

APCOB Assistant Manager Sample Paper - English

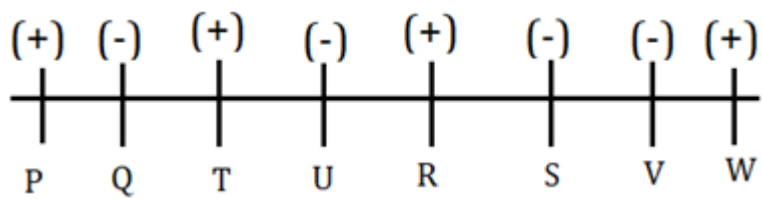
Q.1 Who among the following person sits exactly between Q and S?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Eight persons are sitting in a linear row and all of them face in the north direction. All of them have been tested for covid19. Four of them were positive and four were negative. Note: If two persons have same result it means either both of them are positive or both of them are negative. If two persons have different results, then one of them is positive and the other is negative.  
Only two persons sit between P and U who was found negative. S sits second to the right of U. R is an immediate neighbor of S. Only two persons sit between R and W who sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Persons who sit at the extreme end of the row are positive. T sits fourth to the left of V. Both the immediate neighbors of U have same result. Q and S have the same result. S and P have different result.

- A. R
- B. T
- C. P
- D. U
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol:



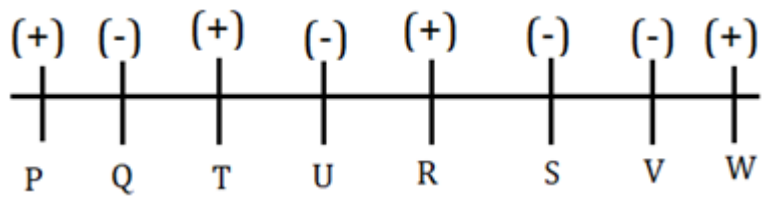
Q.2 Which of the following pair of persons have the same result?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Eight persons are sitting in a linear row and all of them face in the north direction. All of them have been tested for covid19. Four of them were positive and four were negative. Note: If two persons have same result it means either both of them are positive or both of them are negative. If two persons have different results, then one of them is positive and the other is negative.  
Only two persons sit between P and U who was found negative. S sits second to the right of U. R is an immediate neighbor of S. Only two persons sit between R and W who sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Persons who sit at the extreme end of the row are positive. T sits fourth to the left of V. Both the immediate neighbors of U have same result. Q and S have the same result. S and P have different result.

- A. V-W
- B. T-Q
- C. P-Q
- D. U-R
- E. S-V

Answer: E

Sol:



Q.3 How many persons sit between P and S?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Eight persons are sitting in a linear row and all of them face in the north direction. All of them have been tested for covid19. Four of them were positive and four were negative. Note: If two persons have same result it means either both of them are positive or both of them are negative. If two persons have different results, then one of them is positive and the other is negative.  
Only two persons sit between P and U who was found negative. S sits second to the right of U. R is an immediate neighbor of S. Only two persons sit between R and W who sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Persons who sit at the extreme end of the row are positive. T sits fourth to the left of V. Both the immediate neighbors of U have same result. Q and S have the same result. S and P have different result.

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three
- E. More than three





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Palak, SSC CGL



Priti, UP TGT



Aniket, Bihar Stet



Shaurya, NTPC



Sarita, CTET



Gourav, NTPC



Sanni, NTPC



Abhishek, CTET



Sapna, IBPS Clerk

## THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO

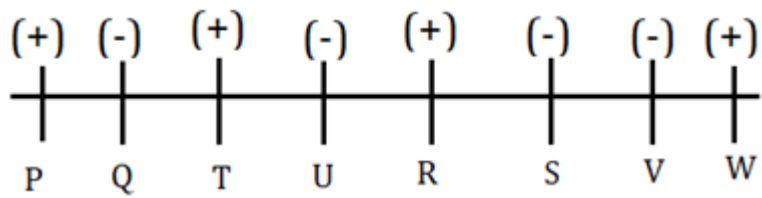
## READ THEIR STORIES!





Answer: E

Sol:



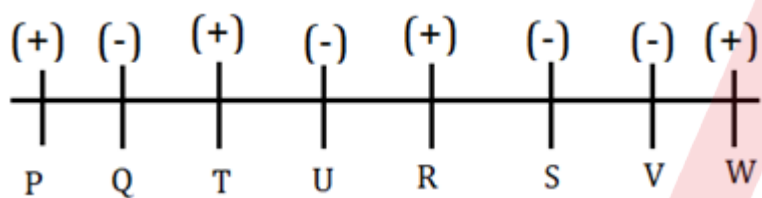
Q.4 Which of the following statement is true?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Eight persons are sitting in a linear row and all of them face in the north direction. All of them have been tested for covid19. Four of them were positive and four were negative. Note: If two persons have same result it means either both of them are positive or both of them are negative. If two persons have different results, then one of them is positive and the other is negative.  
Only two persons sit between P and U who was found negative. S sits second to the right of U. R is an immediate neighbor of S. Only two persons sit between R and W who sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Persons who sit at the extreme end of the row are positive. T sits fourth to the left of V. Both the immediate neighbors of U have same result. Q and S have the same result. S and P have different result.

- A. R sits immediate left of V
- B. Only one person sits to the left of T
- C. P is found positive
- D. U and W have the same result.
- E. None is true

Answer: C

Sol:



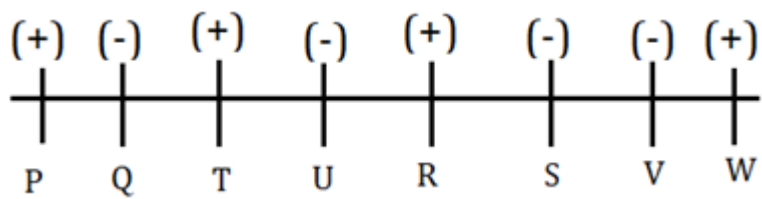
Q.5 Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which one of the following does not belong to that group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Eight persons are sitting in a linear row and all of them face in the north direction. All of them have been tested for covid19. Four of them were positive and four were negative. Note: If two persons have same result it means either both of them are positive or both of them are negative. If two persons have different results, then one of them is positive and the other is negative.  
Only two persons sit between P and U who was found negative. S sits second to the right of U. R is an immediate neighbor of S. Only two persons sit between R and W who sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Persons who sit at the extreme end of the row are positive. T sits fourth to the left of V. Both the immediate neighbors of U have same result. Q and S have the same result. S and P have different result.

- A. P
- B. T
- C. S
- D. R
- E. W

Answer: C

Sol:



Q.6 What is the sum of the ages of M, R and S?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S were born on seven different years (1976, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1996) but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colors (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, and Black).  
Note: Ages of these persons are calculated with respect to 2021.  
P's age is a prime number and likes green. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N

and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years. Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M. The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

- A. 113 years
- B. 114 years
- C. 115 years
- D. 112 years
- E. 111 years

Answer: C

Sol: The final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Clues: P’s age is a prime number. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years.

Inference: From the above clues we have two possible cases here:

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   |         | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | N/      |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   | N/      |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   | N/      |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N/      |        |         |        |

Clues: Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M.

Inference: From the above clues case 2 gets eliminated here, because no place for M.

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | O       |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   |         |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   |         |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        | O       |        |

Clues: The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

Inference: Above clues are arranged here:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   |         | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        |

Inference: Only person R and Black color is left. Ater placing both of them, the final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Sum of the ages of M, R, and S- 45+31+39+ 115 years

Q.7 How many persons were born between M and N?

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

Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S were born on seven different years (1976, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1996) but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colors (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, and Black).

Note: Ages of these persons are calculated with respect to 2021.

P's age is a prime number and likes green. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years. Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M. The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. One
- E. Five

Answer: E

Sol:

The final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Clues: P's age is a prime number. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years.

Inference: From the above clues we have two possible cases here:

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   |         | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | N/      |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   | N/      |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   | N/      |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N/      |        |         |        |

Clues: Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M.

Inference: From the above clues case 2 gets eliminated here, because no place for M.

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case-2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | O       |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   |         |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   |         |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        | O       |        |

Clues: The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

Inference: Above clues are arranged here:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   |         | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        |

Inference: Only person R and Black color is left. Ater placing both of them, the final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Five persons were born between M and N

Q.8 In which of the following year O was born?

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

Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S were born on seven different years (1976, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1996) but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colors (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, and Black).

Note: Ages of these persons are calculated with respect to 2021.

P’s age is a prime number and likes green. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years. Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M. The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn’t like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

- A. 1993
- B. 1996
- C. 1976
- D. 1988
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol:

The final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Clues: P’s age is a prime number. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years.

Inference: From the above clues we have two possible cases here:

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   |         | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | N/      |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   | N/      |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   | N/      |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N/      |        |         |        |

Clues: Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M.

Inference: From the above clues case 2 gets eliminated here, because no place for M.

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case-2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | O       |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   |         |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   |         |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        | O       |        |

**Clues:** The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

**Inference:** Above clues are arranged here:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   |         | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        |

**Inference:** Only person R and Black color is left. Ater placing both of them, the final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

O was born on 1988

**Q.9** Which among the following statement (s) is/are true?

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

Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S were born on seven different years (1976, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1996) but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colors (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, and Black).

**Note:** Ages of these persons are calculated with respect to 2021.

P's age is a prime number and likes green. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years. Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M. The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

- A. M was born in 1976
- B. Two persons were born between S and N
- C. S was born in 1980
- D. Q likes Black color
- E. R likes Red color

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

The final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

**Clues:** P's age is a prime number. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years.

**Inference:** From the above clues we have two possible cases here:

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   |         | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | N/      |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   | N/      |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   | N/      |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N/      |        |         |        |

**Clues:** Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M.

**Inference:** From the above clues case 2 gets eliminated here, because no place for M.



| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | O       |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   |         |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   |         |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        | O       |        |

Clues: The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

Inference: Above clues are arranged here:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   |         | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        |

Inference: Only person R and Black color is left. Ater placing both of them, the final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

M was born on 1976 is true

Q.10 . Which among the following combination is/are correct?

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

Seven persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S were born on seven different years (1976, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1996) but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colors (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, and Black).

Note: Ages of these persons are calculated with respect to 2021.

P’s age is a prime number and likes green. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years. Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M. The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

- A. S-Black
- B. O- Pink
- C. R- White
- D. M- Blue
- E. Q-Black

Answer: B

Sol:

The final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

Clues: P’s age is a prime number. The person who likes yellow was born immediately before P. The difference between the birth years of N and the one who likes Yellow is more than 10 years.

Inference: From the above clues we have two possible cases here:

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case 2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   |         | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | N/      |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   | N/      |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   | N/      |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N/      |        |         |        |

Clues: Two persons were born between the one who likes yellow and O. Sum of ages of N and O is 13 years more than the age of M.

Inference: From the above clues case 2 gets eliminated here, because no place for M.

| Years | Ages | Case 1  |        | Case-2  |        |
|-------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|       |      | Persons | Colors | Persons | Colors |
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow | N       |        |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |         |        |
| 1982  | 39   |         |        |         |        |
| 1988  | 33   | O       |        |         | Yellow |
| 1990  | 31   |         |        | P       | Green  |
| 1993  | 28   |         |        |         |        |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        | O       |        |

Clues: The person who likes red was born just after the person who likes blue. N doesn't like red. S is older than O. The person who likes pink was born immediately after S. Two persons were born between the person who likes white and Q.

Inference: Above clues are arranged here:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   |         | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       |        |

Inference: Only person R and Black color is left. Ater placing both of them, the final arrangement is:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Colors |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 1976  | 45   | M       | Yellow |
| 1980  | 41   | P       | Green  |
| 1982  | 39   | S       | White  |
| 1988  | 33   | O       | Pink   |
| 1990  | 31   | R       | Blue   |
| 1993  | 28   | Q       | Red    |
| 1996  | 25   | N       | Black  |

O- Pink is correct

Q.11 What is the code for the word "fresh"?

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

In a certain code language

“apple orange banana grape” is coded as “dt ct bt at”

“we apple eat fruit” is coded as “gt ft at et”

“grape banana apple eat” is coded as “dt ct at ft”

“orange banana eat fresh” is coded as “ct bt ft ht”

- A. at
- B. bt
- C. ct
- D. ft
- E. ht

Answer: E

Sol:

| Words  | Codes |
|--------|-------|
| apple  | at    |
| orange | bt    |
| banana | ct    |
| grape  | dt    |
| we     | Et/gt |
| eat    | Ft    |
| fruit  | Gt/et |
| fresh  | ht    |

ht



**Q.12** Which word is represented by the code "gt"?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**  
**In a certain code language**  
"apple orange banana grape" is coded as "dt ct bt at"  
"we apple eat fruit" is coded as "gt ft at et"  
"grape banana apple eat" is coded as "dt ct at ft"  
"orange banana eat fresh" is coded as "ct bt ft ht"

- A. we
- B. fruit
- C. apple
- D. either we or fruit
- E. grape

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

| Words  | Codes |
|--------|-------|
| apple  | at    |
| orange | bt    |
| banana | ct    |
| grape  | dt    |
| we     | Et/gt |
| eat    | Ft    |
| fruit  | Gt/et |
| fresh  | ht    |

either we or fruit

**Q.13** What is the code for the word "banana grape"?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**  
**In a certain code language**  
"apple orange banana grape" is coded as "dt ct bt at"  
"we apple eat fruit" is coded as "gt ft at et"  
"grape banana apple eat" is coded as "dt ct at ft"  
"orange banana eat fresh" is coded as "ct bt ft ht"

- A. at bt
- B. bt ht
- C. ct dt
- D. dt et
- E. ct at

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

| Words  | Codes |
|--------|-------|
| apple  | at    |
| orange | bt    |
| banana | ct    |
| grape  | dt    |
| we     | Et/gt |
| eat    | Ft    |
| fruit  | Gt/et |
| fresh  | ht    |

ct dt

**Q.14** Which word may be the possible coded as "et pt"?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**  
**In a certain code language**  
"apple orange banana grape" is coded as "dt ct bt at"  
"we apple eat fruit" is coded as "gt ft at et"  
"grape banana apple eat" is coded as "dt ct at ft"  
"orange banana eat fresh" is coded as "ct bt ft ht"

- A. apple we
- B. fruit grape
- C. fresh eat

- D. eat we
- E. we zoo

Answer: E

Sol:

| Words  | Codes |
|--------|-------|
| apple  | at    |
| orange | bt    |
| banana | ct    |
| grape  | dt    |
| we     | Et/gt |
| eat    | Ft    |
| fruit  | Gt/et |
| fresh  | ht    |

we zoo

Q.15 Which of the following element is 8th to the left of 5th element from the right end?  
Study the following letter-number-symbol sequence and answer the questions given below:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

- A. Z
- B. 9
- C. %
- D. 1
- E. &

Answer: A

Sol:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

Q.16 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:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Five
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

Q.17 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:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

- A. 7
- B. E
- C. &
- D. Ω
- E. M

Answer: A

Sol:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /



**Q.18** 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:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Two
- E. None of these

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

**Q.19** 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:  
6 S D @ K 2 \$ N ! W A & 1 E Ω M 7 8 % Z 9 β 7 € I 5 @ 3 Q A 5 /

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Two
- E. None of these

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** 6 S D @ K 2 \$ **N** ! W A & **1** E Ω M **7** 8 % **9** β 7 € I **5** @ **3** Q A 5 /

**Q.20** Which among the following box is kept three boxes below the box which is kept at the topmost position?  
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
A certain number of boxes are kept one above other in the form of stack. At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E. Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J. The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

- A. Box E
- B. Box H
- C. Box C
- D. Box G
- E. Box I

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Final arrangement:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

**Clues:** At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E.  
**Inference:** We have two possible cases:

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| E      |        |
|        | E      |
|        |        |
|        |        |
| H      |        |
|        | H      |

Clues: Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J.

Inference:

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| E      |        |
|        | E      |
| G      |        |
|        | G      |
| H      |        |
| D      | H      |
|        | D      |
| J      |        |
| I      | J      |
|        | I      |

Clues: The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

| <del>Case 1</del> | Case 2 |
|-------------------|--------|
| <del>Boxes</del>  | Boxes  |
| <del>E</del>      |        |
|                   | E      |
| <del>G</del>      |        |
|                   | G      |
| <del>H</del>      |        |
| <del>D</del>      | H      |
|                   | D      |
| <del>J</del>      |        |
| <del>I</del>      | J      |
|                   | I      |
|                   | P      |
|                   | K      |

Inference: The final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Box G is kept three boxes below the box which is kept at the topmost position.

**Q.21** How many boxes are kept between box G and the box which is kept three boxes above box K?

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

A certain number of boxes are kept one above other in the form of stack. At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E. Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J. The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six

- D. Seven
- E. Three

Answer: A

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Clues: At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| E      |        |
|        | E      |
|        |        |
|        |        |
| H      |        |
|        | H      |

Clues: Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J.

Inference:

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| E      |        |
|        | E      |
| G      |        |
|        | G      |
| H      |        |
| D      | H      |
|        | D      |
| J      |        |
| I      | J      |
|        | I      |

Clues: The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

| <del>Case 1</del> | Case 2 |
|-------------------|--------|
| <del>Boxes</del>  | Boxes  |
| <del>E</del>      |        |
|                   | E      |
| <del>G</del>      |        |
|                   | G      |
| <del>H</del>      |        |
| <del>D</del>      | H      |
|                   | D      |
| <del>J</del>      |        |
| <del>I</del>      | J      |
|                   | I      |
|                   | P      |
|                   | K      |



Inference: The final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Four boxes are kept between box G and the box which is kept three boxes above box K.

Q.22 What is the position of box P with respect to box D?

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

A certain number of boxes are kept one above other in the form of stack. At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E. Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J. The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

- A. Three boxes above
- B. Four boxes below
- C. Four boxes above
- D. Immediately below
- E. Five boxes below

Answer: B

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Clues: At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E               |                 |
|                 | E               |
|                 |                 |
|                 |                 |
| H               |                 |
|                 | H               |

Clues: Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J.

Inference:

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E               |                 |
|                 | E               |
| G               |                 |
|                 | G               |
| H               |                 |
| D               | H               |
|                 | D               |
| J               |                 |
| I               | J               |
|                 | I               |

Clues: The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

| <del>Case 1</del><br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <del>E</del>               |                 |
|                            | E               |
| <del>G</del>               |                 |
|                            | G               |
| <del>H</del>               |                 |
| <del>D</del>               | H               |
|                            | D               |
| <del>J</del>               |                 |
| <del>I</del>               | J               |
|                            | I               |
|                            | P               |
|                            | K               |

Inference: The final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Four boxes below

Q.23 Which among the following statement(s) is/are true?

- I. Box K is kept at the bottom most position
- II. Even number of boxes are kept between box E and box P
- III. Odd number of boxes are kept below box D

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

A certain number of boxes are kept one above other in the form of stack. At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E. Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J. The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

- A. Both I and II
- B. Both II and III
- C. Only II
- D. Only III
- E. All I, II and III

Answer: E

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Clues: At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E               |                 |
|                 | E               |
|                 |                 |
|                 |                 |
| H               |                 |
|                 | H               |

Clues: Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J.

Inference:

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E               |                 |
|                 | E               |
| G               |                 |
|                 | G               |
| H               |                 |
| D               | H               |
|                 | D               |
| J               |                 |
| I               | J               |
|                 | I               |

Clues: The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| <del>E</del>    |                 |
|                 | E               |
| <del>G</del>    |                 |
|                 | G               |
| <del>H</del>    |                 |
| <del>D</del>    | H               |
|                 | D               |
| <del>J</del>    |                 |
| <del>I</del>    | J               |
|                 | I               |
|                 | P               |
|                 | K               |



Inference: The final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

All I, II and III are true

**Q.24** . Which among the following box is kept exactly between box G and box K?

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

A certain number of boxes are kept one above other in the form of stack. At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E. Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J. The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

- A. Box H
- B. Box I
- C. Box J
- D. Unknown box
- E. None of these

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Final arrangement:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

**Clues:** At most one box is kept above box E. Only three boxes are kept between box H and box E.

**Inference:** We have two possible cases:

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| E               |                 |
|                 | E               |
|                 |                 |
|                 |                 |
| H               |                 |
|                 | H               |

**Clues:** Box G is kept exactly between box E and box H. Box D is kept three boxes below box G. Only one box is kept between box J and box D. Box I is kept immediately below box J.

**Inference:**

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| E      |        |
|        | E      |
| G      |        |
|        | G      |
| H      |        |
| D      | H      |
|        | D      |
| J      |        |
| I      | J      |
|        | I      |

Clues: The number of boxes kept above box E is one less than the number of boxes kept below box I. Only one box is kept between box I and box K which is kept immediately below box P.

Inference: Case 1 gets eliminated.

| <del>Case 1</del> | Case 2 |
|-------------------|--------|
| <del>Boxes</del>  | Boxes  |
| <del>E</del>      |        |
|                   | E      |
| <del>G</del>      |        |
|                   | G      |
| <del>H</del>      |        |
| <del>D</del>      | H      |
|                   | D      |
| <del>J</del>      |        |
| <del>I</del>      | J      |
|                   | I      |
|                   | P      |
|                   | K      |

Inference: The final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
|       |
| E     |
|       |
| G     |
|       |
| H     |
| D     |
|       |
| J     |
| I     |
| P     |
| K     |

Unknown box

**Q.25** Statement: B @ C & D \$ F; F # G \$ H

Conclusions: I. B @ D II. F & H

In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, % and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-

‘P@Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q’

‘P#Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor equal to Q’

‘P\$Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q’

‘P%Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’

‘P&Q’ means ‘P is not smaller than Q’

Now in the following question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

- A. If only conclusion I is true
- B. If only conclusion II is true
- C. If either conclusion I or II is true
- D. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
- E. If both conclusions I and II are true

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** I.  $B @ D = B > D$  (true)  
II.  $F \& H = F \geq H$  (false)

**Q.26** Statement:  $F \# G \$ S \& Y; Y @ N \$ L$   
Conclusions: I.  $N \# G$  II.  $S @ F$   
In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, % and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-  
‘P@Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q’  
‘P#Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor equal to Q’  
‘P\$Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q’  
‘P%Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’  
‘P&Q’ means ‘P is not smaller than Q’  
Now in the following question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

A. If only conclusion I is true  
B. If only conclusion II is true  
C. If either conclusion I or II is true  
D. If neither conclusion I nor II is true  
E. If both conclusions I and II are true

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** I.  $N \# G = N < G$  (true)  
II.  $S @ F = S > F$  (true)

**Q.27 . Statement:**  $R \& Q \# P; P \$ S \% T$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $P \& R$  II.  $P \# T$   
In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, % and & are used with the following meaning as illustrated below-  
‘P@Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q’  
‘P#Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor equal to Q’  
‘P\$Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q’  
‘P%Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’  
‘P&Q’ means ‘P is not smaller than Q’  
Now in the following question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

A. If only conclusion I is true  
B. If only conclusion II is true  
C. If either conclusion I or II is true  
D. If neither conclusion I nor II is true  
E. If both conclusions I and II are true

**Answer:** D

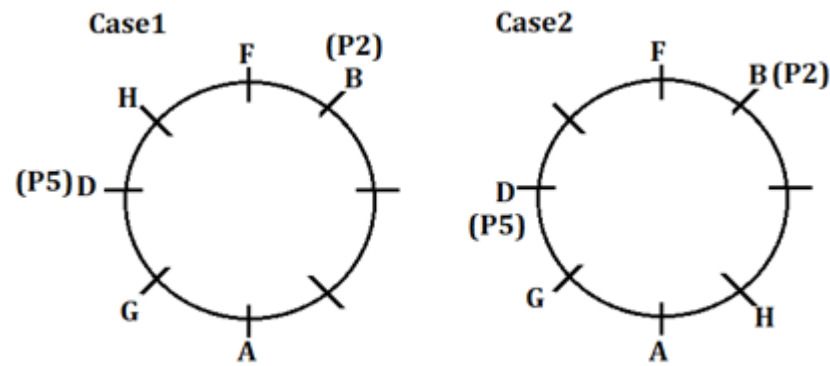
**Sol:** I.  $P \& R = P \geq R$  (false)  
II.  $P \# T = P < T$  (false)

**Q.28 Who among the following person likes P1?**  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**  
Eight persons sit around a circular table facing toward the center of the table. They all likes different types of product.  
B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. B likes P2. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. F does not like P7. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who likes P6. H does not like P1.

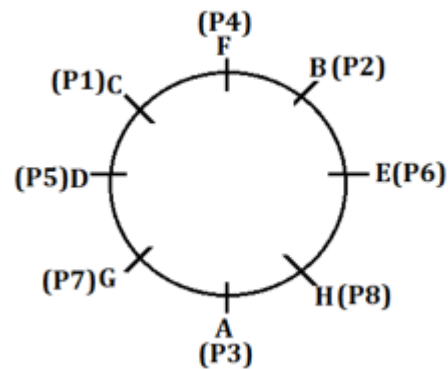
A. F  
B. D  
C. C  
D. A  
E. None of these

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** It is given that; B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. Here we have two possible cases. B likes P2. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B.



C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who, likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who, likes P6. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. H does not like P1. Here case1 get ruled out. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. F does not like P7. So, final arrangement will be:



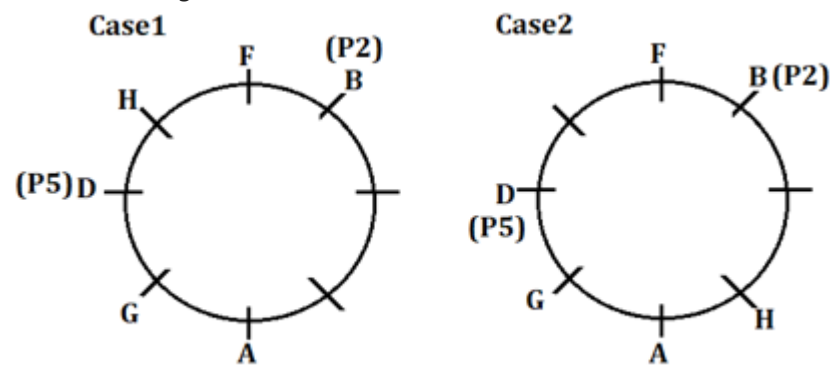
**Q.29 Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which of the following does not belong to the group? Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Eight persons sit around a circular table facing toward the center of the table. They all likes different types of product.  
B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. B likes P2. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. F does not like P7. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who likes P6. H does not like P1.

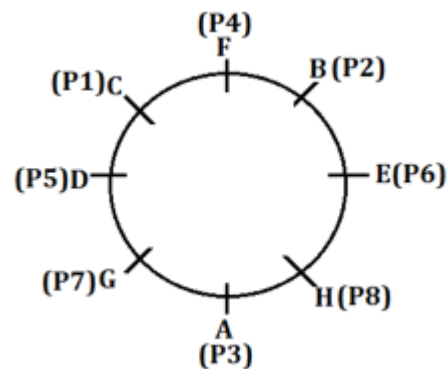
- A. H-P8
- B. F-P4
- C. G-P7
- D. A-P8
- E. D-P5

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** It is given that; B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. Here we have two possible cases. B likes P2. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B.



C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who, likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who, likes P6. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. H does not like P1. Here case1 get ruled out. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. F does not like P7. So, final arrangement will be:





Q.30 Which of the following statement is true about H?

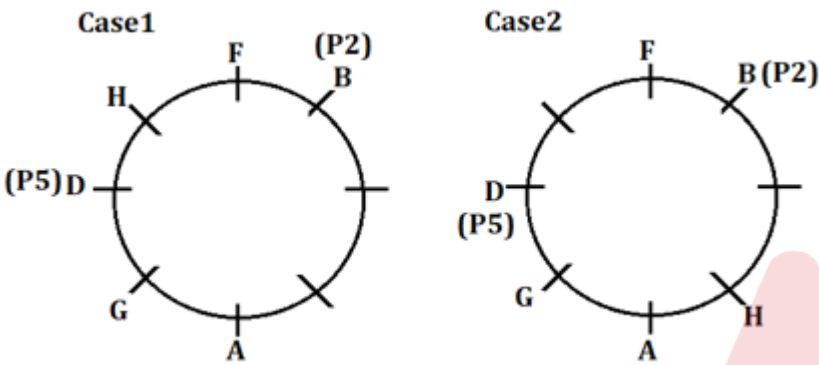
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons sit around a circular table facing toward the center of the table. They all likes different types of product.  
B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. B likes P2. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. F does not like P7. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who likes P6. H does not like P1.

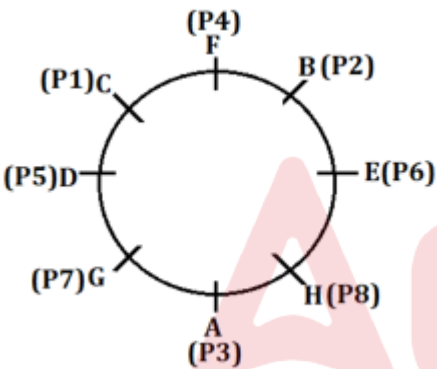
- A. H sits immediate right of D
- B. H likes P8
- C. Only two person sits between H and C
- D. Both (A) and (B)
- E. None is true

Answer: B

Sol: It is given that; B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. Here we have two possible cases. B likes P2. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B.



