

APCOB Staff Assistant Sample Paper - English

Q.1 Who among the following likes Toyota?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

There are six employees of a company and all of them are working on six different designations of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Each of them likes different brands of cars.

S is junior to the one who is COO. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford. U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda. V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company.

- A. U
- B. S
- C. D
- D. F
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol: S is junior to the one who is COO. There are two possibilities. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD				
MD		Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO				Ford
SE	S	Ford		
JE			S	

U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD			F	
MD	F	Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO		Honda		Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company. From this condition case-2 will be eliminated.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD		Hyundai	F	Hyundai/
MD	F	Toyota		Hyundai/
CEO	V		V	Toyota
COO	R	Honda	R	Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

The final arrangement is-

Designation	Employees	Cars
CMD	D	Hyundai
MD	F	Toyota
CEO	V	Renault
COO	R	Honda
SE	S	Ford
JE	U	Datsun

F likes Toyota.



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Abhishek, CTET



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Q.2 How many persons are junior to V?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

There are six employees of a company and all of them are working on six different designations of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Each of them likes different brands of cars.

S is junior to the one who is COO. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford. U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda. V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company.

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

Answer: C

Sol: S is junior to the one who is COO. There are two possibilities. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD				
MD		Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO				Ford
SE	S	Ford		
JE			S	

U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD			F	
MD	F	Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO		Honda		Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company. From this condition case-2 will be eliminated.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD		Hyundai	F	Hyundai/
MD	F	Toyota		Hyundai/
CEO	V		V	Toyota
COO	R	Honda	R	Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

The final arrangement is-

Designation	Employees	Cars
CMD	D	Hyundai
MD	F	Toyota
CEO	V	Renault
COO	R	Honda
SE	S	Ford
JE	U	Datsun

Three persons are junior to V.

Q.3 The one who is CMD likes which of the following car?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

There are six employees of a company and all of them are working on six different designations of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Each of

them likes different brands of cars.

S is junior to the one who is COO. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford. U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda. V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company.

- A. Honda
- B. Renault
- C. Hyundai
- D. Ford
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: S is junior to the one who is COO. There are two possibilities. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD				
MD		Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO				Ford
SE	S	Ford		
JE			S	

U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD			F	
MD	F	Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO		Honda		Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company. From this condition case-2 will be eliminated.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD		Hyundai	F	Hyundai/
MD	F	Toyota		Hyundai/
CEO	V		V	Toyota
COO	R	Honda	R	Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

The final arrangement is-

Designation	Employees	Cars
CMD	D	Hyundai
MD	F	Toyota
CEO	V	Renault
COO	R	Honda
SE	S	Ford
JE	U	Datsun

D is CMD and likes Hyundai.

Q.4 Which of the following statement is/are true about U?

- I. U is SE of the company
- II. U is junior to the one who likes Honda
- III. Not more than three persons are senior to U

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

There are six employees of a company and all of them are working on six different designations of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Each of them likes different brands of cars.

S is junior to the one who is COO. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes

Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford. U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda. V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and III
- D. Both II and III
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: S is junior to the one who is COO. There are two possibilities. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD				
MD		Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO				Ford
SE	S	Ford		
JE			S	

U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD			F	
MD	F	Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO		Honda		Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company. From this condition case-2 will be eliminated.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD		Hyundai	F	Hyundai/
MD	F	Toyota		Hyundai/
CEO	V		V	Toyota
COO	R	Honda	R	Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

The final arrangement is-

Designation	Employees	Cars
CMD	D	Hyundai
MD	F	Toyota
CEO	V	Renault
COO	R	Honda
SE	S	Ford
JE	U	Datsun

Only statement II is true, U is junior to the one who likes Honda.

Q.5 How many persons work between D and the one who likes Renault?

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

There are six employees of a company and all of them are working on six different designations of a company viz. CMD, MD, CEO, COO, SE, JE. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CMD is considered as Senior-most and JE is considered as the Junior-most). Each of them likes different brands of cars.

S is junior to the one who is COO. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford. U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda. V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company.

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

Answer: B

Sol: S is junior to the one who is COO. There are two possibilities. Two persons work between S and the one who likes Toyota. The number of persons junior to the one who likes Toyota is same as the number of persons are senior to the one who likes Ford.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD				
MD		Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO				Ford
SE	S	Ford		
JE			S	

U is junior to the one who likes Ford. Three persons work between U and F. At least one person work between F and the one who likes Honda. The one who likes Dustan is junior to the one who likes Honda.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD			F	
MD	F	Toyota		
CEO				Toyota
COO		Honda		Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

V is just senior to R who is not CEO. The one who likes Hyundai is senior to V. D is neither likes Renault nor MD of the company. From this condition case-2 will be eliminated.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Designation	Employees	Cars	Employees	Cars
CMD		Hyundai	F	Hyundai/
MD	F	Toyota		Hyundai/
CEO	V		V	Toyota
COO	R	Honda	R	Ford
SE	S	Ford	U	Honda
JE	U	Dustan	S	Dustan

The final arrangement is-

Designation	Employees	Cars
CMD	D	Hyundai
MD	F	Toyota
CEO	V	Renault
COO	R	Honda
SE	S	Ford
JE	U	Datsun

Only one person F works between D and the one who likes Renault.

Q.6 Statements:

Z=A>D>L≥M>N=O<P; Q=R≥P=E

Conclusions:

- I. L>E
- II. N<Q

In the following questions, the statements describe certain relationships between different elements. Two conclusions are given after each set of statements. Analyze the statements carefully and choose the conclusion(s) that logically follow.

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

Answer: B

Sol:

- I. $L > E$ (False)
- II. $N < Q$ (True)

Q.7 Statements: $K < L \leq M, N > K < B$
Conclusions: I. $B > M$
II. $M > N$

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

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

Answer: D

- Sol:** I. $B > M$ (False)
II. $M > N$ (False)

Q.8 Statements:
 $A \leq B \leq C = D > P; E > F \geq G = H < B = L; I < J \geq G > K$
Conclusions:
I. $P < J$
II. $E > K$
III. $L > P$

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

- A. If only conclusion I is true
- B. If both conclusions I and II are true
- C. If only conclusion II is true
- D. If both conclusions II and III are true
- E. If both conclusions I and III are true

Answer: C

- Sol:** I. $P < J$ (False)
II. $E > K$ (True)
III. $L > P$ (False)

Q.9 Who among the following persons was born in July?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons from K to T were born in ten different months from January to October but not necessarily in the same order. Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days. Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. K was not born in the month having maximum number of days.

