

BOB Apprentice Sample Paper 02

Q1. 5G's adoption would _____ the best performance of police _____ such as body cams, facial recognition, etc. In the question below, a sentence is presented with two omitted words. Following the sentence, five pairs of words are provided. Select the pair that best completes the sentence, ensuring both contextual accuracy and grammatical correctness.

- (a) assure, reachability
- (b) ensure, devices
- (c) insure, transport
- (d) ensure, knowledge
- (e) insure, devices

Ans.(b)

Q2. Universities are _____ about the _____ in the admission process.

In the question below, a sentence is presented with two omitted words. Following the sentence, five pairs of words are provided. Select the pair that best completes the sentence, ensuring both contextual accuracy and grammatical correctness.

- (a) indifferent, delay
- (b) relentless, explicit
- (c) concerned, delay
- (d) worried, venture
- (e) relentless, delay

Ans.(c)

Q3. India has made some _____ scientific _____ in research.

In the question below, a sentence is presented with two omitted words. Following the sentence, five pairs of words are provided. Select the pair that best completes the sentence, ensuring both contextual accuracy and grammatical correctness.

- (a) significant, convention
- (b) relevant, backlashes
- (c) important, backlashes
- (d) significant, advances
- (e) gracious, advances

Ans.(d)

Q4. The company is _____ its marketing efforts at the _____ of reducing funds for employee training.

In the question below, a sentence is presented with two omitted words. Following the sentence, five pairs of words are provided. Select the pair that best completes the sentence, ensuring both contextual accuracy and grammatical correctness.

- (a) Promoting, sensation
- (b) Promotion, expense
- (c) Enlarge, cost
- (d) Rely, price
- (e) Boosting, expense

Ans.(e)

Q5. Government should expand the _____ of private goods such as LPG cylinders to _____ citizens.

In the question below, a sentence is presented with two omitted words. Following the sentence, five pairs of words are provided. Select the pair that best completes the sentence, ensuring both contextual accuracy and grammatical correctness.

- (a) distribution, ordinary
- (b) dilution, special
- (c) devastate, ordinary

**Test
Prime**

By Adda247

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION



Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.



Don't just *prepare*. *Perform*.

Test Prime — built only for mock tests.



1,50,000+
Mock Tests



25,000+
Previous Year Papers



800+
Exam Covered



500% Refund
on Selection



5 lakh+
Free Quizzes



Daily
Free PDFs



Job Alerts
Stay Updated

- Multilingual
- Detailed Solution
- Strong and Weak Areas



**All India
Rankings**

Compete with lakhs.
Rank. Improve. Repeat.



← Adda247 test prime

Rating ▾

Editors' choice

New



Adda247 Test Prime
Adda Education • Education
📌 Installed



DOWNLOAD THE APP



(d) distribution, foreign

(e) dilute, familiar

Ans.(a)

Q6. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) We boarded a small ferry that connected the island to the mainland twice a day.

(B) From the deck, we gazed at the endless stretch of sea as the island appeared faintly on the horizon.

(C) The locals said it was one of the few places left untouched by mass tourism.

(D) It was a quiet morning when we set out for Kalpeni, a remote island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.

(E) As we stepped off the boat, the salty breeze and swaying palms welcomed us.

(F) Gradually, during the two-hour voyage, the island drew nearer, with turquoise waters and darting flying fish accompanying our journey.

(a) D

(b) A

(c) B

(d) E

(e) C

Ans.(a)

Q7. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) We boarded a small ferry that connected the island to the mainland twice a day.

(B) From the deck, we gazed at the endless stretch of sea as the island appeared faintly on the horizon.

(C) The locals said it was one of the few places left untouched by mass tourism.

(D) It was a quiet morning when we set out for Kalpeni, a remote island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.

(E) As we stepped off the boat, the salty breeze and swaying palms welcomed us.

(F) Gradually, during the two-hour voyage, the island drew nearer, with turquoise waters and darting flying fish accompanying our journey.

(a) C

(b) A

(c) E

(d) B

(e) D

Ans.(b)

Q8. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) We boarded a small ferry that connected the island to the mainland twice a day.

(B) From the deck, we gazed at the endless stretch of sea as the island appeared faintly on the horizon.

(C) The locals said it was one of the few places left untouched by mass tourism.

(D) It was a quiet morning when we set out for Kalpeni, a remote island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.

(E) As we stepped off the boat, the salty breeze and swaying palms welcomed us.

(F) Gradually, during the two-hour voyage, the island drew nearer, with turquoise waters and darting flying fish accompanying our journey.

(a) D

(b) B

(c) A

(d) E

(e) C

Ans.(b)

Q9. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) We boarded a small ferry that connected the island to the mainland twice a day.
- (B) From the deck, we gazed at the endless stretch of sea as the island appeared faintly on the horizon.
- (C) The locals said it was one of the few places left untouched by mass tourism.
- (D) It was a quiet morning when we set out for Kalpeni, a remote island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.
- (E) As we stepped off the boat, the salty breeze and swaying palms welcomed us.
- (F) Gradually, during the two-hour voyage, the island drew nearer, with turquoise waters and darting flying fish accompanying our journey.

- (a) A
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) E
- (e) C

Ans.(c)

Q10. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) We boarded a small ferry that connected the island to the mainland twice a day.
- (B) From the deck, we gazed at the endless stretch of sea as the island appeared faintly on the horizon.
- (C) The locals said it was one of the few places left untouched by mass tourism.
- (D) It was a quiet morning when we set out for Kalpeni, a remote island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.
- (E) As we stepped off the boat, the salty breeze and swaying palms welcomed us.
- (F) Gradually, during the two-hour voyage, the island drew nearer, with turquoise waters and darting flying fish accompanying our journey.

- (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) A
- (d) F
- (e) B

Ans.(b)

Q11. What can be inferred about why some countries oppose the idea of reducing plastic production directly?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) They depend on plastic exports and fear possible economic losses.
- (b) They think past recycling efforts prove the issue is not serious.
- (c) They assume banning plastics outright will solve climate issues.
- (d) They feel reducing production is unnecessary if recycling can improve.
- (e) They claim microplastics are already removed and pose no risks.