C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who, likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who, likes P6. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. H does not like P1. Here case1 get ruled out. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. F does not like P7. So, final arrangement will be:



Q.31 How many persons sit between the one who likes P3 and B when counted from left of B?

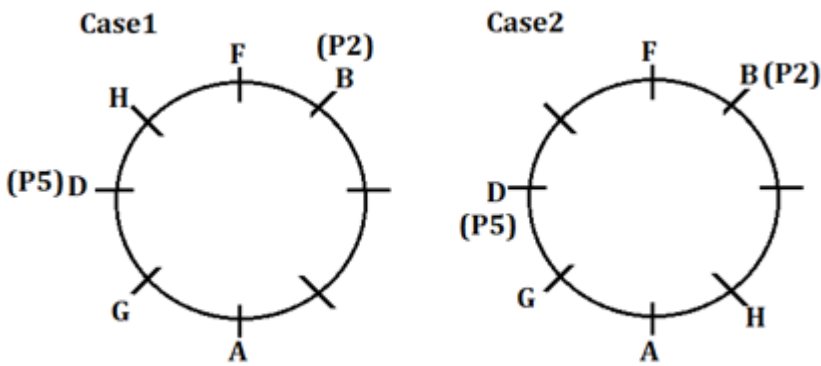
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons sit around a circular table facing toward the center of the table. They all likes different types of product.  
B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. B likes P2. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. F does not like P7. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who likes P6. H does not like P1.

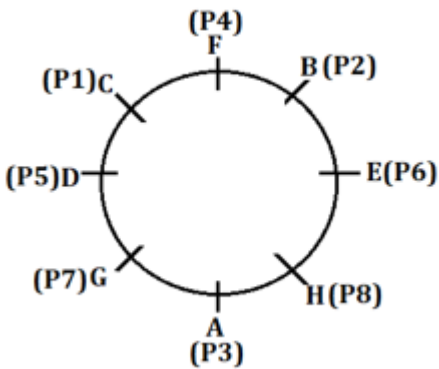
- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Two
- D. None
- E. More than three

Answer: C

Sol: It is given that; B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. Here we have two possible cases. B likes P2. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B.



C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who, likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who, likes P6. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. H does not like P1. Here case1 get ruled out. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. F does not like P7. So, final arrangement will be:



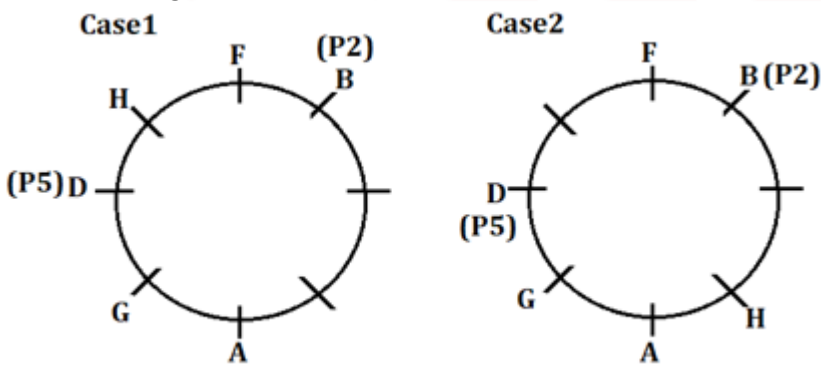
**Q.32 Who among the following person sits second to the right of the one who likes P7?**  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Eight persons sit around a circular table facing toward the center of the table. They all likes different types of product.  
B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. B likes P2. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. F does not like P7. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who likes P6. H does not like P1.

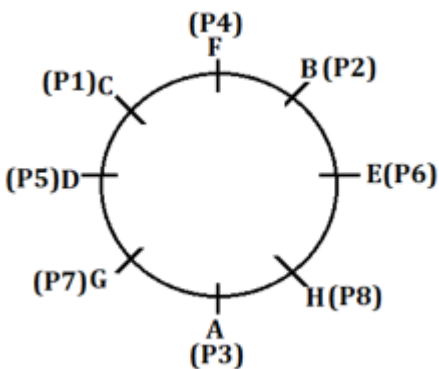
- A. H
- B. The one who likes P2
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. F
- E. None of these

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** It is given that; B sits third to the right of A. Only one person sits between B and H. Here we have two possible cases. B likes P2. The one who likes P5 sits third to the right of the one who likes P2. F sits third to the left of G. D sits second to the right of F. D is not an immediate neighbor of A and B.



C is not an immediate neighbor of B. E likes P6. The one who, likes P4 sits second to the right of the one who, likes P6. The one who likes P3 sits third to the right of the one who likes P1. H does not like P1. Here case1 get ruled out. The one who likes P1 sits opposite to the one who likes P8. F does not like P7. So, final arrangement will be:



Q.33 Who among the following students give the exam on Wednesday?

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

Seven students i.e., R, E, W, N, A, V and H give exams of different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Chemistry, Math, Physics, Urdu and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order) in the same week which starts from Monday.

Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math. Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither gave the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H. As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

- A. The student who gives the exam of Biology
- B. V
- C. The student who gives the exam of Hindi
- D. E
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

**Clues:** Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math.

**Inference:** Here, we get two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       |          |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       |          |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    |         |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          |         |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

**Clues:** Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither give the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H.

**Inference:** Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu     |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          | W       |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

**Clues:** As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

**Inference:** Case 2 will cancel here as there is no place for V and E.

| Days      | Case 1  |           | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects  | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology   | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry | W       |          |
| Sunday    | V       |           | N       |          |

**Inference:** After placing R and the subject English, the final arrangement is:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

The student who gives the exam of Biology i.e., R gives the exam on Wednesday

**Q.34** How many students give the exam before the student who gives the exam of Chemistry?

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

Seven students i.e., R, E, W, N, A, V and H give exams of different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Chemistry, Math, Physics, Urdu and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order) in the same week which starts from Monday.

Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math. Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither gave the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H. As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

- A. Two
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. None of these

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

**Clues:** Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math.

**Inference:** Here, we get two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       |          |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       |          |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    |         |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          |         |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

**Clues:** Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither give the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H.

**Inference:** Above clues are arranged in both cases:



| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu     |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          | W       |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday.

W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here as there is no place for V and E.

| Days      | Case 1  |           | Case-2  |          |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects  | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology   | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry | W       |          |
| Sunday    | V       |           | N       |          |

Inference: After placing R and the subject English, the final arrangement is:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

Five students give the exam before the student who gives the exam of Chemistry

Q.35 On which of the following days does W give the exam?

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

Seven students i.e., R, E, W, N, A, V and H give exams of different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Chemistry, Math, Physics, Urdu and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order) in the same week which starts from Monday.

Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math. Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither gave the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H. As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

- A. Tuesday
- B. Wednesday
- C. Thursday
- D. Friday
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

Clues: Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just

before A who gives the exam of Math.

Inference: Here, we get two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       |          |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       |          |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    |         |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          |         |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither give the exam of Biology nor on Monday.

The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu     |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          | W       |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday.

W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here as there is no place for V and E.

| Days      | Case 1  |           | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects  | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology   | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry | W       |          |
| Sunday    | V       |           | N       |          |

Inference: After placing R and the subject English, the final arrangement is:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

W gives the exam on Friday

Q.36 Who among the following student gives the exam of English?

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

Seven students i.e., R, E, W, N, A, V and H give exams of different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Chemistry, Math, Physics, Urdu and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order) in the same week which starts from Monday.

Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math. Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither gave the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H. As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

- A. H
- B. R
- C. V
- D. N
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

Clues: Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math.

Inference: Here, we get two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       |          |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       |          |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    |         |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          |         |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither give the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu     |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          | W       |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here as there is no place for V and E.

| Days      | Case 1  |           | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects  | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology   | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry | W       |          |
| Sunday    | V       |           | N       |          |

Inference: After placing R and the subject English, the final arrangement is:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

V gives the exam of English

Q.37 Which of the following combination(s) is/are true?

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

Seven students i.e., R, E, W, N, A, V and H give exams of different subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Chemistry, Math, Physics, Urdu and Biology (but not necessarily in the same order) in the same week which starts from Monday.

Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math. Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither gave the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H. As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

- A. R-Hindi
- B. W-Chemistry
- C. V-Sunday
- D. E-Wednesday
- E. All are true

Answer: C

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

Clues: Two students give an exam between N and the person who has given the exam of Biology. H gives the exam two days before the student who gives the exam of Biology. N does not give exams on Monday and Tuesday. H does not give the exam on Thursday and Friday. H gives the exam just before A who gives the exam of Math.

Inference: Here, we get two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       |          |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       |          |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    |         |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          |         |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: Three students give the exam between W and the student who gives the exam of Urdu. W neither give the exam of Biology nor on Monday. The student who gives the exam of Urdu does not give just before H.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  |          | Case 2  |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu     |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math     | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology  | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  |         |          |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       |          |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       |          | W       |          |
| Sunday    |         |          | N       |          |

Clues: As many students give the exam between A and W as between V and E who give the exam of Physics. V does not give the exam on Thursday. W and V do not give exams of Chemistry. V does not give the exam of Hindi.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here as there is no place for V and E.

| Days      | Case 1  |           | Case-2  |          |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
|           | Persons | Subjects  | Persons | Subjects |
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |         |          |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      | H       | Urdu     |
| Wednesday |         | Biology   | A       | Math     |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |         | Biology  |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |         |          |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry | W       |          |
| Sunday    | V       |           | N       |          |



Inference: After placing R and the subject English, the final arrangement is:

| Days      | Persons | Subjects  |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Monday    | H       | Urdu      |
| Tuesday   | A       | Math      |
| Wednesday | R       | Biology   |
| Thursday  | E       | Physics   |
| Friday    | W       | Hindi     |
| Saturday  | N       | Chemistry |
| Sunday    | V       | English   |

Combination in option [c] is true

Q.38 What may be the reason for defeat of heavyweight Bhartiya Janata Party?

**\* After 8 phases of election in Bengal, on 2nd May the ‘khela’ becomes over. TMC lead by Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has got success to clean sweep Bengal election despite of strong opposition heavyweight Bhartiya Janata Party. Top Central Ministers and chief ministers of BJP ruled states also participated in rallies. While seated in a wheelchair Didi with her injured left foot, rallies could not have been easy. But Didi scored! And her supporters and TMC cheered.**

- A. BJP did not get success to connect with common people and their basic needs.
- B. Rallies by Top central Minister and Chief ministers backfires the promotion strategy of BJP.
- C. Promotion by Didi with her injured left foot, seated on wheelchair help in gaining sympathy of Bengal people.
- D. Both (a) and (b)
- E. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: E

**Sol:** Connection to common people and their basic needs is the most important tool to get success in election. So, it may be one of the reasons. Rallies by top ministers help in attracting voters. Promotion with injured left foot may help in gaining sympathy of Bengal people.

Q.39 What can be assumed from the given statement of election result?

**\* After 8 phases of election in Bengal, on 2nd May the ‘khela’ becomes over. TMC lead by Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has got success to clean sweep Bengal election despite of strong opposition heavyweight Bhartiya Janata Party. Top Central Ministers and chief ministers of BJP ruled states also participated in rallies. While seated in a wheelchair Didi with her injured left foot, rallies could not have been easy. But Didi scored! And her supporters and TMC cheered.**

- A. Rallies by top ministers attract the voters to vote towards the party.
- B. Election commission takes a long duration of time to conduct election in Bengal.
- C. After Bengal, there will be election in two more states.
- D. Both (a) and (b)
- E. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: B

**Sol:** By assuming that rallies by top ministers attract the voters to vote towards the party, BJP has entered the top ministers and chief ministers. In statement it is said that 8 phases of election, it means election commission takes a long duration of time to conduct election in Bengal. There is nothing discussed about election in two more states.

Q.40 I. TMC Party workers starts celebration and there is some news of violence between BJP & TMC workers.  
II. Out of 292 seats, TMC has marked a major victory by winning 225 seats and BJP has not touched the triple figure.

Give answer

**\* After 8 phases of election in Bengal, on 2nd May the ‘khela’ becomes over. TMC lead by Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has got success to clean sweep Bengal election despite of strong opposition heavyweight Bhartiya Janata Party. Top Central Ministers and chief ministers of BJP ruled states also participated in rallies. While seated in a wheelchair Didi with her injured left foot, rallies could not have been easy. But Didi scored! And her supporters and TMC cheered.**

- A. If Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.
- B. If Statement II is the cause and Statement, I is its effect.
- C. If both the Statements I and II are independent causes.
- D. If both the Statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- E. If both the Statement I and II are effects of some common causes.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Statement II is the cause and Statement, I is its effect as after a landslide victory of TMC, workers has started celebration and if there is celebration of winning by one party there will be some conflict with opposition.

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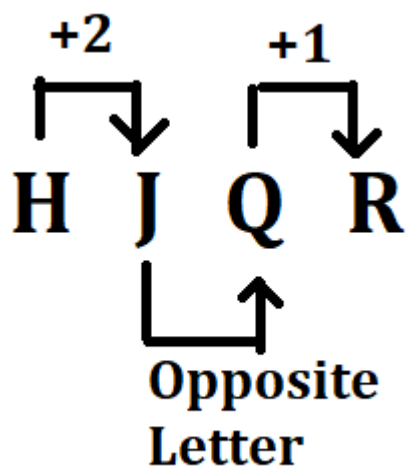


Q.1 Find the odd one out.

- A. HJQR
- B. PRIJ
- C. DFUV
- D. LNMN
- E. CEWX

Answer: E

Sol: Logic here is:



Q.2 Who among the following persons is 33 years old?

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.  
Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in nine different years – 1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2010 and 2017, but not necessarily in the same order. Their ages are calculated as of the base year 2026.  
Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I. Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B.

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

Answer: B

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

**Clues:** Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I.  
**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   |         | G       |
| 1985  | 41   |         |         |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   |         |         |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

**Clues:** Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B. **Inference:** Case 2 gets cancelled here as there is no place for E:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons      |
|-------|------|---------|--------------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2       |
| 1972  | 54   |         | <del>C</del> |
| 1977  | 49   | E       | <del>G</del> |
| 1985  | 41   | B       | <del>B</del> |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |              |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | <del>I</del> |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | <del>H</del> |
| 2003  | 23   | A       | <del>A</del> |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |              |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | <del>D</del> |

**Inference:** Only place for F is left. Now the final arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

G is 33 years old. Hence, option (b).

Q.3 What is the age difference between A and D?

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in nine different years – 1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2010 and 2017, but not necessarily in the same order. Their ages are calculated as of the base year 2026.

Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I. Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B.

- A. 9 years
- B. 14 years
- C. 16 years
- D. 29 years
- E. 32 years

Answer: B

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

**Clues:** Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I.  
**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   |         | G       |
| 1985  | 41   |         |         |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   |         |         |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

**Clues:** Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B. **Inference:** Case 2 gets cancelled here as there is no place for E:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       | G       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

**Inference:** Only place for F is left. Now the final arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

Age of A = 23 years  
Age of D = 9 years  
Difference = 23 – 9 = 14 years. Hence, option (b).

Q.4 How many persons were born between F and I?

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.  
Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in nine different years – 1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2010 and 2017, but not necessarily in the same order. Their ages are calculated as of the base year 2026.  
Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I. Age of A is

a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B.

- A. Five
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. More than five

**Answer:** E



**Sol:** Final Arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

**Clues:** Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I.  
**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   |         | G       |
| 1985  | 41   |         |         |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   |         |         |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

**Clues:** Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B. **Inference:** Case 2 gets cancelled here as there is no place for E:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       | G       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

**Inference:** Only place for F is left. Now the final arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

Six persons were born between F and I.

Q.5 Which of the following statements is/are true?

- I. E is elder than B.
- II. A was born in 2003.
- III. Age of H is a square of a number.

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in nine different years – 1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2010 and 2017, but not necessarily in the same order. Their ages are calculated as of the base year 2026.  
Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I. Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. Only II and III
- E. All I, II and III

Answer: E

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

Clues: Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I.  
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   |         | G       |
| 1985  | 41   |         |         |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   |         |         |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

Clues: Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B. Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here as there is no place for E:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       | G       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

Inference: Only place for F is left. Now the final arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

All I, II and III

Q.6 Which among the following combinations is correct?

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.  
Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born in nine different years – 1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2010 and 2017, but not necessarily in the same order. Their ages are calculated as of the base year 2026.  
Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I. Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B.

- A. F – 49
- B. D – 16
- C. E - 49
- D. I - 23
- E. All are correct

Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

Clues: Age of H is a square of a number. D is three persons younger than H. C is 5 years elder than G. Three persons were born between C and I.  
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   |         | G       |
| 1985  | 41   |         |         |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   |         |         |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

Clues: Age of A is a prime number. More than two persons were born between A and B. A is younger than B. Difference between age of B and E is cube of a number. E is elder than B. Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here as there is no place for E:

| Years | Ages | Persons | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|---------|
|       |      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
| 1972  | 54   |         | C       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       | G       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |         |
| 1993  | 33   | G       | I       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |         |
| 2017  | 9    | D       | D       |

Inference: Only place for F is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



| Years | Ages | Persons |
|-------|------|---------|
| 1972  | 54   | F       |
| 1977  | 49   | E       |
| 1985  | 41   | B       |
| 1988  | 38   | C       |
| 1993  | 33   | G       |
| 2001  | 25   | H       |
| 2003  | 23   | A       |
| 2010  | 16   | I       |
| 2017  | 9    | D       |

E – 49 – is the correct combination.

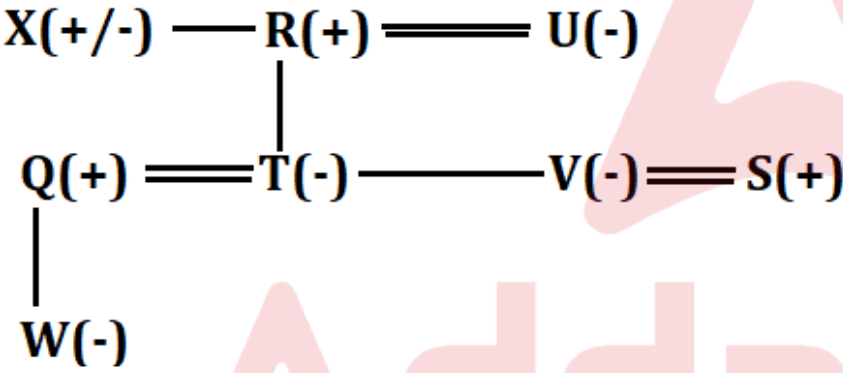
Q.7 How is the wife of R related to Q?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
In a family of eight persons – Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X. No single parent is in the three-generation family. V is the daughter of U and is the sibling of T who is the female member of the family. W is the daughter of Q who is brother-in-law of V. S is the son-in-law of R who is the brother of X. S is not married to Q.

- A. Mother
- B. Daughter
- C. Mother-in-law
- D. Daughter-in-law
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



U is Mother-in-law of Q.

Q.8 If X is the husband of Y, then how is Y related to R?

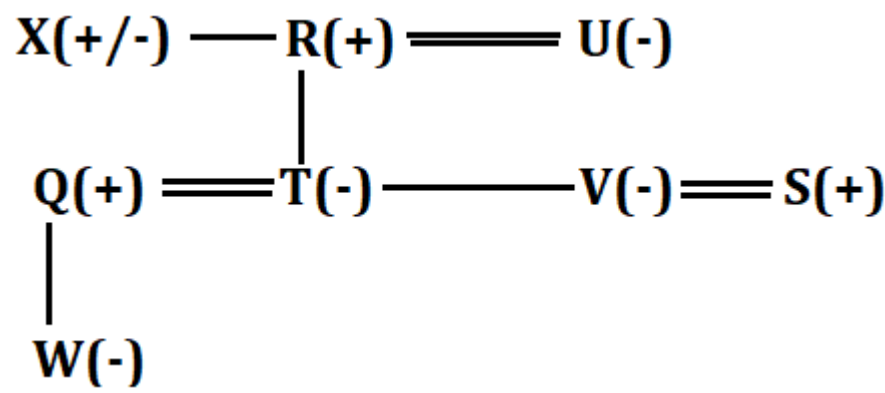
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
In a family of eight persons – Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X. No single parent is in the three-generation family. V is the daughter of U and is the sibling of T who is the female member of the family. W is the daughter of Q who is brother-in-law of V. S is the son-in-law of R who is the brother of X. S is not married to Q.

- A. Mother
- B. Neice
- C. Daughter
- D. Sister-in-law
- E. Grandmother

Answer: D

Sol:

Final Arrangement is here:



If X is the husband of Y, then Y is Sister-in-law of R.

Q.9 . How many female members are there in the family, if X is the male member of the family?

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

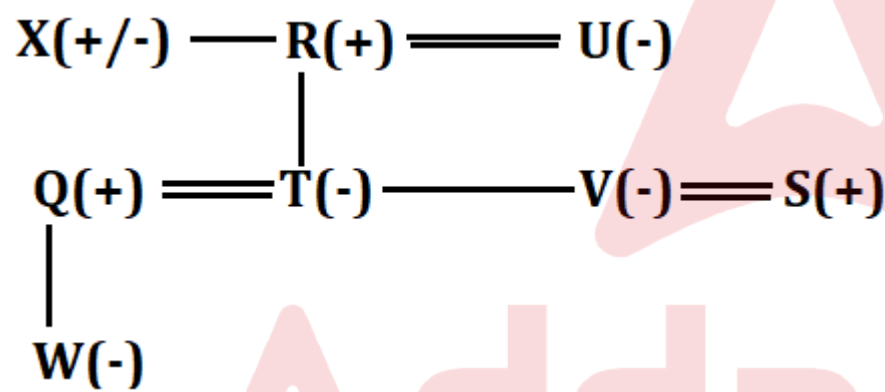
In a family of eight persons – Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X. No single parent is in the three-generation family. V is the daughter of U and is the sibling of T who is the female member of the family. W is the daughter of Q who is brother-in-law of V. S is the son-in-law of R who is the brother of X. S is not married to Q.

- A. Five
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Three
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol:

Final Arrangement is here:



Four male members are there in the family, if X is the male member of the family.

Q.10 Who among the following likes Pink coloured shirt?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them face north. They all like different coloured shirts – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in the same order.

Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt.

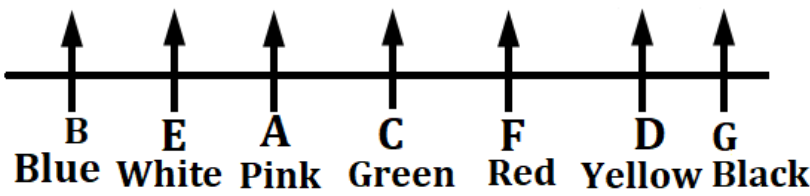
One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an

immediate neighbour of D. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour. The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

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

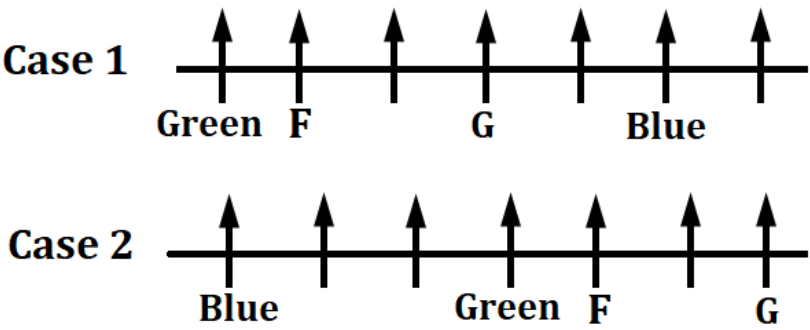
Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



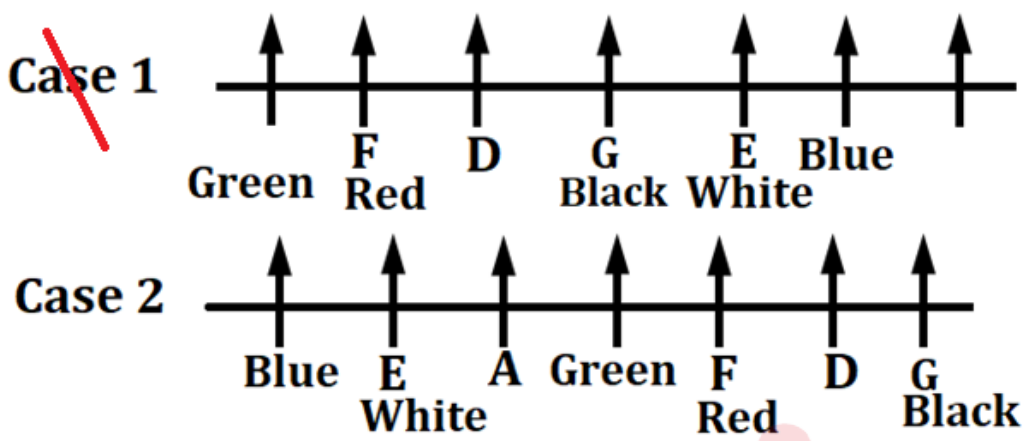
**Clues:** Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D.

**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:

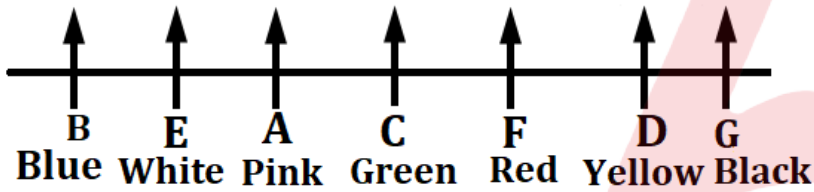


**Clues:** One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour.

**Inference:** Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for A:



**Clues:** The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.  
**Inference:** Only place for C and yellow is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



A likes Pink coloured shirt.

Q.11 Which of the following combinations is correct?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them face north. They all like different coloured shirts – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in the same order.

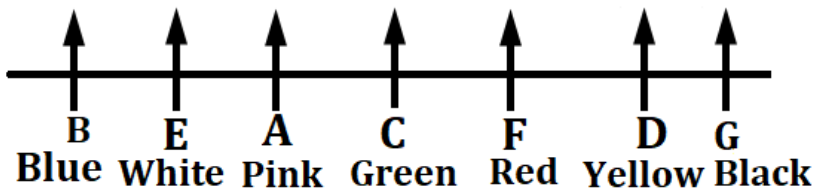
Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt.

One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour. The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

- A. B – White
- B. E – Red
- C. G – Black
- D. D – Green
- E. F – Blue

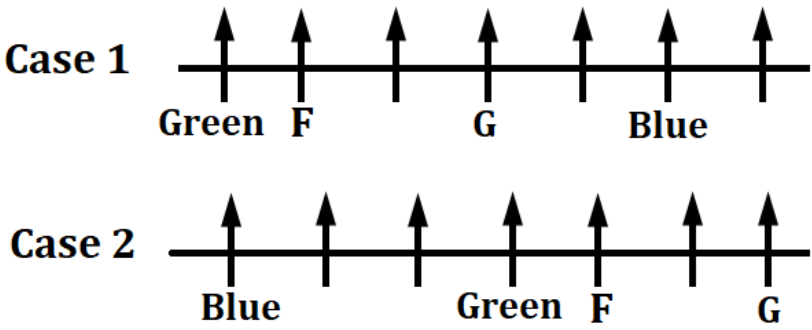
Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



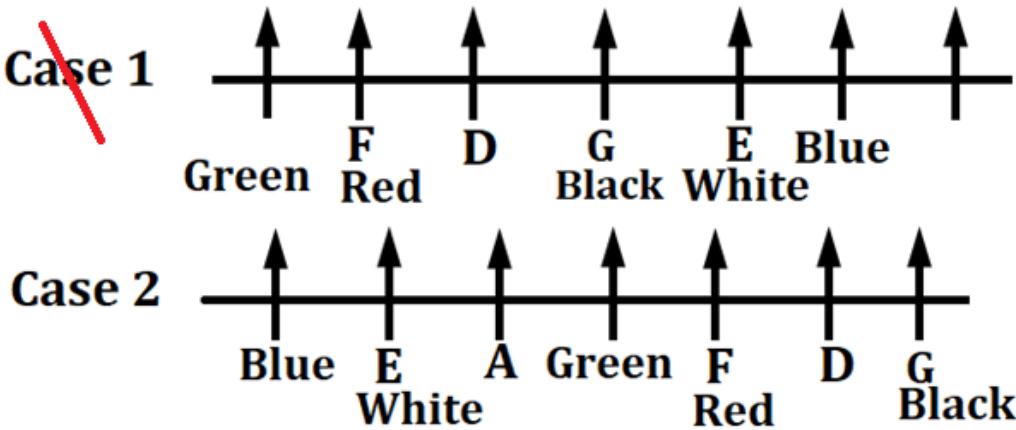
**Clues:** Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D.