- A. L
- B. Q
- C. P
- D. M
- E. None of these

Answer: E

- Sol:** Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. There are two possibilities: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January		
February		P
March		O
April	P	
May	O	
June		
July		
August		M
September		
October	M	

S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days.

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L/	L
February		P
March	L/	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		
July	S	
August		M
September		
October	M	

Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. Here, Case 1 is ruled out as not satisfying the condition: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L	L
February		P
March	R	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		T
July	S	N
August	T	M
September	N	R
October	M	

K was not born in the month having maximum number of days, so K was born in April and we know Q is one of the persons thus the final arrangement is: -

Months	Persons
January	L
February	P
March	O
April	K
May	S
June	T
July	N
August	M
September	R
October	Q

N was born in July.

Q.10 How many persons were born between Q and T?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons from K to T were born in ten different months from January to October but not necessarily in the same order. Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days. Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the

month having 30 days. K was not born in the month having maximum number of days.

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

Answer: D

Sol: Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. There are two possibilities: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January		
February		P
March		O
April	P	
May	O	
June		
July		
August		M
September		
October	M	

S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days.

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L/	L
February		P
March	L/	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		
July	S	
August		M
September		
October	M	

Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. Here, Case 1 is ruled out as not satisfying the condition: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L	L
February		P
March	R	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		T
July	S	N
August	T	M
September	N	R
October	M	

K was not born in the month having maximum number of days, so K was born in April and we know Q is one of the persons thus the final arrangement is: -

Months	Persons
January	L
February	P
March	O
April	K
May	S
June	T
July	N
August	M
September	R
October	Q

Three persons were born between Q and T.

Q.11 R was born in which of the following month?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons from K to T were born in ten different months from January to October but not necessarily in the same order.
Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days. Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. K was not born in the month having maximum number of days.

- A. January
- B. September
- C. October
- D. August
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Sol: Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. There are two possibilities: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January		
February		P
March		O
April	P	
May	O	
June		
July		
August		M
September		
October	M	

S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days.

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L/	L
February		P
March	L/	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		
July	S	
August		M
September		
October	M	

Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. Here, Case 1 is ruled out as not satisfying the condition: -

Months	Persons (Case-1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L	L
February		P
March	R	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		T
July	S	N
August	T	M
September	N	R
October	M	

K was not born in the month having maximum number of days, so K was born in April and we know Q is one of the persons thus the final arrangement is: -

Months	Persons
January	L
February	P
March	O
April	K
May	S
June	T
July	N
August	M
September	R
October	Q

R was born in September.

Q.12 Four of the following are a like in a certain way and thus forms a group, then who among the following doesn’t belong to that group? Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons from K to T were born in ten different months from January to October but not necessarily in the same order. Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days. Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. K was not born in the month having maximum number of days.

- A. L
- B. O
- C. T
- D. M
- E. Q

Answer: C

Sol: Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. There are two possibilities: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January		
February		P
March		O
April	P	
May	O	
June		
July		
August		M
September		
October	M	

S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days.

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L/	L
February		P
March	L/	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		
July	S	
August		M
September		
October	M	

Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. Here, Case 1 is ruled out as not satisfying the condition: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L	L
February		P
March	R	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		T
July	S	N
August	T	M
September	N	R
October	M	

K was not born in the month having maximum number of days, so K was born in April and we know Q is one of the persons thus the final arrangement is: -

Months	Persons
January	L
February	P
March	O
April	K
May	S
June	T
July	N
August	M
September	R
October	Q

All the persons except T was born in the months having 31 days.

Q.13 Which of the following combination is correct?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons from K to T were born in ten different months from January to October but not necessarily in the same order. Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days. Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. K was not born in the month having maximum number of days.

- A. L - March
- B. O - April
- C. M - July
- D. Q - October
- E. All are correct

Answer: D

Sol: Five persons were born between P and M who was born in the month having maximum number of days. M was born after P who was born just before O. At least one person was born before P. There are two possibilities: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January		
February		P
March		O
April	P	
May	O	
June		
July		
August		M
September		
October	M	

S was born two months after O. More than three persons were born between M and L who was born in the month having maximum number of days.

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L/	L
February		P
March	L/	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		
July	S	
August		M
September		
October	M	

Three persons were born between S and R. T was born just before N who was not born in the month having 30 days. Here, Case 1 is ruled out as not satisfying the condition: -

Months	Persons (Case 1)	Persons (Case 2)
January	L	L
February		P
March	R	O
April	P	
May	O	S
June		T
July	S	N
August	T	M
September	N	R
October	M	

K was not born in the month having maximum number of days, so K was born in April and we know Q is one of the persons thus the final arrangement is: -

Months	Persons
January	L
February	P
March	O
April	K
May	S
June	T
July	N
August	M
September	R
October	Q

“Q-October” is the correct combination

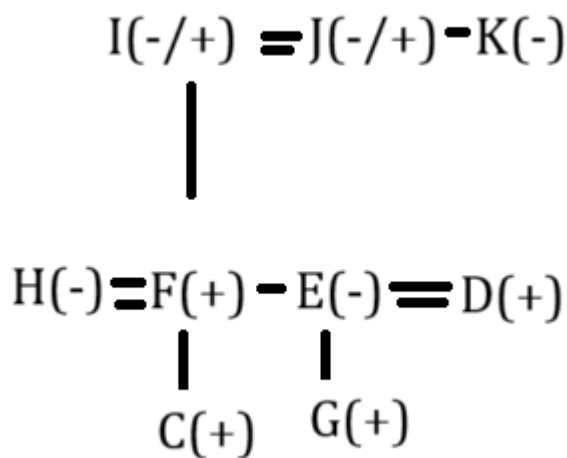
Q.14 How J is related to G? **Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:**

H is the mother of C. E is the mother of G who is the male member of the family, E is the sibling of F. K is the aunt of F who is married. J has only two children. C is the grandson of I and has no sibling. K is the unmarried sister of J. F is the brother-in-law of D. H is married. J is not married to H. No single parent is there in the family.