Ans.(d)

Q12. Identify the statement(s) that is/are true based on the passage.

- (I) The global production of plastics annually exceeds 400 million tonnes.
- (II) The UNEP treaty attempts have always succeeded in finalizing agreements.
- (III) Paper and cloth bags have partially replaced plastic in India after the ban.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (III)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(b)

Q13. Which of the following best explains why banning single-use plastics alone has not solved the problem in India?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree

upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) The ban has reduced the quality of plastic products produced in India.
- (b) People have found it difficult to adopt paper or cloth alternatives in daily life.
- (c) Waste collection and recycling remain weak even after the ban was imposed.
- (d) The ban has only been applied in urban areas but not in rural regions.
- (e) People often import single-use plastic illegally from neighboring countries.

Ans.(c)

Q14. What is the primary reason why the global treaty on eliminating plastic pollution has not been finalized yet? Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Limited global technology for effective plastic recycling.
- (b) Dispute on whether reducing use means cutting production.

- (c) Pushback from green groups demanding stricter treaties.
- (d) Worries of poorer nations about costly alternatives.
- (e) Industry claims that plastics are safe if disposed well.

Ans.(b)

Q15. According to the passage, what trend has been seen in India's plastic use?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Overall use has fallen because of strong awareness drives.
- (b) People have fully switched to glass and metal instead.
- (c) India now depends fully on imported plastics for industry.
- (d) Local output has dropped after tougher recycling rules.
- (e) Use has kept rising even with a ban on single-use items.

Ans.(e)

Q16. Identify the statement(s) that is/are incorrect based on the passage.

- (I) Microplastics are highlighted in the passage as a potential threat to food systems.
- (II) Island nations face no problem as plastic does not reach their coastlines.
- (III) Plastic production is linked to fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of

plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (II)
- (c) Only (II)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II), and (III)

Ans.(c)

Q17. In which year did plastic production contribute about 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, equal to nearly 3.4% of global emissions?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) 2016
- (b) 2017
- (c) 2018
- (d) 2019
- (e) 2020

Ans.(d)

Q18. If the passage were to be extended further, which of the following lines would most likely come next?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Experts stress that without a global consensus, plastic waste will continue to rise, worsening climate and health challenges.
- (b) Several nations have already announced strict timelines to phase out plastics completely within the next two years.
- (c) The United Nations has decided to impose sanctions on countries that fail to meet recycling targets immediately.
- (d) Industries worldwide are unanimously prepared to replace plastics with eco-friendly alternatives without any resistance.
- (e) Most communities have already achieved zero plastic waste, making further negotiations unnecessary.

Ans. (a)

Q19. Which of the following is a synonym for "ubiquitous" as used in the passage?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-

biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Rare
- (b) Omnipresent
- (c) Hidden
- (d) Limited
- (e) Distinct

Ans.(b)

Q20. Which of the following is the most appropriate antonym for the word "granular"?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Global resistance to a universal treaty on eliminating plastic pollution remains stubborn and huge. Last week, the sixth attempt since 2022 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to get member-nations to agree upon a treaty to address plastic pollution ran into the familiar vortex of opposition. There was disagreement among the major blocs of countries on whether comprehensively addressing plastic pollution requires eliminating plastic production itself. All countries agree that the ubiquitous polythene bag, despite its immense practicability and affordability as a container, has ballooned into a civic crisis. India generates around 3.4 million tonnes (MT) of plastic waste but recycles only about 30%. Its plastic consumption rose at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.7% from 14 MT in 2016-17 to over 20 MT in 2019-20. India has a production ban on about 20 single-use plastic items — cups, straws, spoons. While this has, to some extent, induced a degree of behavioural change — in greater reliance of paper and cloth bags — it has had little impact on waste management and recycling. This is also reflective of the global picture. According to the UNEP, the world produces more than 430 MT of plastic annually, two-thirds of which are short-lived products that soon become waste. Overall, 46% of plastic waste is landfilled, while 22% is mismanaged and becomes litter. In 2019, plastic, which is a derivative of fossilised crude, generated 1.8 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions or about 3.4% of the global total.

Plastic, therefore, can be seen as a waste management problem that can be solved by improving incentives for the market to do a better job of collecting waste and recycling. However, there are countries that point to the decades of attempts made on these lines, with limited gains. To add to that, more evidence has piled up that plastic, non-biodegradable as it is, is making its way into human, animal and marine food systems. Island-nations and territories are swamped by plastic waste washing up on their shores. Then there are granular forms of plastic — or microplastics — with potential for harm. Thus, the only real solution is to reduce at source. However, nations are not all agreed upon this aspect of toxicity.

- (a) Tiny
- (b) Coarse
- (c) Hard
- (d) Rough
- (e) Smooth

Ans.(e)

Q21. Read the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, choose option "None are correct" as an answer.

- (a) We're trying something new this weekend. Where should we go for an adventure?
- (b) The training program is designed not only to teach technical skills also but to develop soft skills.
- (c) The app that you recommended has been very useful to tracking my expenses.
- (d) I haven't heard nothing from him since last week.
- (e) None are correct

Ans.(a)

Q22. Read the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, choose option "None are correct" as an answer.

- (a) The decision too shift the factory to the outskirts has triggered protests from locals and environmental groups.
- (b) Though the scheme looks good on paper, it may fail without proper government funding.
- (c) The patient, with his family, were relieved when doctors said the surgery was successful and recovery would be quick.
- (d) The firm has invested in renewable energy to reduce fossil fuel use and cutting carbon emissions.
- (e) None are correct

Ans.(b)

Q23. Read the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, choose option "None are correct" as an answer.

- (a) The recent policy aims to reduce the burden of paperwork and ensures faster clearance of applications.
- (b) She requested a week's leave form work to attend her cousin's wedding.
- (c) The data presented in the report is both comprehensive and reliable.
- (d) A bouquet of roses was kept on the table as a token of appreciation.
- (e) None are correct

Ans.(d)

Q24. Read the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, choose option "None are correct" as an answer.