**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:



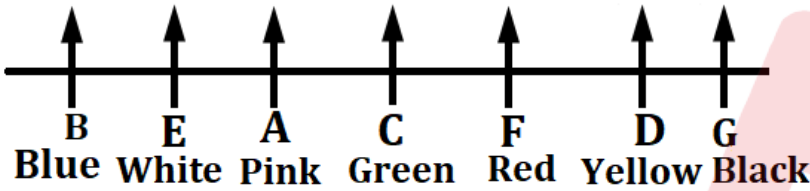
**Clues:** One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour.

**Inference:** Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for A:



**Clues:** The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

**Inference:** Only place for C and yellow is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



G – Black is the correct combination.

**Q.12** How many persons sit between B and the one who likes Yellow coloured shirt?  
Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

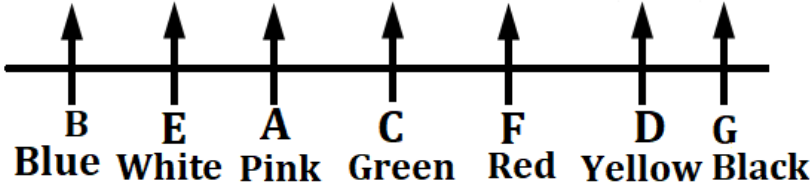
Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them face north. They all like different coloured shirts – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in the same order.

Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour. The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Two
- E. None

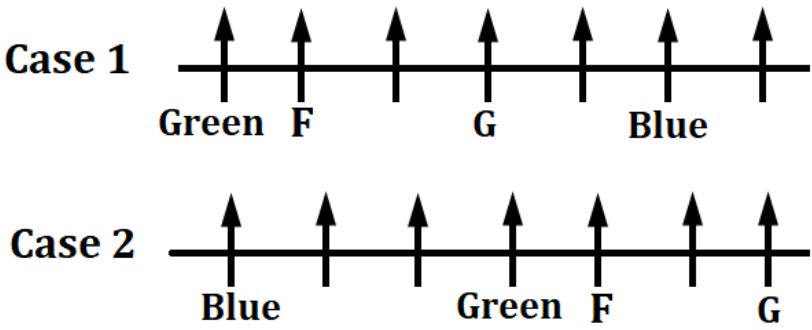
**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Final Arrangement is here:



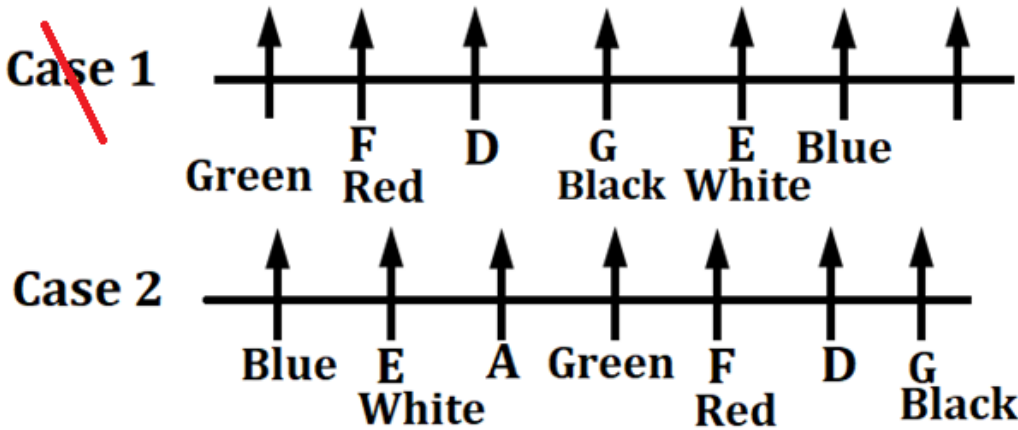
**Clues:** Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D.

**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:



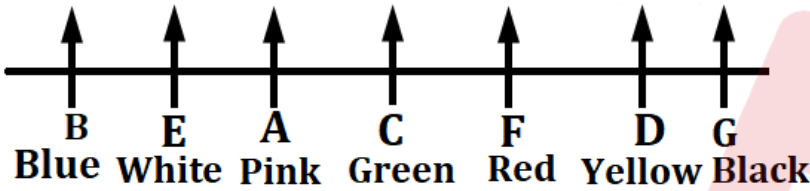
**Clues:** One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour.

**Inference:** Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for A:



**Clues:** The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

**Inference:** Only place for C and yellow is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



Four sit between B and the one who likes Yellow coloured shirt.

Q.13 Which of the following statements is true?

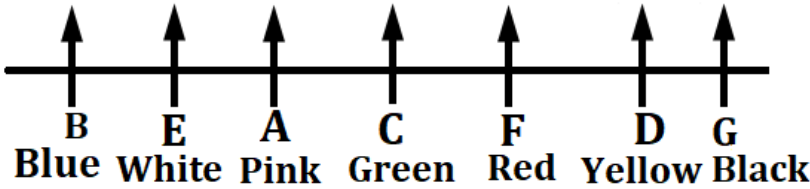
Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them face north. They all like different coloured shirts – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in the same order. Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour. The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

- A. F sits immediate left of C.
- B. The one who likes Green colour sits at one of the extreme ends.
- C. D sits second to the left of G.
- D. F likes red coloured shirt
- E. E sits immediate left of B.

Answer: D

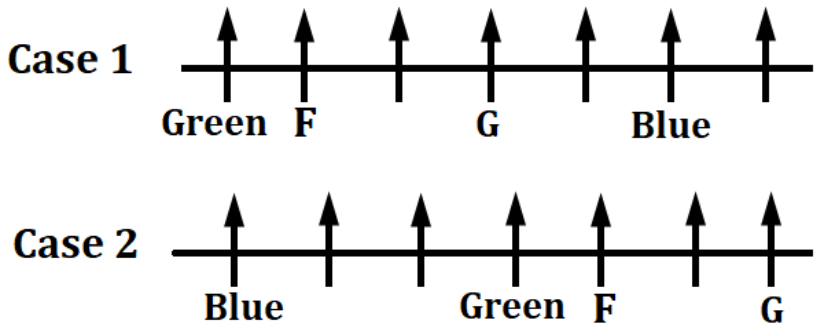
Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



**Clues:** Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D.

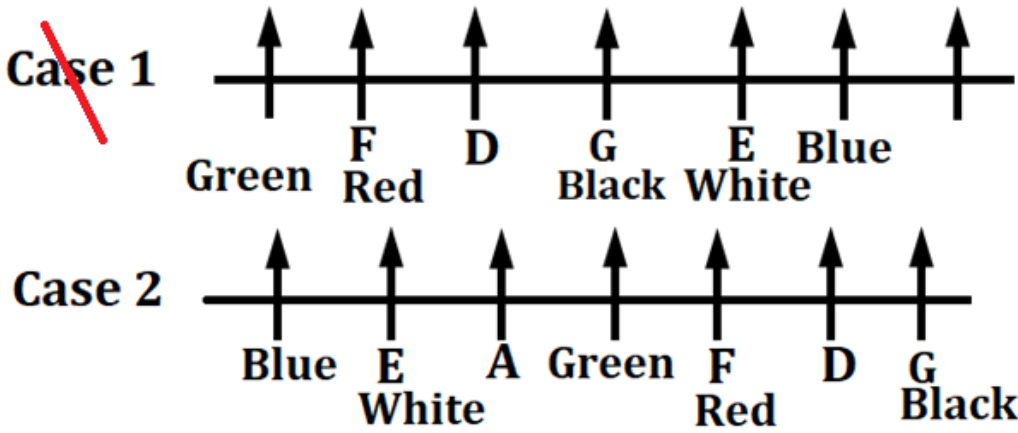
**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:





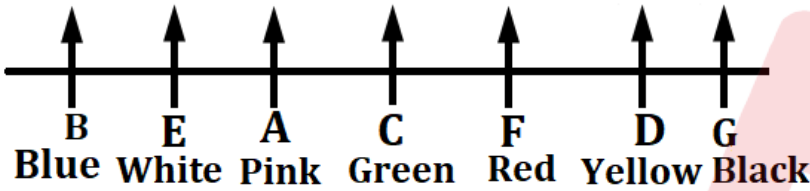
**Clues:** One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour.

**Inference:** Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for A:



**Clues:** The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

**Inference:** Only place for C and yellow is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



F likes red coloured shirt is the correct statement.

Q.14 If B is related to green and A is related to Yellow then C is related to which of the following?

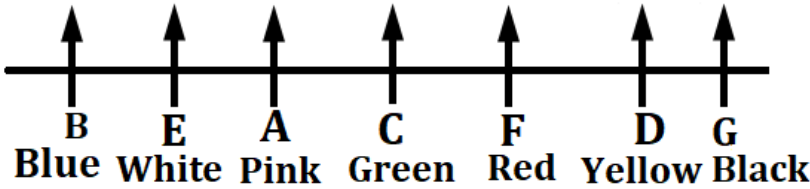
Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them face north. They all like different coloured shirts – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Pink, but not necessarily in the same order. Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour. The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

- A. Green
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. Black
- E. Pink

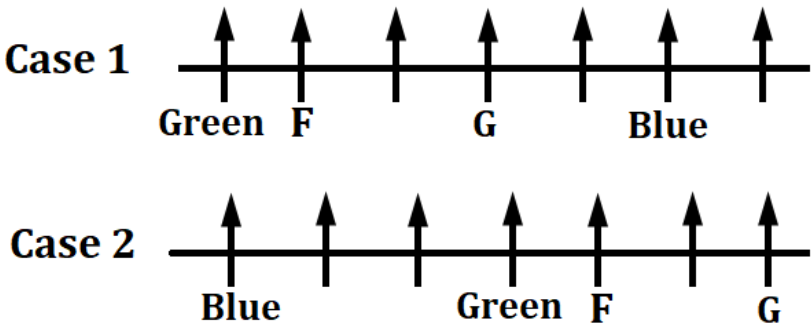
Answer: D

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



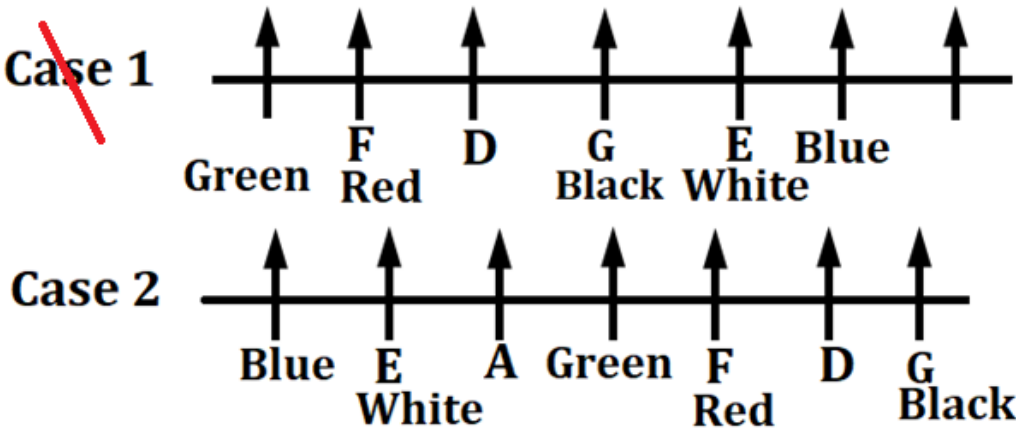
**Clues:** Three persons sit between F and the one who likes blue shirt. G sits second to the right of F and third to the right of the one who likes green shirt. The one who like blue shirt neither sit at extreme right end of the row nor is an immediate neighbour of D.

**Inference:** Here we get two possible cases:



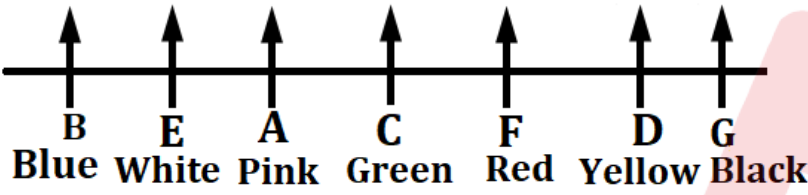
**Clues:** One person sits between D and the one who likes green shirt. As many persons sit to the left of D as to the right of E who likes white colour. Two persons sit between E and the one who likes red colour. A sits fourth to the left of the one who likes black colour.

**Inference:** Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for A:



**Clues:** The one who likes pink colour sits second to the right of B.

**Inference:** Only place for C and yellow is left. Now the final arrangement is here:



C is related to black coloured shirt, first person sits third to the left of the one who likes the given colour.

**Q.15** What is the code for the word “Preparation”?

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions accordingly.**

**In a certain code language,**

“Exam preparation boost up” is coded as “tp wa ju ca”

“Boost up your speed” is coded as “ca xq vd tp”

“Speed and accuracy preparation” is coded as “ju mk lf xq”

“Boost and bank” is coded as “sr mk ca”

- A. wa
- B. ju
- C. ca
- D. lf
- E. Can’t be determined

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

| Words       | Codes |
|-------------|-------|
| Exam        | Wa    |
| Preparation | Ju    |
| Boost       | Ca    |
| Up          | Tp    |
| Your        | Vd    |
| Speed       | Xq    |
| And         | Mk    |
| Accuracy    | Lf    |
| Bank        | Sr    |

**Q.16** What is the code for the word “Speed”?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions accordingly.**  
**In a certain code language,**  
“Exam preparation boost up” is coded as “tp wa ju ca”  
“Boost up your speed” is coded as “ca xq vd tp”  
“Speed and accuracy preparation” is coded as “ju mk lf xq”  
“Boost and bank” is coded as “sr mk ca”

- A. sr
- B. wa
- C. tp
- D. xq
- E. None of these

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

| Words       | Codes |
|-------------|-------|
| Exam        | Wa    |
| Preparation | Ju    |
| Boost       | Ca    |
| Up          | Tp    |
| Your        | Vd    |
| Speed       | Xq    |
| And         | Mk    |
| Accuracy    | Lf    |
| Bank        | Sr    |

**Q.17** What is the code for the words “Boost Accuracy”?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions accordingly.**  
**In a certain code language,**  
“Exam preparation boost up” is coded as “tp wa ju ca”  
“Boost up your speed” is coded as “ca xq vd tp”  
“Speed and accuracy preparation” is coded as “ju mk lf xq”  
“Boost and bank” is coded as “sr mk ca”

- A. ca sr
- B. ju lf
- C. lf ca
- D. Can’t be determined
- E. tp lf

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

| Words       | Codes |
|-------------|-------|
| Exam        | Wa    |
| Preparation | Ju    |
| Boost       | Ca    |
| Up          | Tp    |
| Your        | Vd    |
| Speed       | Xq    |
| And         | Mk    |
| Accuracy    | Lf    |
| Bank        | Sr    |

**Q.18** Which of the following word is coded as “Mk”?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions accordingly.**  
**In a certain code language,**  
“Exam preparation boost up” is coded as “tp wa ju ca”  
“Boost up your speed” is coded as “ca xq vd tp”  
“Speed and accuracy preparation” is coded as “ju mk lf xq”  
“Boost and bank” is coded as “sr mk ca”

- A. Bank

- B. Boost
- C. Preparation
- D. Your
- E. None of these

Answer: E

Sol:

| Words       | Codes |
|-------------|-------|
| Exam        | Wa    |
| Preparation | Ju    |
| Boost       | Ca    |
| Up          | Tp    |
| Your        | Vd    |
| Speed       | Xq    |
| And         | Mk    |
| Accuracy    | Lf    |
| Bank        | Sr    |

Q.19 Who among the following works in the same department with C?  
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F, and G work in a company. They work in three different departments i.e., HR, Management and Finance. They belong to seven different countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, India, America and Singapore. At least two persons work in the same departments.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department. F belongs to America but does not work in HR department. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore.

- A. Only D
- B. Only A and E
- C. Only F
- D. Only A
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: Only D works with C in the same department.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department, so E works in Finance department.

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       |             |           |
| B       | Management  |           |
| C       |             |           |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       |             |           |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

F belongs to America but does not work in HR department, so F works in Finance department as G works only with B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department, he also works in Finance. Also, C will work in HR as it is given that at least two persons work in the same departments. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore, so B belongs to Singapore and A belongs to India.

| Persons | Departments | Cities           |
|---------|-------------|------------------|
| A       | Finance     | India            |
| B       | Management  | Singapore        |
| C       | HR          | Singapore, India |
| D       | HR          | Australia        |
| E       | Finance     | Japan            |
| F       | Finance     | America          |
| G       | Management  | Canada           |

So, C is left who belongs to Germany. Thus, the final arrangement is: -

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       | Finance     | India     |
| B       | Management  | Singapore |
| C       | HR          | Germany   |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       | Finance     | America   |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

**Q.20** Who among the following doesn’t works in Finance department?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F, and G work in a company. They work in three different departments i.e., HR, Management and Finance. They belong to seven different countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, India, America and Singapore. At least two persons work in the same departments.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department. F belongs to America but does not work in HR department. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore.

A. A  
B. C  
C. E  
D. F  
E. Both A and C

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** C doesn’t work in Finance department.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department, so E works in Finance department.

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       |             |           |
| B       | Management  |           |
| C       |             |           |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       |             |           |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

F belongs to America but does not work in HR department, so F works in Finance department as G works only with B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department, he also works in Finance. Also, C will work in HR as it is given that at least two persons work in the same departments. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore, so B belongs to Singapore and A belongs to India.

| Persons | Departments | Cities              |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|
| A       | Finance     | India               |
| B       | Management  | Singapore           |
| C       | HR          | Singapore,<br>India |
| D       | HR          | Australia           |
| E       | Finance     | Japan               |
| F       | Finance     | America             |
| G       | Management  | Canada              |

So, C is left who belongs to Germany. Thus, the final arrangement is: -

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       | Finance     | India     |
| B       | Management  | Singapore |
| C       | HR          | Germany   |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       | Finance     | America   |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |



**Q.21** Who among the following belongs to India?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F, and G work in a company. They work in three different departments i.e., HR, Management and Finance. They belong to seven different countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, India, America and Singapore. At least two persons work in the same departments.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department. F belongs to America but does not work in HR department. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore.

- A. C
- B. A
- C. Either A or C
- D. B
- E. Either A or B

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** A belongs to India.  
D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department, so E works in Finance department.

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       |             |           |
| B       | Management  |           |
| C       |             |           |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       |             |           |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

F belongs to America but does not work in HR department, so F works in Finance department as G works only with B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department, he also works in Finance. Also, C will work in HR as it is given that at least two persons work in the same departments. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore, so B belongs to Singapore and A belongs to India.

| Persons | Departments | Cities           |
|---------|-------------|------------------|
| A       | Finance     | India            |
| B       | Management  | Singapore        |
| C       | HR          | Singapore, India |
| D       | HR          | Australia        |
| E       | Finance     | Japan            |
| F       | Finance     | America          |
| G       | Management  | Canada           |

So, C is left who belongs to Germany. Thus, the final arrangement is: -

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       | Finance     | India     |
| B       | Management  | Singapore |
| C       | HR          | Germany   |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       | Finance     | America   |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

**Q.22** Which of the following combination is correct?  
**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F, and G work in a company. They work in three different departments i.e., HR, Management and Finance. They belong

to seven different countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, India, America and Singapore. At least two persons work in the same departments.

D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department. F belongs to America but does not work in HR department. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore.

- A. C – Germany - Management
- B. E – Japan – Finance
- C. A – Germany – Finance
- D. A – India – Management
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Combination in option (b) is correct.

D belongs to Australia and works in HR department. G belongs to Canada and works in Management department with only B. E belongs to Japan but does not work in HR department, so E works in Finance department.

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       |             |           |
| B       | Management  |           |
| C       |             |           |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       |             |           |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

F belongs to America but does not work in HR department, so F works in Finance department as G works only with B. A neither belongs to Singapore nor works in HR department, he also works in Finance. Also, C will work in HR as it is given that at least two persons work in the same departments. No one from the HR department belongs to either India or Singapore, so B belongs to Singaporeand A belongs to India.

| Persons | Departments | Cities           |
|---------|-------------|------------------|
| A       | Finance     | India            |
| B       | Management  | Singapore        |
| C       | HR          | Singapore, India |
| D       | HR          | Australia        |
| E       | Finance     | Japan            |
| F       | Finance     | America          |
| G       | Management  | Canada           |

So, C is left whobelongs to Germany. Thus, the final arrangement is: -

| Persons | Departments | Cities    |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A       | Finance     | India     |
| B       | Management  | Singapore |
| C       | HR          | Germany   |
| D       | HR          | Australia |
| E       | Finance     | Japan     |
| F       | Finance     | America   |
| G       | Management  | Canada    |

Q.23 Statements:

- Some Day are Night.
- No Night is Light.
- Only a few Day is Dark.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Dark is not Light
- II. All Light being Day is a possibility.

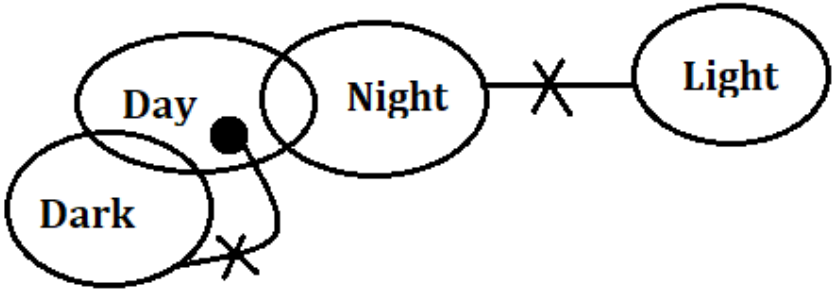
In the question below, some statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding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

- A. Only I follows
- B. Both I and II follow
- C. Only II follows

- D. Neither I nor II follows
- E. Either I or II follows

Answer: C

Sol: I. Not follow: Dark and Light are not related to each other. Hence, definite relation will not follow between them.  
II. Follow: Light and Day are not directly related to each other. Hence, possible relation will follow between them.

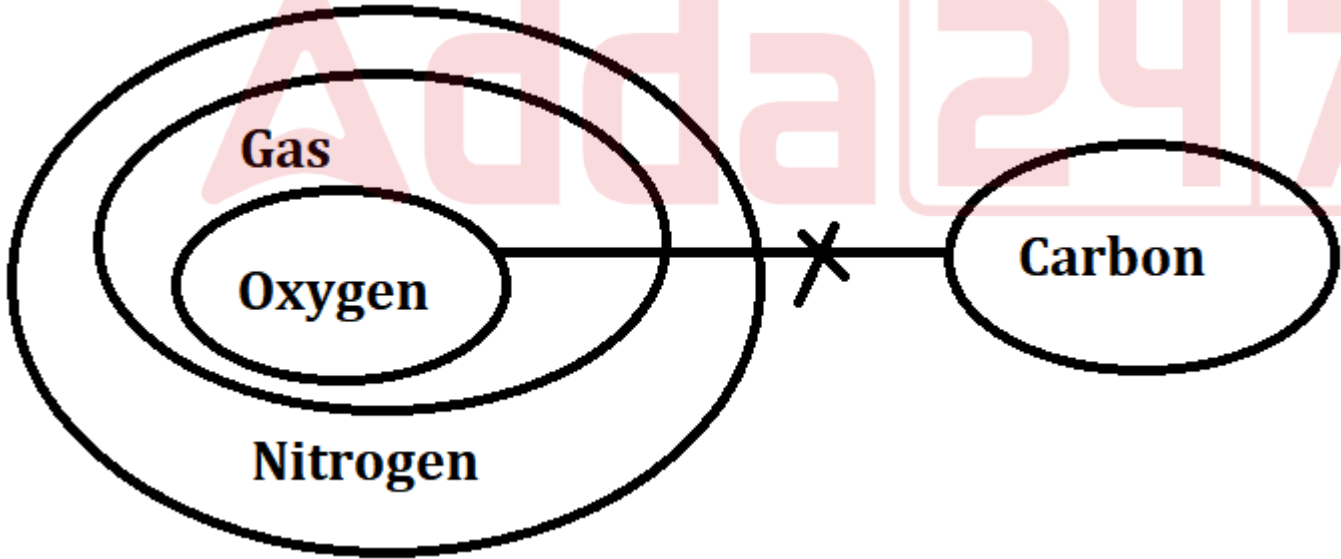


**Q.24** Statements:  
All oxygen are gas  
No oxygen is carbon  
All gas is nitrogen  
Conclusions:  
I. Some nitrogen is not carbon  
II. Some nitrogen is oxygen  
In each question below some statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to 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. If only conclusion I follows  
B. If only conclusion II follows  
C. If either conclusion I or II follows  
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

Answer: E

Sol:  
I. Follows: Parts of nitrogen which is oxygen is not carbon. Therefore, Some nitrogen is not carbon logically follows.  
II. Follows: As per Venn diagram it logically follows.



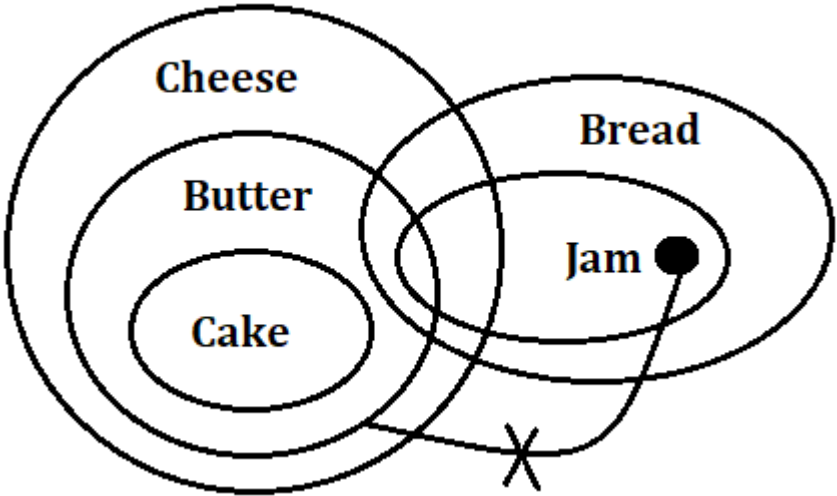
**Q.25** Statements:  
All Jam is Bread.  
Only a few Jam is Butter.  
All cake is Butter.  
All Butter is Cheese.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Cheese are not Bread  
II. Some Cake being Bread is a possibility  
III. All Butter being Jam is a possibility  
In the question below, some statements are given 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

A. Both I and II follow

- B. Only II
- C. Both I or III follows
- D. Both II and III follows
- E. None follows

Answer: D

Sol: I. Not follow: From the given statements, we get that ‘some part of cheese is bread’, but ‘how much part of cheese is not bread’ cannot be concluded in definite case.  
II. Follow: Cake and bread are not directly related to each other. Hence, possible relation will follow between them.  
III. Follow: The relation of ‘all’ from butter towards Jam will follow in possibility.



Q.26 In the word ‘**FRAMEWORK**’, how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the word as in the alphabet (both forward and backward direction)?

A. None  
B. One  
C. Two  
D. Three  
E. More than four

Answer: B

Sol: One pair is formed



Q.27 How many boxes are kept between box U and box N?

**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

Nine boxes are kept one above the other in the form of the stack. Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. Box N is kept just above box Q. Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P. More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. Box M is kept above box R and below box U.

A. Five  
B. Four  
C. Six  
D. Three  
E. Seven

Answer: B

Sol: Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. So, here we have two possible cases. Box N is kept just above box Q.

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 |                 |
| N               |                 |
| Q               |                 |
|                 |                 |
|                 |                 |
|                 | N               |
|                 | Q               |
|                 |                 |
|                 |                 |

Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P.

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 |                 |
| N               | P               |
| Q               |                 |
|                 |                 |
| O               |                 |
| P               | N               |
|                 | Q               |
|                 |                 |
|                 | O               |

More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. so, case 1 gets eliminated here.

| Case 1<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>Boxes |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| S               |                 |
| <del>N</del>    | P               |
| <del>Q</del>    |                 |
|                 |                 |
| <del>T</del>    | T               |
| <del>P</del>    | N               |
|                 | Q               |
|                 | S               |
|                 | O               |

Box M is kept above box R and below box U. Thus the final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
| U     |
| P     |
| M     |
| R     |
| T     |
| N     |
| Q     |
| S     |
| O     |

Four boxes are kept between box U and box N.



**Q.28** Which among the following box is kept two boxes above the box which is kept just below box R?

**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

Nine boxes are kept one above the other in the form of the stack. Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack.

Box N is kept just above box Q. Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P. More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. Box M is kept above box R and below box U.

- A. Box P
- B. Box U
- C. Box M
- D. Box T
- E. Box N

**Answer:** C



Sol:

Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. So, here we have two possible cases. Box N is kept just above box Q.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      |        |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
|        |        |
|        | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        |        |

Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| O      |        |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        | O      |

More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. so, case 1 gets eliminated here.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| S      |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| T      | T      |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        | S      |
|        | O      |

Box M is kept above box R and below box U. Thus the final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
| U     |
| P     |
| M     |
| R     |
| T     |
| N     |
| Q     |
| S     |
| O     |

Box M is kept two boxes above the box which is kept just below box R i.e., T.

**Q.29** Four of the following five pair are alike in a certain way and thus forms a group, then which of the following pair doesn't belong to that group?  
**Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:**

Nine boxes are kept one above the other in the form of the stack. Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. Box N is kept just above box Q. Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P. More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. Box M is kept above box R and below box U.