- A. Grandfather
- B. Grandmother
- C. Father
- D. Mother
- E. Can’t be determined

Answer: E

Sol: Final arrangement:



Can't be determined

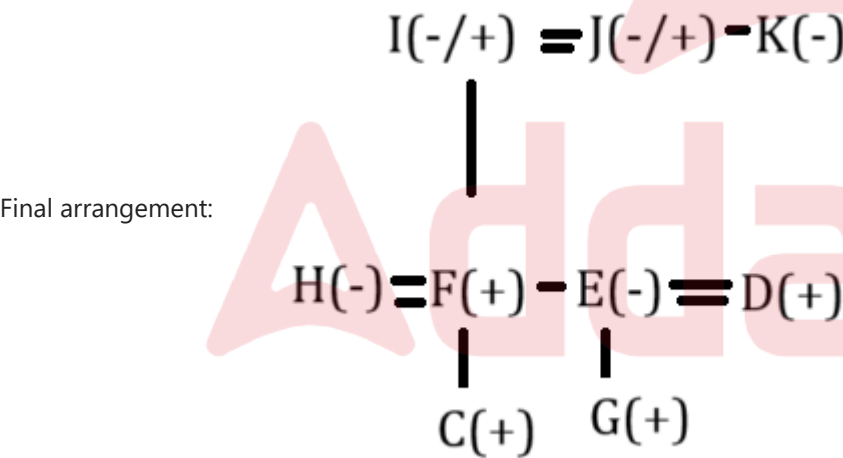
Q.15 How many married couple are in the family? **Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:**

H is the mother of C. E is the mother of G who is the male member of the family, E is the sibling of F. K is the aunt of F who is married. J has only two children. C is the grandson of I and has no sibling. K is the unmarried sister of J. F is the brother-in-law of D. H is married. J is not married to H. No single parent is there in the family.

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

Answer: D

Sol:



Three

Q.16 . Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Who among the following doesn't belong to the group?**Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:**

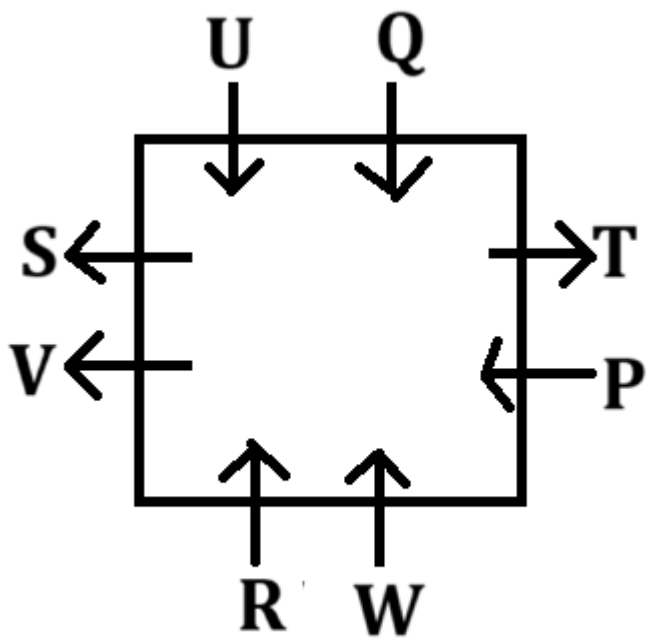
H is the mother of C. E is the mother of G who is the male member of the family, E is the sibling of F. K is the aunt of F who is married. J has only two children. C is the grandson of I and has no sibling. K is the unmarried sister of J. F is the brother-in-law of D. H is married. J is not married to H. No single parent is there in the family.

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

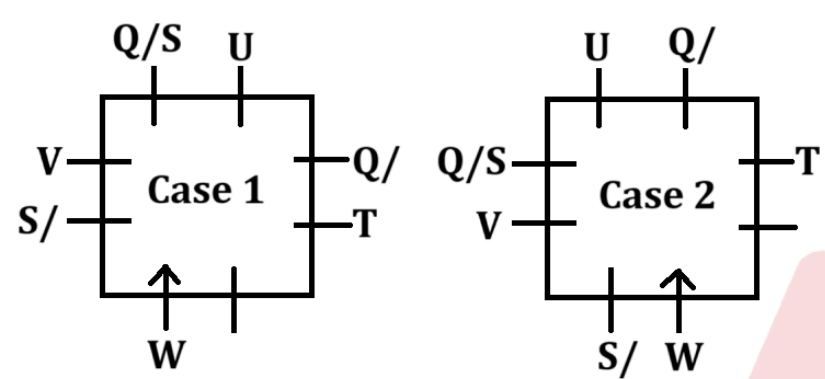
Answer: E

$$I(-/+)=J(-/+)-K(-)$$
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{H}(-) & \equiv & \text{F}(+) & - & \text{E}(-) & \equiv & \text{D}(+) \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & \text{C}(+) & & \text{G}(+) & & \end{array}$$