- (a) The documents submitted to the court were found forged, leading to the case's immediate dismissal.
- (b) Despite of welfare measures, farmers remain dissatisfied due to delayed payments and rising debts.
- (c) The team's performance has been impressive, with wins on both national and international tournaments this year.
- (d) The industrial and service sectors have shown signs off revival after a long economic slowdown.
- (e) None are correct

Ans.(a)

Q25. Read the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, choose option "None are correct" as an answer.

- (a) This book comprises of ten chapters, each focusing on a different aspect of Indian history.
- (b) The manager demanded that the report should be submitted immediately.
- (c) Neither of the candidates has been able to secure a clear majority in the election.
- (d) Everyone of the participants received a medal and certificate.
- (e) None are correct

Ans.(c)

Q26. The Indian cricket team registered a historic win in the series, defeating by 3-1 margin against Australia. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If no correction is required, select option "No correction required" as the correct answer.

- (a) defeat with 3-1 margin
- (b) defeat by 3-1 margins
- (c) defeating with a margin of 3-1
- (d) defeated by a 3-1 margin
- (e) No correction required

Ans.(c)

Q27. The Finance Minister said inflation remained a matter of concerns but is being tackled through monetary measures.

Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If no correction is required, select option “No correction required” as the correct answer.

- (a) remain a matter of concern
- (b) remained a matter of concern
- (c) remains a matter of concerns
- (d) remaining a matter of concern
- (e) No correction required

Ans.(b)

Q28. Her calm nature was the perfect compliment to his energetic personality.

In the sentence given below, four words have been highlighted which may be misspelt or inappropriate in their usage. Mark the erroneous word as the answer and if all the words are correct in their spellings and usage, choose ‘All are correct’ as the answer.

- (a) perfect
- (b) personality
- (c) energetic
- (d) compliment
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(d)

Q29. The audience listened with skepticism as the politician promised rapid economic reforms.

In the sentence given below, four words have been highlighted which may be misspelt or inappropriate in their usage. Mark the erroneous word as the answer and if all the words are correct in their spellings and usage, choose ‘All are correct’ as the answer.

- (a) audience
- (b) skepticism
- (c) politician
- (d) rapid
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(b)

Q30. Despite repeated assurances, the company failed to meet its obligations, leaving investors dissatisfied and frustrated.

In the sentence given below, four words have been highlighted which may be misspelt or inappropriate in their usage. Mark the erroneous word as the answer and if all the words are correct in their spellings and usage, choose ‘All are correct’ as the answer.

- (a) assurances
- (b) obligations
- (c) dissatisfied
- (d) frustrated
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(c)

Q31. Find the total females visit to the museum in all day?

Read the information and answer the following questions.

The information is about the total males and females visits museum in three different days (Monday, Tuesday and Sunday). Total people visit all the three days is 135. Males visit on Sunday is 40% of females visit on Monday. Females visit on Sunday is 5 less than that on Monday. Males and females visit on Tuesday is 20 and 40 respectively. The ratio of people visit on Sunday and Tuesday is 1: 2.

- (a) 85
- (b) 84

- (c) 76
- (d) 62
- (e) 40

Ans.(a)

Q32. Find the sum of number of female visits to museum on Monday and male visit on Tuesday.

Read the information and answer the following questions.

The information is about the total males and females visits museum in three different days (Monday, Tuesday and Sunday). Total people visit all the three days is 135. Males visit on Sunday is 40% of females visit on Monday. Females visit on Sunday is 5 less than that on Monday. Males and females visit on Tuesday is 20 and 40 respectively. The ratio of people visit on Sunday and Tuesday is 1: 2.

- (a) 48
- (b) 24
- (c) 45
- (d) 32
- (e) 40

Ans.(c)

Q33. The cost of entry of female is Rs 5 each and the cost of entry of a male is Rs x each. If the total amount collected by the museum on Tuesday is Rs 220, then find x.

Read the information and answer the following questions.

The information is about the total males and females visits museum in three different days (Monday, Tuesday and Sunday). Total people visit all the three days is 135. Males visit on Sunday is 40% of females visit on Monday. Females visit on Sunday is 5 less than that on Monday. Males and females visit on Tuesday is 20 and 40 respectively. The ratio of people visit on Sunday and Tuesday is 1: 2.

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 2
- (e) 1

Ans.(e)

Q34. Find the ratio of total people visited to museum on Sunday to Monday.

Read the information and answer the following questions.

The information is about the total males and females visits museum in three different days (Monday, Tuesday and Sunday). Total people visit all the three days is 135. Males visit on Sunday is 40% of females visit on Monday. Females visit on Sunday is 5 less than that on Monday. Males and females visit on Tuesday is 20 and 40 respectively. The ratio of people visit on Sunday and Tuesday is 1: 2.

- (a) 1:8
- (b) 2:1
- (c) 3:2
- (d) 2:3
- (e) 4:1

Ans.(d)

Q35. P and Q invested in a business in the ratio 4:7 respectively and for time periods in the ratio 21:16 respectively. If 10% of the total profit goes to charity and rest is distributed between P and Q according to their investments such that P's share is Rs 5400, then what is the total profit?

- (a) Rs 8000
- (b) Rs 10000
- (c) Rs 12000
- (d) Rs 14000
- (e) Rs 16000

Ans.(d)

Q36. 10, 135, ?, 226, 234, 235 Find the missing number in the given series.

- (a) 201
- (b) 180
- (c) 199
- (d) 179
- (e) 185

Ans.(c)

Q37. 1.5, 1.5, 3, 12, 96, ? Find the missing number in the given series.