- A. U,P
- B. M,R
- C. T,N
- D. S,N
- E. S,O

Answer: D

Sol:

Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. So, here we have two possible cases. Box N is kept just above box Q.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      |        |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
|        |        |
|        | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        |        |

Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| O      |        |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        | O      |

More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. so, case 1 gets eliminated here.

| <del>Case 1</del> | Case 2 |
|-------------------|--------|
| <del>Boxes</del>  | Boxes  |
| <del>S</del>      |        |
| <del>N</del>      | P      |
| <del>Q</del>      |        |
|                   |        |
| <del>T</del>      | T      |
| <del>P</del>      | N      |
|                   | Q      |
|                   | S      |
|                   | O      |

Box M is kept above box R and below box U. Thus the final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
| U     |
| P     |
| M     |
| R     |
| T     |
| N     |
| Q     |
| S     |
| O     |

Except (d), all the pair of boxes are kept adjacent to each other.

Q.30 Which among the following statement(s) is/are true?

- I. Box U is kept at the topmost position
- II. Odd number of boxes are kept between box P and box S
- III. Box M is kept below box T

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

Nine boxes are kept one above the other in the form of the stack. Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. Box N is kept just above box Q. Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P. More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. Box M is kept above box R and below box U.

- A. Both I and II
- B. Both II and III
- C. Only I
- D. Only III
- E. All I, II and III

Answer: A

Sol:

Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. So, here we have two possible cases. Box N is kept just above box Q.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      |        |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
|        |        |
|        | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        |        |

Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| O      |        |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        | O      |

More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. so, case 1 gets eliminated here.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| S      |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| T      | T      |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        | S      |
|        | O      |

Box M is kept above box R and below box U. Thus the final arrangement is:

| Boxes |
|-------|
| U     |
| P     |
| M     |
| R     |
| T     |
| N     |
| Q     |
| S     |
| O     |

Both I and II statements are true.

Q.31 If box R is related to box U in the same way box T is related to box P then which among the following box is related to box N?

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

Nine boxes are kept one above the other in the form of the stack. Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack.

Box N is kept just above box Q. Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of

boxes kept above box P. More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. Box M is kept above box R and below box U.

- A. Box S
- B. Box Q
- C. Box M
- D. Box U
- E. Box O

Answer: E

Sol: Box Q is kept at third position either from the top or the bottom of the stack. So, here we have two possible cases. Box N is kept just above box Q.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      |        |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
|        |        |
|        | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        |        |

Box O is kept three boxes below box N. The number of boxes kept below box O is one less than the number of boxes kept above box P.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
|        |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| O      |        |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        |        |
|        | O      |

More than three boxes are kept between box P and box S. Box S is kept three boxes below box T. so, case 1 gets eliminated here.

| Case 1 | Case 2 |
|--------|--------|
| Boxes  | Boxes  |
| S      |        |
| N      | P      |
| Q      |        |
|        |        |
| T      | T      |
| P      | N      |
|        | Q      |
|        | S      |
|        | O      |

Box M is kept above box R and below box U. Thus the final arrangement is:



| Boxes |
|-------|
| U     |
| P     |
| M     |
| R     |
| T     |
| N     |
| Q     |
| S     |
| O     |

If box R is related to box U in the same way box T is related to box P then box O is related to box N.

Q.32 Which among the following statement(s) is/are true?

- I. Only two persons have classes after R
- II. No one has class between N and S
- III. O has class two persons after R

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

Seven persons- M, N, O, P, Q, R and S go for a music class one after the other from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q. R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S. M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

- A. Only III
- B. Only I
- C. Both I and II
- D. Both II and III
- E. Only II

Answer: D

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Clues: Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       |         |
| Tuesday   |         | N       |
| Wednesday |         |         |
| Thursday  |         |         |
| Friday    |         |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday |         | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday | P       | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Inference: Final arrangement is –

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Both II and III are true.

Q.33 Who among the following has class on Wednesday?

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

Seven persons- M, N, O, P, Q, R and S go for a music class one after the other from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q. R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S. M and P doesn’t have classes on adjacent days.

- A. N
- B. P
- C. R
- D. M
- E. S

Answer: B

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Clues: Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       |         |
| Tuesday   |         | N       |
| Wednesday |         |         |
| Thursday  |         |         |
| Friday    |         |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday |         | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday | P       | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Inference: Final arrangement is –

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

P has class on Wednesday.

Q.34 How many persons have class between S and Q?

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

Seven persons- M, N, O, P, Q, R and S go for a music class one after the other from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q. R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Two
- E. One

Answer: A

Sol: Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Clues: Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q.

Inference: We have two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       |         |
| Tuesday   |         | N       |
| Wednesday |         |         |
| Thursday  |         |         |
| Friday    |         |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday |         | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

Clues: M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2       |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
|           | Persons | Persons      |
| Monday    | N       | <del>S</del> |
| Tuesday   | S       | <del>N</del> |
| Wednesday | P       | <del>R</del> |
| Thursday  | R       | <del>M</del> |
| Friday    | M       |              |
| Saturday  | O       | <del>Q</del> |
| Sunday    | Q       | <del>O</del> |

Inference: Final arrangement is –

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Four persons have class between S and Q.

**Q.35** If all the persons have classes in alphabetical order from Monday to Sunday, then the position of how many persons changed?

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

Seven persons- M, N, O, P, Q, R and S go for a music class one after the other from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order.

Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q. R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S. M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.

- A. None
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Three
- E. More than four

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** Final arrangement:

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

**Clues:** Four persons have classes between N and O. O has class after Thursday. As many persons have classes before N as after Q.  
**Inference:** We have two possible cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       |         |
| Tuesday   |         | N       |
| Wednesday |         |         |
| Thursday  |         |         |
| Friday    |         |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

**Clues:** R has class three persons before Q. One person has class between R and S. M has class three persons after S.  
**Inference:** Above clues are arranged in both cases:

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday |         | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

**Clues:** M and P doesn't have classes on adjacent days.  
**Inference:** Case 2 gets eliminated.

| Days      | Case 1  | Case 2  |
|-----------|---------|---------|
|           | Persons | Persons |
| Monday    | N       | S       |
| Tuesday   | S       | N       |
| Wednesday | P       | R       |
| Thursday  | R       | M       |
| Friday    | M       |         |
| Saturday  | O       | Q       |
| Sunday    | Q       | O       |

**Inference:** Final arrangement is –

| Days      | Persons |
|-----------|---------|
| Monday    | N       |
| Tuesday   | S       |
| Wednesday | P       |
| Thursday  | R       |
| Friday    | M       |
| Saturday  | O       |
| Sunday    | Q       |

Position of all persons get changed.



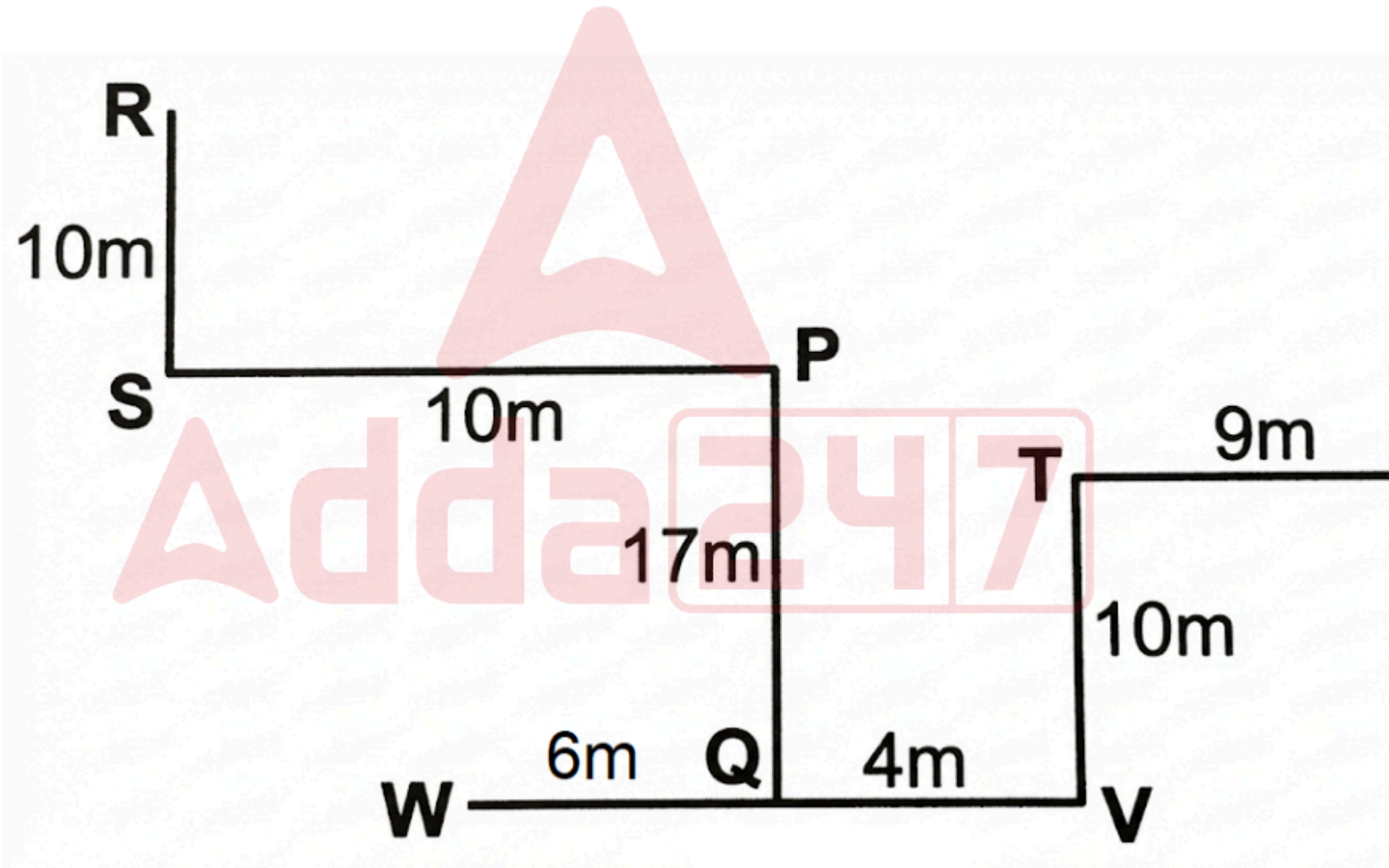
| Days      | Before | After |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| Monday    | N      | M     |
| Tuesday   | S      | N     |
| Wednesday | P      | O     |
| Thursday  | R      | P     |
| Friday    | M      | Q     |
| Saturday  | O      | R     |
| Sunday    | Q      | S     |

**Q.36** Point P is in which direction with respect to point T?  
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Point P is 17m north of point Q. Point U is 9m east of point T. Point P is 10m east of point S. Point V is 4m east of point Q. Point V is 10m south of point T. Point R is 10m north of point S. Point W is 10m west of point V.

A. South-East  
B. North-West  
C. South-West  
D. North-East  
E. None of these

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**  
Sol.



Point P is in North-West direction with respect to point T.

**Q.37** What is the shortest distance between point P and point W?  
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Point P is 17m north of point Q. Point U is 9m east of point T. Point P is 10m east of point S. Point V is 4m east of point Q. Point V is 10m south of point T. Point R is 10m north of point S. Point W is 10m west of point V.

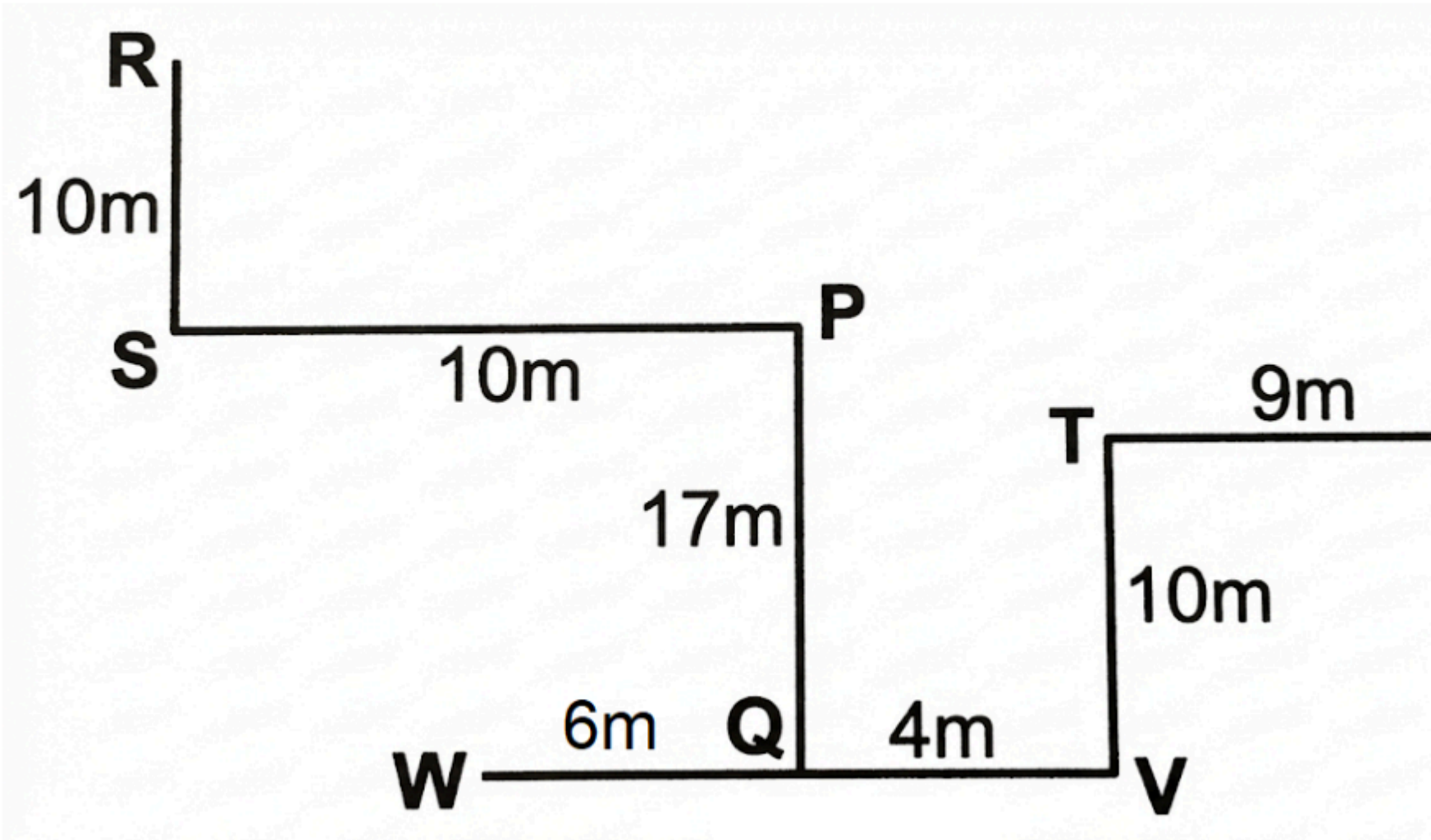
A. 18m  
B.  $\sqrt{250}$  m  
C.  $\sqrt{325}$   
D.  $\sqrt{200}$  m  
E. 19m

**Answer:** C



Sol:

Sol.



The shortest distance between point P and point W  
= $\sqrt{(17)^2 + (6)^2}$   
= $\sqrt{289 + 36}$   
= $\sqrt{325}$

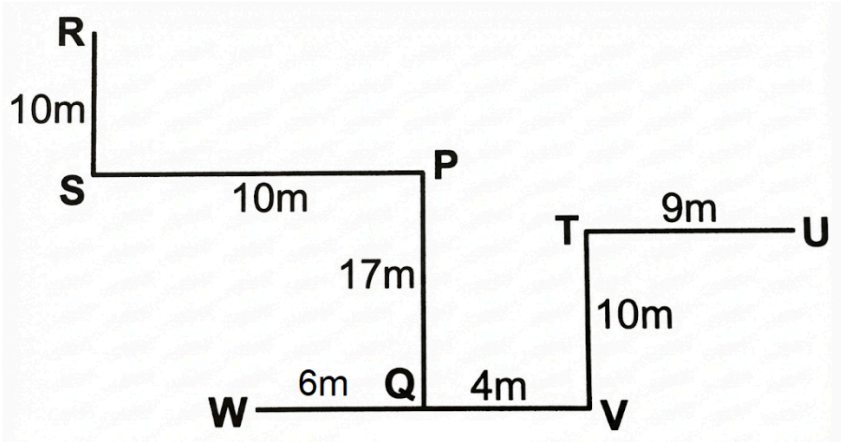
Q.38 Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Find the one pair which doesn't belong to the group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Point P is 17m north of point Q. Point U is 9m east of point T. Point P is 10m east of point S. Point V is 4m east of point Q. Point V is 10m south of point T. Point R is 10m north of point S. Point W is 10m west of point V.

- A. S, R
- B. P, S
- C. U, T
- D. V, W
- E. T, V

Answer: C

Sol: Sol.



Except UT, the distance between all the other points is 10m

Q.39 If each of the even position letter in the word ' ELECTRONICS' is changed to its previous letter and each of the odd position letter is changed to its next letter according to the alphabetical order, then how many letters in the new arrangement are repeated?

- A. One

- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. None
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: F and B, two letters are repeated  
E L E C T R O N I C S  
F K F B U Q P M J B T

Q.40 If in the given number “375692834” 1 is subtracted from the odd digit and then all the digits are arranged in ascending order from left to right. Now, find the sum of the third, fifth and eighth number from the left end?

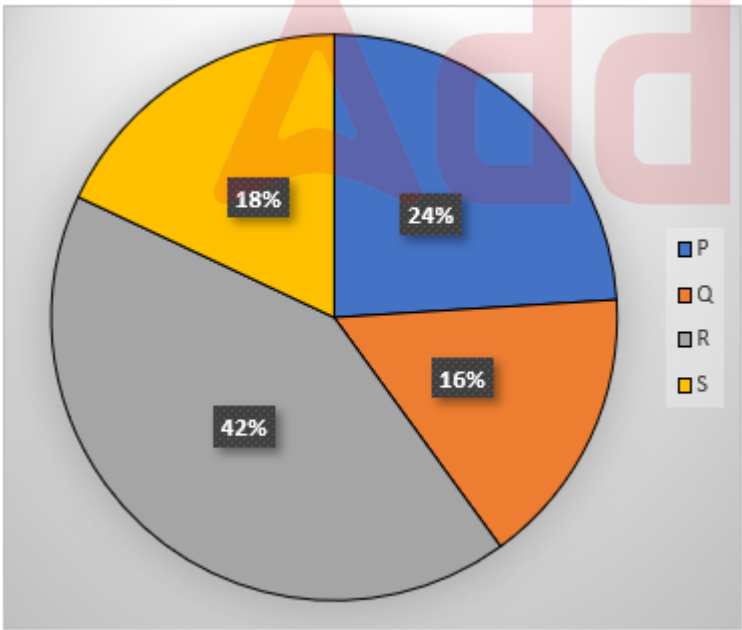
- A. 15
- B. 17
- C. 14
- D. 18
- E. 12

Answer: C

Sol: Given number-375692834  
After arrangement-264682824 -22 24 466 88  
Required sum- 2+4+8=14

Q.41 If the ratio of male to female employees in S is 5 : 4 and total male employees are 80 more than female employees, then find difference between total employees in Q and total female employees in S.

The pie chart given below shows percentage distribution of total employees (male + female) in four different (P, Q, R and S) offices. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

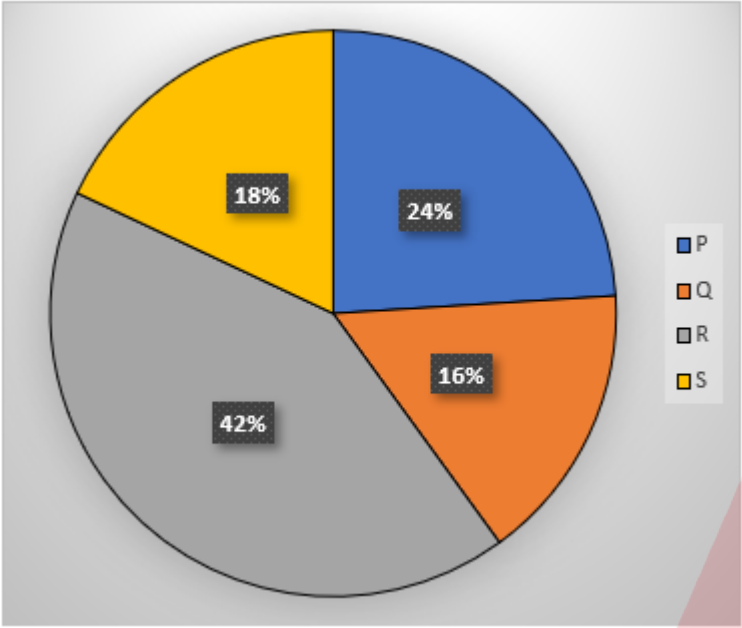


- A. 280
- B. 480
- C. 380
- D. 320
- E. 240

Answer: D

**Sol:** let total employees in all four offices =  $100a$   
 So, total employees in S =  $100a \times \frac{18}{100} = 18a$   
 ATQ,  $18a \times \frac{5-4}{9} = 80$   
 $2a = 80$   
 $a = 40$   
 Total employees in all four offices =  $4000$   
 Total female employees in S =  $720 \times \frac{4}{9} = 320$   
 Total employees in Q =  $4000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 640$   
 Required difference =  $640 - 320 = 320$

**Q.42 Find the corresponding central angle (in degree) for total number of employees in P and Q together.**  
 The pie chart given below shows percentage distribution of total employees (male + female) in four different (P, Q, R and S) offices.  
 Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

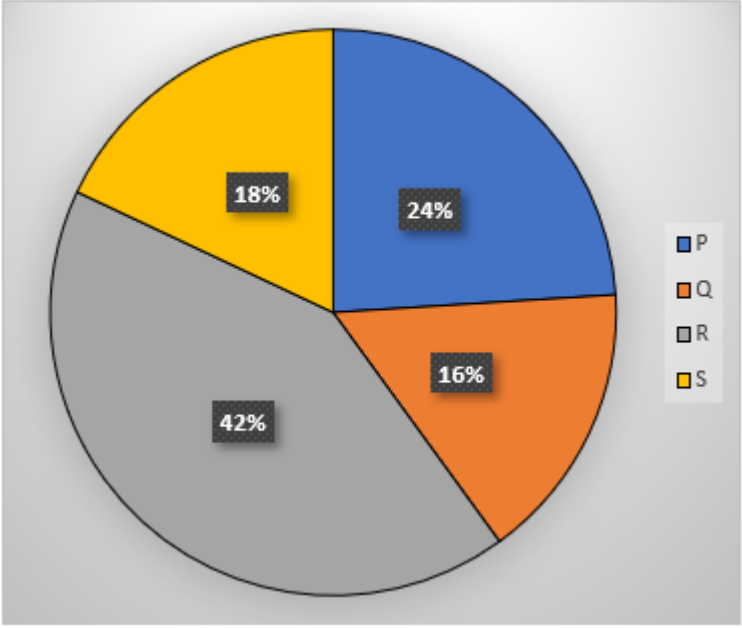


- A. 126
- B. 180
- C. 90
- D. 108
- E. 144

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** Required central angle =  $\frac{24+16}{100} \times 360 = 144$

**Q.43 If difference between total employees in Q and R is 585, then find total employees in S.**  
 The pie chart given below shows percentage distribution of total employees (male + female) in four different (P, Q, R and S) offices.  
 Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

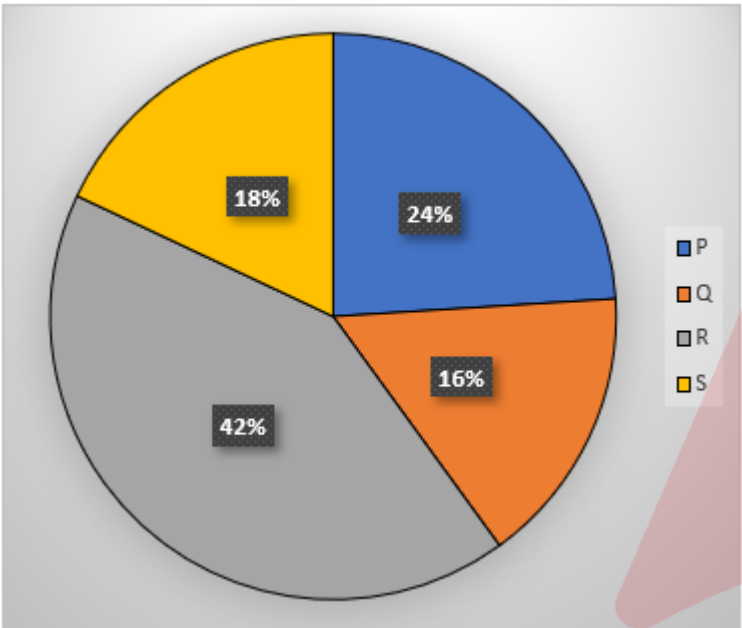


- A. 405
- B. 395
- C. 400
- D. 415
- E. 425

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** let total employees in all four offices =  $100x$   
 ATQ,  $100x \times \frac{42-16}{100} = 585$   
 $26x = 585$   
 $x = 22.5$   
 Total employees in all four offices =  $100 \times 22.5 = 2250$   
 Total employees in S =  $2250 \times \frac{18}{100} = 405$

**Q.44** Total employees in R is what percent more than total employees in S.  
 The pie chart given below shows percentage distribution of total employees (male + female) in four different (P, Q, R and S) offices.  
 Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

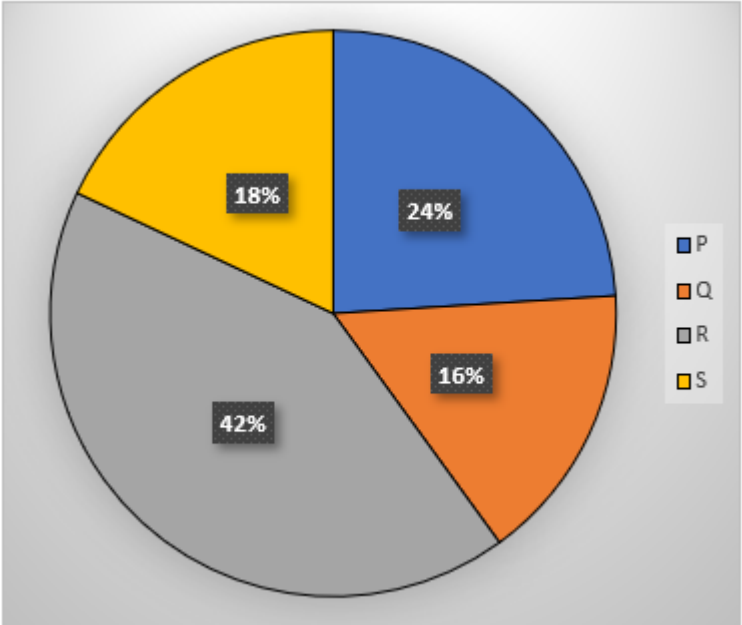


- A. 33.33%
- B. 166.66%
- C. 143.33%
- D. 123.33%
- E. 133.33%

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** Required percentage =  $\frac{42-18}{18} \times 100 = 133.33\%$

**Q.45** If total number of employees in Q and S together is 1700, then find difference between total employees in R and P.  
 The pie chart given below shows percentage distribution of total employees (male + female) in four different (P, Q, R and S) offices.  
 Read the data carefully and answer the questions.



- A. 500
- B. 700
- C. 800
- D. 900
- E. 960

Answer: D

**Sol:** let total employees in all four offices = 100x  
ATQ,  $100x \times \frac{(16+18)}{100} = 1700$   
 $x = 50$   
Total employees in all four offices =  $100 \times 50 = 5000$   
Required difference =  $5000 \times \frac{42-24}{100} = 900$

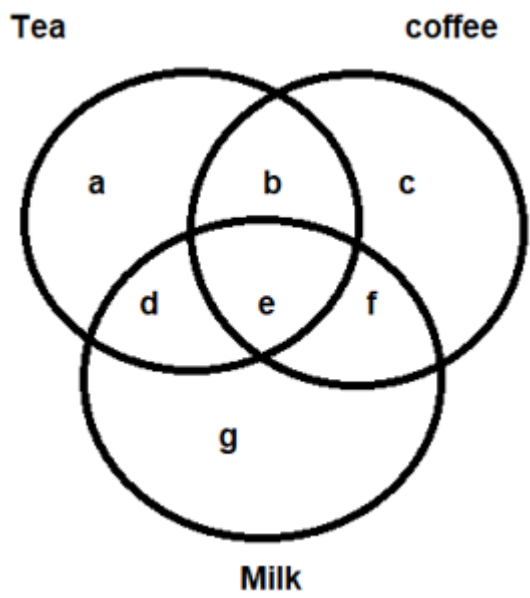
**Q.46 Find the number of people who like only one beverage.**

Read the information and answer the following question. The information shows the number of people (i.e 100) three type of beverages like tea, coffee and milk. The ratio of people like only tea and **only** coffee is 5:3. The people **who** like only milk is equal to the people who like only tea and coffee together. The people like all the three beverages are 16. The people who like only milk and tea together is 30% more than the people who like only coffee and milk together. People who like only coffee and milk together 20, which is double than the people who like only tea.

