.34 कथन:

U©V&W@X ; Y @VμZ ; X © Y

निष्कर्ष:

- I. Y@W
- II. W©Y
- III. U©Y

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रतीक @, &, \$, μ और © का उपयोग निम्न अर्थ के साथ किया जाता है जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है-

'P & Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा या बराबर है'

'P \$ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा या बराबर है'

'P μ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P' के बराबर है'

'P @ Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से बड़ा है'

'P © Q' का अर्थ है 'Q, P से छोटा है'

अब दिए गए प्रत्येक कथन में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, नीचे दिए गए तीनों I, II और III में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य हैं और तदनुसार अपना उत्तर दें।

- A. केवल I सत्य है
- B. केवल II सत्य है
- C. केवल III सत्य है
- D. I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
- E. सभी सत्य हैं

Answer: C

Sol:

I. Y@W (False)

II. W©Y (False)

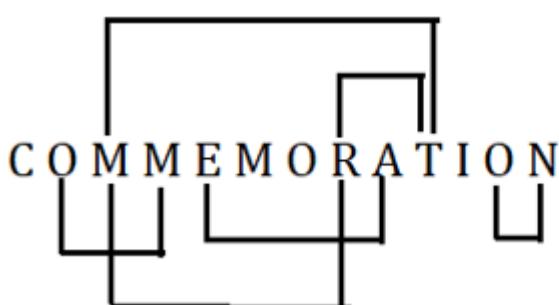
III. U©Y (True)

Q.35 'COMMEMORATION' शब्द में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच में उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने कि उनके बीच अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला श्रृंखला में होते हैं?

- A. दो
- B. चार
- C. चार से अधिक
- D. तीन
- E. एक

Answer: C

Sol:



Q.36 G की कैंडी की संख्या और MQ में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों का गुणनफल निम्न में से क्या है? निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बच्चे A से H के पास अलग-अलग संख्या में कैंडी अर्थात 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31, 34 और 36 हैं और विभिन्न स्कूलों अर्थात PQ, MR, ST, GD, MQ, XS, TR और QZ में पढ़ते करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की समान क्रम में हो।

PQ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, QZ में पढ़ने वाले से 4 कैंडी कम हैं। G के पास A से 3 अधिक कैंडी हैं, लेकिन QZ और TR में नहीं पढ़ता है। G के पास विषम संख्या में कैंडी नहीं है। A के पास MR में पढ़ने वाले से 5 अधिक कैंडी हैं। H, MR में पढ़ता है। GD में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, ST में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति की तुलना में 6 कैंडी अधिक हैं। D के पास A से कम कैंडीज हैं और वह 9 का एक गुणक है। E के पास अभाज्य संख्या में कैंडी है, जो C से 4 अधिक है। F के पास B से अधिक कैंडी है। 21 कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति, ST में नहीं पढ़ता है। XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास, GD में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति के 1.5 गुना कैंडीज है। सभी में दूसरी सबसे अधिक कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति TR में नहीं पढ़ता है।

- A. 816
- B. 648
- C. 884
- D. 626
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: A

Sol:

From the given statements, G has 3 more candies to A, but not study in QZ and TR. G does not have odd number of candies. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. H has studies in MR. The one who has 5 more candies to A has study in MR. Which means the person who study in MR has 26 and 36 candies in case 1 and in case 2 respectively.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21		31	
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G	24	QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

D has fewer candies to A which is a multiple of 9. The one who study in GD have 6 more candies to the one who have study in ST. E has prime numbered candies that is 4 more to C. (From this condition we have only one option that E has 31 candies and C has 27 candies). And D has 18 candies. F has more candies to B.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21	ST/	31	
B	34		21	ST/
C	27	GD/	27	GD/
D	18	ST/	18	ST/
E	31		31	
F	36		24	GD/
G	24	GD/ QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

The one who has 21 candies does not study in ST. The one who studies in XS has 1.5 times of candies to the one who studies in GD. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now.

Children	Case 1	
	Candies	Schools
A	21	
B	34	
C	27	
D	18	ST
E	31	
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

The one who studies in PQ has 4 less candies to the one who studies in QZ. The one who has 2nd maximum number of candies among all does not

study in TR. So, the final arrangement is-

Children	Candies	Schools
A	21	TR
B	34	MQ
C	27	PQ
D	18	ST
E	31	QZ
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

Q.37 निम्न कथन में से कौन सा सत्य नहीं है?

- I. XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास 34 कैंडी हैं।
- II. C के पास, MR में पढ़ने वाले की तुलने में अधिक कैंडी है।
- III. F के पास कैंडीज की अधिकतम तीसरी संखा है। निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बच्चे A से H के पास अलग-अलग संख्या में कैंडी अर्थात 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31, 34 और 36 हैं और विभिन्न स्कूलों अर्थात PQ, MR, ST, GD, MQ, XS, TR और QZ में पढ़ते करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की समान क्रम में हो। PQ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, QZ में पढ़ने वाले से 4 कैंडी कम हैं। G के पास A से 3 अधिक कैंडी हैं, लेकिन QZ और TR में नहीं पढ़ता है। G के पास विषम संखा में कैंडी नहीं है। A के पास MR में पढ़ने वाले से 5 अधिक कैंडी हैं। H, MR में पढ़ता है। GD में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, ST में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति की तुलना में 6 कैंडी अधिक हैं। D के पास A से कम कैंडीज हैं और वह 9 का एक गुणक है। E के पास अभाज्य संखा में कैंडी है, जो C से 4 अधिक है। F के पास B से अधिक कैंडी है। 21 कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति, ST में नहीं पढ़ता है। XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास, GD में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति के 1.5 गुना कैंडीज हैं। सभी में दूसरी सबसे अधिक कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति TR में नहीं पढ़ता है।

- A. केवल II
- B. दोनों I और III
- C. केवल III
- D. दोनों I और II
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

From the given statements, G has 3 more candies to A, but not study in QZ and TR. G does not have odd number of candies. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. H has studies in MR. The one who has 5 more candies to A has study in MR. Which means the person who study in MR has 26 and 36 candies in case 1 and in case 2 respectively.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21		31	
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G	24	QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

D has fewer candies to A which is a multiple of 9. The one who study in GD have 6 more candies to the one who have study in ST. E has prime numbered candies that is 4 more to C. (From this condition we have only one option that E has 31 candies and C has 27 candies). And D has 18 candies. F has more candies to B.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21	ST/	31	
B	34		21	ST/
C	27	GD/	27	GD/
D	18	ST/	18	ST/
E	31		31	
F	36		24	GD/
G	24	GD/ QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

The one who has 21 candies does not study in ST. The one who studies in XS has 1.5 times of candies to the one who studies in GD. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now.

Children	Case 1	
	Candies	Schools
A	21	
B	34	
C	27	
D	18	ST
E	31	
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

The one who studies in PQ has 4 less candies to the one who studies in QZ. The one who has 2nd maximum number of candies among all does not

study in TR. So, the final arrangement is-

Children	Candies	Schools
A	21	TR
B	34	MQ
C	27	PQ
D	18	ST
E	31	QZ
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

Q.38 निम्नलिखित पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। ज्ञात कीजिये कौन सा एक उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है? निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बच्चे A से H के पास अलग-अलग संख्या में कैंडी अर्थात 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31, 34 और 36 हैं और विभिन्न स्कूलों अर्थात PQ, MR, ST, GD, MQ, XS, TR और QZ में पढ़ते करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की समान क्रम में हो।

PQ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, QZ में पढ़ने वाले से 4 कैंडी कम हैं। G के पास A से 3 अधिक कैंडी हैं, लेकिन QZ और TR में नहीं पढ़ता है। G के पास विषम संख्या में कैंडी नहीं है। A के पास MR में पढ़ने वाले से 5 अधिक कैंडी हैं। H, MR में पढ़ता है। GD में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, ST में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति की तुलना में 6 कैंडी अधिक हैं। D के पास A से कम कैंडीज हैं और वह 9 का एक गुणक है। E के पास अभाज्य संख्या में कैंडी है, जो C से 4 अधिक है। F के पास B से अधिक कैंडी है। 21 कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति, ST में नहीं पढ़ता है। XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास, GD में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति के 1.5 गुना कैंडीज है। सभी में दूसरी सबसे अधिक कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति TR में नहीं पढ़ता है।

- A. E - QZ
- B. G - 24
- C. D - 31
- D. H - MR
- E. A - TR

Answer: C

Sol:

From the given statements, G has 3 more candies to A, but not study in QZ and TR. G does not have odd number of candies. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. H has studies in MR. The one who has 5 more candies to A has study in MR. Which means the person who study in MR has 26 and 36 candies in case 1 and in case 2 respectively.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21		31	
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G	24	QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

D has fewer candies to A which is a multiple of 9. The one who study in GD have 6 more candies to the one who have study in ST. E has prime numbered candies that is 4 more to C. (From this condition we have only one option that E has 31 candies and C has 27 candies). And D has 18 candies. F has more candies to B.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21	ST/	31	
B	34		21	ST/
C	27	GD/	27	GD/
D	18	ST/	18	ST/
E	31		31	
F	36		24	GD/
G	24	GD/ QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

The one who has 21 candies does not study in ST. The one who studies in XS has 1.5 times of candies to the one who studies in GD. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now.

Children	Case 1	
	Candies	Schools
A	21	
B	34	
C	27	
D	18	ST
E	31	
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

The one who studies in PQ has 4 less candies to the one who studies in QZ. The one who has 2nd maximum number of candies among all does not

study in TR. So, the final arrangement is-

Children	Candies	Schools
A	21	TR
B	34	MQ
C	27	PQ
D	18	ST
E	31	QZ
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

Q.39 B, E और H के पास कुल मिलाकर कैंडीज की संख्या क्या है? निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बच्चे A से H के पास अलग-अलग संख्या में कैंडी अर्थात 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31, 34 और 36 हैं और विभिन्न स्कूलों अर्थात PQ, MR, ST, GD, MQ, XS, TR और QZ में पढ़ते करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की समान क्रम में हो। PQ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, QZ में पढ़ने वाले से 4 कैंडी कम हैं। G के पास A से 3 अधिक कैंडी हैं, लेकिन QZ और TR में नहीं पढ़ता है। G के पास विषम संख्या में कैंडी नहीं है। A के पास MR में पढ़ने वाले से 5 अधिक कैंडी हैं। H, MR में पढ़ता है। GD में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, ST में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति की तुलना में 6 कैंडी अधिक हैं। D के पास A से कम कैंडीज हैं और वह 9 का एक गुणक है। E के पास अभाज्य संख्या में कैंडी है, जो C से 4 अधिक है। F के पास B से अधिक कैंडी है। 21 कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति, ST में नहीं पढ़ता है। XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास, GD में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति के 1.5 गुना कैंडीज है। सभी में दूसरी सबसे अधिक कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति TR में नहीं पढ़ता है।

- A. 126
- B. 78
- C. 87
- D. 95
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: E

Sol:

From the given statements, G has 3 more candies to A, but not study in QZ and TR. G does not have odd number of candies. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. H has studies in MR. The one who has 5 more candies to A has study in MR. Which means the person who study in MR has 26 and 36 candies in case 1 and in case 2 respectively.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21		31	
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G	24	QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

D has fewer candies to A which is a multiple of 9. The one who study in GD have 6 more candies to the one who have study in ST. E has prime numbered candies that is 4 more to C. (From this condition we have only one option that E has 31 candies and C has 27 candies). And D has 18 candies. F has more candies than B.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21	ST/	31	
B	34		21	ST/
C	27	GD/	27	GD/
D	18	ST/	18	ST/
E	31		31	
F	36		24	GD/
G	24	GD/ QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

The one who has 21 candies does not study in ST. The one who studies in XS has 1.5 times of candies to the one who studies in GD. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now.