- (a) 1512
- (b) 1548
- (c) 1224
- (d) 1536
- (e) 1594

Ans.(d)

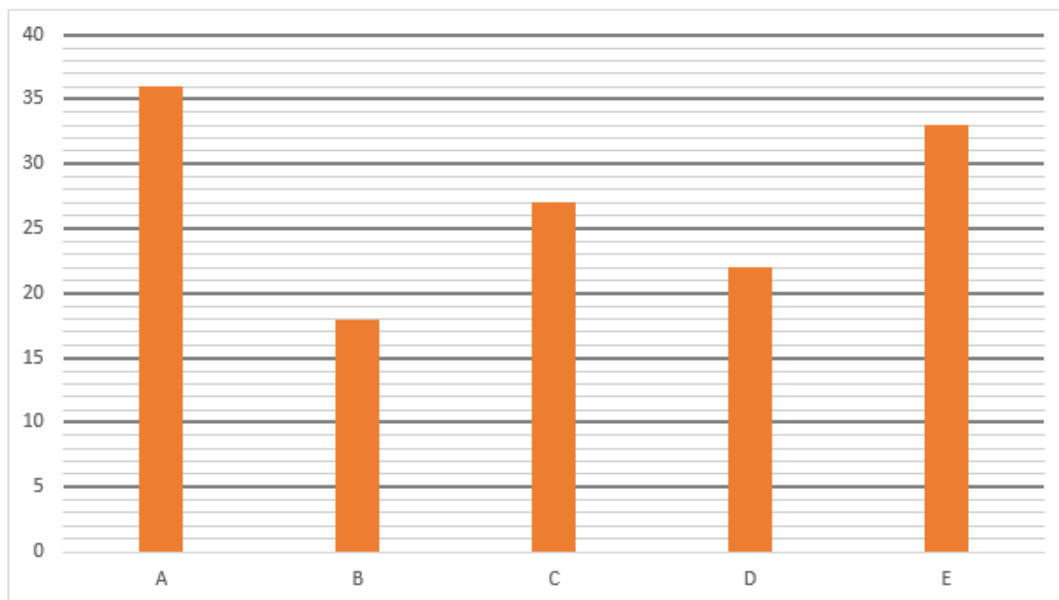
Q38. 124, 131, 142, 155, ?, 191 Find the missing number in the given series.

- (a) 178
- (b) 186
- (c) 190
- (d) 171
- (e) 172

Ans.(e)

Q39. Total people visited in park E are what percent less than total people visited in park A?

Bar graph given below shows total number of people visited in five (A, B, C, D & E) different parks on Sunday. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

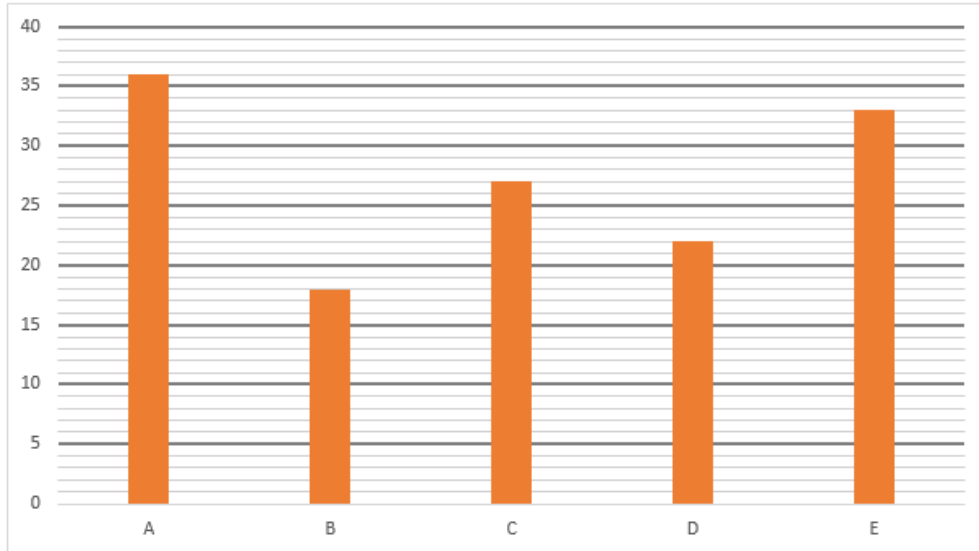


- (a) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$
- (b) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (c) $6\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (d) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (e) 5%

Ans.(b)

Q40. Find average number of people visited in park A, C & E?

Bar graph given below shows total number of people visited in five (A, B, C, D & E) different parks on Sunday. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

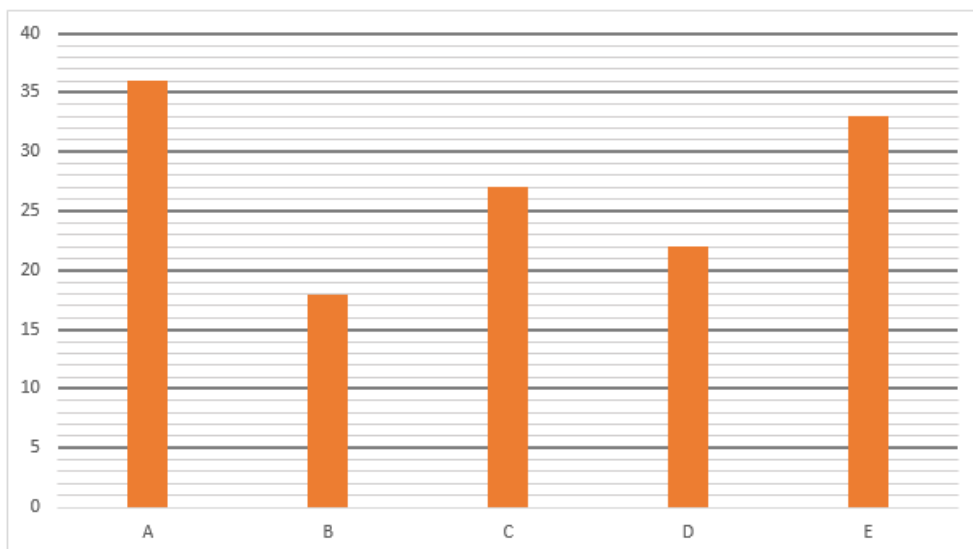


- (a) 32
- (b) 30
- (c) 36
- (d) 33
- (e) 27

Ans.(a)

Q41. Find the ratio of total people visited in park B to that of in park D?