- A. 27
- B. 22
- C. 21
- D. 25
- E. 20

Answer: A

**Sol:** Total people who like all the beverages = 100

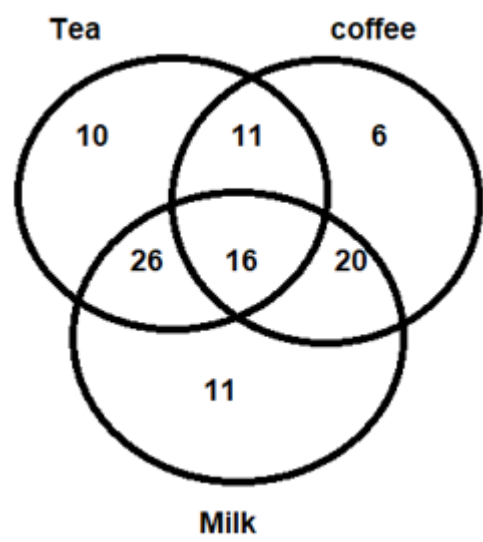


$a:c = 5:3 = 5x : 3x \dots i \ g = b \ e = 16 \ d = 130\% \text{ of } f \ d:f = 13: 10 \ f = 20$

$d = \frac{13}{10} \times 20 = 26$



$20 = 2 \times 5 \times 2 = x$  Put the value in i We get  $a = 10$  and  $c = 6$   $10 + 6 + b + 20 + 26 + 16 + g = 100$   $22 = b + g$  (b and g are equal)  $b = g = 11$



Required answer =  $10 + 6 + 11 = 27$

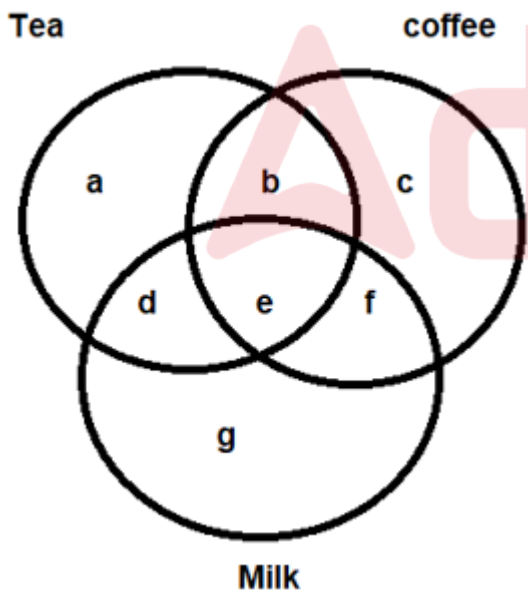
**Q.47 The people who like coffee is what percentage of people who like all the three beverages together.**

Read the information and answer the following question. The information shows the number of people (i.e 100) three type of beverages like tea, coffee and milk. The ratio of people like only tea and only coffee is 5:3. The people who like only milk is equal to the people who like only tea and coffee together. The people like all the three beverages are 16. The people who like only milk and tea together is 30% more than the people who like only coffee and milk together. People who like only coffee and milk together 20, which is double than the people who like only tea.

- A. 314.35%
- B. 331.25%
- C. 321.21%
- D. 315.22%
- E. 310.12%

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Total people who like all the beverages = 100

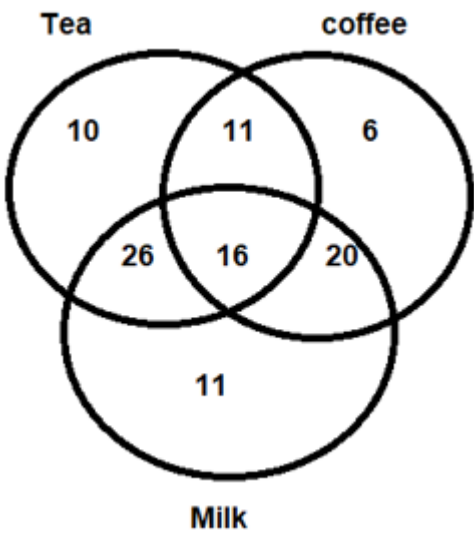


$a:c = 5:3 = 5x : 3x \dots$  i  $g = b$   $e = 16$   $d = 130\% \text{ of } f$   $d:f = 13:10$   $f = 20$

$d = \frac{13}{10} \times 20 = 26$

$20 = 2 \times 5 \times 2 = x$  Put the value in i We get  $a = 10$  and  $c = 6$   $10 + 6 + b + 20 + 26 + 16 + g = 100$   $22 = b + g$  (b and g are equal)  $b = g = 11$





People who like coffee = 11 + 6 + 20 + 16 = 53 Required answer

= (53 / 16) × 100

= 331.25%

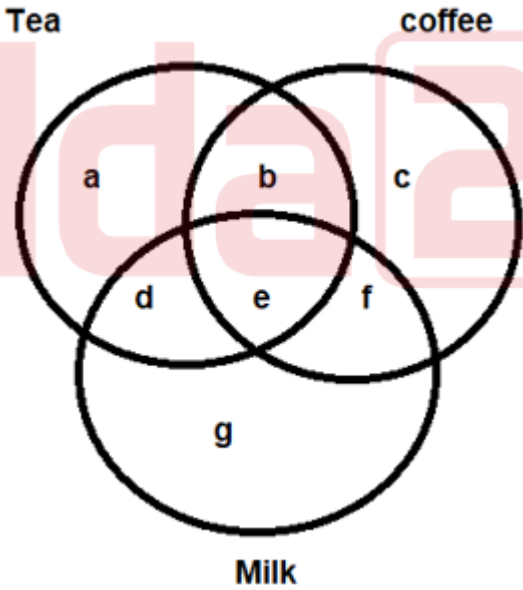
**Q.48** Find the ratio of people who like only two beverages together to who like only coffee.

Read the information and answer the following question. The information shows the number of people (i.e 100) three type of beverages like tea, coffee and milk. The ratio of people like only tea and only coffee is 5:3. The people who like only milk is equal to the people who like only tea and coffee together. The people like all the three beverages are 16. The people who like only milk and tea together is 30% more than the people who like only coffee and milk together. People who like only coffee and milk together 20, which is double than the people who like only tea.

- A. 14:11
- B. 7:10
- C. 2:19
- D. 19:2
- E. 10:7

**Answer:** D

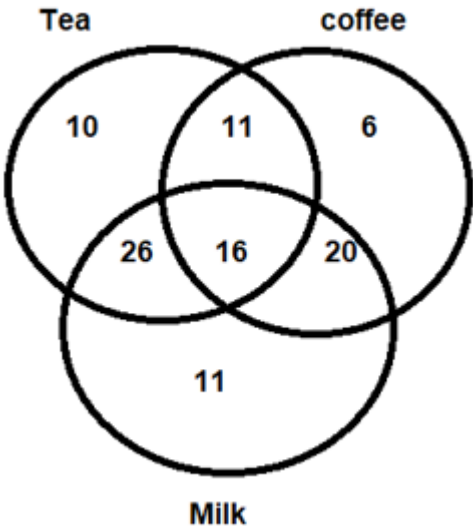
**Sol:**



Total people who like all the beverages = 100

a:c = 5:3 = 5x : 3x ... i g = b e = 16 d = 130% of f d:f =

13: 10 f = 20  $d = \frac{13}{10} \times 20 = 26$  20 = 2×5x 2 = x Put the value in i We get a = 10 and c = 6 10 + 6 + b + 20+ 26 + 16 + g = 100 22 = b + g (b and g



are equal) b = g = 11

Required ratio = 20 + 26 + 11 : 6 = 57: 6 = 19 : 2

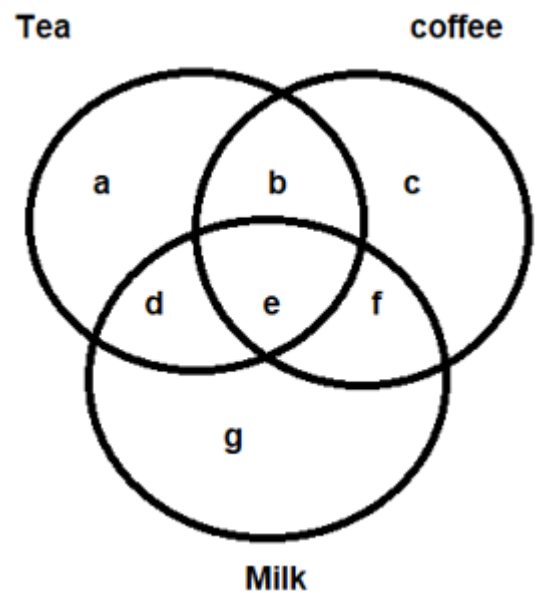
Q.49 Find the difference between people who like milk and tea.

Read the information and answer the following question. The information shows the number of people (i.e 100) three type of beverages like tea, coffee and milk. The ratio of people like only tea and only coffee is 5:3. The people who like only milk is equal to the people who like only tea and coffee together. The people like all the three beverages are 16. The people who like only milk and tea together is 30% more than the people who like only coffee and milk together. People who like only coffee and milk together 20, which is double than the people who like only tea.

- A. 14
- B. 12
- C. 21
- D. 15
- E. 10

Answer: E

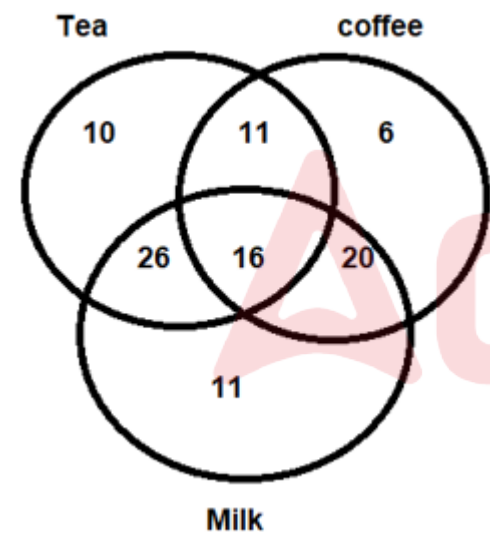
Sol: Total people who like all the beverages = 100



$a:c = 5:3 = 5x : 3x \dots i$   $g = b$   $e = 16$   $d = 130\% \text{ of } f$   $d:f = 13: 10$   $f = 20$

$d = \frac{13}{10} \times 20 = 26$

$20 = 2 \times 5x$   $2 = x$  Put the value in i We get  $a = 10$  and  $c = 6$   $10 + 6 + b + 20 + 26 + 16 + g = 100$   $22 = b + g$  (b and g are equal)  $b = g = 11$



People who like Milk = 73  
People who like tea = 63  
Required difference = 73 – 63 = 10

Q.50 What is the difference between gaming laptops sold in 2021 and 2022?Read the following table carefully and answer the questions. The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.

| Years | Total laptops sold | Percentage of gaming Laptops sold |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2019  | 1200               | 40%                               |
| 2020  | 1500               | 50%                               |
| 2021  | 1000               | 60%                               |

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |
|------|------|-----|

- A. 155
- B. 255
- C. 145
- D. 125
- E. 105

Answer: C

**Sol:** Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1200 \times 40/100=480$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1200 - 480 = 720$   
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1500 \times 50/100=750$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1500 - 750 = 750$   
**2021**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1000 \times 60/100=600$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1000 - 600 = 400$   
**2022**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1300 \times 35/100=455$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1300 - 455 = 845$

| Years | Total laptops sold | Total Gaming laptops sold | Total Regular laptops sold |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Required difference =  $600 - 455 = 145$

**Q.51 The number of regular laptops sold in 2020 is what percentage of total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold in 2021?Read the following table carefully and answer the questions.**  
**The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.**

| Years | Total laptops sold | Percentage of gaming Laptops sold |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 40% |
| 2020 | 1500 | 50% |
| 2021 | 1000 | 60% |
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |

- A. 30%
- B. 35%
- C. 75%
- D. 45%
- E. 50%

Answer: C

**Sol:** Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1200 \times 40 / 100 = 480$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1200 - 480 = 720$   
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1500 \times 50 / 100 = 750$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1500 - 750 = 750$   
**2021**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1000 \times 60 / 100 = 600$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1000 - 600 = 400$   
**2022**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1300 \times 35 / 100 = 455$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1300 - 455 = 845$

YearsTotal laptops soldTotal Gaming laptops soldTotal Regular laptops sold

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Required percentage =  $\frac{750}{1000} \times 100 = 75\%$

**Q.52** If total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold in 2023 are 1400 and the number of gaming laptops sold increases by 20% compared to 2022, then find the number of regular laptops sold in 2023. Read the following table carefully and answer the questions. The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.

YearsTotal laptops soldPercentage of gaming Laptops sold

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 40% |
| 2020 | 1500 | 50% |
| 2021 | 1000 | 60% |
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |

- A. 854
- B. 350
- C. 442
- D. 648
- E. 755

Answer: A

**Sol:** Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1200 \times 40 / 100 = 480$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1200 - 480 = 720$   
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1500 \times 50 / 100 = 750$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1500 - 750 = 750$

2021

Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1000 \times 60 / 100 = 600$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1000 - 600 = 400$

2022

Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1300 \times 35 / 100 = 455$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1300 - 455 = 845$

YearsTotal laptops soldTotal Gaming laptops soldTotal Regular laptops sold

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold in 2023 = 1400  
The number of gaming laptops sold in 2023 =  $\frac{120}{100} \times 455 = 546$   
The number of regular laptops sold in 2023 =  $1400 - 546 = 854$

**Q.53** Total number of gaming laptops sold in 2019 and 2020 together are how much more or less than the total number of regular laptops sold in 2021 and 2022 together?Read the following table carefully and answer the questions.  
The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.

YearsTotal laptops soldPercentage of gaming Laptops sold

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 40% |
| 2020 | 1500 | 50% |
| 2021 | 1000 | 60% |
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |

- A. 5
- B. 30
- C. 10
- D. 20
- E. 15

Answer: E

**Sol:** Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1200 \times 40 / 100 = 480$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1200 - 480 = 720$   
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1500 \times 50 / 100 = 750$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1500 - 750 = 750$   
**2021**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1000 \times 60 / 100 = 600$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1000 - 600 = 400$   
**2022**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1300 \times 35 / 100 = 455$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1300 - 455 = 845$



YearsTotal laptops soldTotal Gaming laptops soldTotal Regular laptops sold

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Total number of gaming laptops sold in 2019 and 2020 together = 480 + 750  
= 1230

The total number of regular laptops sold in 2021 and 2022 together = 400 + 845  
= 1245

Required difference = 1245 - 1230 = 15

Q.54 Find the average number of regular laptops sold in 2019 and 2021.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions.

The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.

YearsTotal laptops soldPercentage of gaming Laptops sold

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 40% |
| 2020 | 1500 | 50% |
| 2021 | 1000 | 60% |
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |

- A. 560
- B. 340
- C. 480
- D. 520
- E. 650

Answer: A

Sol: Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold = 1200×40/100=480  
Number of regular laptops sold = 1200 - 480 = 720  
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold = 1500×50/100=750  
Number of regular laptops sold = 1500 - 750 = 750  
**2021**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold = 1000×60/100=600  
Number of regular laptops sold = 1000 - 600 = 400  
**2022**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold = 1300×35/100=455  
Number of regular laptops sold = 1300 - 455 = 845

YearsTotal laptops soldTotal Gaming laptops soldTotal Regular laptops sold

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
|------|------|-----|-----|



|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Required average =  $\frac{720 + 400}{2} = 560$

**Q.55 . Find the ratio of the number of gaming laptops sold in 2020 to that in 2021.**  
**Read the following table carefully and answer the questions.**  
**The table below shows the total number of laptops (gaming + regular) sold by a company in four different years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). The table also shows the percentage of gaming laptops out of the total number of laptops sold.**

**YearsTotal laptops soldPercentage of gaming Laptops sold**

|      |      |     |
|------|------|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 40% |
| 2020 | 1500 | 50% |
| 2021 | 1000 | 60% |
| 2022 | 1300 | 35% |

- A. 2:5
- B. 3:2
- C. 4:5
- D. 5:4
- E. 6:1

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Total number of laptops sold = 1200  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1200 \times 40 / 100 = 480$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1200 - 480 = 720$   
**2020**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1500  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1500 \times 50 / 100 = 750$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1500 - 750 = 750$   
**2021**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1000  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1000 \times 60 / 100 = 600$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1000 - 600 = 400$   
**2022**  
Total number of laptops sold = 1300  
Number of gaming laptops sold =  $1300 \times 35 / 100 = 455$   
Number of regular laptops sold =  $1300 - 455 = 845$

**YearsTotal laptops soldTotal Gaming laptops soldTotal Regular laptops sold**

|      |      |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 2019 | 1200 | 480 | 720 |
| 2020 | 1500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2021 | 1000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2022 | 1300 | 455 | 845 |

Required ratio = 750 : 600  
= 5 :4

- Q.56** The length and the breadth of a rectangle are in the ratio of 3:2, respectively, whose perimeter is 60 cm. If the side of a square is (X+12) cm, which is equal to twice the length of the rectangle, then find the area of an another square whose side is equal to X cm (in square cm).
- A. 441  
B. 576  
C. 484  
D. 625  
E. 676

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Information Given:**

The length and the breadth of a rectangle are in the ratio of 3:2, respectively, whose perimeter is 60 cm.  
The side of a square is (X+12) cm, which is equal to twice the length of the rectangle.

**Formulas Used:**

**Rectangle**

Perimeter = 2 × (Length + Breadth)

**Square**

Area = Side<sup>2</sup>

**Basic Explanation:**

Let the length and the breadth of the rectangle be 3a and 2a cm respectively

ATQ,

2(3a+2a)=60

5a=30

a=6

Given,

X+12=2×18

X=24

Required area = 24×24 = 576 sq cm

- Q.57** In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.  
17, 35, 71, 143, 287, 575, 1150

- A. 17  
B. 1150  
C. 35  
D. 143  
E. 287

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Wrong number = 1150

Pattern of series -

17,        35,        71,        143,        287,        575,        1151  
          × 2 + 1    × 2 + 1    × 2 + 1    × 2 + 1    × 2 + 1    × 2 + 1

- Q.58** In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.  
103, 145, 190, 247, 313, 388

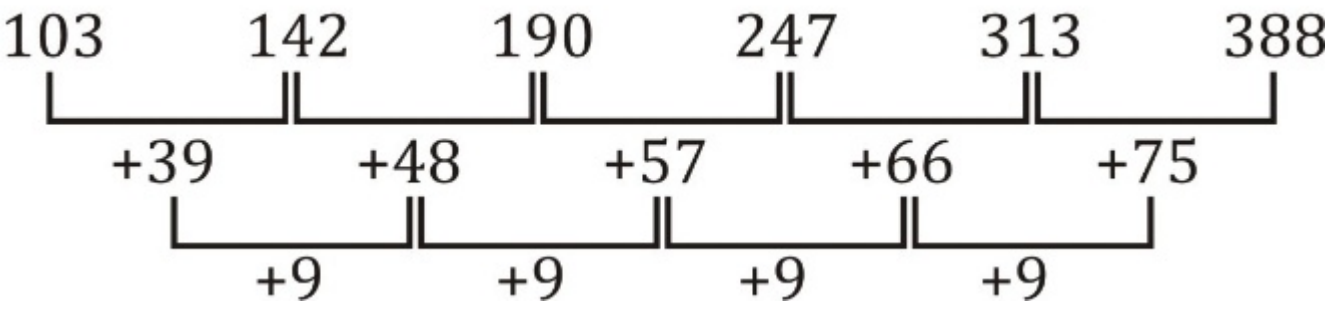
- A. 103  
B. 313  
C. 247  
D. 190

E. 145

Answer: E

Sol:

Wrong number = 145  
Pattern of series -



Q.59    240, 242, 236, 250, 140, 860Find the wrong number in the following number series.

- A. 242
- B. 236
- C. 250
- D. 140
- E. 860

Answer: C

Sol:  $240 + 2! = 242$   
 $242 - 3! = 236$   
 $236 + 4! = 260$   
 $260 - 5! = 140$   
 $140 + 6! = 860$

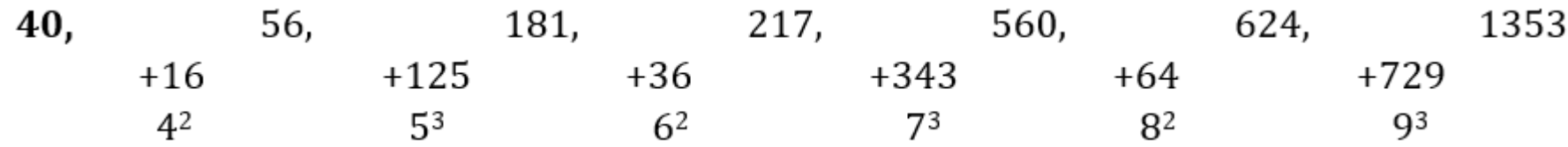
Q.60    42, 56, 181, 217, 560, 624, 1353  
Find the wrong term in the following number series.

- A. 42
- B. 56
- C. 181
- D. 217
- E. 560

Answer: A

Sol:

Pattern of the series:



Q.61    25, 75, 102, 408, 410, 1640, 1642  
In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

- A. 408
- B. 1642
- C. 102
- D. 25
- E. 75

Answer: E

**Sol:** Wrong number = 75  
Pattern of the series:  
 $25 \times 4 = 100$   
 $100 + 2 = 102$   
 $102 \times 4 = 408$   
 $408 + 2 = 410$   
 $410 \times 4 = 1640$   
 $1640 + 2 = 1642$

**Q.62**  $3.89 \times \sqrt[3]{1727.99} - \frac{11.92 \times 14.11}{6.91 \times 2.01} = \sqrt{?} + \sqrt{168.87}$

What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- A. 676
- B. 324
- C. 529
- D. 729
- E. 1024

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**  $4 \times 12 - (12 \times 14) / (7 \times 2) = \sqrt{?} + 13$   
 $48 - 6 \times 2 = \sqrt{?} + 13$   
 $36 - 13 = \sqrt{?}$   
 $23 = \sqrt{?}$   
 $? = 529$

**Q.63**  $\sqrt[3]{(215.99 \times 8.07)} + \sqrt{(16.11 \times 24.82)} = \sqrt{? \times 4}$

What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- A. 16
- B. 256
- C. 4
- D. 512
- E. 216

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**  $\sqrt[3]{(216 \times 8)} + \sqrt{(16 \times 25)} = \sqrt{? \times 4}$   
 $6 \times 2 + 4 \times 5 = \sqrt{? \times 4}$   
 $32 / 2 = \sqrt{?}$   
 $? = 256$

**Q.64**  $540.05\% \text{ of } 9.99 + 14.89 \times 4.02 = ? \times 2$

What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

- A. 51
- B. 53
- C. 57
- D. 60
- E. 62

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**  $(10 \times 540) / 100 + 15 \times 4 = ? \times 2$   
 $54 + 60 = ? \times 2$   
 $114 / 2 = ?$   
 $57 = ?$

**Q.65** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)  
 $15.89^2 + 129.99 = ? - 24.95$

- A. 404
- B. 411
- C. 415
- D. 423
- E. 437

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

$16^2 + 130 = ? - 25$   
 $256 + 130 = ? - 25$   
 $386 + 25 = ?$   
 $411 = ?$

**Q.66** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)  
 $8.02^3 + 149.98 \div 2.99 = ?^2 - 14.02$

- A. 12
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 16
- E. 29

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

$8^3 + 150 \div 3 = ?^2 - 14$   
 $512 + 50 = ?^2 - 14$   
 $562 = ?^2 - 14$   
 $576 = ?^2$   
 $24 = ?$

**Q.67** I.  $x^2 - 7x - 60 = 0$   
II.  $y^2 + 13y + 40 = 0$   
In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:  
A.  $x \geq y$   
B.  $x \leq y$   
C.  $x > y$   
D.  $x$   
E.  $x = y$  or no relation.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** I.  $x^2 - 12x + 5x - 60 = 0$   
 $x(x - 12) + 5(x - 12) = 0$   
 $(x - 12)(x + 5) = 0$   
 $x = 12, -5$   
II.  $y^2 + 8y + 5y + 40 = 0$   
 $y(y + 8) + 5(y + 8) = 0$   
 $(y + 8)(y + 5) = 0$   
 $y = -8, -5$   
 $x \geq y$

**Q.68** I.  $x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$   
II.  $5y^2 - 11y + 6 = 0$



- A. if  $x > y$
- B. if  $x \geq y$
- C. if  $x < y$
- D. if  $x \leq y$
- E. if  $x = y$  or no relation can be established between  $x$  and  $y$ .

Answer: A

Sol:

I.  $x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 8x - 4x + 32 = 0$   
 $x(x - 8) - 4(x - 8) = 0$   
 $x = 4, 8$   
II.  $5y^2 - 11y + 6 = 0$   
 $5y^2 - 6y - 5y + 6 = 0$   
 $y(5y - 6) - 1(5y - 6) = 0$   
 $y = 1, 1.2$   
So,  $x > y$

Q.69 Solve the equation.  
I.  $x^2 + 17x + 30 = 0$   
II.  $y^2 + 12y - 45 = 0$

- A. if  $x > y$
- B. if  $x \geq y$
- C. if  $x < y$
- D. if  $x \leq y$
- E. if  $x = y$  or no relation can be established between  $x$  and  $y$ .

Answer: E

Sol:

I.  $x^2 + 17x + 30 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 15x + 2x + 30 = 0$   
 $x(x + 15) + 2(x + 15) = 0$   
 $x = -2, -15$   
II.  $y^2 + 12y - 45 = 0$   
 $y^2 + 15y - 3y - 45 = 0$   
 $y(y + 15) - 3(y + 15) = 0$   
 $y = 3, -15$

Case x y Relation

1 -2 3 (x < y)

2 -2 -15 (x > y)

3 -15 3 (x < y)

4 -15 -15 (x = y)

So, no relation can be established between  $x$  and  $y$ .



Q.70

I.  $6x^2 + 17x + 5 = 0$

II.  $2y^2 + 21y + 49 = 0$

- A. if  $x \geq y$ , i.e.  $x$  is greater than or equal to  $y$
- B. if  $x > y$ , i.e.  $x$  is greater than  $y$
- C. if  $x \leq y$ , i.e.  $x$  is less than or equal to  $y$
- D. if  $x < y$ , i.e.  $x$  is less than  $y$
- E.  $x=y$  or no relation can be established between  $x$  and  $y$

Answer: B

Sol:

I.  $6x^2 + 17x + 5 = 0$

$6x^2 + 2x + 15x + 5 = 0$

$2x(3x + 1) + 5(3x + 1) = 0$

$x = -\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}$

II.  $2y^2 + 21y + 49 = 0$

$2y^2 + 14y + 7y + 49 = 0$

$2y(y + 7) + 7(y + 7) = 0$

$y = -7, -\frac{7}{2}$

$x > y$

Q.71

I.  $x^2 - 19x + 90 = 0$

II.  $y^2 - 2y - 99 = 0$

- A. if  $x > y$
- B. if  $x \geq y$
- C. if  $x < y$
- D. if  $x \leq y$
- E. if  $x = y$  or no relation can be established between  $x$  and  $y$ .

Answer: E

Sol:

I.  $x^2 - 19x + 90 = 0$

$x^2 - 10x - 9x + 90 = 0$

$x(x - 10) - 9(x - 10) = 0$

$x = 9, 10$

II.  $y^2 - 2y - 99 = 0$

$y^2 - 11y + 9y - 99 = 0$

$y(y - 11) + 9(y - 11) = 0$

$y = 11, -9$

So, no relation

Q.72 If two taps A and B are open simultaneously, then find how long would it take to fill half capacity of the tank?

I: A can fill the empty tank in 24 hours.

II: B can empty half of the tank in 20 hours.

The following question are accompanied by two statements (I) and statement (II). You have to determine which statements(s) is/are sufficient/necessary to answer the question.

- A. Neither statement (I) nor statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- B. Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (I) alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. Either statement (I) or statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- D. Both the statements taken together are necessary to answer the questions, but neither of the statements alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- E. Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (II) alone is not sufficient to answer the questions

Answer: D

**Sol:** Efficiency of both the pipes can be calculated by the two statements.  
So, **both the statements are required to answer the question**

**Q.73** A amount of Rs.360 was distributed among P, Q and R. Who among the three got the highest?  
I: The share of P was 20% of the share of Q and R together.

II: The respective ratio of share of P, Q and R is 1 : 2 : 3 respectively.

The following question are accompanied by two statements (I) and statement (II). You have to determine which statements(s) is/are sufficient/necessary to answer the question.