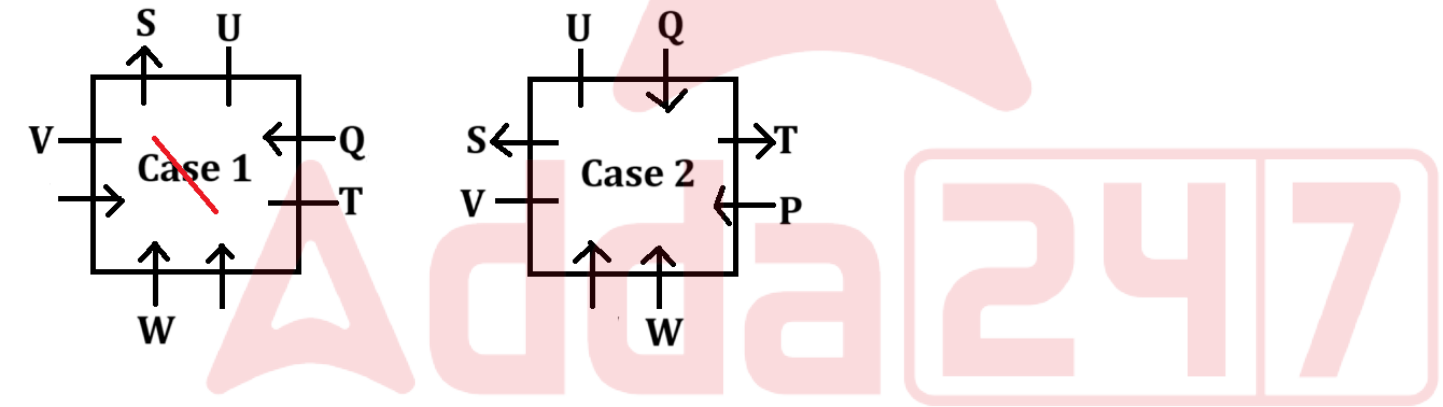
Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



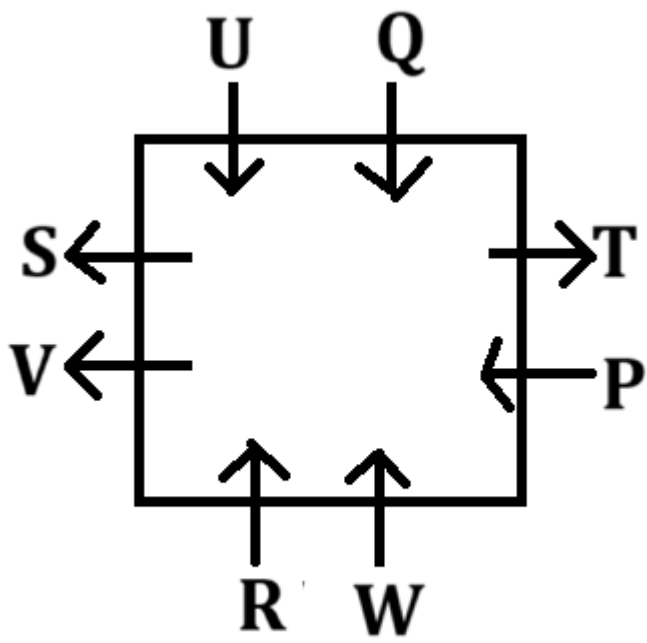
Clues: T sits second to the right of W. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. The person whose name's numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W.
Inference: Consecutive alphabetical named persons do not sit adjacent to each other. So, here we get two possible cases here:



Clues: Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other.
Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for P.



Clues: T and U face the opposite direction to each other.
Inference: After the facing of seven persons, we get that V will face outside because at least three persons face outside. Now, only place for R is left, so, the final arrangement is:



Q sits fifth to the left of V.

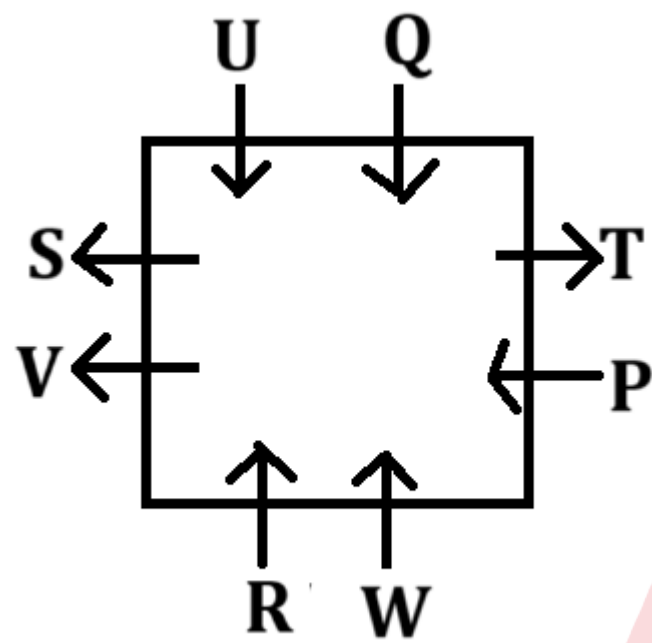
Q.19 If Q is related to T and in the same way W is related to P then who among the following is related to R?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W sit around a square-shaped table, not necessarily in the same order in such a way that two persons sit on each side of the table. Some of them face inside and some outside. At least three persons face outside.
Note: No two persons whose names are consecutive in alphabetical order sit adjacent to each other.
T sits second to the right of W. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. The person whose name's numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W. Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other. T and U face the opposite direction to each other.

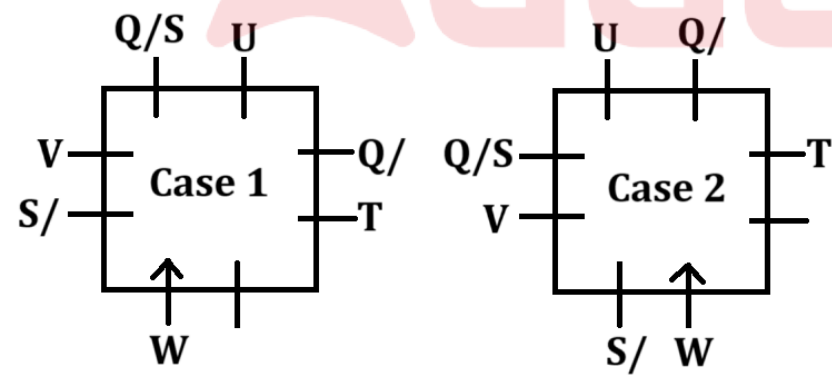
- A. Q
- B. P
- C. T
- D. V
- E. S

Answer: D

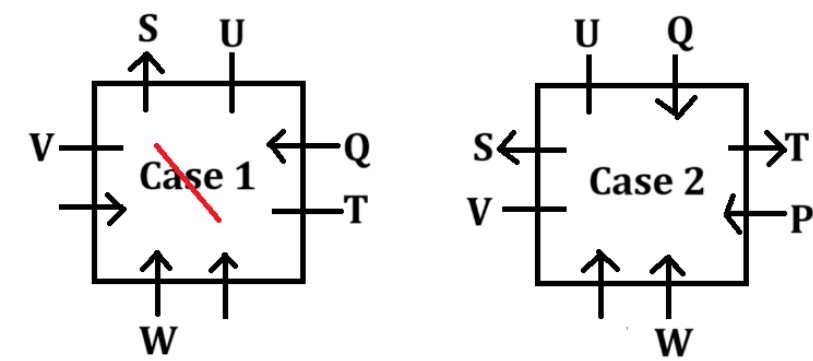
Sol: Final Arrangement is here:



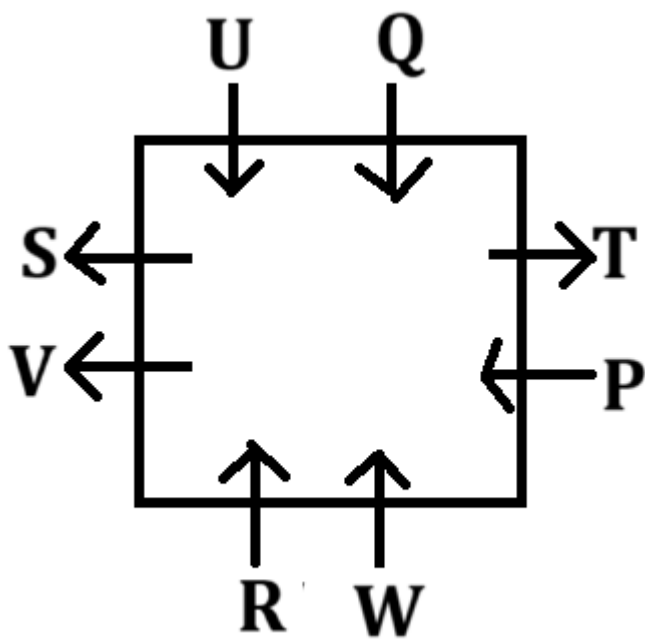
Clues: T sits second to the right of W. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. The person whose name's numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W.
Inference: Consecutive alphabetical named persons do not sit adjacent to each other. So, here we get two possible cases here:



Clues: Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other.
Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for P.



Clues: T and U face the opposite direction to each other.
Inference: After the facing of seven persons, we get that V will face outside because at least three persons face outside. Now, only place for R is left, so, the final arrangement is:



V is related to R. Logic here is: first person sits immediate left of the second person.

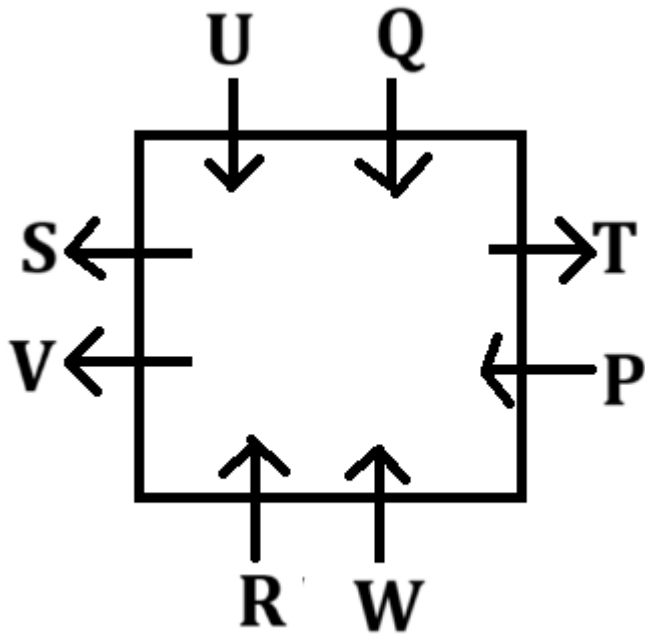
Q.20 What is the position of R with respect to T?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W sit around a square-shaped table, not necessarily in the same order in such a way that two persons sit on each side of the table. Some of them face inside and some outside. At least three persons face outside.
Note: No two persons whose names are consecutive in alphabetical order sit adjacent to each other.
T sits second to the right of W. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. The person whose name’s numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W. Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn’t face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other. T and U face the opposite direction to each other.

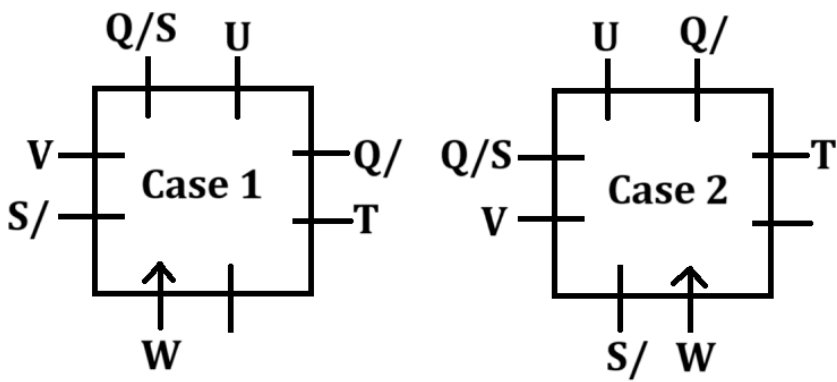
- A. Immediate left
- B. Third to the right
- C. Second to the left
- D. Fourth to the left
- E. Third to the left

Answer: B

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

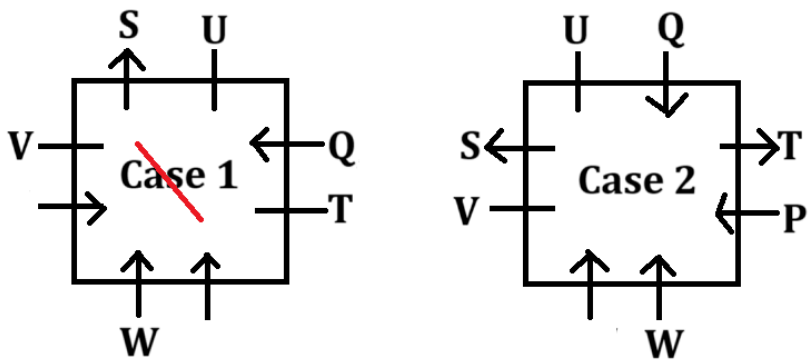


Clues: T sits second to the right of W. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. The person whose name’s numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W.
Inference: Consecutive alphabetical named persons do not sit adjacent to each other. So, here we get two possible cases here:



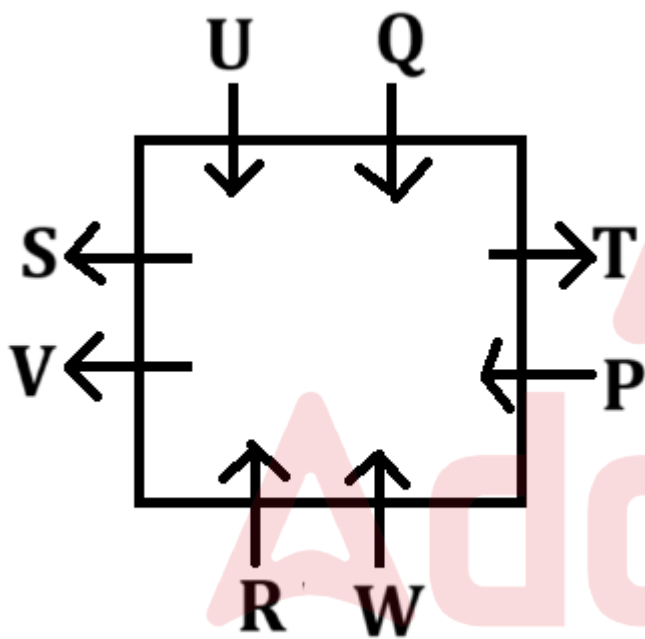
Clues: Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other.

Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for P.



Clues: T and U face the opposite direction to each other.

Inference: After the facing of seven persons, we get that V will face outside because at least three persons face outside. Now, only place for R is left, so, the final arrangement is:



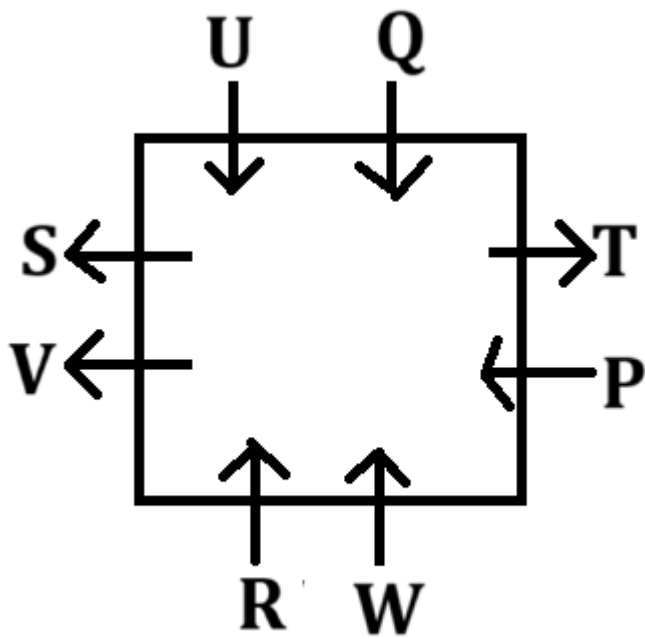
R sits third to the right of T.

- Q.21** . Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Find the one who does not belong to the group.
- Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
- Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W sit around a square-shaped table, not necessarily in the same order in such a way that two persons sit on each side of the table. Some of them face inside and some outside. At least three persons face outside.
- Note: No two persons whose names are consecutive in alphabetical order sit adjacent to each other.
- T sits second to the right of W. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. The person whose name's numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W. Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other. T and U face the opposite direction to each other.
- A. T
 - B. P
 - C. U
 - D. Q
 - E. W