Bar graph given below shows total number of people visited in five (A, B, C, D & E) different parks on Sunday. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

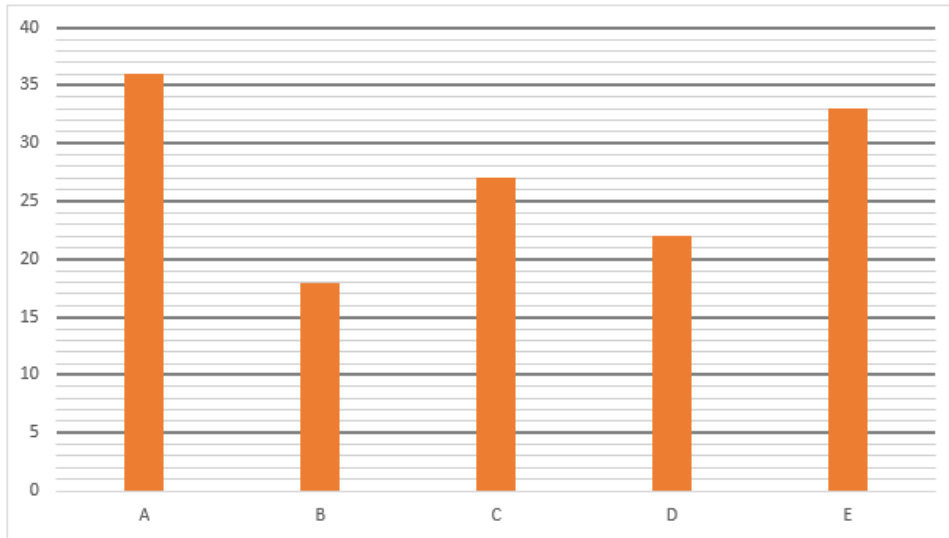


- (a) 7 : 9
- (b) 9 : 10
- (c) 11 : 9
- (d) 9 : 13
- (e) 9 : 11

Ans.(e)

Q42. Total people visited in park C and park E together are what percent more than total people visited in park A?

Bar graph given below shows total number of people visited in five (A, B, C, D & E) different parks on Sunday. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

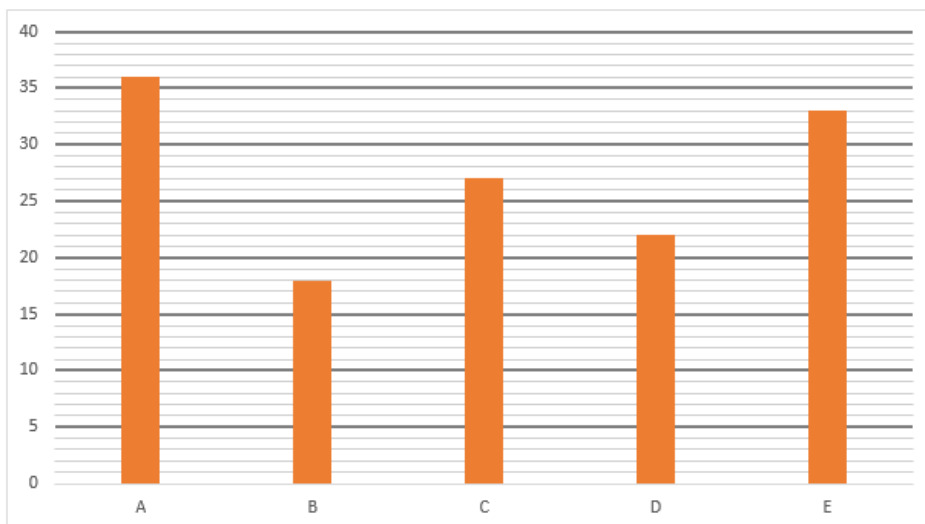


- (a) $33 \frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $66 \frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) $66 \frac{1}{3}\%$
- (d) 50%
- (e) 60%

Ans.(b)

Q43. Find total number of people visited in park B, C & D together?

Bar graph given below shows total number of people visited in five (A, B, C, D & E) different parks on Sunday. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.



- (a) 69
- (b) 65
- (c) 67
- (d) 63
- (e) 71

Ans.(c)

Q44. A solid sphere is melted in the form of a few number of canonical toys of equal size. Radius of toy is half of the radius of the sphere and its height is $16/7$ times of its radius. If the radius of the Sphere is 14 cm, then find the number of conical toys formed.

- (a) 12
- (b) 13
- (c) 11
- (d) 14
- (e) 10

Ans.(d)

Q45. Two container A and B of equal quantities contains mixture of wine and water in the ratio of 5:7 and 3:1 respectively. If both containers poured into an empty Container C and quantity of wine in container C is 40 liters more than that of water, then find the quantity of water in container B?

- (a) 45
- (b) 25
- (c) 20
- (d) 40
- (e) 30

Ans.(e)

Q46. The average weight of a class of 45 girls is 53 kg. It was later found that weight of two girls was read as 49 kg and 57 kg instead of 45 kg and 52 kg. Find the actual average weight of the class.

- (a) 54 kg
- (b) 53.40 kg
- (c) 50.6 kg
- (d) 52.80 kg
- (e) 51.5 kg

Ans.(d)

Q47. In new year offer Axis bank reduced interest rate from 20% to 10% per annum on C.I. due to this offer Anurag have to pay Rs. 345 less interest in two year. Find the loan amount of Anurag.

- (a) Rs. 1,000
- (b) Rs. 2,400
- (c) Rs. 4,000
- (d) Rs. 1,500
- (e) Rs. 2,000

Ans.(d)

Q48. The sum of 30% of x and 45% y is equal to zero and the difference between 60% of x and 20% of y is equal to 22 then find the sum of x and y?

- (a) 25
- (b) 15
- (c) 10
- (d) 30
- (e) 20

Ans.(c)

Q49. A train running at the speed of 108 km/hr cross a 640 meters long platform in $100/3$ sec. Find time taken by train to cross a man, who running at the speed of 36 km/hr in opposite direction.

- (a) 9 sec
- (b) 12 sec
- (c) 15 sec

- (d) 8 sec
(e) 10 sec

Ans.(a)

Q50. The downstream speed of a boat 100% more than the upstream speed of the boat. Find the speed of the stream is what percent of the speed of the boat in still water?