- A. Neither statement (I) nor statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- B. Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (I) alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. Either statement (I) or statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- D. Both the statements taken together are necessary to answer the questions, but neither of the statements alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- E. Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (II) alone is not sufficient to answer the questions

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **From I:** Ratio of share of amount = P:(Q+R) = 20%: 100% = 1 : 5  
We cannot find the actual amount get by Q and R.  
**From II:** C gets the highest share =  $3 \times 360 / 6 = \text{Rs.}180$   
So, **only statement II is sufficient to answer the question.**

**Q.74** Z height is 100 cm. Find the average of height of X, Y and Z.

I: The average of the heights of X and Z is 160 cm.

II: The height of Y is equal to 200% more than the height of Z.

The following question are accompanied by two statements (I) and statement (II). You have to determine which statements(s) is/are sufficient/necessary to answer the question.

- A. Neither statement (I) nor statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- B. Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (I) alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. Either statement (I) or statement (II) by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
- D. Both the statements taken together are necessary to answer the questions, but neither of the statements alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- E. Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (II) alone is not sufficient to answer the questions

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**  
Height of Z = 100 cm  
**From I:** Sum of height X and Z =  $160 \times 2 = 320$  cm  
Height of X =  $320 - 100 = 220$  cm  
**From II:** Height of Y =  $300 / 100 \times 100 = 300$  cm  
**From I and II:** Required average =  $(100 + 220 + 300) / 3 = 206.67$  cm  
So, **both the statements are required to answer the question.**

**Q.75** The average of 13 numbers is 60. The average of first six numbers is 45 and the average of last five numbers is 64. If seventh number is 10% less than that of eighth number, then find the difference between seventh and eighth number?

- A. 20
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 10
- E. 12

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Information Given:**  
The average of all 13 number = 60  
Average of first six numbers = 45  
Average of last five numbers = 64  
The ratio of seventh to eighth number = 90% : 100% = 9 : 10

Formula Used:

Total = Average × Number of operations

Explanation:

Sum of all 13 numbers =  $60 \times 13 = 780$

Sum of first six numbers =  $45 \times 6 = 270$

Sum of last five numbers =  $64 \times 5 = 320$

Sum of seventh and eighth number =  $780 - (270 + 320) = 190$

Required difference =  $190 \times (10 - 9) / (9 + 10) = 10$

**Q.76** An article is sold at 16% discount at it is sold for a discount of Rs 72. The profit received on the article is 20%. If selling price of the article is X+28 Rs, then find the value of ‘X’?

- A. 378
- B. 350
- C. 360
- D. 320
- E. 450

**Answer:** B

Sol: Information Given:

Discount % = 16% = 72 Rs.

Profit % = 20%

Formula Used:

Selling price = Marked price – Discount

Explanation:

Let the marked price be Rs 100a

Selling price = 84a Rs

Cost price =  $84a / 120 \times 100 = 70a$  Rs

ATQ,

$100a - 84a = 72$

$16a = 72$

$a = 4.5$

Selling price =  $84a = \text{Rs } 378$

$378 = X + 28$

$350 = X$

**Q.77** Vande Bhart crosses a platform in t+30 seconds. Had the Vande Bhart be 300 meters longer, then it would be taking t+50 seconds to cross the same platform. If Vande Bhart cross a tree in 48 seconds, then find the length of the Vande Bhart (in meters)?

- A. 600 meters
- B. 480 meters
- C. 720 meters
- D. 840 meters
- E. 960 meters

**Answer:** C

Sol: Information Given:

Original time taken by Vande Bhart to cross the platform = t+30 seconds

When Vande Bhart will 300 meters more long, then time taken by Vande Bhart to cross the platform = t+50 seconds

Time taken by Vande Bhart to cross the tree = 48 seconds

Formula Used:

Speed = Distance/Time

Distance = Speed × Time

Explanation:

Change in length = 300 meters

Change in time = t+50 – (t+30) = 20 seconds

Speed of Vande Bhart =  $300 / 20 = 15$  meters/second

So, length of the Vande Bhart =  $15 \times 48 = 720$  meters

**Q.78** The ratio of number of pencils X to that of Y had is 13 : 8 and the ratio of pencils Y to that of Z had is 4 : 3. If the average number of pencils X, Y and Z had is 48 more than that of Z had, then find the difference between number of pencils X and Z had?

- A. 96
- B. 32
- C. 72
- D. 84
- E. 112

**Answer:** E

**Sol:**

**Information Given:**

The ratio of number of pencils X to that of Y had is 13 : 8 and the ratio of pencils Y to that of Z had is 4 : 3.

**Explanation:**

The ratio of number of pencils X, Y and Z = 13:8:6

Let total number of pencils X, Y and Z had be 13x, 8x and 6x respectively

ATQ,

$$(13x+8x+6x)/3 = 6x+48$$

$$27x = 18x + 144$$

$$9x = 144$$

$$x = 16$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 13x - 6x = 7x = 7 \times 16 = 112$$

**Q.79** A invested Rs. X at rate of 7.5% p.a. on simple interest for four years and B invested Rs X+500 at rate of 12.5% p.a. on simple interest for two years. If the interest received by B is Rs 50 more than that of A, then find the amount invested by B?

- A. 1500 Rs
- B. 2500 Rs.
- C. 3000 Rs.
- D. 2000 Rs
- E. 1000 Rs.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

**Information Given:**

For A, principle = Rs. X, rate of interest = 7.5% p.a. and time = 4 years

For B, principle = Rs. X+500, rate of interest = 12.5% p.a. and time = 2 years

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Simple Interest} = (\text{Principle} \times \text{Rate of interest} \times \text{Time})/100$$

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Interest received by A} = (X \times 7.5 \times 4)/100 = 3X/10 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$\text{Interest received by B} = (X+500 \times 12.5 \times 2)/100 = (X+500)/4$$

ATQ,

$$(X+500)/4 - 3X/10 = 50$$

$$(10X+5000-12X)/40 = 50$$

$$2X = 5000 - 2000$$

$$2X = 3000$$

$$X = 1500$$

$$\text{So, investment of B} = 1500 + 500 = 2000 \text{ Rs.}$$

**Q.80** A boat covers 96 km upstream and return 80 km downstream in total 10 hours. If the boat complete half of distance cove in upstream in 3 hours, then find the difference between still water speed of the boat and speed of stream (in km/hr)?

- A. 18
- B. 16
- C. 14
- D. 12
- E. 19

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Information Given:**

Total time taken by the boat to covers 96 km upstream and return 80 km downstream= 10 hours

Also, boat covers half of journey means 96/2 = 48 km upstream in 3 hours

**Formula Used:**

Speed = (Distance )/Time

Time = Distance/Speed

Still water speed = (Downstream Speed +Upstream Speed)/2

Speed of stream = (Downstream Speed - Upstream Speed)/2

**Explanation:**

Let the downstream speed of the boat be X km/hr

Upstream speed =  $48/3 = 16$  km/hr

ATQ,

$96/16 + 80/X = 10$

$80/X = 4$

$X = 20$

Speed of the boat in still water =  $(20+16)/2 = 18$  km/hr

Speed of the current =  $(20-16)/2 = 2$  km/hr

Required difference =  $18 - 2 = 16$  km/hr

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**Q.1** Despite facing numerous \_\_\_\_\_, the team of dedicated researchers persevered with unwavering \_\_\_\_\_ collaborating data to unravel the complexities of the scientific phenomenon.

In the following questions a sentence is given with two blanks. The sentence is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as the correct answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option.

- A. resurrected, defunction
- B. obstacles, determination
- C. vibrant, insufficient
- D. anteriorly, reparation
- E. primitive, gelation

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct combination of words to fill in the blanks and make a grammatically and logically correct statement is: " **obstacles, determination**".

So the complete sentence would be: "Despite facing numerous **obstacles**, the team of dedicated researchers persevered with unwavering **determination**, collaborating and analysing data to unravel the complexities of the scientific phenomenon."

In the given sentence, the context indicates that the team of researchers encountered **challenges or hurdles (obstacles)** in their work. However, they displayed strong resolve and unwavering **determination (firm or unwavering adherence to one's purpose)** to overcome these obstacles. They continued to collaborate and analyse data in order to understand the intricate aspects of the scientific phenomenon they were studying.

Incorrect options:

(a) **resurrected, defunction**: This option does not fit the context of the sentence. " **Resurrected**" means revived or brought back to life, which doesn't make sense in the given sentence. Additionally, " **defunction**" (death or decease) is not a suitable word to convey the idea of challenges or hurdles.

(c) **vibrant, insufficient**: This option does not fit the context of the sentence. " **Vibrant**" means lively or energetic, which does not convey the idea of challenges. " **Insufficient**" means inadequate or not enough, which does not align with the idea of perseverance or collaboration.

(d) **anteriorly, reparation**: This option does not fit the context of the sentence. " **Anteriorly**" refers to something occurring before or in front of, which does not relate to challenges or determination. " **Reparation**" means the act of repairing or fixing, which is not relevant in the given sentence.

(e) **primitive, gelation**: This option does not fit the context of the sentence. " **Primitive**" means basic or primitive, which is not related to challenges or collaboration. " **Gelation**" refers to the process of forming a gel, which is not suitable in the given sentence.

**Q.2** In this \_\_\_\_\_ of crisis, there is a need to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to the safety and security of life and property.

In the following questions a sentence is given with two blanks. The sentence is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as the correct answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option.

- A. series, heed
- B. wither, charges
- C. environment, ransom
- D. situation, attention
- E. era, hardwork

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

The correct pair of words for the given blanks is 'situation, attention'.

heed: to pay attention to advice, a warning, etc.

wither: (used about plants) to become dry and die; to make a plant do this

ransom: the money that you must pay to free somebody who has been captured illegally and who is being kept as a prisoner.

attention: watching, listening to or thinking about somebody/something carefully

era: a period of time in history (that is special for some reason)

**Q.3** China's industrial output has \_\_\_\_\_ 15% from 40% since the \_\_\_\_\_ began.

In the following questions a sentence is given with two blanks. The sentence is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as the correct answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option.

- A. elite, extortion
- B. abysmal, fiasco
- C. dropped, crisis
- D. feline, hallmark
- E. none of these

**Answer:** C



Sol:

Among the given set of words, ‘dropped, crisis’ fit in perfectly in the given blanks in the similar sequence. No other set of words fit in the blanks in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Q.4 Emissions \_\_\_\_\_ caused by economic downturns tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.

In the following questions a sentence is given with two blanks. The sentence is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as the correct answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option.

- A. hassle, inferred
- B. impairment, niche
- C. reductions, temporary
- D. violations, revamp
- E. implications, offence

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is **C: reductions, temporary**.

When an economy experiences a downturn (a recession or slowdown), factories produce less, travel decreases, and energy consumption drops. As a result, greenhouse gas emissions go down. However, once the economy recovers, activities resume, and emissions rise again. This means the drop is not permanent.

Putting **reductions** and **temporary** into the blanks makes perfect contextual and logical sense:

"Emissions **reductions** caused by economic downturns tend to be **temporary**."

Vocabulary & Meanings (English & Hindi)

Here is the complete breakdown of the words in each option with their meanings in both English and Hindi to help you understand why the other choices do not fit.

Option C (Correct Answer)

- **Reductions**
  - *English:* The act of making something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.
  - *Hindi:* कटौती / कमी
- **Temporary**
  - *English:* Lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.
  - *Hindi:* अस्थायी / कुछ समय के लिए

Incorrect Options

Option A

- **Hassle**
  - *English:* Irritating inconvenience or harassment; a troublesome situation.
  - *Hindi:* परेशानी / झंझट
- **Inferred**
  - *English:* Deduced or concluded from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.
  - *Hindi:* अनुमानित / निष्कर्ष निकाला हुआ

Option B

- **Impairment**
  - *English:* The state of being diminished, weakened, or damaged (often related to a function or ability).
  - *Hindi:* खराबी / कमजोरी / क्षति
- **Niche**
  - *English:* A specialized segment of the market for a particular kind of product or service; a comfortable or suitable position.
  - *Hindi:* विशेष स्थान / उपयुक्त स्थान / सीमित क्षेत्र

Option D

- **Violations**
  - *English:* Actions that break a law, agreement, or rule.
  - *Hindi:* उल्लंघन / नियम तोड़ना

- **Revamp**

- *English:* To give new and improved form, structure, or appearance to something.
- *Hindi:* सुधारना / नया रूप देना / मरम्मत करना

**Option E**

- **Implications**

- *English:* The conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated; possible future effects.
- *Hindi:* निहितार्थ / संभावित प्रभाव / असर

- **Offence**

- *English:* A breach of a law or rule; an illegal act. Also means causing resentment or hurt feelings.
- *Hindi:* अपराध / ठेस पहुँचाना

**Q.5** The COVID-19 pandemic is first and \_\_\_\_\_ human tragedy, \_\_\_\_\_ more than 120,000 and killing more than 4,200 people.

In the following questions a sentence is given with two blanks. The sentence is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as the correct answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option.

- A. apex, aptly
- B. curb, deteriorating
- C. benign, evolving
- D. foremost, infecting
- E. debut, exotic

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

Among the given set of words, 'foremost, infecting' fit in perfectly in the given blanks in the similar sequence. No other set of words fit in the blanks in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q.6** (A) he can walk again

(B) police officer will have to

(C) surmount many difficulties before

(D) after being shot in the back, the

**Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which might not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence or the correct sequence doesn't match with any of the given sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as your answer.**

- A. DBCA
- B. DCBA
- C. ADCB
- D. ADBC
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Correct Answer: (A) DBCA**

**Correct Sentence:**

After being shot in the back, the police officer will have to surmount many difficulties before he can walk again.

**Explanation of the sequence:**

1. (D) starts with the introductory event “after being shot...”
2. (B) introduces the main subject “the police officer will have to...”
3. (C) adds what he must do “surmount many difficulties before...”
4. (A) completes the result “he can walk again.”

- Q.7** (A) grooved exterior was no  
(B) after years of vehicles driving  
(C) across the field, its rutted and  
(D) longer good for planting crops

**Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which might not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence or the correct sequence doesn't match with any of the given sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as your answer.**

- A. ACBD  
B. ABDC  
C. BACD  
D. BCAD  
E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Correct Answer: (D) BCAD**

**Correct Sentence:**

After years of vehicles driving across the field, its rutted and grooved exterior was no longer good for planting crops.

**Explanation of the sequence:**

1. (B) sets the time/cause: “after years of vehicles driving...”
2. (C) completes the phrase: “across the field” and introduces the result “its rutted and...”
3. (A) completes the subject: “grooved exterior was no...”
4. (D) finishes the meaning: “longer good for planting crops.”

- Q.8** (A) even though April seemed interested in  
(B) mother knew her interest was only  
(C) evanescent and would soon disappear  
(D) taking piano lessons now, her

**Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which might not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence or the correct sequence doesn't match with any of the given sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as your answer.**

- A. ACDB

- B. ADBC
- C. ADCB
- D. ABDC
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Correct Answer: (B) ADBC**

**Correct Sentence:**

Even though April seemed interested in taking piano lessons now, her mother knew her interest was only evanescent and would soon disappear.

**Explanation of the sequence:**

1. (A) opens with the concessive clause “even though...”
2. (D) completes what she was interested in and introduces “her...”
3. (B) brings the main clause subject “mother knew...”
4. (C) completes the meaning by describing the interest as temporary.

- Q.9** (A) surprised that the water was  
(B) able to get through his tent  
(C) thinking it wasn’t  
(D) permeable, the camper was

**Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which might not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence or the correct sequence doesn’t match with any of the given sequence, mark option “ No rearrangement required ” as your answer.**

- A. CABD
- B. CBAD
- C. CDAB
- D. CDBA
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Correct Answer: (C) CDAB**

**Correct Sentence:**

Thinking it wasn’t permeable, the camper was surprised that the water was able to get through his tent.

**Explanation of the sequence:**

1. (C) starts with the participle “thinking...”
2. (D) completes that thought and introduces the main subject “the camper was...”
3. (A) gives the reaction “surprised that...”
4. (B) completes what surprised him: “able to get through his tent.”

Q.10

- (A) each time the prosecutor thought he
- (B) evidence thrown out of court
- (C) had won the jury over, the defense
- (D) team used a gambit to have

Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which might not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence or the correct sequence doesn't match with any of the given sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as your answer.

- A. DABC
- B. CDBA
- C. ACDB
- D. BACD
- E. No rearrangement required

Answer: C

**Sol:** The correct option is " ACDB".  
Thus, the sentence will be: "Each time the prosecutor thought he had won the jury over, the defense team used a gambit to have evidence thrown out of court."

Q.11 What was a direct consequence of the Industrial Revolution on the fashion industry?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The interplay between fashion and sustainability is complex, weaving together centuries of craft, culture, and technological evolution. Historically, the fashion industry revolved around artisanal practices where materials and skills were local. Fibers like wool, cotton, and silk were crafted into garments that were durable, often passed down through generations. This model, inherently sustainable, prioritized resource efficiency and minimal waste, reflecting a deep harmony with the environment.

However, the onset of the Industrial Revolution introduced mass production to the fashion industry, fundamentally altering its dynamics. The 19th century saw the rise of factories that could produce vast quantities of clothing at unprecedented speeds. This shift not only democratized fashion, making it more accessible but also sowed the seeds of disposability and overconsumption that would come to characterize the industry by the 20th century. The advent of synthetic fibers in the mid-20th century, such as polyester, further escalated the environmental impact due to their non-biodegradable nature and resource-intensive production.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries marked a turning point, as awareness of these unsustainable practices grew. Activists, consumers, and forward-thinking brands began advocating for a return to more sustainable practices reminiscent of the pre-industrial era but adapted to modern realities. This led to the rise of the sustainable fashion movement, which encompasses a variety of practices: using organically grown fibers, reducing water and energy consumption, recycling fabrics, and designing garments that are meant to last longer.

Modern technological innovations have also spurred the industry's sustainable evolution. Techniques like 3D printing and the use of AI in designing reduce waste in garment production. Additionally, new textile development, such as fabrics made from recycled materials or agricultural byproducts, offer alternatives that are both sustainable and viable for mass production.

Despite these advances, the fashion industry stands at a crossroads today, still entangled with challenges of waste and ethical labor practices. The ongoing shift towards sustainability is not just about adapting new materials and technologies but also about a fundamental rethinking of consumption and production patterns. This paradigm shift towards eco-friendly practices is not only \_\_\_\_\_ the environment but is also redefining the fashion industry's role in society.

- A. It introduced localized, sustainable practices emphasizing minimal waste.
- B. It decreased the overall production speed and accessibility of garments.
- C. It fostered the use of synthetic fibers that were less resource-intensive.
- D. It led to mass production, making fashion more accessible but less sustainable.
- E. It reinforced the usage of traditional fibers like silk and wool exclusively.

Answer: D

**Sol:** The correct option is "It led to mass production, making fashion more accessible but less sustainable."  
The correct answer is that the Industrial Revolution led to mass production, which made fashion more accessible but reduced sustainability, as indicated by the passage's discussion on increased speed and reduced cost at the expense of sustainability.  
To validate the answer, refer to the lines from the passage: The 19th century saw the rise of factories that could produce vast quantities of clothing at unprecedented speeds. This shift not only democratized fashion, making it more accessible but also sowed the seeds of disposability and overconsumption that would come to characterize the industry by the 20th century.

Q.12 Which modern technology has significantly contributed to sustainability in the fashion industry?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. Revitalized hand-weaving processes reduce production energy.
- B. Hydraulic machinery increases garment assembly speed and reduces costs.
- C. Enhanced chemical coloration methods improve garment longevity.
- D. AI-enhanced steam pressing has been reintroduced for manufacturing efficiency.
- E. 3D printing and AI design reduce waste in garment production.

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** The correct option is "3D printing and AI design reduce waste in garment production." It specifically refers to 3D printing and AI in design, which minimize waste in garment production. This aligns with sustainable practices by reducing the resources needed and improving efficiency, as highlighted in the passage. To validate the answer, refer to the lines from the passage: Techniques like 3D printing and the use of AI in designing reduce waste in garment production.

**Q.13** What is a primary goal of the sustainable fashion movement according to the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. To completely eliminate the use of synthetic materials in garment production.
- B. To increase the profitability of fashion brands through eco-friendly marketing.
- C. To lengthen the fashion trend cycles and reduce the pace of new collection releases.
- D. To make fashion accessible to a wider audience through lower production costs.
- E. To integrate practices that extend garment lifespans and utilize organic materials.

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** The correct option is "To integrate practices that extend garment lifespans and utilize organic materials." The passage describes the sustainable fashion movement's goal to integrate practices that not only extend the lifespan of garments but also utilize environmentally friendlier materials like organic fibers. This option aligns with the sustainable practices mentioned in the passage, such as reducing water and energy use, recycling fabrics, and designing durable garments. To validate the answer, refer to the lines from the passage: This led to the rise of the sustainable fashion movement, which encompasses a variety of practices: using organically grown fibers, reducing water and energy consumption, recycling fabrics, and designing garments that are meant to last longer.



**Q.14** What advantage does the passage suggest was provided by the traditional model of the fashion industry?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. It allowed for cheaper production costs through the use of synthetic materials.
- B. It supported frequent seasonal fashion changes to stimulate consumer buying.
- C. It led to garments that were often durable and passed down through generations.
- D. It encouraged the use of fast fashion techniques to increase market competitiveness.
- E. Both (a) & (c)

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is "It led to garments that were often durable and passed down through generations."

The passage describes the traditional fashion industry's practice of using natural fibers like wool, cotton, and silk to create durable garments that were often passed down through generations. This points to a benefit of longevity and sustainability inherent in the traditional model.

To validate the answer, refer to the lines from the passage: Fibers like wool, cotton, and silk were crafted into garments that were durable, often passed down through generations.

**Q.15** What does the passage imply is necessary for the fashion industry's shift towards sustainability?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. A reduction in the use of natural fibers to save environmental resources.
- B. A comprehensive overhaul of consumption and production frameworks.
- C. An increased use of synthetic fibers to reduce dependency on natural resources.
- D. A complete elimination of traditional crafting techniques.
- E. An exclusive focus on adapting new materials and technologies.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is "A comprehensive overhaul of consumption and production frameworks."

The passage explicitly states that the shift towards sustainability in the fashion industry requires a fundamental rethinking of both consumption and production patterns. This suggests a need for comprehensive changes in how the industry operates, beyond just material innovations or eliminating

old methods, which is a deeper and more systemic change compared to the other options provided.  
To validate the answer, refer to the lines from the passage: The ongoing shift towards sustainability is not just about adapting new materials and technologies but also about a fundamental rethinking of consumption and production patterns.

**Q.16** Which of the following fits appropriately in the given blank?  
Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The interplay between fashion and sustainability is complex, weaving together centuries of craft, culture, and technological evolution. Historically, the fashion industry revolved around artisanal practices where materials and skills were local. Fibers like wool, cotton, and silk were crafted into garments that were durable, often passed down through generations. This model, inherently sustainable, prioritized resource efficiency and minimal waste, reflecting a deep harmony with the environment.

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- A. inspiring
- B. preserving
- C. astounding
- D. immersing
- E. engaging

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is " **preserving.**"  
The context of the sentence indicates that the paradigm shift towards eco-friendly practices aims to protect or maintain the environment, which aligns with the definition of "preserving."  
(a) inspiring: Providing motivation or encouragement to act or create something.  
(b) preserving: Maintaining something in its original or existing state without change or decay.  
(c) astounding: Causing a feeling of great surprise or wonder; astonishing.  
(d) immersing: Involving oneself deeply in a particular activity or interest.  
(e) engaging: Captivating or holding one's attention; interesting.

**Q.17** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true based on the passage?

- (I) Traditionally, the fashion industry centered on artisanal methods, utilizing local materials and skills.
- (II) Activists, consumers, and brands have advocated for practices that solely meet consumer demand.
- (III) New textiles made from recycled and natural byproducts are sustainable and viable for mass production.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. Only III
- B. Both I & II
- C. Only II
- D. Both I & III
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is “Both I & III.”

(I) is true as the passage mentions that historically, the fashion industry revolved around artisanal practices using local materials and skills.

Refer to the lines from the passage: Historically, the fashion industry revolved around artisanal practices where materials and skills were local.

(II) inaccurately represents the advocacy focus, which is on sustainable practices, not just consumer demands.

Refer to the lines from the passage: Activists, consumers, and forward-thinking brands began advocating for a return to more sustainable practices reminiscent of the pre-industrial era but adapted to modern realities.

(III) correctly indicates that new developments in textiles, such as those made from recycled materials and agricultural byproducts, offer sustainable and commercially viable alternatives for mass production.

Refer to the lines from the passage: new textile development, such as fabrics made from recycled materials or agricultural byproducts, offer alternatives that are both sustainable and viable for mass production.

Q.18 Choose a synonym for the word "fundamentally" as it is used in the passage.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. promptly
- B. swiftly
- C. absolutely
- D. elementally
- E. bravely

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is “ elementally.”

The word "fundamentally" in the context of the sentence refers to a basic and essential alteration in the dynamics of the fashion industry due to the Industrial Revolution, making "elementally" the most appropriate synonym that captures the essence of a profound and inherent change.

- (a) promptly: Done without delay; immediately.
- (b) swiftly: Happening quickly or within a short time.
- (c) absolutely: Completely and without qualification; totally.
- (d) elementally: Related to the basic, essential, or fundamental parts of something.
- (e) bravely: Showing courage; courageous behavior or character.

Q.19 Choose an antonym for the word "viable" as it is used in the passage.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. adequate
- B. tolerable
- C. improbable
- D. attainable
- E. reasonable

Answer: C

**Sol:** The correct option is “ improbable.”

"Viable," as used in the passage, refers to something that is feasible or capable of working successfully, especially in the context of mass production. Therefore, "improbable," which means not likely to be true or to occur, serves as its antonym, indicating something that is not likely to succeed or be practical.

(a) adequate: Sufficient for a specific requirement; enough to meet a need.

(b) tolerable: Able to be endured; moderately good or acceptable.

(c) improbable: Not likely to be true or to happen; unlikely.

(d) attainable: Able to be achieved, reached, or accomplished.

(e) reasonable: Fair and sensible; logical or appropriate given the circumstances.

Q.20 What prompted the controversy surrounding the Jim Corbett National Park recently?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism. As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. The introduction of a new species into the park's ecosystem
- B. A government proposal to reduce the park's protected area
- C. Plans to increase tourist activities within the park's premises
- D. A significant decrease in the park's tiger population
- E. Efforts to completely ban tourism in the park for conservation

Answer: C

**Sol:** The controversy surrounding the Jim Corbett National Park recently was prompted by "(c) Plans to increase tourist activities within the park’s premises." This is supported by the lines from the passage: " Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem."

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**Q.21** What could be a potential outcome of the Jim Corbett National Park case for future conservation efforts?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism.

As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. A decrease in global interest in tiger conservation projects
- B. An increase in unrestricted tourist activities in natural reserves
- C. A reduction in funding for wildlife conservation due to decreased tourism
- D. A shift towards prioritizing economic gains over environmental concerns
- E. A precedent for addressing conflicts between tourism and conservation

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** The potential outcome of the Jim Corbett National Park case for future conservation efforts, as highlighted by the passage, would indeed be setting a precedent for addressing conflicts between tourism and conservation. The passage mentions, " **The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.**" This indicates that the handling of this situation could serve as a model or example for similar situations globally, impacting how conservation and tourism conflicts are managed in the future.

Therefore, the correct answer is: (e) **A precedent for addressing conflicts between tourism and conservation.**

**Q.22** What underlying assumption drives the supporters' proposal for managing increased tourism in the park?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism.

As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. Tourism is key to regional economic growth.
- B. Human activity barely affects large conservation areas.
- C. Economic benefits outweigh conservation efforts.
- D. Management can balance tourism and conservation.
- E. More tourism is needed for conservation awareness.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The underlying assumption driving the supporters' proposal for managing increased tourism in the park is "(d) **Management can balance tourism and conservation.**" This is inferred from the passage where it mentions: " **Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance.**"

**Q.23** Based on the passage, which of the following strategies are proposed to manage the impact of tourism in Jim Corbett National Park?

- (I) Enhancing the park's infrastructure for better wildlife protection.

- (II) Implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior.
- (III) Investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate tourism's impact.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism. As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. Only (I)
- B. Only (II)
- C. Only (III)
- D. Both (I) and (III)
- E. Both (II) and (III)

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** Based on the passage, the strategies proposed to manage the impact of tourism in Jim Corbett National Park are:

- (II) Implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior.
- (III) Investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate tourism's impact.

These strategies are directly mentioned in the passage as follows:

For (II): " **They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior,**" indicates a strategy aimed at regulating how tourists behave in the park to minimize their impact on the environment and wildlife.

For (III): " **...and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism,**" suggests a focus on building or enhancing facilities in a way that they do not harm the park's ecosystem and are sustainable in the long term.

Statement (I), " **Enhancing the park's infrastructure for better wildlife protection,**" is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. The passage does discuss investing in sustainable infrastructure, but it is specifically in the context of mitigating the impact of tourism, rather than enhancing wildlife protection per se.

Therefore, the correct answer is **(e) Both (II) and (III)**, as these are the strategies proposed in the passage to manage the impact of tourism in Jim Corbett National Park.