Children	Case 1	
	Candies	Schools
A	21	
B	34	
C	27	
D	18	ST
E	31	
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

The one who studies in PQ has 4 less candies to the one who studies in QZ. The one who has 2nd maximum number of candies among all does not

study in TR. So, the final arrangement is-

Children	Candies	Schools
A	21	TR
B	34	MQ
C	27	PQ
D	18	ST
E	31	QZ
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

Q.40 C ---- में पढ़ता है, और ----- से 3 कैंडीज अधिक है। निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बच्चे A से H के पास अलग-अलग संख्या में कैंडी अर्थात् 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31, 34 और 36 हैं और विभिन्न स्कूलों अर्थात् PQ, MR, ST, GD, MQ, XS, TR और QZ में पढ़ते करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की समान क्रम में हो। PQ में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, QZ में पढ़ने वाले से 4 कैंडी कम हैं। G के पास A से 3 अधिक कैंडी हैं, लेकिन QZ और TR में नहीं पढ़ता है। G के पास विषम संख्या में कैंडी नहीं है। A के पास MR में पढ़ने वाले से 5 अधिक कैंडी हैं। H, MR में पढ़ता है। GD में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे के पास, ST में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति की तुलना में 6 कैंडी अधिक हैं। D के पास A से कम कैंडीज हैं और वह 9 का एक गुणक है। E के पास अभाज्य संख्या में कैंडी है, जो C से 4 अधिक है। F के पास B से अधिक कैंडी है। 21 कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति, ST में नहीं पढ़ता है। XS में पढ़ने वाले के पास, GD में पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति के 1.5 गुना कैंडीज है। सभी में दूसरी सबसे अधिक कैंडी वाला व्यक्ति TR में नहीं पढ़ता है।

- A. PQ, 3
- B. GD, 21
- C. XS, 24
- D. QZ, 21
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: A

Sol:

From the given statements, G has 3 more candies to A, but not study in QZ and TR. G does not have odd number of candies. Here we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2. H has studies in MR. The one who has 5 more candies to A has study in MR. Which means the person who study in MR has 26 and 36 candies in case 1 and in case 2 respectively.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21		31	
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G	24	QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

D has fewer candies to A which is a multiple of 9. The one who study in GD have 6 more candies to the one who have study in ST. E has prime numbered candies that is 4 more to C. (From this condition we have only one option that E has 31 candies and C has 27 candies). And D has 18 candies. F has more candies than B.

Children	Case 1		Case 2	
	Candies	Schools	Candies	Schools
A	21	ST/	31	
B	34		21	ST/
C	27	GD/	27	GD/
D	18	ST/	18	ST/
E	31		31	
F	36		24	GD/
G	24	GD/ QZ/TR	34	QZ/TR
H	26	MR	36	MR

The one who has 21 candies does not study in ST. The one who studies in XS has 1.5 times of candies to the one who studies in GD. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now.

Children	Case 1	
	Candies	Schools
A	21	
B	34	
C	27	
D	18	ST
E	31	
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

The one who studies in PQ has 4 less candies to the one who studies in QZ. The one who has 2nd maximum number of candies among all does not

study in TR. So, the final arrangement is-

Children	Candies	Schools
A	21	TR
B	34	MQ
C	27	PQ
D	18	ST
E	31	QZ
F	36	XS
G	24	GD
H	26	MR

Q.41 दूध और पानी के 91 लीटर मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा 63 लीटर है। यदि 21 लीटर दूध मिलाया जाता है और परिणामी मिश्रण का 50% निकाल लिया जाता है, तो शेष मिश्रण में दूध और पानी की मात्रा के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 28 लीटर
- B. 18 लीटर
- C. 22 लीटर
- D. 25 लीटर
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: A

Sol:

$$\text{Quantity of milk in final mixture} = \frac{50}{100} \times (63 + 21) = 42 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in final mixture} = \frac{50}{100} \times (91 - 63) = 14 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 42 - 14 = 28 \text{ liter}$$

Q.42 दो वस्तुओं A और B का क्रय मूल्य 2:3 के अनुपात में है। यदि A को 20% के लाभ पर और B को 15% के लाभ पर बेचा जाता है, तो दोनों वस्तुओं के विक्रय मूल्य का योग 1170 रुपये के बराबर है। जब दोनों वस्तुएँ 10% के लाभ पर बेची जाती हैं, तो दोनों वस्तुओं के विक्रय मूल्य का योग ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 1100 रुपये
- B. 1200 रुपये
- C. 1300 रुपये
- D. 1400 रुपये
- E. 1500 रुपये

Answer: A

Sol:

$$\text{Cost price of article A} = 2x$$

$$\text{Selling price of article A} = 2x \times \frac{120}{100} = 2.4x$$

$$\text{Cost price of article B} = 3x$$

$$\text{Selling price of article B} = 3x \times \frac{115}{100} = 3.45x$$

$$2.4x + 3.45x = 1170$$

$$x = 200$$

$$\text{Required selling price} = (400 + 600) \times \frac{110}{100} = \text{Rs. } 1100$$

Q.43 A और B मिलकर एक काम को 12 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं तथा B और C मिलकर उसी काम को 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। यदि B अकेले उसी कार्य को पूरा करने में 20 दिन लेता है, तो A और C द्वारा मिलकर उसी कार्य को पूरा करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे?

- A. $10\frac{1}{3}$ दिन
- B. $3\frac{1}{3}$ दिन
- C. $21\frac{9}{11}$ दिन
- D. $12\frac{2}{3}$ दिन
- E. $8\frac{1}{3}$ दिन

Answer: C

Sol:

	Days	Total work	Efficiency
A+B	12		20
B+C	16	240	15
B	20		12
Efficiency of C = $15-12=3$ units			
Efficiency of A = $20-12=8$ units			
Time taken by A and C to complete the work = $\frac{240}{11} = 21\frac{9}{11}$ days			

Q.44 A और B क्रमशः X रुपये और 4000 रुपये का निवेश करके एक व्यवसाय शुरू करते हैं। चार महीने के बाद A अपने प्रारंभिक निवेश का 30% वापस निकल लेता है और वह वर्ष के अंत में B से 40% कम लाभ प्राप्त करता है। X का मान ज्ञात कीजिये।

- A. 3000 रुपये
- B. 4000 रुपये
- C. 8000 रुपये
- D. 7000 रुपये
- E. 9000 रुपये

Answer: A

Sol:

ATQ,
 Ratio of profit share of A and B =
 $X \times 4 + \frac{70}{100} X \times 8 : 4000 \times 12 = 3 : 5$
 $9.6X : 48000 = 3 : 5$
 $9.6X = \frac{3}{5} \times 48000$
 $X = Rs. 3000$

Q.45 यदि a, b और c की औसत आयु 40 है तथा a और b की औसत आयु 35 है। यदि d की आयु b की आयु का 25% और c की आयु का 20% है, तो 'a' की आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 10 वर्ष
- B. 40 वर्ष
- C. 30 वर्ष
- D. 20 वर्ष
- E. 35 वर्ष

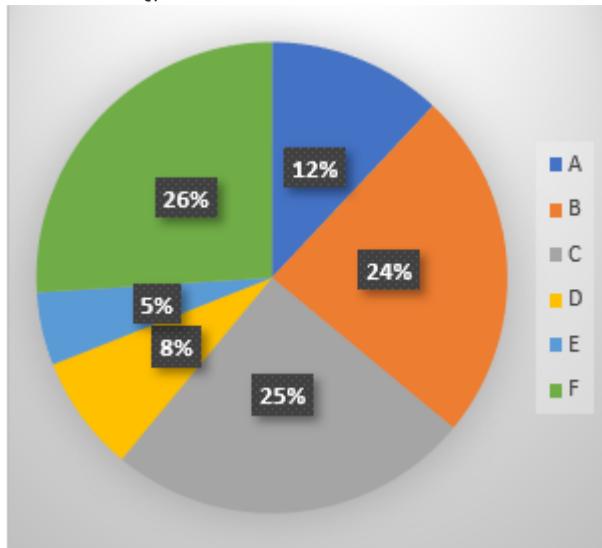
Answer: C

Sol:

Sum of age of a, b and c = 120
 Sum of age of a and b = 70
 Age of c = $120-70=50$
 $d=20\% \text{ of } c = 20\% \text{ of } 50=10 \text{ years}$
 $d=25\% \text{ of } b$
 $b= 10 \times \frac{100}{25} = 40 \text{ years}$
 Age of a = $70-40 = 30 \text{ years}$

Q.46 विंग C में, 20% महिला दर्शक हैं और शेष पुरुष दर्शक हैं। विंग C से पुरुष दर्शकों की संख्या का विंग F में निवासियों की कुल संख्या से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए। पाई चार्ट में एक सोसाइटी के छह विंग में रहने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाया गया है और इन छह विंग में लोग अलग-अलग ओटीटी वेब शो देखते हैं।

डेटा का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।



- A. 10:13
- B. 13:10
- C. 10:11
- D. 19:13
- E. 15:13

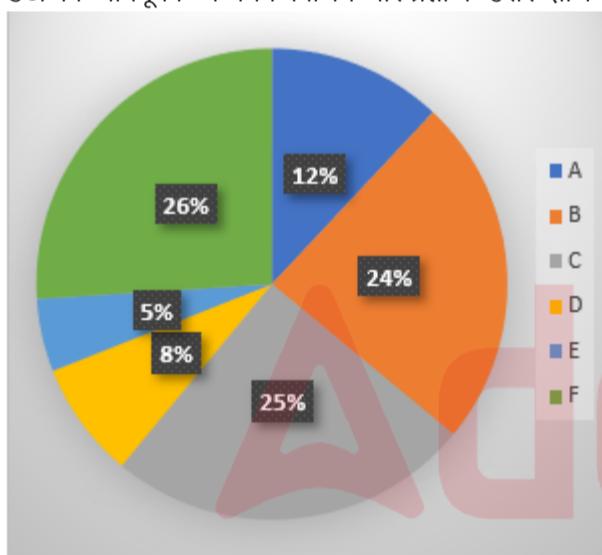
Answer: A

Sol:

Let number of people in wing C and wing F are
25x and 26x respectively.

$$\text{Required ratio} = 25x : 26x = 10:13$$

Q.47 यदि 25% निवासी विंग B से विंग D में शिफ्ट हो जाते हैं, तो विंग D में अब निवासियों की संख्या, सोसाइटी में रहने वाले कुल निवासियों की संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है? पाई चार्ट में एक सोसाइटी के छह विंग में रहने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाया गया है और इन छह विंग में लोग अलग-अलग ओटीटी वेब शो देखते हैं।



- A. 10%
- B. 13%
- C. 14%
- D. 15%
- E. 18%

Answer: C

Sol:

Let the total number of resident be $100x$

$$\text{Number of people shifted to D} = 24x \times \frac{25}{100} = 6x$$

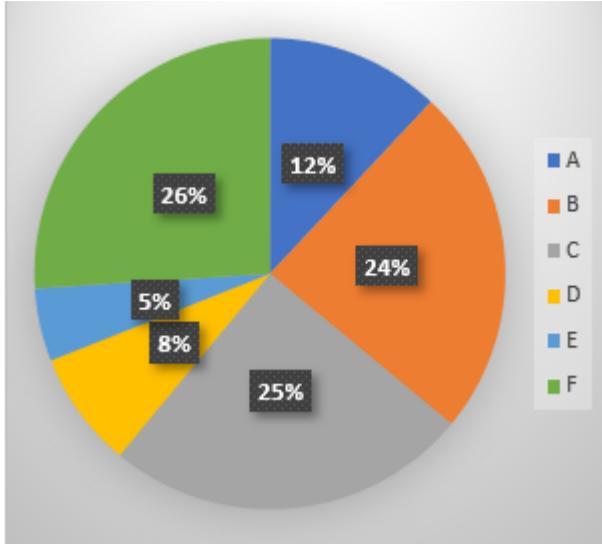
$$\text{Total number of people in wing D} = 6x + 8x = 14x$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{14x}{100x} \times 100 = 14\%$$

Q.48 विंग C के कुल निवासियों में से 60% वेब शो 'Y' नहीं देखते हैं और विंग A, B और D से कोई भी इस वेब शो को नहीं देखता है। विंग E और F के कुल निवासियों का 50% इस वेब शो को देखते हैं। यदि सोसाइटी में कुल 2550 निवासी वेब शो 'Y' देखते हैं और D के कुल निवासियों में से 80% ने शो 'X' नहीं देखते, तो D से वेब शो 'X' देखने वाले निवासियों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

पाई चार्ट में एक सोसाइटी के छह विंग में रहने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाया गया है और इन छह विंग में लोग अलग-अलग ओटीटी वेब शो देखते हैं।

डेटा का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।



- A. 180
- B. 120
- C. 140
- D. 160
- E. 100

Answer: D

Sol:

Let total number of residents be $100x$

$$\text{People watch web show "Y"} = 25x \times \frac{40}{100} + 2.5x + 13x = 2550$$

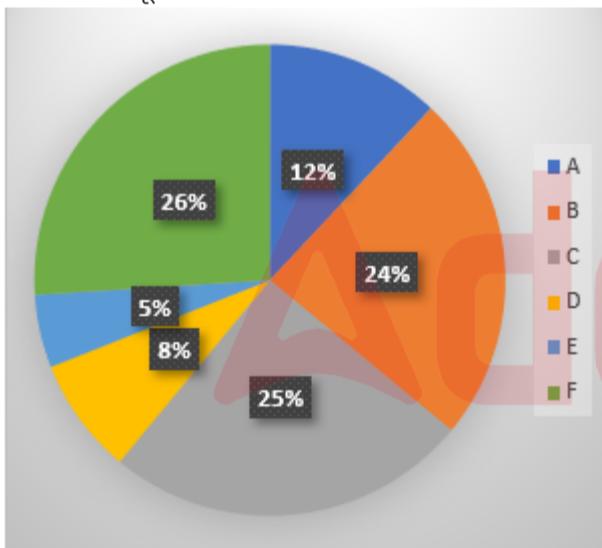
$$25.50x = 2550$$

$$x = 100$$

$$\text{Number of residents of wing D who watch web show X} = \frac{20}{100} \times 800 = 160$$

Q.49 विंग E के संगत केंद्रीय कोण ज्ञात कीजिए।

पाई चार्ट में एक सोसाइटी के छह विंग में रहने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाया गया है और इन छह विंग में लोग अलग-अलग ओटीटी वेब शो देखते हैं। डेटा का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।



- A. 36°
- B. 72°
- C. 18°
- D. 20°
- E. 10°

Answer: C

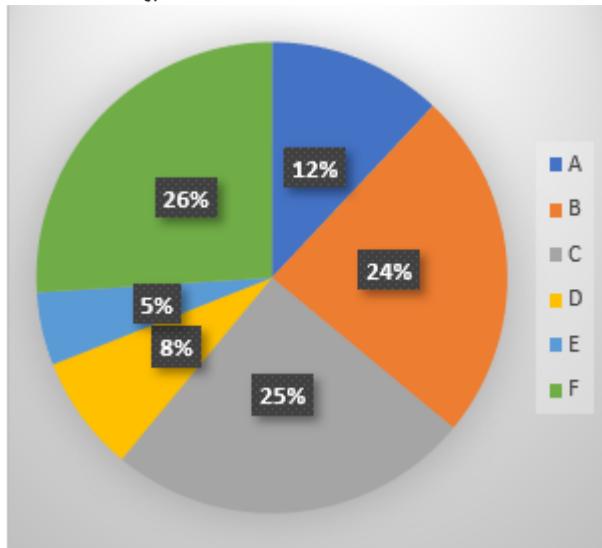
Sol:

$$\text{Required central angle} = \frac{360 \times 5}{100} = 18^\circ$$

Q.50 यदि विंग A और B के कुल निवासियों में से क्रमशः 25% और 50% नया वेब शो 'M' नहीं देखते हैं। विंग C से वेब शो 'M' न देखने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या, विंग A और B में वेब शो 'M' देखने वाले निवासियों की औसत संख्या के बराबर है। सोसाइटी में लोगों की कुल संख्या के संदर्भ में विंग C से वेब शो 'M' देखने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

पाई चार्ट में एक सोसाइटी के छह विंग में रहने वाले निवासियों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाया गया है और इन छह विंग में लोग अलग-अलग ओटीटी वेब शो देखते हैं।

डेटा का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।



- A. 12.5%
- B. 14.5%
- C. 15.5%
- D. 20.5%
- E. 30%

Answer: B

Sol:

Let total number of people be $100x$

Total number of residents watch web show M in wing

$$A \text{ and } B = \frac{75}{100} \times 12x + \frac{1}{2} \times 24x = 21x$$

$$\text{Number of people do not watch web show M from wing C} = \frac{21x}{2} = 10.50x$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{25x - 10.50x}{100x} \times 100 = 14.5\%$$

Q.51 15, 29, 56, 108, 208, 400, ?

- A. 788
- B. 778
- C. 758
- D. 764
- E. 768

Answer: E

Sol:

$$15 \times 2 - 1 = 29$$

$$29 \times 2 - 2 = 56$$

$$56 \times 2 - 4 = 108$$

$$108 \times 2 - 8 = 208$$

$$208 \times 2 - 16 = 400$$

$$400 \times 2 - 32 = 768$$

Q.52 133, 183, 241, 307, 381, 463, ?

- A. 557
- B. 553
- C. 559
- D. 552
- E. 550

Answer: B

Sol:

133	183	241	307	381	463	553
50	58	66	74	82	90	
8	8	8	8	8	8	

Q.53 1.21, 1.69, 2.89, 3.61, 5.29, ?

- A. 84.1
- B. 4.41
- C. 6.25
- D. 7.29
- E. 8.41

Answer: E

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}1.1^2 &= 1.21 \\1.3^2 &= 1.69 \\1.7^2 &= 2.89 \\1.9^2 &= 3.61 \\2.3^2 &= 5.29 \\2.9^2 &= 8.41\end{aligned}$$

Q.54 36, 85, 121, 146, 162, 171, ?

- A. 175
- B. 180
- C. 185
- D. 160
- E. 165

Answer: A

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc}36 & 85 & 121 & 146 & 162 & 9 & 171 & 175 \\49 & 36 & 25 & 16 & 9 & 4 & & \end{array}$$

Q.55 13, -21, 34, -55, 89, -144, ?

- A. 235
- B. 236
- C. 237
- D. 230
- E. 233

Answer: E

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}13 - (-21) &= 34 \\-21 - 34 &= -55 \\34 - (-55) &= 89 \\-55 - (89) &= -144 \\89 - (-144) &= 233\end{aligned}$$

Q.56 यदि A, B और D विक्रेताओं के पास पेन की कुल संख्या का औसत 390 है और विक्रेता D के कुल पेन का 40% बेचे जाता है, तो विक्रेता D के ना बेचे गए पेन की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

नीचे दी गई तालिका में तीन विक्रेताओं के पास पेन का कुल स्टॉक, ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत और बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।
प्रत्येक विक्रेता के कुल पेन में = (लाल + काला) पेन

विक्रेता	कुल पेन	ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत	बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या
A	400	50%	50
B	450	40%	190
C	600	25%	60

A. 191
B. 192
C. 193
D. 194
E. 195

Answer: B

Sol:

For seller A,
Unsold pen = 50% of 400=200
Total sold pen = 400-200=200
Number of black pens sold= 200-50=150
Similarly,

Sellers	Unsold pens	Sold pens	Black pens sold	Red pens sold
A	200	200	150	50
B	180	270	80	190
C	150	450	390	60

Total number of pen seller D has= $390 \times 3 - 400 - 450 = 320$
Unsold pens of seller D = $320 \times \frac{60}{100} = 192$

Q.57 बेचे गए काले पेन की कुल संख्या, विक्रेता B के लिए ना बेचे गए काले पेन की कुल संख्या से दोगुनी है, तो विक्रेता B के लिए न बेचे गए काले और न बेचे गए लाल पेन के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।
नीचे दी गई तालिका में तीन विक्रेताओं के पास पेन का कुल स्टॉक, ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत और बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।
प्रत्येक विक्रेता के कुल पेन में = (लाल + काला) पेन

विक्रेता	कुल पेन	ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत	बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या
A	400	50%	50
B	450	40%	190
C	600	25%	60

A. 100
B. 120
C. 140
D. 150
E. 160

Answer: A

Sol:

For seller A,
Unsold pen = 50% of 400=200
Total sold pen = 400-200=200
Number of black pens sold= 200-50=150
Similarly,

Sellers	Unsold pens	Sold pens	Black pens sold	Red pens sold
A	200	200	150	50
B	180	270	80	190
C	150	450	390	60

Black pen sold= 80
Black pen unsold = 40
Unsold red pens = 180-40=140
Required difference = 140-40=100