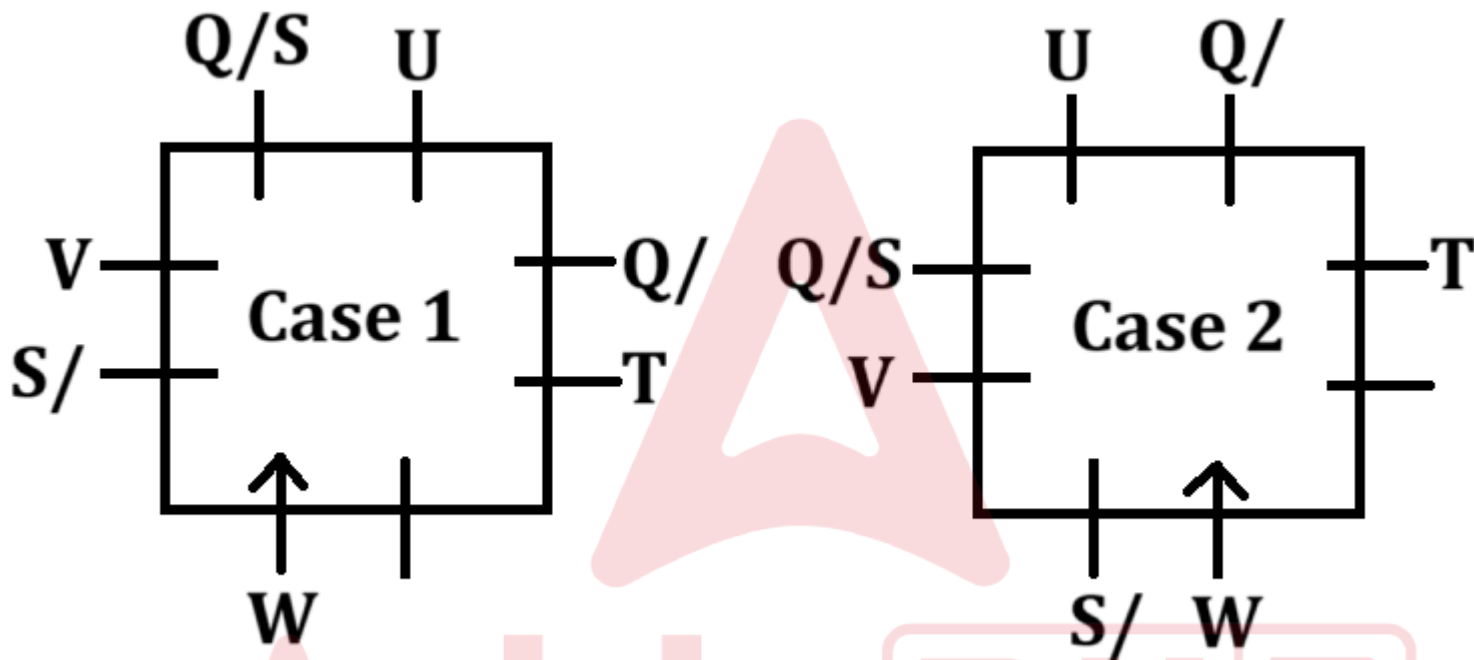
Answer: A

Sol:

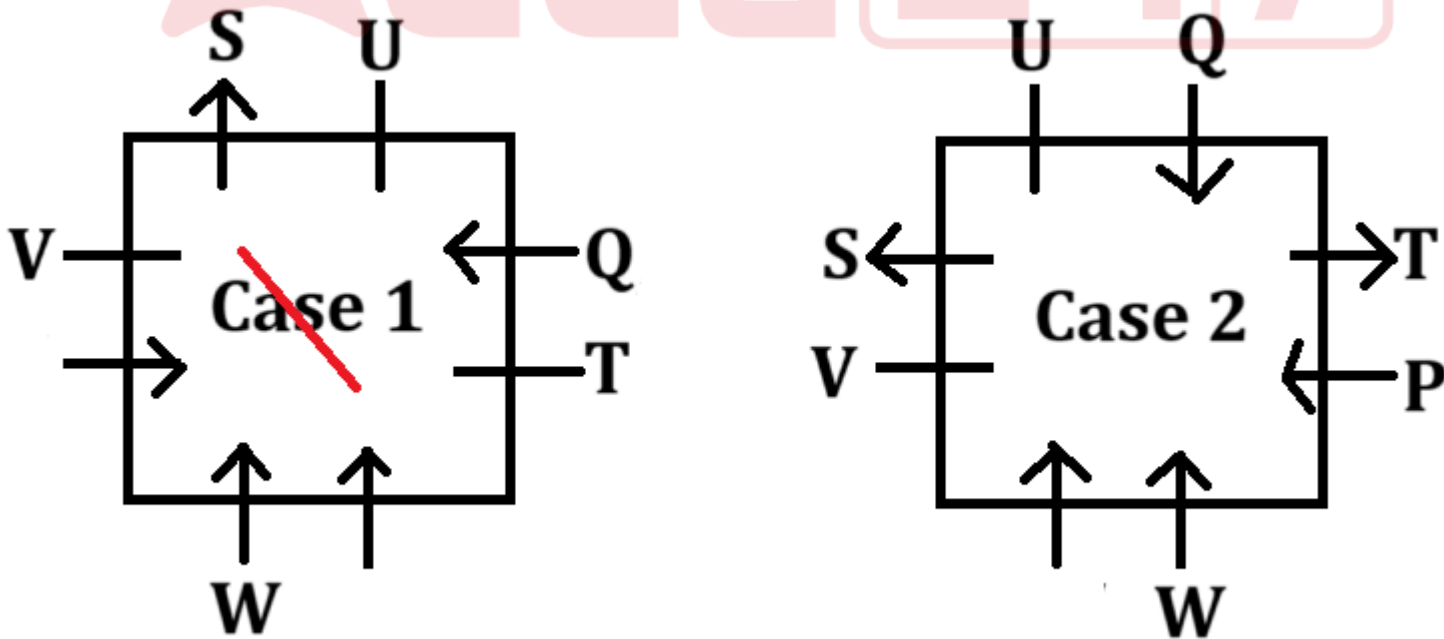
Final Arrangement is here:



Clues: T sits second to the right of W. W and Q face the same direction. S face in direction opposite to Q but not inside. U sits exactly between T and V. Q sits second to the right of S. The person whose name's numerical value is a multiple of 7, does not sit immediate left of W.
Inference: Consecutive alphabetical named persons do not sit adjacent to each other. So, here we get two possible cases here:

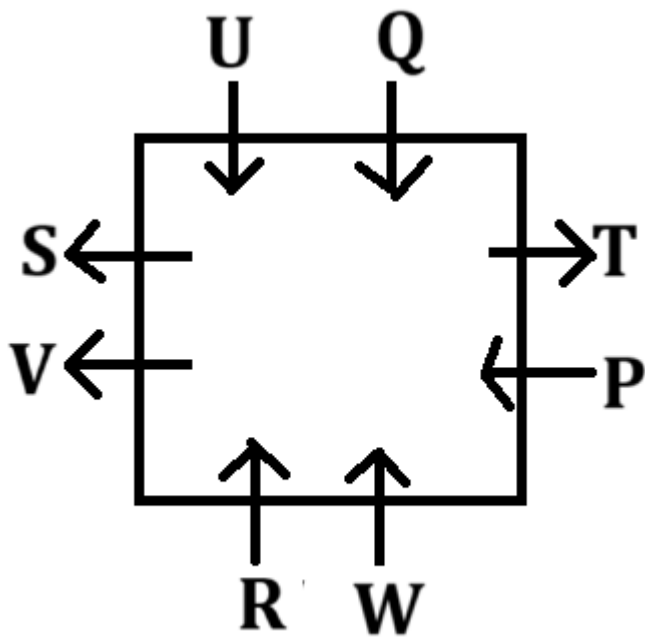


Clues: Immediate neighbours of W face the same direction as W. P doesn't face towards T and U. Immediate neighbours of P face in the direction opposite to each other.
Inference: Case 1 gets cancelled here as there is no place for P.



Clues: T and U face the opposite direction to each other.
Inference: After the facing of seven persons, we get that V will face outside because at least three persons face outside. Now, only place for R is left,

so, the final arrangement is:



Except T, all the other persons face inside.