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**Q.24** Which argument best encapsulates the critics' viewpoint on the proposed increase in tourism within Jim Corbett National Park?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism. As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. Tourism is detrimental and should be strictly limited to protect the park's treasures.
- B. Increasing tourism can coexist with conservation if it's carefully managed.
- C. While tourism is crucial for awareness and revenue, it shouldn't harm the park's essence.
- D. The park's environment is robust enough to sustain a significant increase in tourism.
- E. Sustainable tourism is not feasible in such a sensitive and valuable ecological setting.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The argument that best encapsulates the critics' viewpoint on the proposed increase in tourism within Jim Corbett National Park is "(c) While tourism is crucial for awareness and revenue, it shouldn't harm the park's essence." This viewpoint is reflected in the passage where it states: " Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the



very treasures it seeks to protect." This statement indicates the critics' belief in the importance of tourism for its benefits but emphasizes that these benefits should not compromise the park's natural and ecological integrity.

**Q.25** . What is the synonym of "hotbed" as used in the context of Jim Corbett National Park in the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions. Some parts have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

The Jim Corbett National Park, nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is not only a testament to India's rich biodiversity but also a hotbed for debates on tourism and conservation. Recently, this iconic national park became the center of controversy as the state government proposed an increase in tourist activities within its premises. The proposal aims to boost local tourism and economy but has sparked concerns among environmentalists and conservationists about its potential impact on wildlife and the park's ecosystem.

The park, known for its significant tiger population, has been a pioneer in tiger conservation since its establishment. It offers a delicate balance between promoting eco-tourism and safeguarding its wildlife habitats. However, the recent proposal has raised questions about the sustainability of increased human activity in such a sensitive environment. Critics argue that while tourism is essential for generating revenue and increasing awareness about conservation, it should not come at the expense of the very treasures it seeks to protect.

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, believe that with proper management and regulation, it is possible to accommodate more tourists without harming the park's ecological balance. They propose implementing stricter guidelines for tourist behavior, limiting the number of visitors in certain areas, and investing in sustainable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of tourism.

The debate on the Jim Corbett National Park case highlights the broader issue of how to reconcile economic development with environmental preservation. It is a clear example of the slippery slope that conservation efforts face when pitted against the lure of economic gains from tourism. As this case continues to unfold, it serves as a reminder of the complex challenges involved in maintaining the sanctity of natural reserves in the face of growing human interest and intervention. The outcome of this debate could set a precedent for how similar conflicts are addressed in conservation areas worldwide, making it a crucial juncture for the future of wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism.

- A. Refuge
- B. Nursery
- C. Desert
- D. Oasis
- E. Glacier

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** "Hotbed" in the context refers to a place of intense activity or a breeding ground for certain actions or ideas, making "Nursery" the closest synonym.

**Q.26** The weggish old man, known for his mischievous jokes, would often wallow in nostalgia as he shared stories of his days as a vagrant, drifting from town to town, having chosen long ago to eschew a conventional lifestyle.

In the following question, four words have been given and one of these words may contain a spelling error. Choose the erroneous word as the response. If all of the given words are correct, then choose option "All are correct" as the correct answer.

- A. weggish
- B. eschew
- C. vagrant
- D. wallow
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

Correct answer: (a) weggish

✔ Explanation:

Let's check each word:

(a) weggish

✘ Incorrect spelling — This word does not exist in standard English.

💡💡 It is likely a misspelling of "waggish", which means humorously mischievous or playful.

· Correct word: waggish

· Hindi: हास्यपूर्ण / शरारती ढंग का

(b) eschew

✔ Correct – Means to deliberately avoid or abstain from something.

· Hindi: परहेज़ करना / त्यागना

(c) vagrant

✔ Correct – A person without a settled home, who wanders.

· Hindi: घुमंतू / आवारा

(d) wallow

✔ Correct – To indulge in (especially in emotion or memory).

· Hindi: लौटना / डूब जाना (आनंद या दुख में)

✔ Final Answer: (a) waggish

**Q.27** The **headonist** and the **gourmet** in him delighted in lavish meals, though he often sighed at the unnecessary **verbiage** in food blogs, and felt a sharp emotional **wrench** when a beloved restaurant closed down.

**In the following question, four words have been given and one of these words may contain a spelling error. Choose the erroneous word as the response. If all of the given words are correct, then choose option "All are correct" as the correct answer.**

- A. headonist
- B. gourmet
- C. verbiage
- D. wrench
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Correct answer: (a) headonist**

**Explanation:**

**(a) headonist**

**Incorrect spelling**

- The correct word is **hedonist** — someone who seeks pleasure as the highest good, especially in terms of physical enjoyment like food or luxury.
- **Hindi:** सुखवादी / भोग-विलासी
- **"Headonist"** is a **misspelling**.

**(b) gourmet**

- **Meaning:** A person who has a refined taste in food and drink
- **Hindi:** भोजन-विशेषज्ञ / स्वाद का पारखी
- Correct spelling and usage

**(c) verbiage**

- **Meaning:** Excessive or meaningless words; wordiness
- **Hindi:** शब्दों की अधिकता / शब्दाडंबर
- Correct spelling and usage

**(d) wrench**

- **Meaning:** A sudden feeling of emotional pain
- **Hindi:** भावनात्मक झटका / पीड़ा
- Correct spelling and usage

**Final Answer: (a) headonist**

**Q.28** From his vantage point atop the hill, the historian admired the ancient edifice and recalled the epipath engraved at its base, wondering how the king had managed to wangle such a grand legacy for himself.

**In the following question, four words have been given and one of these words may contain a spelling error. Choose the erroneous word as the response. If all of the given words are correct, then choose option "All are correct" as the correct answer.**

- A. epipath
- B. vantage
- C. wangle
- D. edifice
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

**Correct answer: (a) epipath**

**✓ Explanation:**

Let's review each word:

**(a) epipath**

**✗ Incorrect spelling**

- The correct word is **epitaph** — a short text honoring a deceased person, often inscribed on a tombstone.
- **"Epipath"** is a misspelling or non-existent word.
- **Correct word: epitaph**
- **Hindi:** शिलालेख / समाधि लेख

**(b) vantage**

- **✓ Correct** – A position giving a strategic or commanding view.
- **Hindi:** लाभकारी स्थिति / ऊँचाई से देखने का स्थान

**(c) wangle**

- **✓ Correct** – To obtain something by cleverness or trickery.
- **Hindi:** चालाकी से प्राप्त करना

**(d) edifice**

- ✔ Correct – A large, imposing building or structure.
- Hindi: विशाल भवन / इमारत
- ✔ Final Answer: (a) epipath

**Q.29** At the graduation ceremony, (A)/ one of the student gave a (B)/ moving speech that (C)/ inspired everyone in attendance. (D)  
Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose “No error” as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

A. A  
B. B  
C. C  
D. D  
E. No error

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The error is in part (B) where "student" should be "students." The expression "one of the" requires the noun that follows to be plural, as it refers to one member of a larger group. Thus, it should be "one of the students gave a moving speech."  
Corrected sentence: At the graduation ceremony, one of the **students** gave a moving speech that inspired everyone in attendance.

**Q.30** He wanted to buy (A)/ the new smartphone, hence it (B)/ was too expensive, so he (C)/ decided to save up for a few more months. (D)  
Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose “No error” as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

A. A  
B. B  
C. C  
D. D  
E. No error

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The error in part (B) is the use of "hence" followed by "so." Both "hence" and "so" are used to indicate a consequence or result, making their combined use redundant and grammatically awkward in this context. The correct construction would use either one but not both. The sentence could be corrected to "the new smartphone, but it was too expensive, so he..." or simply using "because" in place of "hence."  
Corrected sentence: He wanted to buy the new smartphone, **but** it was too expensive, so he decided to save up for a few more months.

**Q.31** Undocumented farmworkers who are paid (A)/ per unit may be special vulnerable, (B)/ working under grueling conditions (C)/ **with little shade and little opportunity to complain.** (D)/ No error (E)  
**In each of the following sentences one part has been already highlighted to indicate the correctness of that part, rest of the parts of the sentence may or may not be erroneous, mark the letter of that part containing the error as your answer.**

A. B  
B. C  
C. D  
D. A  
E. No error

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Explanation:**  
**Part (A)**  
“Undocumented farmworkers who are paid” is grammatically correct.

**Part (B)**  
“may be **special vulnerable**” is incorrect.

- **Special** is an adjective, but here we need an adverb to modify “vulnerable.”
- Correct form: **especially vulnerable** or **specially vulnerable**  
Most appropriate: **especially vulnerable**.

Correct version:  
“...may be **especially vulnerable**...”

**Part (C)**

“working under grueling conditions” is correct.

**Part (D)**

“with little shade and little opportunity to complain” is correct.

**Q.32** Canadian minister speaking at the press conference (A)/ indicated that they wanted to "set an example" for other (B)/ employers and Canadians as they continue to (C)/ **try and safely reopen more sectors of the economy.** (D)/ No error (E)  
**In each of the following sentences one part has been already highlighted to indicate the correctness of that part, rest of the parts of the sentence may or may not be erroneous, mark the letter of that part containing the error as your answer.**

- A. D
- B. C
- C. B
- D. A
- E. No error

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Correct answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Part (A)**

“Canadian minister speaking at the press conference” is incorrect because it is missing the article “**A**” before “Canadian minister.” It should be: “**A Canadian minister speaking at the press conference...**”

**Part (B)**

“indicated that they wanted to ‘set an example’ for other” is acceptable.

**Part (C)**

“employers and Canadians as they continue to” is grammatically correct.

**Part (D)**

“try and safely reopen more sectors of the economy” is acceptable in exam usage (though “try to safely reopen” is more formal).

**In brief:**

Error lies in **(A)** due to the missing article.

**Q.33** **Whether Neanderthals thought symbolically and had an artistic sensibility has been a question** (A)/ that has vexed experts in human evolution but evidence is mounted that our Stone Age cousins (B)/ were our cognitive equals and created forms of art in (C)/ Europe long before Homo sapiens were on the scene. (D)/ No error (E)  
**In each of the following sentences one part has been already highlighted to indicate the correctness of that part, rest of the parts of the sentence may or may not be erroneous, mark the letter of that part containing the error as your answer.**

- A. C
- B. B
- C. D
- D. A
- E. No error

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The error lies in the part B of the sentence.

The sentence talks about the present so the past form of *mount* will be inappropriate to use.

It will be replaced with *mounting* since we can grasp the fact that it is talking about an action that is continuing to take place in the present. Hence, the use of present continuous form of *mount*.

**Q.34** The recent act provides legal **agencies (A)** to law enforcement **sanction (B)** for taking measurements of **investigating (C)** for the purposes of **convicts (D)** criminal matters.  
In each of the questions given below, a sentence has been given with four words in bold. Choose the option with the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If the highlighted words have been placed in their correct positions then mark option (e) i.e. “No rearrangement required” as your answer choice.

- A. ADCB
- B. DBCA
- C. CBAD
- D. BADC
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Correct Answer: (D) BADC**

**Correct Sentence:**

**The recent act provides legal sanction to law enforcement agencies for taking measurements of convicts for the purposes of investigating criminal matters.**

**Explanation**

The phrase “**legal sanction**” is the correct collocation, meaning *legal approval or authorization*. Similarly, “**law enforcement agencies**” is the standard expression for organizations responsible for enforcing laws. The phrase “**measurements of convicts**” is logical because the Act concerns collecting measurements from convicted persons, while “**investigating criminal matters**” correctly expresses the purpose.

**Highlighted Words**

**1. Agencies (A)**

**English Meaning:** Organizations or institutions established to perform specific functions.

**Hindi Meaning:** एजेंसियाँ / संस्थाएँ

**Example:** Government **agencies** work together during natural disasters.

**Position in the Sentence:**

- **Incorrect Position:** *legal agencies* is not the intended legal expression here.
- **Correct Position:** It should appear after **law enforcement** to form **law enforcement agencies**, which is the standard and meaningful phrase.

**2. Sanction (B)**

**English Meaning:** Official approval or permission.

**Hindi Meaning:** स्वीकृति / मंजूरी

**Example:** The committee gave its **sanction** to the new policy.

**Position in the Sentence:**

- **Incorrect Position:** *law enforcement sanction* changes the intended meaning and is not the correct expression.
- **Correct Position:** It should follow **legal** to form **legal sanction**, meaning legal authorization.

**3. Investigating (C)**

**English Meaning:** Examining or inquiring into something carefully to discover facts.

**Hindi Meaning:** जाँच करना / अन्वेषण करना



**Example:** The police are **investigating** the robbery.

**Position in the Sentence:**

- **Incorrect Position:** *measurements of investigating* is grammatically incorrect because **investigating** cannot follow **of** in this context.
- **Correct Position:** It should appear before **criminal matters** to form **investigating criminal matters**, expressing the purpose.

**4. Convicts (D)**

**English Meaning:** Persons who have been found guilty of a crime.

**Hindi Meaning:** दोषी व्यक्ति / अपराधी

**Example:** The prison houses several **convicts** serving long sentences.

**Position in the Sentence:**

- **Incorrect Position:** *purposes of convicts* is meaningless because **convicts** cannot describe a purpose.
- **Correct Position:** It should follow **measurements of** to form **measurements of convicts**, indicating whose measurements are being taken.

**Final Arrangement**

| Original          | New Position                   |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Agencies (A)      | After <b>law enforcement</b>   |
| Sanction (B)      | After <b>legal</b>             |
| Investigating (C) | Before <b>criminal matters</b> |
| Convicts (D)      | After <b>measurements of</b>   |

- Q.35** The Chief Election Commissioner said any objective (A) of democracies by account (B) agencies should be ranking (C) and take into international (D) the local context.
- In each of the questions given below, a sentence has been given with four words in bold. Choose the option with the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If the highlighted words have been placed in their correct positions then mark option (e) i.e. "No rearrangement required" as your answer choice.
- A. ACBD
  - B. CDAB
  - C. CDBA
  - D. DABC
  - E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** B



**Sol:** The correct rearrangement of the highlighted words would be CDAB.

**Q.36** Even **sanction (A)** the police have powers of arrest, mere **investigate (B)** does not give them the right to **arrest (C)** a person, as it requires legal **though (D)** to collect evidence.

In each of the questions given below, a sentence has been given with four words in bold. Choose the option with the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If the highlighted words have been placed in their correct positions then mark option (e) i.e. “No rearrangement required” as your answer choice.

- A. BACD
- B. ADBC
- C. DCBA
- D. CDAB
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **C — DCBA**.

Explanation:

Given sentence (with misplaced words):

“Even sanction (A) the police have powers of arrest, mere investigate (B) does not give them the right to arrest (C) a person, as it requires legal though (D) to collect evidence.”

Correct and meaningful sentence should be:

“Even **though** the police have powers of **arrest**, mere **investigate** does not give them the right to arrest a person, as it requires legal **sanction** to collect evidence.”

Now check the placement of the bold words:

- **D (though)** must come immediately after *Even* → “Even though ...”
- **C (arrest)** correctly follows “powers of” → “powers of arrest”
- **B (investigate)** fits after *mere* (used in the sense of investigation)
- **A (sanction)** correctly fits at the end → “legal sanction”

Thus, the correct sequence is:

**D → C → B → A**

So, the correct option is **C — DCBA**.

**Q.37** The 43-day-long annual Amarnath yatra obeisance (A) peacefully with over three lakh pilgrims (B) paying concluded (C) at the cave shrine (D) located in the Pahalgam area.

In each of the questions given below, a sentence has been given with four words in bold. Choose the option with the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If the highlighted words have been placed in their correct positions then mark option (e) i.e. “No rearrangement required” as your answer choice.

- A. CBAD
- B. DBCA
- C. CABD
- D. ACDB
- E. No rearrangement required

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct rearrangement of the highlighted words would be CBAD.

Obeisance means the fact of obeying or respecting someone.

Pilgrims mean persons who journey to a sacred place for religious reasons.

Shrine means a place regarded as holy because of its associations with a divinity or a sacred person or relic, marked by a building or other construction.

Concluded means to bring or come to an end.

- Q.38** (1) Deen Dayal identifies honesty to be a principle.  
 (2) The task is to make it a policy for which the beginning has to be made by reforming an overdeveloped state that is free of corruption, with a high level of human development indices, and adhering to a “world minimum” that Sakharov spoke of.  
 (I) With the task to make a policy against...  
 (II) While Deen Dayal identifies honesty...  
 (III) Owing to the fact that segregating an...

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

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (II) is correct
- C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- D. Both (I) and (III) are correct
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Only the second starter can be used to frame a logical and comprehensive sentence connecting both the sentences given as the question. The other two starters are incorrect owing to their varying meanings.  
 (II) While Deen Dayal identifies honesty to be a principle, the task is to make it a policy for which the beginning has to be made by reforming an overdeveloped state that is free of corruption, with a high level of human development indices, and adhering to a “world minimum” that Sakharov spoke of.

- Q.39** (1) Deen Dayal emphasised the relationship of political ideologies to the factors of time and place.  
 (2) He discounted the universal validity of Western ideologies.  
 (I) The factors of time and event...  
 (II) For all that emphasis but...  
 (III) Discounting the universal validity...

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

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (III) is correct
- C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- D. Both (I) and (III) are correct
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Only the third starter can be used to frame a logical and comprehensive sentence connecting both the sentences given as the question. The other two starters are incorrect owing to their varying meanings.  
 (III) Discounting the universal validity of Western ideologies, Deen Dayal emphasised the relationship of political ideologies to the factors of time and place.

- Q.40** (1) It would be a lengthy affair to list the successes of MC Mary Kom.  
 (2) What matters is how she adapted herself to varying demands, including “gaining weight” because a few competitions did not cater to her natural weight-category.  
 (I) To list the successes of MC Mary Kom...  
 (II) While it would be a lengthy affair...  
 (III) Whereas degrading the varying demands...

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

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (II) is correct
- C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- D. Both (I) and (III) are correct
- E. All are correct

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Both the starters (I) and (II) can be used to connect the given set of two sentences to form a meaningful statement. However, the third starter is incorrect as it would alter the meaning of the actual sentence.

(I) To list the successes of MC Mary Kom would be a lengthy affair, what matters is how she adapted herself to varying demands, including “gaining weight” because a few competitions did not cater to her natural weight-category.

(II) While it would be a lengthy affair to list the successes of MC Mary Kom, what matters is how she adapted herself to varying demands, including “gaining weight” because a few competitions did not cater to her natural weight-category.

---



**Q.1** The core part of the operating system that remains in memory is called:

- A. Shell
- B. Kernel
- C. Utility
- D. Driver
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The **Kernel** is the central component of the operating system that stays resident in memory while the system is running. It manages critical tasks such as process scheduling, memory management, device control, and system calls, acting as the bridge between hardware and software.

**Important Key Points:**

- The **Kernel** is loaded during system boot and remains active until shutdown.
- It provides lowlevel services to applications and higherlevel OS components.
- Functions include **resource allocation, hardware abstraction, and enforcing security policies.**
- Examples: **Linux kernel, Windows NT kernel, macOS XNU kernel.**

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **(a) Shell** → Incorrect because the shell is the user interface (command line or GUI) that interacts with the kernel.
- **(c) Utility** → Incorrect because utilities are helper programs for maintenance tasks, not the OS core.
- **(d) Driver** → Incorrect because drivers enable communication between hardware and the OS but are not the core.

**Q.2** What happens when multiple recycle bins exist on a hard disk?

- A. You can set different sizes for each bin
- B. You can choose where to store deleted files
- C. You can set one as default
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** When multiple recycle bins exist on a hard disk, you can configure distinct sizes for each recycle bin. This feature allows efficient management of disk space by tailoring the size of each bin to the specific needs of its corresponding partition or drive. It ensures effective organization and optimizes storage.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Custom Size Allocation:** Each drive or partition has its own recycle bin, and users can individually set the maximum size for deleted files.
2. **Optimized Space Usage:** By assigning sizes based on the usage of a partition, unnecessary storage is avoided, ensuring important drives have ample space.
3. **User Flexibility:** This functionality provides users with the ability to fine-tune their disk space management according to specific requirements.
4. **Partition-Wise Management:** Each recycle bin operates independently, aligning with the partition it is associated with for seamless functionality.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **You can choose where to store deleted files:** This is incorrect because deleted files are automatically directed to the recycle bin of the partition from which they were deleted. Users do not manually decide the storage location for deleted files.
- **You can set one as default:** This is incorrect since recycle bins function independently for their respective partitions, and there is no option to set a single recycle bin as the default for all deleted files.

**Q.3** Which of the following storage devices can store the maximum amount of data?

- A. Floppy disk
- B. Compact disk
- C. Optical disk
- D. Hard disk
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** A **Hard disk** has the highest data storage capacity compared to the other options. Hard disks are commonly used in personal computers and servers to store large amounts of data, ranging from gigabytes (GB) to multiple terabytes (TB). They use magnetic storage technology to store data non-volatily, ensuring that the data remains intact even when the device is powered off.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Hard disks** offer significantly higher storage capacities, often exceeding **16 TB (approximately)**, making them ideal for storing operating systems,

software, and large files.

2. They are reliable and can support both random and sequential data access.
3. Hard disks are generally used for internal storage in computers and external storage for backups.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Floppy disks** have very limited storage capacity, usually around **1.44 MB**, and are outdated.
- **Compact disks (CDs)** can store up to **700 MB** of data, mostly used for audio and small files.
- **Optical disks** such as DVDs and Blu-ray discs store more than CDs, but even Blu-rays max out around 25 -128 **GB (approximately)**, much less than modern hard disks.

**Q.4** Which of the following is an example of optical storage memory?

- A. Floppy Disk
- B. CD-ROM
- C. Core Memory
- D. Bubble Memory
- E. Magnetic Tape

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **CD-ROM** because it is an **optical storage device** that uses **laser technology** to read data from the disc surface. Optical storage relies on **light (laser beams)** for data retrieval, unlike magnetic storage devices such as floppy disks or tapes.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **CD-ROM** is an **optical storage device** using laser technology.
2. Optical storage uses **light to read/write data**.
3. It is a type of **secondary storage memory**.
4. Examples include **CD, DVD, and Blu-ray discs**.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. (a) **Floppy Disk** – A **magnetic storage device**, not optical.
2. (c) **Core Memory** – An **early primary memory technology**, not optical storage.
3. (d) **Bubble Memory** – A **magnetic memory technology**, not optical.
4. (e) **Magnetic Tape** – Uses **magnetic storage**, not laser-based optical storage.

**Q.5** Which of the following statements best describes the characteristics and behaviour of a dynamic website?

- A. Displays fixed content to all users
- B. Created only with static HTML pages
- C. The website which updates frequently based on user interaction
- D. Cannot be modified once published
- E. Contains only text and images

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** A **dynamic website** generates and updates content in real-time based on user interactions, database queries, session data, or external inputs. It uses server-side languages (e.g., PHP, Python, Node.js) or client-side scripting (e.g., JavaScript) to provide personalized and interactive experiences. Content changes frequently without manual page edits, such as showing different products, user profiles, or live feeds.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Dynamic websites** render content on-the-fly using code and databases.
2. They respond to **user interaction** (e.g., searches, logins, forms).
3. Frequent updates occur automatically based on data or actions.
4. Examples include e-commerce sites, social media, and news portals.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (a) Displays fixed content to all users → Describes **static websites**.
- (b) Created only with static HTML pages → **Static sites** use only HTML/CSS; dynamic require scripting.
- (d) Cannot be modified once published → Opposite of dynamic; static sites need manual edits.
- (e) Contains only text and images → Applies to basic static sites; dynamic can include multimedia and interactive elements.

**Q.6** For how many days are deleted emails typically kept in the Trash folder before being permanently removed?

- A. 7 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 60 days
- E. 90 days.



**Answer:** C

**Sol:** In most email services (such as **Gmail, Outlook, and Yahoo Mail**), deleted emails are typically kept in the **Trash folder for 30 days** before being **permanently removed**. During this period, users can **restore or recover** deleted emails if needed.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **30-Day Retention:** Deleted emails remain in the Trash folder for **30 days** before permanent deletion.
2. **Recovery Option:** Users can **recover deleted emails** within this period by moving them back to the inbox or another folder.
3. **Permanent Deletion:** After 30 days, emails are **automatically and permanently deleted** from the Trash folder.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- Some email services (like Gmail) allow users to **empty the Trash manually** before the 30-day period.
- Business or enterprise email accounts may have **different retention policies** based on organizational settings.
- Emails deleted from the Trash folder **cannot be recovered** after permanent deletion.

**Q.7** Which of the following is a Microsoft search engine?

- A. Google
- B. Yahoo
- C. Bing
- D. DuckDuckGo
- E. Ask

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **Bing** because it is a **search engine developed and maintained by Microsoft**. It is used to **search information on the internet**, including web pages, images, videos, and news.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Bing is a search engine by Microsoft.**
2. It provides **web, image, and video search services**.
3. Integrated with **Microsoft services like Edge and Windows**.
4. Competes with other major search engines globally.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. (a) **Google** – Developed by **Google Inc.**, not Microsoft.
2. (b) **Yahoo** – A separate company; not owned by Microsoft.
3. (d) **DuckDuckGo** – Focuses on **privacy-based search**, not Microsoft.
4. (e) **Ask** – An independent search engine, not related to Microsoft.

**Q.8** Observe the following web address: <https://www.example.com>  
Which part of the above URL is known as the Protocol Identifier?

- A. www
- B. example
- C. .com
- D. https
- E. //

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** In a URL ( **Uniform Resource Locator**), the **Protocol Identifier** specifies the communication protocol used to access the resource on the internet. In the given web address:

**https://www.example.com** the term **https** stands for **HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure**. It indicates that the website uses a secure communication method with encryption for data transfer between the browser and the web server.

Therefore, the correct answer is **https**.

**Important Key Points:**

1. A **Protocol Identifier** defines the method used for communication over the internet.
2. **HTTPS** is the secure version of **HTTP**.
3. HTTPS uses **encryption (SSL/TLS)** to protect transmitted data.
4. The protocol identifier appears at the beginning of a URL before **://**.

**Knowledge Booster:**

1. (a) **www**: Refers to the **World Wide Web** subdomain commonly used in website addresses.
2. (b) **example**: Represents the **domain name** of the website.
3. (c) **.com**: Known as the **Top-Level Domain (TLD)** used for commercial websites.
4. (e) **//**: Used as a separator in a URL after the protocol identifier, but it is not itself the protocol.



**Q.9** Which of the following is the communication protocol that sets the standard used by every computer that accesses web-based information?

- A. XML
- B. DML
- C. HTTP
- D. HTML
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) is the protocol that sets the standard for data transfer on the web, enabling browsers to retrieve and display web pages from servers.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Data Transmission:** HTTP governs how information is transmitted between web servers and browsers.
2. **Foundation of Web Browsing:** HTTP is essential for accessing and viewing websites.
3. **Stateless Protocol:** HTTP is a stateless protocol, meaning each request is independent.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **XML:** A markup language for data storage and exchange, not a communication protocol.
- **DML:** Refers to Data Manipulation Language, used in databases.
- **HTML:** A language for structuring web pages, not a protocol.

**Q.10** Which of the following shortcut key used to open new incognito window in Google Chrome?

- A. Ctrl + N
- B. Ctrl + Shift + N
- C. Ctrl + Shift + W
- D. Ctrl + Shift + Tab
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The shortcut **Ctrl + Shift + N** opens a new incognito window in Google Chrome. In incognito mode, the browser does not save browsing history, cookies, or form data, providing a private browsing experience.

**Important Key Points:**

1. Incognito mode is useful for private browsing but does not make the user anonymous to websites or internet service providers.
2. The same shortcut works in browsers like Microsoft Edge.
3. Extensions may still track activity unless disabled explicitly for incognito mode.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Ctrl + N:** Opens a regular new browser window.
- **Ctrl + Shift + W:** Closes all tabs in the current window.
- **Ctrl + Shift + Tab:** Moves to the previous browser tab.

**Q.11** Which port is commonly used for connecting printers to a desktop computer?

- A. USB
- B. HDMI
- C. Serial
- D. Ethernet
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The **USB** port (usually USB-A or USB-C on modern printers) is the most common and standard way to connect both inkjet and laser printers to desktop and laptop computers today.

**Important Key Points:**

- Almost all consumer and small-office printers released in the last 15+ years use **USB** for direct connection (typically USB 2.0 or USB 3.0).
- **USB** is plug-and-play, provides both data transfer and power to the printer, and is universally supported by Windows, macOS, and Linux.
- Many printers also offer wireless (Wi-Fi) or network (Ethernet) options, but when a wired connection is needed, **USB** remains the default direct connection method.
- Older printers (pre-2000) used **parallel** or **serial** ports, but these are now obsolete for printing.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (b) HDMI → Used for high-definition video and audio output to monitors/TVs, not for printers.
- (c) Serial → Very old connection type (9-pin COM port); almost never used for modern printers.
- (d) Ethernet → Used for network printers that connect directly to a router/switch (not directly to a single computer's port in most home/small-office setups).

**Q.12** How many function keys are present on a standard keyboard?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13
- E. 14

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is 12 because a standard keyboard contains **function keys labeled from F1 to F12**. These keys are placed at the **top row of the keyboard** and are used to perform **specific predefined functions** depending on the software or operating system. For example, **F1** is commonly used for help, and **F5** is used for refresh. These keys enhance **productivity and efficiency** by providing quick access to important commands.