Q.58 तीनों विक्रेताओं के लिए बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या और बेचे गए काले पेन के योग के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।
नीचे दी गई तालिका में तीन विक्रेताओं के पास पेन का कुल स्टॉक, ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत और बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।
प्रत्येक विक्रेता के कुल पेन में = (लाल + काला) पेन

विक्रेता	कुल पेन	ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत	बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या
A	400	50%	50
B	450	40%	190
C	600	25%	60

A. 120
B. 220
C. 320
D. 420
E. 300

Answer: C

Sol:

For seller A,
Unsold pen = 50% of 400=200
Total sold pen = 400-200=200
Number of black pens sold= 200-50=150
Similarly,

Sellers	Unsold pens	Sold pens	Black pens sold	Red pens sold
A	200	200	150	50
B	180	270	80	190
C	150	450	390	60

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Black pen sold} &= 150+80+390=620 \\ \text{Red pen sold} &= 50+190+60=300 \\ \text{Required difference} &= 620-300=320 \end{aligned}$$

Q.59 विक्रेता C के लिए बेचे गए काले पेन और ना बेचे गए काले पेन के बीच का अंतर 290 है। विक्रेता D के पास स्टॉक में कुल 400 पेन हैं और कुल पेन का 50% नहीं बेचा गया। यदि विक्रेता D द्वारा बेचे गए काले पेन की संख्या विक्रेता C के ना बेचे गए काले पेन की संख्या का आधा है और D के ना बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या D के बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या का 80% है, तो विक्रेता D के लिए बेचे गए लाल पेन और ना बेचे गए काले पेन की संख्या के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।
नीचे दी गई तालिका में तीन विक्रेताओं के पास पेन का कुल स्टॉक, ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत और बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।
प्रत्येक विक्रेता के कुल पेन में = (लाल + काला) पेन

विक्रेता	कुल पेन	ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत	बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या
A	400	50%	50
B	450	40%	190
C	600	25%	60

A. 40
B. 50
C. 90
D. 170
E. 70

Answer: E

Sol:

For seller A,

$$\text{Unsold pen} = 50\% \text{ of } 400 = 200$$

$$\text{Total sold pen} = 400 - 200 = 200$$

$$\text{Number of black pens sold} = 200 - 50 = 150$$

Similarly,

Sellers	Unsold pens	Sold pens	Black pens sold	Red pens sold
A	200	200	150	50
B	180	270	80	190
C	150	450	390	60

$$\text{Unsold black pen seller C} = 390 - 290 = 100$$

Seller D has total 400 pens

$$\text{Unsold pens of D} = 200$$

$$\text{Sold pens of D} = 200$$

$$\text{Black pens sold by seller D} = \frac{100}{2} = 50$$

$$\text{Red pen sold by D} = 200 - 50 = 150$$

$$\text{Unsold red pen} = 80\% \text{ of } 150 = 120$$

$$\text{Unsold black pen} = 200 - 120 = 80$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 150 - 80 = 70$$

Q.60 विक्रेता C द्वारा बेचे गए कुल काले पेन, विक्रेता A द्वारा बेचे गए कुल काले पेन से कितने प्रतिशत कम हैं?

नीचे दी गई तालिका में तीन विक्रेताओं के पास पेन का कुल स्टॉक, ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत और बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या दर्शाया गया है। प्रत्येक विक्रेता के कुल पेन में = (लाल + काला) पेन

विक्रेता	कुल पेन	ना बेचे गए पेन का प्रतिशत	बेचे गए लाल पेन की संख्या
A	400	50%	50
B	450	40%	190
C	600	25%	60

- A. 120%
- B. 140%
- C. 160%
- D. 180%
- E. 200%

Answer: C

Sol:

For seller A,

$$\text{Unsold pen} = 50\% \text{ of } 400 = 200$$

$$\text{Total sold pen} = 400 - 200 = 200$$

$$\text{Number of black pens sold} = 200 - 50 = 150$$

Similarly,

Sellers	Unsold pens	Sold pens	Black pens sold	Red pens sold
A	200	200	150	50
B	180	270	80	190
C	150	450	390	60

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{390 - 150}{150} \times 100 = 160\%$$

Q.61 एक नाव $(x + 5)$ किमी/घंटा की गति से धारा के अनुकूल A से B के बीच की दूरी, नाव द्वारा $(2x - 4)$ किमी/घंटा की गति से धारा के प्रतिकूल समान दूरी को तय करने में लिए गए कुल समय के 60% समय में तय करती है। शांत जल में नाव की गति (किमी/घंटा में) ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 12 किमी/घंटा
- B. 2 किमी/घंटा
- C. 8 किमी/घंटा

D. 16 किमी/घंटा
E. 4 किमी/घंटा

Answer: C

Sol:

Let the distance between A and B be D km.

ATQ

$$\frac{D}{(x+5)} = \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{D}{(2x-4)}$$

$$3x + 15 = 10x - 20$$

$$5 = x$$

$$\text{Upstream speed} = 2x - 4 = 6 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Downstream speed} = x + 5 = 10 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Speed of boat} = \frac{10+6}{2} = 8 \text{ km/h}$$

Q.62 योजना 'X' में छह साल के लिए साधारण ब्याज पर 3000 रुपये की राशि का निवेश किया जाता है और प्राप्त राशि 4800 रुपये है। यदि योजना 'Y' में दो वर्ष के लिए चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज की समान ब्याज दर पर 3000 रुपये का निवेश किया जाता है, तो दोनों योजनाओं से प्राप्त ब्याज के बीच का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 1110 रुपये
B. 1130 रुपये
C. 1150 रुपये
D. 1170 रुपये
E. 1190 रुपये

Answer: D

Sol:

Let rate of interest is $r\%$

$$4800 = \frac{3000 \times 6 \times r}{100} + 3000$$

$$r = 10\%$$

$$\text{Compound interest} = 3000 \times \frac{21}{100} = \text{Rs. } 630$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 1800 - 630 = \text{Rs. } 1170$$

Q.63 A और B की वर्तमान आयु क्रमशः 5:7 के अनुपात में हैं। चार वर्ष बाद, C की आयु उस समय B की आयु की $\frac{2}{3}$ होगी। यदि A और C की वर्तमान आयु का योग 47 वर्ष है, तो A की वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 25 वर्ष
B. 35 वर्ष
C. 20 वर्ष
D. 30 वर्ष
E. 40 वर्ष

Answer: A

Sol:

Let the present age of A and B are $5x$ and $7x$ respectively.

Age of C four year hence,

$$C + 4 = \frac{2}{3} \times (7x + 4)$$

$$C = \frac{2}{3} \times (7x + 4) - 4$$

$$\text{Sum of present age of C and A} = \frac{2}{3} \times (7x + 4) - 4 + 5x = 47$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Age of A} = 25 \text{ years}$$

Q.64 ट्रेन A की लंबाई 280 मीटर है और ट्रेन B की लंबाई 'l' मीटर है तथा ट्रेन A और ट्रेन B एक स्तम्भ को क्रमशः 16 सेकंड और 25 सेकंड में पार करती है। यदि ट्रेन A की गति का ट्रेन B से अनुपात 5:4 है, तो विपरीत दिशा में चलते हुए ट्रेन A द्वारा ट्रेन B को पार करने में कितना समय लिया गया?

A. 11 सेकंड
B. 28 सेकंड
C. 42 सेकंड

D. 20 सेकंड
E. 8 सेकंड

Answer: D

Sol:

$$\text{Speed of train A} = \frac{280}{16} = 17.5 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\text{So, speed of train B} = 17.5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 14 \text{ m/sec}$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{l}{14} = 25$$

$$l = 350 \text{ meters}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{280+350}{(17.5+14)} = 20 \text{ sec}$$

Q.65 एक आयत की लंबाई और चौड़ाई का अनुपात 7:4 है। यदि आयत का क्षेत्रफल वर्ग के क्षेत्रफल से **124 सेमी²** अधिक है, जिसकी भुजा 24 सेमी है, तो वर्ग के परिमाप का आयत के परिमाप से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 20:21
B. 48:47
C. 10: 17
D. 50: 57
E. 48:55

Answer: E

Sol:

Let the length and breadth of a rectangle be $7x$ cm and $4x$ cm respectively.

$$7x \times 4x = 24 \times 24 + 124$$

$$28x^2 = 700$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = (4 \times 24):2(7 \times 5 + 4 \times 5) = 48:55$$

Q.66 539.98 का 59.99% + ? का 45.03% = 468.02

A. 320
B. 340
C. 380
D. 280
E. 300

Answer: A

Sol:

$$60\% \text{ of } 540 + 45\% \text{ of } ? = 468$$

$$45\% \text{ of } ? = 144$$

$$? = 320$$

Q.67 $59.99 \div 1.8 \times 53.99 - ? = 1259.97$

A. 360
B. 340
C. 380
D. 300
E. 400

Answer: A

Sol:

$$60 \div 2 \times 54 - ? = 1260$$

$$30 \times 54 - 1260 = ?$$

$$360 = ?$$

Q.68 $\sqrt{1849.03} + \sqrt{440.93} = (1.99)^{16} - ?$

A. 16
B. 6
C. 10
D. 20
E. 5

Answer: C**Sol:**

$$\sqrt{1849} + \sqrt{441} = (2)^{16} - ?$$

$$43 + 21 = (2)^{16} - ?$$

$$(2)^6 = (2)^{16} - ?$$

$$? = 10$$

Q.69 $(625.85 + 444.03 + ?) \times \frac{3}{5} = 419.96$

A. 370
B. -370
C. -270
D. -70
E. 70

Answer: B**Sol:**

$$(626 + 444 + ?) \times \frac{3}{5} = 420$$

$$(1070 + ?) \times \frac{3}{5} = 420$$

$$1070 + ? = 700$$

$$? = -370$$

Q.70 $[(7.99)^2 \times (6.93)^2] \div \sqrt{195.99} - 142.99 = (2.99)^?$

A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 8
E. 1

Answer: A**Sol:**

$$[(8)^2 \times (7)^2] \div \sqrt{196} - 143 = (3)^?$$

$$224 - 143 = 3^?$$

$$81 = 3^?$$

$$4 = ?$$

Q.71 $(x - y)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 20
B. 10
C. 40
D. 50
E. 30

Answer: A

Sol:

Chocolate cookies:

On Sunday = 25

$$\text{On Monday} = 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Tuesday} = \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$$

On Wednesday = 100

$$25 + 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + 100 = 250$$

$$\frac{100(100+x) + 150(100+x)}{400} = 125$$

$$10000 + 100x + 15000 + 150x = 125 \times 400$$

$$25000 + 250x = 50000$$

$$x = 100$$

So, chocolate cookies made on Monday and Tuesday are 50 and 75 respectively.