- (a) $22\frac{2}{9}\%$
(b) 20%
(c) 25%
(d) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
(e) 30%

Ans.(d)

Q51. The present age of mother is 200% more than son. After four years, the age of mother will be 150% more than that of son. Find the present age (in year) of the mother?

- (a) 40
(b) 36
(c) 45
(d) 24
(e) 12

Ans.(b)

Q52. IF $A : B : C = 4 : 3 : 9$, $C = 54$, Then Find $A + B$.

- (a) 41
(b) 42
(c) 43
(d) 44
(e) 45

Ans.(b)

Q53. $(\sqrt{1296 \times 8}) \div 16 + (15\% \text{ of } 320) = ?$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 66
(b) 68
(c) 64
(d) 60
(e) 78

Ans.(a)

Q54. $(120\% \text{ of } 450) - (15\% \text{ of } 800) + 50 = ?$ What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 450
(b) 460
(c) 470
(d) 480
(e) 490

Ans.(c)

Q55. $(180 \div 9) + (25\% \text{ of } 320) \times (\sqrt{81}) = ?$ What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 740
(b) 760
(c) 770

(d) 780

(e) 790

Ans.(a)

Q56.

$$\left(\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 640\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 250\right) = ? + 125$$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

(a) 285

(b) 315

(c) 245

(d) 235

(e) 255

Ans.(b)

Q57. $(7200 \div 24) + (56 \times 9) - (1224 \div 12) = ?$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

(a) 482

(b) 522

(c) 562

(d) 702

(e) 542

Ans.(d)

Q58. $(125\% \text{ of } 320) + (45\% \text{ of } 480) - 72 = ?$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

(a) 344

(b) 352

(c) 368

(d) 375

(e) 544

Ans.(e)

Q59.

$$\frac{5}{11} \times 121 + 1\frac{4}{9} \times 288 = 141 + ?$$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

(a) 333

(b) 327

(c) 335

(d) 330

(e) 329

Ans.(d)

Q60. $115 \div 5 + 12 \times 6 = ? + 64 \div 4 - 35$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

(a) 114

(b) 118

(c) 108

(d) 116

(e) 111

Ans.(a)

Q61. $1111 \div 11 + 2002 \div 26 + 750 \div 25 = ?$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 204
- (b) 212
- (c) 208
- (d) 206
- (e) 210

Ans.(c)

Q62. $\frac{135}{5} + \frac{126}{2} + \frac{203}{7} = ? + 5$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 110
- (b) 112
- (c) 114
- (d) 128
- (e) 127

Ans.(c)

Q63. $41\% \text{ of } 600 - 250 = ? - 77\% \text{ of } 900$

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- (a) 693
- (b) 675
- (c) 684
- (d) 679
- (e) 689

Ans.(e)

Q64. A and B together can complete a task in 10 days, and B and C together can complete the same task in 15 days. If B can complete the task alone in 30 days, how long will it take for A and C to complete the task together?

- (a) 10 days
- (b) 12 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 18 days
- (e) 20 days

Ans.(a)

Q65. A number is first decreased by 15% and then increased by 20%. The number so obtained is 78 more than the original number. The original number is:

- (a) 3890
- (b) 3900
- (c) 3500
- (d) 7000
- (e) 1300

Ans.(b)

Q66. Statements: $K \geq G < B = N > A$, $O > X = K \geq M \geq I$

Conclusions: I. $O > G$

II. $X \geq I$

In this question the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

- (a) If only conclusion I is true.
- (b) If only conclusion II is true.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true.
(e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Ans.(d)

Q67. Statements: $9 > 8 = 7 > 4 \leq 5$, $3 = 5 \leq 1 \geq 2$

Conclusions: I. $1 \geq 4$

II. $3 = 8$

In this question the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

- (a) If only conclusion I is true.
(b) If only conclusion II is true.
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.
(d) If both conclusions I and II are true.
(e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Ans.(a)

Q68. Statements: $C = R < T \geq Q$, $S > R \geq P$

Conclusion: I. $C \geq P$

II. $S > R$

In this question, the relationship between different element is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer:

- (a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusion I and II are true

Ans.(e)

Q69. What will be the possible number of chocolates does E have?

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

Six persons have different number of chocolates. The number of chocolates should be an integer. C has 13 chocolates more than D. A has just more chocolates than C and less chocolates than E. B has more chocolate than D and less than C. F has 19 chocolates which is 3 chocolates less than D.

- (a) 30
(b) 34
(c) 36
(d) 39
(e) Either 36 or 39

Ans.(d)

Q70. How many persons have more chocolates than B?

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

Six persons have different number of chocolates. The number of chocolates should be an integer. C has 13 chocolates more than D. A has just more chocolates than C and less chocolates than E. B has more chocolate than D and less than C. F has 19 chocolates which is 3 chocolates less than D.

- (a) Two
(b) Three
(c) One
(d) Four
(e) Five

Ans.(b)

Q71. What is the sum of the chocolate C, D and F having?

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

Six persons have different number of chocolates. The number of chocolates should be an integer. C has 13 chocolates more than D. A has just more chocolates than C and less chocolates than E. B has more chocolate than D and less than C. F has 19 chocolates which is 3 chocolates less than D.

- (a) 66
- (b) 64
- (c) 76
- (d) 74
- (e) 54

Ans.(c)

Q72. How many pairs of letters in the word "MORTGAGE" have the same number of letters between them as their positions in the English alphabet, counting both forward and backward directions?

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

Ans.(b)

Q73. Who among the following faces to H?

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

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, D, F, H, L, M and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, V, W and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

There are 2 persons sit between L and D and one of them sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Q faces to the L. F faces to R and sits at one of the extreme ends. There are more than one person sits between Q and R. W sits 2nd to the left of Z and both are not facing D. The number of persons sit between Q and Z is same as the number of persons sit between R and V, who does not sit near to Z. M does not sit near to D and F. O does not sit 2nd from any of the extreme end.