**Important Key Points:**

1. A standard keyboard has **12 function keys (F1–F12)**.
2. Function keys are located at the **top row of the keyboard**.
3. Each key performs **specific functions based on the application**.
4. They help in **improving speed and efficiency** in tasks.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. (a) **10** is incorrect because standard keyboards include more than 10 function keys.
2. (b) **11** is incorrect as the sequence of function keys goes up to **F12**.
3. (d) **13** is incorrect because standard keyboards do not include **F13** in typical layouts.
4. (e) **14** is incorrect since standard keyboards are limited to **12 function keys**.

**Q.13** Which statement about application software is true?

- A. It is mandatory for basic booting of computer
- B. It is designed to perform specific user tasks
- C. It controls hardware resources directly
- D. It always resides in ROM
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **Application software** is created to help users accomplish particular tasks such as word processing, browsing the internet, or managing spreadsheets. Unlike system software, it is not essential for booting or hardware control but focuses on enduser functionality.

**Important Key Points:**

1. Application software runs **on top of the operating system** to provide useroriented features.
2. Examples include **MS Word, Excel, Photoshop, and web browsers**.
3. It differs from system software, which manages hardware and system resources.
4. Application software enhances productivity and usability by serving specific needs.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (a) **It is mandatory for basic booting of computer** → Incorrect because booting requires system software (like BIOS/OS), not application software.
- (c) **It controls hardware resources directly** → Incorrect because that is the role of the operating system, not application software.
- (d) **It always resides in ROM** → Incorrect because application software is stored on secondary storage (like hard drives), not ROM.

**Q.14** Among the following options, which is the largest unit of storage?

- A. TB
- B. PB

- C. ZB
- D. GB
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: Digital storage units follow a standard hierarchy: **GB** (Gigabyte) < **TB** (Terabyte) < **PB** (Petabyte) < **ZB** (Zettabyte). Specifically, 1 **ZB** = 1,000 **PB** = 1,000,000 **TB** = 1,000,000,000 **GB** (in decimal terms, commonly used for storage). **ZB** is a recognized unit for massive data volumes, such as global data creation estimates reaching hundreds of ZB annually.

Important Key Points:

- 1. **GB**  $\approx 10^9$  bytes; common for consumer devices.
- 2. **TB**  $\approx 10^{12}$  bytes; standard for modern hard drives.
- 3. **PB**  $\approx 10^{15}$  bytes; used in data centers.
- 4. **ZB**  $\approx 10^{21}$  bytes; measures worldwide digital data volume.

Knowledge Booster:

- (a) TB  $\rightarrow$  Terabyte; smaller than PB and ZB.
- (b) PB  $\rightarrow$  Petabyte; 1,000 times smaller than ZB.
- (d) GB  $\rightarrow$  Gigabyte; the smallest among the listed units.

Q.15    EEPROM belongs to which category of computer memory?

- A. Volatile memory
- B. Cache memory
- C. Secondary storage
- D. Non-volatile memory
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory) is a type of **non-volatile memory** that retains stored data even when the power supply is turned off. It is commonly used to store **firmware, configuration settings, and system parameters**.

Important Key Points:

- 1. **EEPROM** preserves data **without continuous power**.
- 2. It allows **electrical erasing and reprogramming**.
- 3. Used for storing **permanent system information**.
- 4. Found in **embedded systems and hardware components**.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Volatile memory:** Loses data when **power is removed**.
- **Cache memory:** Designed for **high-speed temporary access**, not permanence.
- **Secondary storage:** Refers to **mass storage devices**, not memory chips.

Q.16    Which of the following devices or software is commonly used for wireless file transfer within a small range?

- A. USB Cable
- B. Bluetooth
- C. Ethernet
- D. HDMI
- E. CD-ROM

Answer: B

**Sol:** **Bluetooth** is a technology used for wireless file transfer within a short range, typically up to 10 meters. It allows devices like smartphones, laptops, and tablets to share files, photos, and data without needing cables or a physical connection.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Bluetooth** provides wireless connectivity for file sharing between devices over short distances.
2. It is widely used in mobile devices, laptops, and even peripheral devices like headphones and speakers for wireless communication.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **USB Cable** requires a physical connection for data transfer and does not offer wireless capabilities.
- **Ethernet** is used for wired networking and does not facilitate wireless file transfer.
- **HDMI** is used to transmit audio and video signals, not for file transfer.
- **CD-ROM** is a physical medium used to store data but does not support wireless transfer.

**Q.17** The central device in a Star Topology is:

- A. STP Server
- B. Hub or Switch
- C. Router
- D. Bridge
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** In a **Star Topology**, the central device is typically a **Hub** or a **Switch**. All devices (nodes) in the network are connected to this central hub or switch, which manages the data flow between them. The **hub** acts as a common connection point, while a **switch** intelligently directs data to its destination.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Hub or Switch** acts as the central connection point in **Star Topology**, enabling communication between the connected devices.
2. **Switches** are more efficient than **hubs** because they forward data only to the device that needs it, improving network performance.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **STP Server** is not a central device in network topologies.
- **Routers** are used to connect different networks but are not typically the central device in a star topology.
- **Bridges** are used to connect two network segments, not to act as the central point in a star topology.

**Q.18** Mid-range computers are also commonly known as:

- A. Micro Computers
- B. Super Computers
- C. Mini Computers
- D. Handheld Computers
- E. Wearable Computers

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** **Mini Computers** are a class of mid-range computers that are more powerful than microcomputers but smaller and less powerful than mainframe or supercomputers. They are designed to support multiple users simultaneously and are often used for business applications.

**Important Key Points:**

- **Mini Computers** were widely used in the 1960s to 1980s for scientific, engineering, and business applications.
- They are capable of handling more complex tasks than microcomputers but are not as large or expensive as mainframes.
- Examples of mini computers include the **PDP-11** and **VAX** series by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).
- They bridge the gap between personal computers and high-end servers or mainframes.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **(a) Micro Computers:** Refer to personal computers or desktops, which are smaller and less powerful than mini computers.
- **(b) Super Computers:** The most powerful computers, used for complex scientific calculations and simulations, far beyond mid-range capabilities.
- **(d) Handheld Computers:** Portable devices like PDAs or smartphones, much smaller and less powerful than mini computers.
- **(e) Wearable Computers:** Devices like smartwatches or fitness trackers, designed for personal, on-the-go use, not mid-range computing.

**Q.19** The second generation computers used \_\_\_\_\_ technology for primary memory.

- A. Vacuum tube
- B. Magnetic core
- C. Semiconductor

- D. Electrostatic storage
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Second-generation computers replaced vacuum tubes with **transistors** and used **magnetic core memory** for primary memory. Magnetic core technology allowed faster and more reliable storage compared to earlier electrostatic storage.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Magnetic core memory** is a non-volatile storage type made up of tiny magnetic rings that store data in binary form.
2. It was a key technology in the 1950s and 1960s, offering faster access times than earlier methods.
3. Second-generation computers also introduced **high-level programming languages like FORTRAN and COBOL**.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Vacuum tube:** Used in first-generation computers for processing.
- **Semiconductor:** Became prominent in third-generation computers.
- **Electrostatic storage:** A method used in early computers but less effective than magnetic cores.

**Q.20** Which of the following file formats can be added to a PowerPoint show?

- A. .gif
- B. .wav
- C. .jpg
- D. .mp3
- E. All of the above

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** PowerPoint allows users to insert a variety of file formats into presentations, including **.jpg** for images, **.gif** for animations, **.wav** for sound files, and **.mp3** for audio.

**Important Key Points:**

1. PowerPoint supports multiple file formats, enhancing presentations with multimedia elements.
2. **.jpg** and **.gif** are commonly used for adding images and animations.
3. Audio files like **.mp3** and **.wav** can be embedded to include sound effects or background music.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **.jpg:** A popular format for high-quality images.
- **.wav:** A file format for storing audio, widely used for high-quality sound recordings.
- **.gif:** Used for animations and low-resolution images.
- **.mp3:** A compressed audio format used for music and sound effects.

**Q.21** What is gutter margin?

- A. Margin that is added to the left margin when printing
- B. Margin that is added to the right margin when printing
- C. Margin that is added to the binding side of the page when printing
- D. Margin that is added to the outside of the page when printing
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** A gutter margin is an **additional margin added on the binding side of a document to ensure text and images are not obscured when bound**.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Binding Allowance:** Ensures readability and prevents text from getting hidden in the binding.
2. **Used in Book Layouts:** Commonly used in books and printed reports that require binding.
3. **Flexible Placement:** The gutter can be on the left or right, depending on binding style.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Left Margin:** Regular margin on the left side; not specifically for binding.
- **Right Margin:** Regular margin on the right side; not specific to binding needs.
- **Outside Margin:** Refers to margins opposite the binding side, often on the outer edges.

**Q.22** What is a macro in MS Excel?

- A. A built-in formula to perform calculations
- B. A shortcut for creating charts
- C. A feature to automate repetitive tasks
- D. A formatting tool for adjusting cell size



E. A tool to sort data in ascending order

Answer: C

**Sol:** A **macro** in MS Excel is a feature that allows users to **automate repetitive tasks** by recording a sequence of actions and replaying them whenever needed. Macros are particularly useful for performing repetitive tasks such as formatting, calculations, or data entry, and they can be triggered with a single command or keyboard shortcut.

**Important Key Points:**

- 1. **Macros** help save time by automating a series of steps in Excel, reducing the need to manually repeat the same actions.
- 2. Users can record macros and assign them to a button or a keyboard shortcut for easy execution.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Built-in formula:** Excel uses functions like SUM() or AVERAGE(), but macros go beyond these by recording complex sequences of actions.
- **Chart creation:** Charts in Excel are created using a different process, but a macro could be used to automate the chart creation.
- **Formatting tool:** Macros can be used to automate formatting, but they are not specifically a formatting tool.
- **Sorting data:** Sorting is done using Excel's built-in tools, though macros can automate this process.

**Q.23 Identify the most easily understandable language by a computer system from the following options :**

- A. Binary language
- B. High level language
- C. English type language
- D. Programming language
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

**Sol:** The **Binary language** is the most easily and **directly understood language by a computer system**. It consists of only two digits — **0 and 1**, which correspond to the **OFF and ON** states in digital electronics. All instructions and data processed by a computer must eventually be converted into binary form before execution.

**Important Key Points:**

- 1. **Binary language** is the **native language** of computers.
- 2. It represents data using **bits**, with each bit being either 0 or 1.
- 3. All high-level and programming languages are ultimately **translated into binary** for processing.
- 4. The **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** processes instructions only in binary format.
- 5. Binary language ensures **fast, efficient communication** with computer hardware.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **High-level languages** (like Python, C++) are easier for humans to write and understand, but not for machines directly.
- **English-type language** is vague and non-technical — not used in programming or computing.
- **Programming language** is a general term — can include both high-level and low-level languages.
- Only **binary language** is **directly processed** by the computer's hardware without translation.

**Q.24 Third-generation language is \_\_\_\_**

- A. Machine language
- B. Assembly language
- C. High-level language
- D. Middle-level language
- E. Low-level language

Answer: C

**Sol:** Third-Generation Languages (3GLs) are **high-level programming languages** that are easier for humans to read, write, and understand compared to low-level languages like **machine language (1GL)** and **assembly language (2GL)**.

Examples of **3GL languages** include:

- **C, C++, Java, Python, FORTRAN, Pascal**

These languages use **English-like syntax** and **mathematical symbols**, making programming more efficient and reducing the complexity of writing machine-level code.



Important Key Points:

1. 3GL languages are human-readable, unlike machine or assembly languages.
2. They require a compiler or interpreter to convert high-level code into machine code.
3. They support structured programming concepts like loops, functions, and conditionals.
4. Popular 3GLs include C, Java, Python, and COBOL, widely used in software development.

Knowledge Booster:

- 1GL (First-Generation Language) → Machine language (binary code, 0s and 1s).
- 2GL (Second-Generation Language) → Assembly language (low-level, uses mnemonics).
- 3GL (Third-Generation Language) → High-level languages (C, Java, Python).
- 4GL (Fourth-Generation Language) → SQL, MATLAB (designed for specific tasks with minimal programming effort).
- 5GL (Fifth-Generation Language) → AI-driven languages like Prolog and LISP.

**Q.25    What is biological information referred to as in IT terms?**

- A. Biometrics
- B. Bioinformatics
- C. Bio-data
- D. Genetic Coding
- E. DNA Profiling

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** In IT terms, **biological information** refers to **Bioinformatics**, which is the interdisciplinary field that uses computational tools and techniques to analyze and interpret biological data.

Important Key Points:

1. **Bioinformatics:**
  - Combines **biology**, **computer science**, and **information technology** to analyze biological data, such as **DNA sequences**, **protein structures**, and **genomics**.
  - Applications include **genetic research**, **drug discovery**, and **disease diagnosis**.
2. **Biological Data in IT:** It often includes **genetic sequences**, protein data, and cellular mechanisms stored and analyzed using databases and algorithms.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Biometrics:** Refers to the use of biological characteristics (like fingerprints or facial recognition) for identification and security, not the study of biological information.
- **Bio-data:** Typically used for personal information like age, education, and experience in resumes, unrelated to biological data in IT.
- **Genetic Coding:** Refers to the **DNA sequence** and the process of translating it into proteins, but it is part of bioinformatics.
- **DNA Profiling:** A specific technique within bioinformatics, used for identifying individuals based on their genetic makeup.

**Q.26    Dropbox, a cloud storage service, offers free storage of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. 5 GB
- B. 2 GB
- C. 7 GB
- D. 4 GB
- E. 10 GB

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Dropbox, a cloud storage service, offers a free storage of 2 GB. Users can store, share, and access their files from any device connected to the internet.

Important Key Points:

1. **Dropbox** offers 2 GB of free cloud storage for new users.
2. Additional storage can be obtained through referrals or paid plans.
3. **Cloud Storage** allows users to store files online and access them from anywhere.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Dropbox:** A cloud-based file storage service that allows users to save and share files online.
- **Cloud Storage:** A service model where data is stored on remote servers accessed via the internet.

**Q.27    Which of the following is NOT a valid file system format used in operating systems?**

- A. NTFS
- B. exFAT
- C. FAT32
- D. FAT84
- E. ReFS

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** FAT84 is not a valid or recognized file system format used in operating systems.

The commonly used FAT-based file systems are:

- FAT12
- FAT16
- FAT32
- exFAT

Other valid file systems include **NTFS** and **ReFS**, which are developed by Microsoft for Windows operating systems.

Therefore, **FAT84** is the incorrect and non-existent file system among the given options.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **NTFS** is a widely used Windows file system with security and journaling features.
2. **FAT32** is compatible with many devices and operating systems.
3. **exFAT** is optimized for large storage devices and flash drives.
4. **ReFS** stands for **Resilient File System** and is designed for data integrity.

**Knowledge Booster:**

1. (a) **NTFS**: Incorrect because NTFS is a valid Windows file system developed by Microsoft.
2. (b) **exFAT**: Incorrect because exFAT is a valid file system commonly used for USB drives and large storage devices.
3. (c) **FAT32**: Incorrect because FAT32 is a standard and widely supported file system format.
4. (e) **ReFS**: Incorrect because ReFS is a valid Microsoft file system focused on reliability and scalability.

**Q.28 What is the correct term for a folder that is stored inside another folder in a file system?**

- A. Child directory
- B. Nested directory
- C. Sub directory
- D. Mini directory
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The standard and universally accepted term in operating systems and file system documentation is **subdirectory** (or subfolder). A **subdirectory** is a directory that is contained within another directory (called the parent directory). This hierarchical structure allows organized storage of files and further subdirectories.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Subdirectory** is the official technical term used in Windows, Linux, macOS, and all file systems.
2. The containing folder is called the **parent directory**; the inner one is the **subdirectory**.
3. This creates a **tree-like hierarchical structure** in file systems.
4. Path examples: C:\Users\Documents\Project is a subdirectory of Documents.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (a) Child directory → Informal term sometimes used in teaching, but not the standard name.
- (b) Nested directory → Describes the concept correctly but is not the precise technical term.
- (d) Mini directory → Meaningless and never used in computing.

**Q.29 The number of bits a CPU can process in a single operation is called:**

- A. Clock speed
- B. Processing power
- C. Cache size
- D. Bus width
- E. Word length or size

**Answer:** E

**Sol:** The **word length** or **word size** of a CPU refers to the number of bits a processor can process in a single operation. Common word sizes include **8-bit**, **16-bit**, **32-bit**, and **64-bit** processors. A larger word size generally allows the CPU to process more data at once and improves system performance.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Word length** determines how many bits a CPU handles at one time.
2. Modern processors commonly use **32-bit or 64-bit architectures**.
3. Larger word sizes improve **processing capability and memory access**.
4. Word length affects the overall **performance of the processor**.

**Knowledge Booster:**

1. **(a) Clock speed:** Incorrect because clock speed measures the number of processing cycles per second.
2. **(b) Processing power:** Incorrect because processing power is a general term and not a specific technical measure.
3. **(c) Cache size:** Incorrect because cache size refers to the amount of high-speed memory in the CPU.
4. **(d) Bus width:** Incorrect because bus width refers to the number of bits transferred between components at one time.

**Q.30** Which of the following is a component of the system bus used in I/O operations?

- A. Data Bus
- B. Address Bus
- C. Control Bus
- D. Memory Bus
- E. Expansion Slot

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **Control Bus** because it is responsible for **carrying control signals between the CPU, memory, and input/output devices**. In I/O operations, the control bus plays a crucial role by transmitting signals such as **read, write, interrupt, and acknowledgement**, which coordinate the **flow of data and execution of operations**. While the **data bus** carries actual data and the **address bus** specifies memory locations, it is the **control bus that manages and controls the entire communication process**, especially during I/O operations.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Control Bus** carries control signals like read, write, and interrupt.
2. It coordinates **communication between CPU, memory, and I/O devices**.
3. Essential for **managing and synchronizing operations**.
4. Plays a key role in **I/O operations and system control**.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. **(a) Data Bus** transfers **actual data**, but does not control operations.
2. **(b) Address Bus** is used to **specify memory locations**, not for control signals.
3. **(d) Memory Bus** is not a primary component of the system bus in this context.
4. **(e) Expansion Slot** is a **hardware interface**, not a bus component.

**Q.31** Which input device is specifically designed to scan printed text and convert it into editable digital text that a computer can process?

- A. MICR Reader
- B. OCR Scanner
- C. OMR Reader
- D. Barcode Reader
- E. Magnetic Stripe Reader

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** An **OCR (Optical Character Recognition) Scanner** is specifically designed to read **printed or handwritten text** from physical documents and convert it into **editable digital text**. This technology enables computers to recognize characters and process them as text data rather than as an image. OCR is widely used for digitizing books, invoices, forms, and other printed documents.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **OCR** stands for **Optical Character Recognition**.
2. It converts **scanned images of text** into **editable and searchable digital text**.
3. OCR technology is commonly used in **document digitization** and **data entry automation**.
4. Modern OCR systems can recognize multiple languages and various font styles.

**Knowledge Booster:**

1. **(a) MICR Reader:** Used to read **Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)** characters printed on bank cheques. It is not designed to convert general printed text into editable text.
2. **(c) OMR Reader:** Used to detect **marked responses** on forms, answer sheets, and surveys. It does not recognize characters or words.
3. **(d) Barcode Reader:** Used to scan and decode **barcodes** containing product or identification information, not ordinary printed text.
4. **(e) Magnetic Stripe Reader:** Reads data stored on the **magnetic stripe** of cards such as ATM, debit, or credit cards. It does not process printed text.

- Q.32** Which devices are commonly used to print large charts, technical drawings, maps, and 3-D illustrations, especially for architectural and design work?
- A. Inkjet printers
  - B. Laser printers
  - C. Plotters
  - D. Dot matrix printers
  - E. Thermal printers

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** **Plotters** are specialized output devices designed for printing large-format, high-precision vector graphics such as architectural blueprints, engineering drawings, maps, and technical charts. They use pens or ink systems to draw continuous lines on wide paper rolls or sheets, making them ideal for CAD (Computer-Aided Design) and GIS applications where accuracy and large sizes (e.g., A0, A1) are required.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Plotters** handle large-format printing with high precision using vector-based commands.
2. Common types include pen plotters, inkjet plotters, and electrostatic plotters.
3. They are widely used in architecture, engineering, and graphic design for detailed drawings.
4. Modern plotters often support wide rolls (up to 60 inches or more) and color output.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (a) Inkjet printers → Good for photos and some large prints but not specialized for precise technical vector drawings.
- (b) Laser printers → Fast for office documents; limited to standard paper sizes like A4/Letter.
- (d) Dot matrix printers → Impact printers for multi-part forms; low resolution and noisy.
- (e) Thermal printers → Used for receipts and labels; no support for large technical graphics.

- Q.33** Which principle focuses on preventing unauthorized access, use, or disclosure of sensitive information, ensuring that data is kept private and accessible only to authorized users?
- A. Availability
  - B. Integrity
  - C. Authentication
  - D. Confidentiality
  - E. Non-repudiation

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** **Confidentiality** is a core principle of **information security** that ensures sensitive data is protected from unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse. It guarantees that information is accessible only to authorized individuals or systems. Techniques such as **encryption, passwords, and access controls** are commonly used to maintain confidentiality.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Confidentiality** protects sensitive information from unauthorized access.
2. It is one of the three pillars of the **CIA Triad**.
3. Methods like **encryption** and **authentication** help maintain confidentiality.
4. It ensures that private data remains accessible only to authorized users.

**Knowledge Booster:**

1. **(a) Availability:** Incorrect because availability ensures systems and data remain accessible when needed.
2. **(b) Integrity:** Incorrect because integrity focuses on maintaining data accuracy and preventing unauthorized modification.
3. **(c) Authentication:** Incorrect because authentication verifies user identity but does not directly ensure data privacy.
4. **(e) Non-repudiation:** Incorrect because non-repudiation ensures that a user cannot deny performing an action or transaction.

- Q.34** What is a commonly used security term for a temporary verification code used during authentication?
- A. CAPTCHA
  - B. Encryption token
  - C. Firewall key
  - D. OTP
  - E. Session ID

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is **OTP (One-Time Password)** because it is a **temporary verification code** generated for a single login or transaction session. It enhances **security** by ensuring that even if credentials are compromised, access cannot be granted without this **time-bound code**.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **OTP stands for One-Time Password** used for authentication.
2. It is **valid only for a short duration** or a single session.
3. Provides an **additional layer of security** beyond passwords.
4. Commonly used in **banking, login verification, and transactions**.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. (a) **CAPTCHA** – Used to verify **human users** and prevent bots, not a temporary authentication code.
2. (b) **Encryption token** – Refers to **secured data representation**, not specifically a temporary verification code.
3. (c) **Firewall key** – Not a standard term for authentication codes; firewalls control **network access**.
4. (e) **Session ID** – Identifies a user session but is not used as a temporary verification code.

**Q.35** \_\_\_\_\_ is the term given to the practice of illegally downloading a movie from a website?

- A. Parity
- B. Plagiarism
- C. Piracy
- D. Privacy
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Piracy refers to the **illegal copying, downloading, distribution, or use of copyrighted materials** such as movies, music, software, and books without the permission of the copyright holder. Downloading a movie from a website without legal authorization is a direct violation of copyright law and is considered a criminal offense in many jurisdictions.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Piracy** involves unauthorized use of intellectual property, especially in digital form.
2. It includes actions like **illegal streaming, torrent downloading**, or sharing copyrighted files.
3. It causes significant **financial loss** to content creators and the media industry.
4. Legal alternatives include using licensed platforms such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, or YouTube Movies.
5. Anti-piracy laws are enforced globally to protect digital content rights.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Parity** is a term used in computing to check data integrity—not related to illegal downloading.
- **Plagiarism** involves copying someone else’s work (especially written or academic) without credit—not media theft.
- **Privacy** refers to the protection of personal information and has nothing to do with illegal content usage.

**Q.36 MS DOS is an operating system that has a/an:**

- A. Command Line Interface
- B. Voice Line Interface
- C. Open Source Origin
- D. Graphical User Interface
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) is an operating system that primarily uses a **Command Line Interface (CLI)**. Users interact with MS-DOS by typing text-based commands rather than using a graphical interface. This was typical of early operating systems before the widespread adoption of GUIs.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **Command Line Interface:** MS-DOS relies on text-based commands, which require users to type specific commands to perform tasks like file manipulation, program execution, and system management.
2. **Efficiency:** While it lacks the graphical interface of modern operating systems, the CLI of MS-DOS allows for faster interaction for those familiar with the commands.
3. **Predecessor to GUI systems:** MS-DOS laid the foundation for later versions of Windows, which eventually incorporated graphical user interfaces.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **Voice Line Interface:** Not a feature of MS-DOS. Voice-based interfaces were not common in early operating systems.
- **Open Source Origin:** MS-DOS is a proprietary operating system developed by Microsoft and is not open-source.
- **Graphical User Interface (GUI):** MS-DOS does not have a GUI; it was designed before the widespread adoption of GUIs, which became more common with Windows.



**Q.37** A pixel in a digital image is typically composed of which three primary color components?

- A. Red, Yellow, Blue
- B. Cyan, Magenta, Yellow
- C. Red, Green, Blue
- D. Black, White, Gray
- E. Hue, Saturation, Brightness

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **Red, Green, Blue (RGB)** because a pixel in a digital image is formed using the **RGB color model**, where each pixel contains varying intensities of **red, green, and blue light**. By combining these three primary colors in different proportions, a wide range of colors can be produced on digital screens such as **monitors, televisions, and smartphones**. This model is based on **additive color mixing**, where colors are created by adding light rather than subtracting it.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **RGB (Red, Green, Blue)** is the **standard color model for digital displays**.
2. Each pixel contains **three color components with varying intensities**.
3. It uses **additive color mixing** to generate different colors.
4. Widely used in **screens, cameras, and image processing systems**.

**Knowledge Booster :**

1. (a) **Red, Yellow, Blue** is used in **traditional painting (RYB model)**, not digital imaging.
2. (b) **Cyan, Magenta, Yellow** is part of the **CMY/CMYK model**, used in printing, not screens.
3. (d) **Black, White, Gray** represent **grayscale tones**, not primary color components.
4. (e) **Hue, Saturation, Brightness** are parameters of the **HSB color model**, not the base pixel components.

**Q.38** In MS Excel, which function is used to calculate the sum of values?

- A. =ADD()
- B. =SUM()
- C. =TOTAL()
- D. =PLUS()
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The **=SUM()** function in **Microsoft Excel** is used to add up a range of numbers or individual values. It is one of the most commonly used functions for performing basic arithmetic operations in spreadsheets.

**Important Key Points:**

- The **=SUM()** function can take multiple arguments, such as **=SUM(A1:A10)** or **=SUM(A1, B2, C3)**.
- It automatically updates the result if the values in the referenced cells change.
- **=SUM()** can also be used with conditions or combined with other functions for advanced calculations.
- It is a fundamental tool for financial, statistical, and data analysis tasks in Excel.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **(a) =ADD():** This is **not** a valid function in Excel for summing values.
- **(c) =TOTAL():** This is **not** a standard Excel function for summing values, though **=SUBTOTAL()** exists for specific use cases.
- **(d) =PLUS():** This is **not** a valid function in Excel for summing values.

**Q.39** In PowerPoint, which of the following pairs represents the two types of sound effect files that can be inserted into a presentation?

- A. MIDI and WAV
- B. MP3 and GIF
- C. JPEG and PNG
- D. AVI and MOV
- E. PDF and DOC

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** PowerPoint supports **WAV (Waveform Audio File Format)** and **MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)** as common sound effect file types for presentations. These formats are widely used for **audio clips and background music**.

**Important Key Points:**

1. **WAV** files are **uncompressed audio files** that provide high-quality sound.
2. **MIDI** files are **synthesized music files** that are smaller in size and can be edited easily.
3. PowerPoint also supports other audio formats like **MP3**, but **WAV and MIDI** are the traditional and most compatible options for sound effects.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (b) **MP3 and GIF:** MP3 is an audio format, but GIF is an **image format**.





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- (c) JPEG and PNG: Both are image file formats, not audio.
- (d) AVI and MOV: Both are video file formats.
- (e) PDF and DOC: Both are document file formats.

**Q.40** Which of the following is an example of Full Duplex communication?

- A. Walkie-talkie
- B. Keyboard and CPU
- C. Telephone
- D. Radio broadcast
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Full Duplex communication allows simultaneous transmission and reception of data in both directions. In a telephone conversation, both parties can speak and listen at the same time, which is the defining characteristic of full duplex communication. Therefore, a telephone system is a classic example of full duplex mode.

**Important Key Points:**

1. Full Duplex allows two-way communication simultaneously.
2. Both sender and receiver can transmit and receive at the same time.
3. Telephones and modern mobile calls operate in full duplex mode.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- (a) Walkie-talkie: Uses half duplex; only one person can speak at a time.
- (b) Keyboard and CPU: Uses simplex communication; data flows in one direction.
- (d) Radio broadcast: Uses simplex communication; one-way transmission only.