Butter cookies:

$$\text{On Sunday} = 25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Monday} = 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Tuesday} = 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Wednesday} = 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$(25 + 50 + 75 + 100) \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$250 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$y = 80$$

Days	Chocolate cookies	Butter cookies
Sunday	25	5
Monday	50	10
Tuesday	75	15
Wednesday	100	20

Required difference = 20

Q.72 सोमवार को बनाए गए चॉकलेट कुकीज की कुल संख्या का बुधवार को बनाए गए बटर कुकीज की कुल संख्या से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 5:2
B. 5:9
C. 1:2
D. 5:1
E. 5:3

Answer: A

Sol:

Chocolate cookies:

On Sunday = 25

On Monday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$

On Tuesday = $\frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$

On Wednesday = 100

$$25 + 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + 100 = 250$$

$$\frac{100(100+x) + 150(100+x)}{400} = 125$$

$$10000 + 100x + 15000 + 150x = 125 \times 400$$

$$25000 + 250x = 50000$$

$$x = 100$$

So, chocolate cookies made on Monday and Tuesday are 50 and 75 respectively.

Butter cookies:

On Sunday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Monday = $50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Tuesday = $75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Wednesday = $100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

$$25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$(25 + 50 + 75 + 100) \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$250 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$y = 80$$

Days	Chocolate cookies	Butter cookies
Sunday	25	5
Monday	50	10
Tuesday	75	15
Wednesday	100	20

Required ratio = 50:20=5:2

Q.73 यदि चॉकलेट और बटर कुकीज का विक्रय मूल्य क्रमशः 20 रु और 30 रु है, तो कंपनी द्वारा सोमवार को प्राप्त कुल राशि ज्ञात कीजिए (कंपनी ने सोमवार को बनाई गई सभी चॉकलेट और बटर कुकीज बेचीं)?

- A. 1155
- B. 1190
- C. 1160
- D. 1300
- E. 1100

Answer: D

Sol:

Chocolate cookies:

On Sunday = 25

On Monday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100}\right)$

On Tuesday = $\frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100}\right)$

On Wednesday = 100

$$25 + 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100}\right) + \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100}\right) + 100 = 250$$

$$\frac{100(100+x) + 150(100+x)}{400} = 125$$

$$10000 + 100x + 15000 + 150x = 125 \times 400$$

$$25000 + 250x = 50000$$

$$x = 100$$

So, chocolate cookies made on Monday and Tuesday are 50 and 75 respectively.

Butter cookies:

On Sunday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right)$

On Monday = $50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right)$

On Tuesday = $75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right)$

On Wednesday = $100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right)$

$$25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) + 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) + 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) + 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) = 50$$

$$(25 + 50 + 75 + 100) \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) = 50$$

$$250 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) = 50$$

$$y = 80$$

Days	Chocolate cookies	Butter cookies
Sunday	25	5
Monday	50	10
Tuesday	75	15
Wednesday	100	20

$$\text{Required amount} = 20 \times 50 + 30 \times 10 = 1000 + 300 = \text{Rs. 1300}$$

Q.74 मात्रा I: मंगलवार को बनाई गई बटर कुकीज की संख्या और सोमवार को बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज की संख्या का योग।
मात्रा II: रविवार को बनाई गई बटर कुकीज की संख्या के दुगुने और मंगलवार को बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज की संख्या का योग।

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
- D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
- E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

Chocolate cookies:

On Sunday = 25

On Monday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$

On Tuesday = $\frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$

On Wednesday = 100

$$25 + 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + 100 = 250$$

$$\frac{100(100+x) + 150(100+x)}{400} = 125$$

$$10000 + 100x + 15000 + 150x = 125 \times 400$$

$$25000 + 250x = 50000$$

$$x = 100$$

So, chocolate cookies made on Monday and Tuesday are 50 and 75 respectively.

Butter cookies:

On Sunday = $25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Monday = $50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Tuesday = $75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

On Wednesday = $100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$

$$25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$(25 + 50 + 75 + 100) \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$250 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$y = 80$$

Days	Chocolate cookies	Butter cookies
Sunday	25	5
Monday	50	10
Tuesday	75	15
Wednesday	100	20

Quantity I: required sum = $(15+50) = 65$ Quantity II: required sum = $(10+75) = 85$

Quantity I < Quantity II

Q.75 मात्रा I: रविवार को बनाई गई कुकीज और बुधवार को बनाई गई बटर कुकीज की संख्या का योग।
मात्रा II: रविवार को बनाई गई कुकीज की कुल संख्या का दोगुना।

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
- D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
- E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

Chocolate cookies:

On Sunday = 25

$$\text{On Monday} = 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Tuesday} = \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right)$$

On Wednesday = 100

$$25 + 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + \frac{150}{100} \times 25 \times \left(\frac{100+x}{100} \right) + 100 = 250$$

$$\frac{100(100+x) + 150(100+x)}{400} = 125$$

$$10000 + 100x + 15000 + 150x = 125 \times 400$$

$$25000 + 250x = 50000$$

$$x = 100$$

So, chocolate cookies made on Monday and Tuesday are 50 and 75 respectively.

Butter cookies:

$$\text{On Sunday} = 25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Monday} = 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Tuesday} = 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{On Wednesday} = 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right)$$

$$25 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 50 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 75 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) + 100 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$(25 + 50 + 75 + 100) \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$250 \times \left(\frac{100-y}{100} \right) = 50$$

$$y = 80$$

Days	Chocolate cookies	Butter cookies
Sunday	25	5
Monday	50	10
Tuesday	75	15
Wednesday	100	20

Quantity I: required sum = $25+5+20=50$

Quantity II: required sum = 60

Quantity I < Quantity II

Q.76 A और B मिलकर एक काम को 12 दिनों में कर सकते हैं, जबकि B अकेले उसी काम को 20 दिनों में कर सकता है।

मात्रा I: यदि A और B, A से शुरू करते हुए एकांतर रूप से कार्य करते हैं, तो कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कितने दिनों की आवश्यकता होगी।

मात्रा II: 25 दिन।

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
- D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
- E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

	Days	Total work	Efficiency
A+B	12	60	5
B	20	3	

Efficiency of A = $5-3=2$ unit/day

Quantity I: 5 units of work can be completed in 2 days.

Let D days are required to complete the work

$$D = 2 \times 12 = 24 \text{ days}$$

Quantity II: 25

Quantity I < Quantity II

Q.77 मात्रा I: x; $4(x^2 - 4) + 3x - 6 = 0$

मात्रा II: y; $4(y - 17) + 4 = 0$

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II

D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: B

Sol:

$$\text{Quantity I: } 4x^2 - 16 + 3x - 6 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 3x - 22 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 11x - 8x - 22 = 0$$

$$x(4x + 11) - 2(4x + 11) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(4x + 11) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -11/4$$

$$\text{Quantity II: } 4(y - 17) + 4 = 0$$

$$4y - 68 + 4 = 0$$

$$4y = 64$$

$$y = 16$$

Quantity I < Quantity II

Q.78 2500 रुपये को साधारण ब्याज की 8% की वार्षिक दर से पांच साल के लिए निवेश किया गया और 2000 रुपये को चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज की 10% की वार्षिक दर से दो साल के लिए निवेश किया गया।

मात्रा I: प्राप्त साधारण ब्याज।

मात्रा II: प्राप्त चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज।

A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: A

Sol:

$$\text{Quantity I: Simple interest} = \frac{2500 \times 8 \times 5}{100} = \text{Rs. 1000}$$

$$\text{Quantity II: compound interest} = 2000 \times \frac{21}{100} = \text{Rs. 420}$$

Quantity I > Quantity II

Q.79 मात्रा I: x ; $(x + 12)^2 = 7x + 72$

$$\text{मात्रा II: } y; (y + 9)^2 = 4y + 33$$

A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: D

Sol:

$$\text{Quantity I: } (x + 12)^2 = 7x + 72$$

$$x^2 + 17x + 72 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 9x + 72 = 0$$

$$x(x + 8) + 9(x + 8) = 0$$

$$(x + 9)(x + 8) = 0$$

$$x = -9, -8$$

$$\text{Quantity II: } (y + 9)^2 = 4y + 33$$

$$y^2 + 14y + 48 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 6y + 8y + 48 = 0$$

$$y(y + 6) + 8(y + 6) = 0$$

$$(y + 6)(y + 8) = 0$$

$$y = -6, -8$$

So, Quantity I \leq Quantity II

Q.80 मात्रा I: एक कलश में 4 लाल, 5 हरी, 6 नीली और कुछ पीली गेंदें हैं। यदि यादचिक रूप से दो गेंदें निकाली जाती हैं, कम से कम एक पीली गेंद प्राप्त करने की प्रायिकता 17/38 है, तो कलश में पीली गेंदें ज्ञात कीजिए।

मात्रा II: 5

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- C. मात्रा I \geq मात्रा II
- D. मात्रा I \leq मात्रा II
- E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

Answer: E

Sol:

Quantity I: Let yellow balls be x

$$P(\text{at least a yellow ball}) = \left({}^x C_1 \times {}^{15} C_1 + {}^x C_2 \right) / {}^{15+x} C_2$$

$$= \frac{(2x \times 15) + x(x-1)}{(15+x)(14+x)} = \frac{x^2 + 29x}{x^2 + 29x + 210} = \frac{17}{38}$$

$$21x^2 + 609x - 3570 = 0$$

On solving, $x = 5$ (alternatively, solve equation using options)

No. of yellow balls = 5

So, Quantity I = Quantity II

Q.81 Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

In the given sentences, sentence (C) is fixed as the third sentence. Rearrange the remaining five sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) You can also get addicted to prescription or illegally obtained narcotic pain medications, or opioids.
- (B) When you're addicted to drugs, you can't resist the urge to use them, no matter how much harm the drugs may cause.
- (C) The earlier you get treatment for drug addiction, the more likely you are to avoid some of the more dire consequences of the disease.
- (D) You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, sleep and anti-anxiety medications, and other legal substances.
- (E) Addiction is a disease that affects your brain and behavior.
- (F) Moreover, Drug addiction isn't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs.

- A. F
- B. B
- C. E
- D. A
- E. D

Answer: C

Sol: The passage given above discusses addiction. Here, apart from statement (E), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence that states the theme about which the paragraph is. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions the strong urge to use drugs if you are addicted to them. It is given that statement (C) is the third sentence. Statement (F) then follows statement (C), which further mentions that drug addiction isn't just about illegal drugs. Now, statement (D) supports statement (F) which mentions the other legal substances to which humans can become addicted. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (D) which adds information about prescribed medicines to which also a person can become addicted. Therefore the correct sequence of the given sentences is EBCFDA

Q.82 Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

In the given sentences, sentence (C) is fixed as the third sentence. Rearrange the remaining five sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) You can also get addicted to prescription or illegally obtained narcotic pain medications, or opioids.
- (B) When you're addicted to drugs, you can't resist the urge to use them, no matter how much harm the drugs may cause.
- (C) The earlier you get treatment for drug addiction, the more likely you are to avoid some of the more dire consequences of the disease.
- (D) You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, sleep and anti-anxiety medications, and other legal substances.
- (E) Addiction is a disease that affects your brain and behavior.
- (F) Moreover, Drug addiction isn't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. D
- D. F
- E. E

Answer: D

Sol: The passage given above discusses addiction. Here, apart from statement (E), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence that states the theme about which the paragraph is. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions the strong urge to use drugs if you are addicted to them. It is given that statement (C) is the third sentence. Statement (F) then follows statement (C), which further mentions that drug addiction isn't just about illegal drugs. Now, statement (D) supports statement (F) which mentions the other legal substances to which humans can become addicted. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (D) which adds information about prescribed medicines to which also a person can become addicted. Therefore the correct sequence of the given sentences is EBCFDA

Q.83 Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

In the given sentences, sentence (C) is fixed as the third sentence. Rearrange the remaining five sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) You can also get addicted to prescription or illegally obtained narcotic pain medications, or opioids.
- (B) When you're addicted to drugs, you can't resist the urge to use them, no matter how much harm the drugs may cause.
- (C) The earlier you get treatment for drug addiction, the more likely you are to avoid some of the more dire consequences of the disease.
- (D) You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, sleep and anti-anxiety medications, and other legal substances.
- (E) Addiction is a disease that affects your brain and behavior.
- (F) Moreover, Drug addiction isn't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs.