- (a) V
- (b) W
- (c) Z
- (d) P
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q74. How many persons sit between O and F?

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

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, D, F, H, L, M and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, V, W and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

There are 2 persons sit between L and D and one of them sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Q faces to the L. F faces to R and sits at one of the extreme ends. There are more than one person sits between Q and R. W sits 2nd to the left of Z and both are not facing D. The number of persons sit between Q and Z is same as the number of persons sit between R and V, who does not sit near to Z. M does not sit near to D and F. O does not sit 2nd from any of the extreme end.

- (a) Four
- (b) One
- (c) None
- (d) Two

(e) Three

Ans.(d)

Q75. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

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

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, D, F, H, L, M and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, V, W and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

There are 2 persons sit between L and D and one of them sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Q faces to the L. F faces to R and sits at one of the extreme ends. There are more than one person sits between Q and R. W sits 2nd to the left of Z and both are not facing D. The number of persons sit between Q and Z is same as the number of persons sit between R and V, who does not sit near to Z. M does not sit near to D and F. O does not sit 2nd from any of the extreme end.

(a) Q

(b) D

(c) M

(d) V

(e) P

Ans.(a)

Q76. Who among the following is an immediate neighbour of O?

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

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, D, F, H, L, M and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, V, W and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

There are 2 persons sit between L and D and one of them sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Q faces to the L. F faces to R and sits at one of the extreme ends. There are more than one person sits between Q and R. W sits 2nd to the left of Z and both are not facing D. The number of persons sit between Q and Z is same as the number of persons sit between R and V, who does not sit near to Z. M does not sit near to D and F. O does not sit 2nd from any of the extreme end.

(a) M

(b) L

(c) D

(d) Both (a) and (c)

(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q77. What is the position of M with respect to H?

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

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, D, F, H, L, M and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, V, W and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

There are 2 persons sit between L and D and one of them sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Q faces to the L. F faces to R and sits at one of the extreme ends. There are more than one person sits between Q and R. W sits 2nd to the left of Z and both are not facing D. The number of persons sit between Q and Z is same as the number of persons sit between R and V, who does not sit near to Z. M does not sit near to D and F. O does not sit 2nd from any of the extreme end.

(a) 3rd to the left

(b) 3rd to the right

- (c) 2nd to the left
- (d) 2nd to the right
- (e) Immediate to the left

Ans.(b)

Q78. Which of the following element is 5th to the left of 8th element from the right end?

Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

7 E D @ J 2 \$ N ! K A & 1 E M 7 4 % N \$ 9 β 5 € I 5 @ 3 Q

- (a) 7
- (b) 4
- (c) %
- (d) 1
- (e) E

Ans.(b)

Q79. How many letters are immediately succeeded by a prime number and immediately preceded by a symbol?

Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

7 E D @ J 2 \$ N ! K A & 1 E M 7 4 % N \$ 9 β 5 € I 5 @ 3 Q

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

Ans.(a)

Q80. Which of the following element is fifth to the right of twelfth element from the left end?

Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

7 E D @ J 2 \$ N ! K A & 1 E M 7 4 % N \$ 9 β 5 € I 5 @ 3 Q

- (a) 7
- (b) E
- (c) 4
- (d) \$
- (e) M

Ans.(c)

Q81. How many symbols are immediately preceded as well as immediately succeeded by consonants?

Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

7 E D @ J 2 \$ N ! K A & 1 E M 7 4 % N \$ 9 β 5 € I 5 @ 3 Q

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

Ans.(d)

Q82. How many odd numbers are between 8th element from left and 4th element from right in the given series?

Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:

7 E D @ J 2 \$ N ! K A & 1 E M 7 4 % N \$ 9 β 5 € I 5 @ 3 Q

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

Ans.(c)

Q83. How many persons are junior to M?

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

Seven persons H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in a school, but not necessarily in the same order. Their designations are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Principal, Vice Principal, Teacher, Assistant Teacher and Accountant. The designations follow a hierarchical sequence, with Chairman being the senior most and Accountant being the junior most. I holds a position immediately senior to K. Two persons are designated between L and M who is two persons senior to K. L holds a position senior to M. H holds a position senior to N and K. J is senior to Principal. N is not senior to K.

- (a) One
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Two
- (e) Four

Ans.(b)

Q84. Who among the following persons is junior to the one who is Vice Principal?

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

Seven persons H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in a school, but not necessarily in the same order. Their designations are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Principal, Vice Principal, Teacher, Assistant Teacher and Accountant. The designations follow a hierarchical sequence, with Chairman being the senior most and Accountant being the junior most. I holds a position immediately senior to K. Two persons are designated between L and M who is two persons senior to K. L holds a position senior to M. H holds a position senior to N and K. J is senior to Principal. N is not senior to K.

- (a) J
- (b) N
- (c) L
- (d) H
- (e) More than one option is correct.

Ans.(b)

Q85. How many persons are designated between J and N?

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

Seven persons H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in a school, but not necessarily in the same order. Their designations are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Principal, Vice Principal, Teacher, Assistant Teacher and Accountant. The designations follow a hierarchical sequence, with Chairman being the senior most and Accountant being the junior most. I holds a position immediately senior to K. Two persons are designated between L and M who is two persons senior to K. L holds a position senior to M. H holds a position senior to N and K. J is senior to Principal. N is not senior to K.

- (a) One
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Two
- (e) Four

Ans.(e)

Q86. The number of persons senior to K is one less than the number of persons junior to ____.

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

Seven persons H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in a school, but not necessarily in the same order. Their designations are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Principal, Vice Principal, Teacher, Assistant Teacher and Accountant. The designations follow a hierarchical sequence, with Chairman being the senior most and Accountant being the junior most. I holds a position immediately senior to K. Two persons are designated between L and M who is two persons senior to K. L holds a position senior to M. H holds a position senior to N and K. J is senior to Principal. N is not senior to K.

- (a) M
- (b) J
- (c) I
- (d) L
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q87. Which among the following positions I holds?