- A. E
- B. D
- C. F
- D. B
- E. A

Answer: D

Sol: The passage given above discusses addiction. Here, apart from statement (E), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence that states the theme about which the paragraph is. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions the strong urge to use drugs if you are addicted to them. It is given that statement (C) is the third sentence. Statement (F) then follows statement (C), which further mentions that drug addiction isn't just about illegal drugs. Now, statement (D) supports statement (F) which mentions the other legal substances to which humans can become addicted. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (D) which adds information about prescribed medicines to which also a person can become addicted. Therefore the correct sequence of the given sentences is EBCFDA

Q.84 Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

In the given sentences, sentence (C) is fixed as the third sentence. Rearrange the remaining five sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) You can also get addicted to prescription or illegally obtained narcotic pain medications, or opioids.
- (B) When you're addicted to drugs, you can't resist the urge to use them, no matter how much harm the drugs may cause.
- (C) The earlier you get treatment for drug addiction, the more likely you are to avoid some of the more dire consequences of the disease.
- (D) You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, sleep and anti-anxiety medications, and other legal substances.
- (E) Addiction is a disease that affects your brain and behavior.
- (F) Moreover, Drug addiction isn't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs.

- A. E
- B. D
- C. F
- D. A
- E. G

Answer: B

Sol: The passage given above discusses addiction. Here, apart from statement (E), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence that states the theme about which the paragraph is. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions the strong urge to use drugs if you are addicted to them. It is given that statement (C) is the third sentence. Statement (F) then follows statement (C), which further mentions that drug addiction isn't just about illegal drugs. Now, statement (D) supports statement (F) which mentions the other legal substances to which humans can become addicted. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (D) which adds information about prescribed medicines to which also a person can become addicted. Therefore the correct sequence of the given sentences is EBCFDA

Q.85 Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?

In the given sentences, sentence (C) is fixed as the third sentence. Rearrange the remaining five sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) You can also get addicted to prescription or illegally obtained narcotic pain medications, or opioids.
(B) When you're addicted to drugs, you can't resist the urge to use them, no matter how much harm the drugs may cause.
(C) The earlier you get treatment for drug addiction, the more likely you are to avoid some of the more dire consequences of the disease.
(D) You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, sleep and anti-anxiety medications, and other legal substances.
(E) Addiction is a disease that affects your brain and behavior.
(F) Moreover, Drug addiction isn't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs.

A. E
B. D
C. A
D. F
E. B

Answer: C

Sol: The passage given above discusses addiction. Here, apart from statement (E), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence that states the theme about which the paragraph is. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions the strong urge to use drugs if you are addicted to them. It is given that statement (C) is the third sentence. Statement (D) then follows statement (C), which further mentions that drug addiction isn't just about illegal drugs. Now, statement (F) supports statement (D) which mentions the other legal substances to which humans can become addicted. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds information about prescribed medicines to which also a person can become addicted. Therefore the correct sequence of the given sentences is EBCDFA

Q.86 Turn of the century, alcohol-related crashes still kill (A)/ in one out of three motor vehicle deaths (B)/ although traffic fatalities are lower than they were at the (C)/ many people per year, with alcohol being a factor (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D) You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark (E) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required'.

A. DBAC
B. BCAD
C. CADB
D. ADCB
E. No rearrangement possible

Answer: C

Sol: The correct rearrangement of the given phrases is CADB. Therefore the meaningful sentence will be, " Although traffic fatalities are lower than they were at the turn of the century, alcohol-related crashes still kill many people per year, with alcohol being a factor in one out of three motor vehicle deaths"

Q.87 Joints so it is advisable to avoid or minimize the use of (A)/ AC is worst for the people who are already suffering from (B)/ air conditioner as one of the measure to cure arthritis (C)/ arthritis as it increases the stiffness and swelling in the (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D) You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark (E) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required'.

A. DBAC
B. BDAC
C. CADB
D. ADCB
E. No rearrangement possible

Answer: B

Sol: The correct rearrangement of the given phrases is BDAC. Therefore the meaningful sentence will be, " AC is worst for the people who are already suffering from arthritis as it increases the stiffness and swelling in the joints so it is advisable to avoid or minimize the use of air conditioner as one of the measure to cure arthritis"

Q.88 After stubbornly (A) holding off from acting to tame inflation (B) the RBI's rate setting panel announced (C) an off-cycle increase in benchmark (D) interest rates.

In the following question, sentences are given with four words in bold. The given words in the bold may or may not correctly spelled. The

incorrectly spelt word(s) will be your answer. If all the words are correct then select 'All are correct' as your answer.

- A. Both (A) & (B)
- B. Only (C)
- C. Both (C) & (D)
- D. Both (A) & (C)
- E. All are correct

Answer: D

Sol: 'Stubbronly' and 'anounnced' are misspelt and their correct spellings are 'stubbornly' and 'announced'.

Q.89 If you have daytime sleepiness (A), along with decreased cognetive (B) performance, difficulty concentrating (C), along with problems (D) falling asleep - you may have a circadian rhythm disorder.

In the following question, sentences are given with four words in bold. The given words in the bold may or may not correctly spelled. The incorrectly spelt word(s) will be your answer. If all the words are correct then select 'All are correct' as your answer.

- A. Only (B)
- B. Only (C)
- C. Both (C) & (A)
- D. Both (D) & (C)
- E. All are correct

Answer: A

Sol: Only 'cognetive' is misspelt and its correct spelling is 'cognitive'.

Q.90 Supply of uniforms (A) for children of different schools offered bussiness (B) oppurtunities (C) for local cloth merchants (D), tailors and shoe stores.

In the following question, sentences are given with four words in bold. The given words in the bold may or may not correctly spelled. The incorrectly spelt word(s) will be your answer. If all the words are correct then select 'All are correct' as your answer.

- A. Both (A) & (B)
- B. Only (C)
- C. Both (C) & (D)
- D. Both (B) & (C)
- E. All are correct

Answer: D

Sol: Both 'bussiness' and 'oppurtunities' are misspelt and their correct spellings are 'business' and 'opportunities'.

Q.91 In the following question, sentences are given with four words in bold. The given words in the bold may or may not correctly spelled. The incorrectly spelt word(s) will be your answer. If all the words are correct then select 'All are correct' as your answer.

Policymakers (A) can ill afford to let their guard down on trade inbalances (B) and risk growth- retarding (C) inflation and more presurre (D) on the rupee

निप्रलिखित संख्या शृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा।

- A. Only (B)
- B. Only (D) & (B)
- C. Both (C) & (A)
- D. Both (D) & (C)
- E. All are correct

Answer: B

Sol: Both 'inbalance' and 'presurre' are misspelt and their correct spellings are 'imbalance' and 'pressure'.

Q.92 In the following question, sentences are given with four words in bold. The given words in the bold may or may not correctly spelled. The incorrectly spelt word(s) will be your answer. If all the words are correct then select 'All are correct' as your answer.

Peak demand moderation (A) and flattening (B) of the demand curve through a change in consumer behavior (C) is feasible (D) with smart meters
निम्नलिखित संख्या शृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा।

- A. Both (A) & (B)
- B. Only (C)
- C. Both (C) & (D)
- D. Only (B)
- E. All are correct

Answer: D

Sol: 'Flattering' is misspelt and its correct spelling is 'flattening'.

Q.93 Two columns are given with few sentences/phrases in each which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

Column (I)

- (A) Global trade and per capita GDP nearly doubled in this period,
- (B) At the heart of the Rwanda asylum plan, is a set of moral, legal
- (C) There is no doubt that people-smuggling operations need to

Column (II)

- (D) marking an era of general peace and prosperity.
- (E) immigration controls were promised to regulate the flow
- (F) be combated as they exploit vulnerable groups of people

निम्नलिखित संख्या शृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा।

- A. Only (A)-(D) and (C)-(F)
- B. Only (B)-(F)
- C. Both (A)-(E) and (B)-(F)
- D. Only (A)-(D)
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: Coherent sentences can be formed by joining (A)-(D) and (C)-(F). Therefore the sentences will be "Global trade and per capita GDP nearly doubled in this period, marking an era of general peace and prosperity" and "There is no doubt that people-smuggling operations need to be combated as they exploit vulnerable groups of people"

Q.94 Two columns are given with few sentences/phrases in each which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

COLUMN (I)

- (A) He brushed aside a question on human rights concerns in
- (B) The devastation of the second wave showed how unprepared
- (C) The process adopted in removing illegal

COLUMN (II)

- (D) to bring those agreements to a finale in the near future
- (E) structures needs to be corrected
- (F) countries were to combat the deadly Delta variant

निम्नलिखित संख्या शृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा।

- A. Only (A)-(D) and (C)-(E)
- B. Only (B)-(F)
- C. Both (B)-(F) and (C)-(E)
- D. Only (A)-(D)
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Coherent sentences can be formed by joining (B)-(F) and (C)-(E). Therefore the sentences will be, "The devastation of the second wave showed how unprepared countries were to combat the deadly Delta variant" and "The process adopted in removing illegal structures needs to be corrected"

Q.95 Two columns are given with few sentences/phrases in each which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

Column (I)

- (A) Both countries must ensure more concerted efforts to
- (B) The investment proposals and development projects
- (C) Notwithstanding the recent uptick in economic activity after

Column (II)

- (D) the relationship can increase the prospects for agreements
- (E) flexible in increasing visas to Indian professionals.
- (F) bring agreements to a finale in the near future

निम्नलिखित संखा श्रृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा।

- A. Only (A)-(D) and (C)-(F)
- B. Only (A)-(F)
- C. Both (A)-(E) and (B)-(F)
- D. Only (A)-(D)
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: Coherent sentence can be formed by joining (A)-(F). Therefore the sentence will be, "Both countries must ensure more concerted efforts to bring agreements to a finale in the near future"

Q.96 Column (I)

- (A) The number of COVID-19 tests that everyone living or working in Chayong
- (B) Although he dropped out of college and got lucky pursuing a career in software,
- (C) Crude oil is tapped from a web of pipelines owned by major oil companies

Column (II)

- (D) getting a degree is a much surer path to success
- (E) it will lead to wastage of potentially life-saving vaccines
- (F) vandalise pipelines to siphon off petrol and sell it on the black market.