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

Seven persons H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in a school, but not necessarily in the same order. Their designations are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Principal, Vice Principal, Teacher, Assistant Teacher and Accountant. The designations follow a hierarchical sequence, with Chairman being the senior most and Accountant being the junior most. I holds a position immediately senior to K. Two persons are designated between L and M who is two persons senior to K. L holds a position senior to M. H holds a position senior to N and K. J is senior to Principal. N is not senior to K.

- (a) Assistant Teacher
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Accountant
- (d) Principal
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q88. Statements: Some players are athletes.

No athletes is musician.

All musician are artist.

Conclusions:

I. Some players being musician is a possibility.

II. No athletes is artist.

III. Some artist are musician.

In this question, some statements are given followed by three conclusions, numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (a) Only II and III follow
- (b) Only III follow
- (c) Only I and II follow
- (d) Only I and III follow
- (e) Only I follow

Ans.(d)

Q89. Statements:

Only Red are Blue.

Some Red are Green.

Some Green are not Yellow.

Conclusions:

All Blue are Green is possibility.

Some Red are not Green is possibility.

In each question below, some statements are given followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Choose the correct answer:

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

Ans.(d)

Q90. Statements:

All credits are facilities.

Some facilities are services.

No services are products.

Conclusions:

I. Some credits are services.

II. No credit is a product.

Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

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

Ans.(d)

Q91. Who sits 3rd to the right of A?

Study the following seating arrangement information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A group of people is seated in a row, all facing towards the south direction.

The number of persons sit between P and W is same as the number of persons sit to the right of G. Odd prime number of persons sit between G and H who doesn't sit to the right of A. E sits 3rd to the left of A. Six persons sits between E and F. G sits 4th to the right of W who sits 3rd to the left of P. Five persons sit between P and A. Four persons sit to the left of A.

- (a) F
- (b) H
- (c) G
- (d) W
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q92. What is the position of W with respect to E?

Study the following seating arrangement information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A group of people is seated in a row, all facing towards the south direction.

The number of persons sit between P and W is same as the number of persons sit to the right of G. Odd prime number of persons sit between G and H who doesn't sit to the right of A. E sits 3rd to the left of A. Six persons sits between E and F. G sits 4th to the right of W who sits 3rd to the left of P. Five persons sit between P and A. Four persons sit to the left of A.

- (a) 7th to the right
- (b) Immediate left
- (c) 6th to the right
- (d) 5th to the left

(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q93. How many persons are sitting in the row?

Study the following seating arrangement information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A group of people is seated in a row, all facing towards the south direction.

The number of persons sit between P and W is same as the number of persons sit to the right of G. Odd prime number of persons sit between G and H who doesn't sit to the right of A. E sits 3rd to the left of A. Six persons sits between E and F. G sits 4th to the right of W who sits 3rd to the left of P. Five persons sit between P and A. Four persons sit to the left of A.

(a) 13

(b) 14

(c) 15

(d) 16

(e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q94. If the second, fifth, sixth and eighth letters of the word "FLAWLESS" are combined to form a meaningful word, what will be the third letter from the right end of the meaningful word formed? If more than one such word can be formed, mark the answer as X and if no such word can be formed, mark the answer as Y.

(a) Y

(b) E

(c) X

(d) S

(e) L

Ans.(b)

Q95. In the number '46829683', if first half digits are added by 1 and second half digits are subtracted by 2. Then, what will be the sum of all the even digits of the new number formed after rearrangement?

(a) 8

(b) 12

(c) 14

(d) 10

(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q96. What is the difference between the floor number of R and of V?

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students live on different floors of an eight-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 0 and the floor just above the ground floor is numbered as 1 and so on till the top most floor is numbered as 7. Four persons live between P and T who lives two floors above V. Q lives just above W. Sum of the floors number of Q and U is equal to the floor number of S who lives below R but not just below.

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 4

(d) 5

(e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q97. Who lives on the topmost and bottommost floors of the building respectively?

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students live on different floors of an eight-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 0 and the floor just above the ground floor is numbered as 1 and so on till the top most floor is numbered as 7. Four persons

Test

Prime

By Adda247

Previous Year Papers PDF

PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!



Free
25,000+
PDF's

High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly

ATTEMPT AS
MOCK



Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.



Topic-wise & Exam-wise PDFs



Download & Study Offline



Attempt as Mock & Track Score



Smart Analysis & Performance

AVAILABLE IN



Banking



SSC



Railway



Teaching



UGC



Agriculture



Nursing



Bihar



UP



Punjab



WB



Odisha



TN



AP & Telangana



Haryana



DOWNLOAD THE APP



live between P and T who lives two floors above V. Q lives just above W. Sum of the floors number of Q and U is equal to the floor number of S who lives below R but not just below.

- (a) T and U
- (b) R and Q
- (c) U and V
- (d) T and Q
- (e) None of these

Ans.(e)

Q98. Who lives immediately below the one who lives two floors below S?

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students live on different floors of an eight-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 0 and the floor just above the ground floor is numbered as 1 and so on till the top most floor is numbered as 7. Four persons live between P and T who lives two floors above V. Q lives just above W. Sum of the floors number of Q and U is equal to the floor number of S who lives below R but not just below.

- (a) Q
- (b) R
- (c) T
- (d) V
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q99. Which of the following statement is not true?

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students live on different floors of an eight-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 0 and the floor just above the ground floor is numbered as 1 and so on till the top most floor is numbered as 7. Four persons live between P and T who lives two floors above V. Q lives just above W. Sum of the floors number of Q and U is equal to the floor number of S who lives below R but not just below.

- (a) R lives on 6th floor
- (b) P lives immediately below U's floor
- (c) S lives immediately above Q's floor
- (d) V lives on an odd numbered floor
- (e) None is true

Ans.(c)

Q100. S lives _____ floors above _____.

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students live on different floors of an eight-storey building such that ground floor is numbered as 0 and the floor just above the ground floor is numbered as 1 and so on till the top most floor is numbered as 7. Four persons live between P and T who lives two floors above V. Q lives just above W. Sum of the floors number of Q and U is equal to the floor number of S who lives below R but not just below.

- (a) Two, Q
- (b) One, P
- (c) Four, V
- (d) Three, Q
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)