Two columns are given with few sentences/phrases in each which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- A. Only (A)-(D) and (C)-(F)
- B. Only (B)-(D)
- C. Both (A)-(E) and (B)-(F)
- D. Only (A)-(D)
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: Coherent sentence can be formed by joining (B)-(D). Therefore the sentence will be, "Although he dropped out of college and got lucky pursuing a career in software, getting a degree is a much surer path to success"

Q.97 Column (I)

- (A) Judicial evasion of this kind is damaging for the accountability of
- (B) South Asia has almost a fourth of the global population
- (C) Self-Help Groups aimed at raising the annual income of women

Column (II)

- (D) and boosting economic activity in rural areas.
- (E) living on five percent of the world's landmass.
- (F) to ensure public welfare through empowerment

Two columns are given with few sentences/phrases in each which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- A. Only (B)-(E) and (C)-(D)
- B. Only (B)-(F)
- C. Both (A)-(E) and (B)-(F)
- D. Only (A)-(D)
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: Coherent sentences can be formed by joining (B)-(E) and (C)-(D). Therefore the sentences will be, "South Asia has almost a fourth of the global population living on five percent of the world's landmass" and "Self-Help Groups aimed at raising the annual income of women and boosting economic activity in rural areas."

Q.98

- (I) Employers in many cases have no choice but to pay higher wages
- (II) The productivity of their employees has not risen significantly

In the questions given below two sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them with the most suitable word given below the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- A. since
- B. because
- C. even if
- D. if
- E. in spite

Answer: C

Sol: The correct conjunction to connect given sentences is 'even if'. Therefore the sentence will be "Employers in many cases have no choice but to pay higher wages even if the productivity of their employees has not risen significantly"

Q.99

- (I) You won't be able to understand the mathematics
- (II) You stop wasting time and study diligently

In the questions given below two sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them with the most suitable word given below the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- A. unless
- B. till
- C. through
- D. but
- E. in contrast

Answer: A

Sol: The correct conjunction to connect given sentences is 'unless'. Therefore the sentence will be "You won't be able to understand the mathematics unless you stop wasting time and study diligently"

Q.100

- (I) Jack decided to go abroad for his further studies
- (II) His parents wanted him to enroll in native college

In the questions given below two sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them with the most suitable word given below the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- A. because
- B. since
- C. through
- D. while
- E. until

Answer: D

Sol: The correct conjunction to connect given sentences is 'while'. Therefore the sentence will be "Jack decided to go abroad for his further studies while his parents wanted him to enroll in a native college"

Q.101

(I) The High Court has directed the police not to take any _____ action against those who have not yet been proved guilty.
(II) China has been increasingly obsessed with deploying _____ economic measures against countries that have supposedly offended it

Each of the following questions has two sentences with blanks. From the options given below the sentence, choose the word which fits into both the blanks to make sentences meaningful and mark the letter corresponding to it as your answer.

- A. abdicate
- B. dissonance
- C. nuance
- D. coercive
- E. repugnant

Answer: D

Sol: The correct word for both the blanks is 'coercive'.

- (a)abdicate means renounce one's throne
- (b)dissonance means lack of agreement or harmony between people or things.
- (c)nuance means a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound.
- (d)coercive means relating to or using force or threats.
- (e)repugnant means extremely distasteful; unacceptable.

Q.102

(I) Researchers began considering the links between the _____ immune system and the adaptive system they'd studied over the years.
(II) Pre-school children's emotional eating partly shaped by _____ food drive.

Each of the following questions has two sentences with blanks. From the options given below the sentence, choose the word which fits into both the blanks to make sentences meaningful and mark the letter corresponding to it as your answer.

- A. fragility
- B. innate
- C. nascent
- D. sobering
- E. innocuous

Answer: B

Sol: The correct word for both the blanks is 'innate'.

- (a)fragility means the quality of being easily broken or damaged.
- (b)innate means inborn; natural.
- (c)nascent means just coming into existence and beginning to display signs of future potential.
- (d)sobering means creating a more serious, sensible, or solemn mood.
- (e)innocuous means not harmful or offensive.

Q.103

(I) Indians could be grappling with vaccine fatigue, a _____ to take a booster shot that experts attribute to confusion and misinformation.
(II) She showed her _____ to continue studies and decided to get married.

Each of the following questions has two sentences with blanks. From the options given below the sentence, choose the word which fits into both the blanks to make sentences meaningful and mark the letter corresponding to it as your answer.

- A. reluctance
- B. disguised
- C. hegemony
- D. conquest
- E. revamp

Answer: A**Sol:** The correct word for both the blanks is 'reluctance'.

- (a)reluctance means unwillingness or disinclination to do something.
- (b)disguised means give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to conceal one's identity.
- (c)hegemony means leadership or dominance, especially by one state or social group over others.
- (d)conquest means the subjugation and assumption of control of a place or people by military force.
- (e)revamp means give new and improved form, structure, or appearance to.

Q.104

- (I) It is evident that many hospitals are _____ of basic needed facilities.
- (II) The woman was left _____ when her garments showroom was burned down.

Each of the following questions has two sentences with blanks. From the options given below the sentence, choose the word which fits into both the blanks to make sentences meaningful and mark the letter corresponding to it as your answer.

- A. zap
- B. dwindle
- C. copious
- D. bereft
- E. discern

Answer: D**Sol:** The correct word for both the blanks is 'bereft'.

- (a)zap means destroy or obliterate.
- (b)dwindle means diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength.
- (c)copious means abundant in supply or quantity.
- (d)bereft means deprived of or lacking (something).
- (e)discern means recognize or find out.

Q.105 On what basis, it can be considered true that the emotion is the core of value proposition of tourism?

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

- A. People spend more lifetime in earning so they don't get time to travel even after having emotional longing for it.
- B. It has been observed that people choose tourism out of their valuable income for expected gratification
- C. Most the people have hobbies to travel around the world and generate their passive income through it
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: To validate the answer refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions."

Q.106 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

How do tourist destinations make tourists emotionally attached to the places they visit?

प्रश्नाचक विहू के स्थान पर कौन सा अनुमानित मान आयेगा?

- A. They use taglines to emanate the feeling of amiability and attachment among the tourists
- B. Many countries accentuate using astounding elements of the tourist experience in their marketing
- C. Many countries focus on hiring international influencers as their ambassador to promote tourism
- D. All of these
- E. Only (a) and (b)

Answer: E

Sol: To validate the answer refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "At a practical level, tourist destinations..... Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies"

Q.107 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

What helps in comprehending tourist behavior?
प्रश्नाचक चिह्न के स्थान पर कौन सा अनुमानित मान आयेगा?

- A. Culture and surroundings are the major factors in determining tourist behavior
- B. Climate and the feasibility to reach to particular place decide tourist behavior
- C. Occurrence of sentiments connected with a particular situation or occasion
- D. Affordability of a person to visit a particular place or location
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Refer to the first paragraph which mentions, " Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour."

Q.108 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

Which of the following is the reason for the proliferation of literature on tourist's emotions?
प्रश्नाचक चिह्न के स्थान पर कौन सा अनुमानित मान आयेगा?

- A. To regulate tourist emotions and evoke positive responses from them by understanding their needs
- B. Investigation of whether the emotional intelligence of tour leaders exerts an effect on tour members' satisfaction
- C. Understanding the emotional contagion theory which mentions how emotional states can transmit from one person to another
- D. Need for more comprehensive and empirical research to identify the impetus of tourist behavior
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol: Refer to the last paragraph which mentions, " However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist

Q.109 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to

the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

How tourist experience, at its different stages, gets affected by emotions?
प्रश्नाचक चिह्न के स्थान पर कौन सा अनुमानित मान आयेगा?

- A. Emotion reaction is an underlying factor in evaluating satisfaction and overall experience after travel
- B. After back from the journey, the tourist's experience story impels others also to visit the same place
- C. Emotions drive tourist motivations and contribute to making destination choice
- D. Both (b) and (c)
- E. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: E

Sol: Refer to the last paragraph which mentions, " Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience..... destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions."

Q.110 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

Which of the following is/are TRUE with reference to the paragraph?

- (i) Emotions are not necessarily the same throughout the whole journey
- (ii) Slogan of Slovenia is 'Slovenia: Abode of peace'
- (iii) Tourism industry has long been considered a grave industry

प्रश्नाचक चिह्न के स्थान पर कौन सा अनुमानित मान आयेगा?

- A. Only (i)
- B. Both (ii) & (iii)
- C. Only (ii)
- D. All of these
- E. Both (i) & (iii)

Answer: A

Sol: Only statement (i) is true as per the passage.

For (i), refer to last paragraph which mentions, "Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience."

For statement (ii), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country."

For statement (iii), refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry."

Q.111 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to- day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

Which of the following words is an antonym of 'Contemporary' given in the passage?

एक कंपनी सप्ताह के चार दिनों में दो प्रकार की कुकीज़ - चॉकलेट और बटर बनाती है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

चॉकलेट कुकीज़: रविवार को 25 कुकीज बनाई गई। सोमवार को कुकीज़ की संख्या रविवार की तुलना में x% अधिक है। मंगलवार को बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या सोमवार की तुलना में 50% अधिक है। बुधवार को कुल 100 कुकीज बनाई गई और पूरे सप्ताह (चार दिन) में कुल 250 कुकीज बनाई गई।

बटर कुकीज़: दिए गए सप्ताह के दिए गए प्रत्येक दिनों में, बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या दिए गए दिन में बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज़ की संख्या से y% कम है। सप्ताह में कुल 50 बटर कुकीज बनाई गई।

- A. vital
- B. antique
- C. unique
- D. replica
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: 'Antique' is an antonym of 'contemporary'

contemporary means belonging to or occurring in the present.

vital means absolutely necessary; essential.

antique means belonging to ancient times.

unique means being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.

replica means an exact copy or model of something, especially one on a smaller scale.

Q.112 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The tourism industry has long been hailed as the 'fun' industry. Tourism is practiced for its hedonic benefits. Tourists choose to spend discretionary disposable income on holidays and travel essentially for the anticipated pleasure they will obtain. In that sense, the value proposition for tourism is significantly based on the emotions. The theorization of emotion has received much attention in the contemporary tourism literature and among destination marketers. Emotions, episodes of intense feelings associated with a specific situation or event, play a key role in understanding tourist behaviour. Studies have focused for example on positive emotional experiences associated with festivals, holidays, heritage sites and adventure tourism, among others, and the links between emotional responses and behavioural outcomes, such as satisfaction and customer loyalty.

At a practical level, tourist destinations around the world emphasize the positive emotional connections they seek to make between visitors and places. For example, Slovenia uses the slogan "I feel slovenia" to convey a sense of warmth, and a deep connection among potential tourists to the country. Other countries highlight the 'surprising' component of the tourist experience in their branding strategies. Notable successful country campaigns include "Amazing Thailand" and "Incredible India", which have been built on associating a sense of positive surprise and delight with

tourism visits. Other slogans highlighting positive emotional experiences include "It's more fun in Philippines", "Beautiful Bangladesh" and "Brunei: Abode of peace". These examples further emphasize the importance attached to positive emotional responses associated with tourist experiences.

However, whilst much of what drives tourist behaviour is a search for pleasure, it is a much more complex picture requiring the need for more detailed and theoretically driven research. In this respect, the literature on tourist's emotion has been significantly enriched in recent years. Tourist emotion research has drawn heavily on and applied concepts and measures from the psychology literature. For example, a growing body of studies apply cognitive appraisal theories to understand the antecedents and consequences of emotions to tourist decisions. In terms of measurement, and despite criticisms, many studies have adapted self-report measures of emotions from psychology and these remain popular in tourism. Emotions influence various stages of the tourist experience. At the pre-travel stage, emotions play a fundamental role in activating tourist motivations and inputs in destination choice processes. During the trip, emotions can vary in intensity on a day-to-day basis. In addition, tourists' emotional reactions are fundamental in shaping post-travel evaluations such as satisfaction, destination attachment, perceived overall image and behavioural intentions.

Which of the following words is a synonym of 'Complex' given in the passage?

एक कंपनी सप्ताह के चार दिनों में दो प्रकार की कुकीज़ - चॉकलेट और बटर बनाती है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

चॉकलेट कुकीज़: रविवार को 25 कुकीज बनाई गई। सोमवार को कुकीज की संख्या रविवार की तुलना में x% अधिक है। मंगलवार को बनाई गई कुकीज की संख्या सोमवार की तुलना में 50% अधिक है। बुधवार को कुल 100 कुकीज बनाई गई और पूरे सप्ताह (चार दिन) में कुल 250 कुकीज बनाई गई।

बटर कुकीज़: दिए गए सप्ताह के दिए गए प्रत्येक दिनों में, बनाई गई कुकीज की संख्या दिए गए दिन में बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज की संख्या से y% कम है। सप्ताह में कुल 50 बटर कुकीज बनाई गई।

- A. naive
- B. traverse
- C. copious
- D. intricate
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol: 'Intricate' is a synonym of 'complex'

Complex means not easy to analyse or understand; complicated or intricate.

naïve means showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.

traverse means travel across or through.

copious means abundant in supply or quantity.

intricate means very complicated or detailed.

Q.113 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

What is/are the reason(s) mentioned for the extinction of Monarch butterfly?

एक कंपनी सप्ताह के चार दिनों में दो प्रकार की कुकीज़ - चॉकलेट और बटर बनाती है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

चॉकलेट कुकीज़: रविवार को 25 कुकीज बनाई गई। सोमवार को कुकीज की संख्या रविवार की तुलना में x% अधिक है। मंगलवार को बनाई गई कुकीज की संख्या सोमवार की तुलना में 50% अधिक है। बुधवार को कुल 100 कुकीज बनाई गई और पूरे सप्ताह (चार दिन) में कुल 250 कुकीज बनाई गई।

बटर कुकीज़: दिए गए सप्ताह के दिए गए प्रत्येक दिनों में, बनाई गई कुकीज की संख्या दिए गए दिन में बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज की संख्या से y% कम है। सप्ताह में कुल 50 बटर कुकीज बनाई गई।

- A. Monarch butterflies are very susceptible to diseases, which results in their extinction
- B. Changes in weather induced by climate change as well as prevalent habitat destruction
- C. Increase in other vicious species of birds is the reason behind the decrease in Monarch
- D. Monarch butterflies extinct because they are more vulnerable to radioactive vibes than other birds
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: Refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States."

Q.114 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

What can be said about the plummet of Western Monarchs across the Rocky Mountains?

एक कंपनी सप्ताह के चार दिनों में दो प्रकार की कुकीज़ - चॉकलेट और बटर बनाती है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

चॉकलेट कुकीज़: रविवार को 25 कुकीज बनाई गई। सोमवार को कुकीज़ की संख्या रविवार की तुलना में x% अधिक है। मंगलवार को बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या सोमवार की तुलना में 50% अधिक है। बुधवार को कुल 100 कुकीज बनाई गई और पूरे सप्ताह (चार दिन) में कुल 250 कुकीज बनाई गई।

बटर कुकीज़: दिए गए सप्ताह के दिए गए प्रत्येक दिनों में, बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या दिए गए दिन में बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज़ की संख्या से y% कम है। सप्ताह में कुल 50 बटर कुकीज बनाई गई।

- A. The state of butterflies is even more dreadful in this area as a consequence of substitution of milkweed with other crops
- B. Western monarchs eat milkweed only which takes years to grow therefore monarchs are dying without food
- C. The rocky mountain soil is exceptionally rich soil so for other crops, farmers deracinate milkweed which is necessary for monarchs.
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: Refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying."

Q.115 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a

lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

Why does the author say, "efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough"?

एक कंपनी सप्ताह के चार दिनों में दो प्रकार की कुकीज़ - चॉकलेट और बटर बनाती है। नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

चॉकलेट कुकीज़: रविवार को 25 कुकीज बनाई गई। सोमवार को कुकीज़ की संख्या रविवार की तुलना में x% अधिक है। मंगलवार को बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या सोमवार की तुलना में 50% अधिक है। बुधवार को कुल 100 कुकीज बनाई गई और पूरे सप्ताह (चार दिन) में कुल 250 कुकीज बनाई गई।

बटर कुकीज़: दिए गए सप्ताह के दिए गए प्रत्येक दिनों में, बनाई गई कुकीज़ की संख्या दिए गए दिन में बनाई गई चॉकलेट कुकीज़ की संख्या से y% कम है। सप्ताह में कुल 50 बटर कुकीज बनाई गई।

- A. Because managing natural resources is complex and conservation groups are still struggling to find the recipe for success
- B. Efforts of governments and other volunteers to protect monarchs do not last for long due to lack of data of monarchs
- C. The root cause of their extinction is climate change and natural calamities while the actions have been taken for milkweed only
- D. Failure to understand the past patterns of monarchs density in and around the country leads to failure of their protection efforts
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Refer to the last paragraph which mentions, "Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough."

Q.116 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

Which of the following is the mentioned reason, monarchs' protection is being overlooked by the federal?

दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ, 'मात्रा I' और 'मात्रा II' दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित कर उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

- A. Federation is not getting enough financial support for the conservation of monarchs worldwide
- B. Mammals, reptiles and other aquatic animals are more important in the U.S for ecological balance hence get all attention
- C. The Federation doesn't prioritize monarchs' protection as it is busy protecting other species
- D. There is a lack of awareness of the monarch butterfly in the U.S, therefore, the federation didn't give much heed to it
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Refer to the last paragraph which mentions, "The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced."

Q.117 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be

reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

What did scientists' study convey about eastern monarchs?

दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ, 'मात्रा I' और 'मात्रा II' दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित कर उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

- A. Monarch butterflies are mainly inhabitants of East America which later spread throughout the country
- B. The number of monarch butterflies has decreased by one-third since 1990
- C. Monarch butterflies are migrating from central Mexico to Canada which has a cold climate
- D. Both (a) and (c)
- E. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: B

Sol: Refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate."

Q.118 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

Which of the following statements is/are true as per the passage?

- (i) Under the monarch protection movement five hundred million milkweed stems have been planted
- (ii) Milkweed is a nutrition-rich plant that can survive sprays
- (iii) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has decided that monarchs' status will be accessed quarterly by the agency

दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ, 'मात्रा I' और 'मात्रा II' दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित कर उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

- A. Both (i) & (iii)
- B. Only (i)
- C. Both (ii) & (iii)
- D. Only (ii)
- E. Only (i)

Answer: B

Sol: Only statement (i) is correct.

For statement (i), refer to the last paragraph which mentions, "Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs"

For (ii), refer to the second paragraph which mentions, "Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying."

For (iii), refer to the first paragraph which mentions, "As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue."

Q.119 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement. "However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

Which of the following is the most suitable word for the given blank in the paragraph?

दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ, 'मात्रा I' और 'मात्रा II' दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित कर उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

- A. plight
- B. bliss
- C. grinning
- D. thrill
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: The correct word for the given blank is 'plight' which means 'a dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation.'

bliss means perfect happiness; great joy.

grinning means smiling broadly.

thrill means a sudden feeling of excitement and pleasure.

Q.120 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

The monarch butterfly is threatened with extinction, but will not come under federal protection because other species are a higher priority, federal officials announced. Monarchs have long captured human hearts, fluttering through yards, parks and fields on wings that look like miniature works of art. But their numbers have been decimated by climate-change-fueled weather events and pervasive habitat loss in the United States. "We conducted an intensive, thorough review using a rigorous, transparent science-based process and found that the monarch meets listing criteria under the Endangered Species Act," Aurelia Skipwith, the director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said in a statement.

"However, before we can propose listing, we must focus resources on our higher-priority listing actions." As part of the decision, monarchs' status will be reviewed each year by the agency and conservation efforts will continue.

The number of Eastern monarchs — which undertake an astonishing, multigenerational migration from as far north as Canada to overwinter in central Mexico — has declined by 75 percent since the 1990s, scientists estimate. Across the Rocky Mountains, Western monarchs have seen an even more alarming drop. Some of this collapse is tied to a need for milkweed, the only plant that monarch caterpillars can eat. Milkweed has declined across monarch breeding grounds throughout the United States since farmers started using crops that are genetically modified to tolerate Roundup, a brand of weedkiller. Milkweed often grew among crops, but cannot survive spraying.

In recent years, as the monarchs' _____ has grown more dire, a movement has emerged to sustain the species by planting milkweed for caterpillars along with other native plants that nourish the adults. Everyday citizens, advocacy groups and government agencies have planted 500 million milkweed stems, officials said, providing a lifeline for monarchs. But given the increasing toll from climate change, which is fueling winter storms that wipe out millions at a time in Mexico, droughts that kill them in the United States and temperature changes that may cause them to migrate too early or too late, efforts to protect monarchs have not been enough. "While all of these people that care about monarchs are doing a lot of positive things, there are a lot of negative things happening at the same time," said Karen Oberhauser, a conservation biologist at the University of Wisconsin who has studied monarchs since 1985. "We're running as fast as we can to stay in the same place."

Which of the following words is the synonym of 'Intensive' mentioned in the passage?

दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ, 'मात्रा I' और 'मात्रा II' दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित कर उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

- A. culminate
- B. vicious
- C. rigorous
- D. vivid
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: 'Rigorous' is a synonym of 'intensive'

Intensive means concentrated on a single subject or into a short time; very thorough or vigorous.

culminate means reach a climax or point of highest development

vicious means deliberately cruel or violent.

rigorous means extremely thorough and careful.

vivid means producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind.