Q.22 What is the sum of the third smallest number and the second highest number in step II of the given input?
A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:
Input: 89543 28564 67925 32845 79845
Step I: 98452 39475 76834 23954 68954
Step II: 1413 6532 1251 1641 2141
Step III: 6532 2141 1641 1413 1251
Step IV: KE CE GE ED CF
Step V: 11 5 7 5 6
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on the given logic, rearrange the given input.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

- A. 12347
- B. 19543
- C. 11927
- D. 16458
- E. 11627

Answer: C

Sol: Step I: 1 is subtracted from the odd digits and 1 is added to even digits in the given numbers
Step II: Difference between the consecutive digits from the left end in each number
Step III: Numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right
Step IV: Two pair of digits are added then take the corresponding letter (for ex: 6532= 6+5=11=K, 3+2=5= E)
Step V: Number corresponding to the highest place value letter as per the alphabetical order is taken between two pair of letters.
Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546
Step I: 59687 93548 72985 29483 62457
Step II: 4321 6214 5713 7545 4212
Step III: 7545 6214 5713 4321 4212
Step IV: LI HE LD GC FC
Step V: 12 8 12 7 6

5713 + 6214 = 11927

Q.23 What is the difference between the sum of all the even numbers in step I and the second number from the left end in step V?
A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:
Input: 89543 28564 67925 32845 79845
Step I: 98452 39475 76834 23954 68954
Step II: 1413 6532 1251 1641 2141
Step III: 6532 2141 1641 1413 1251
Step IV: KE CE GE ED CF
Step V: 11 5 7 5 6
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on the given logic, rearrange the given input.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

- A. 95510
- B. 93540
- C. 72947
- D. 62947
- E. 87531

Answer: B

Sol: Step I: 1 is subtracted from the odd digits and 1 is added to even digits in the given numbers
Step II: Difference between the consecutive digits from the left end in each number
Step III: Numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right
Step IV: Two pair of digits are added then take the corresponding letter (for ex: 6532= 6+5=11=K, 3+2=5= E)
Step V: Number corresponding to the highest place value letter as per the alphabetical order is taken between two pair of letters.
Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546
Step I: 59687 93548 72985 29483 62457
Step II: 4321 6214 5713 7545 4212
Step III: 7545 6214 5713 4321 4212
Step IV: LI HE LD GC FC
Step V: 12 8 12 7 6

93548 - 8 =93540

Q.24 How many letters are between the 4th letter from the left end and 6th letter from the right end according to alphabetical series in step IV?
A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:
Input: 89543 28564 67925 32845 79845
Step I: 98452 39475 76834 23954 68954
Step II: 1413 6532 1251 1641 2141
Step III: 6532 2141 1641 1413 1251
Step IV: KE CE GE ED CF
Step V: 11 5 7 5 6
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on the given logic, rearrange the given input.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

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

Answer: D

Sol: Step I: 1 is subtracted from the odd digits and 1 is added to even digits in the given numbers
Step II: Difference between the consecutive digits from the left end in each number
Step III: Numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right
Step IV: Two pair of digits are added then take the corresponding letter (for ex: 6532= 6+5=11=K, 3+2=5= E)
Step V: Number corresponding to the highest place value letter as per the alphabetical order is taken between two pair of letters.
Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546
Step I: 59687 93548 72985 29483 62457
Step II: 4321 6214 5713 7545 4212
Step III: 7545 6214 5713 4321 4212
Step IV: LI HE LD GC FC
Step V: 12 8 12 7 6

4th letter from the left end is E
6th letter from the right end is L
Six letters between E and L=E (F, G, H, I, J, K) L

Q.25 Which of the following number is second to the left of fifth number from left end in step III?
A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an

illustration of input and rearrangement:

Input: 89543 28564 67925 32845 79845

Step I: 98452 39475 76834 23954 68954

Step II: 1413 6532 1251 1641 2141

Step III: 6532 2141 1641 1413 1251

Step IV: KE CE GE ED CF

Step V: 11 5 7 5 6

Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on the given logic, rearrange the given input.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

- A. 6214
- B. 4321
- C. 7545
- D. 4212
- E. 5713

Answer: E

Sol: Step I: 1 is subtracted from the odd digits and 1 is added to even digits in the given numbers
Step II: Difference between the consecutive digits from the left end in each number
Step III: Numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right
Step IV: Two pair of digits are added then take the corresponding letter (for ex: 6532= 6+5=11=K, 3+2=5= E)
Step V: Number corresponding to the highest place value letter as per the alphabetical order is taken between two pair of letters.
Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546
Step I: 59687 93548 72985 29483 62457
Step II: 4321 6214 5713 7545 4212
Step III: 7545 6214 5713 4321 4212
Step IV: LI HE LD GC FC
Step V: 12 8 12 7 6

5713 is second to the left of fifth number from left end in step III.

Q.26 What is the product of the digits within the number which is second from the right end in step II?
A number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement:
Input: 89543 28564 67925 32845 79845
Step I: 98452 39475 76834 23954 68954
Step II: 1413 6532 1251 1641 2141
Step III: 6532 2141 1641 1413 1251
Step IV: KE CE GE ED CF
Step V: 11 5 7 5 6
Step V is the last step of the given arrangement. Based on the given logic, rearrange the given input.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

- A. 800
- B. 900
- C. 700
- D. 500
- E. 400

Answer: C

Sol: Step I: 1 is subtracted from the odd digits and 1 is added to even digits in the given numbers
Step II: Difference between the consecutive digits from the left end in each number
Step III: Numbers are arranged in descending order from left to right
Step IV: Two pair of digits are added then take the corresponding letter (for ex: 6532= 6+5=11=K, 3+2=5= E)
Step V: Number corresponding to the highest place value letter as per the alphabetical order is taken between two pair of letters.

Input: 48796 82459 63894 38592 73546

Step I: 59687 93548 72985 29483 62457
Step II: 4321 6214 5713 7545 4212
Step III: 7545 6214 5713 4321 4212
Step IV: LI HE LD GC FC
Step V: 12 8 12 7 6

7545=7*5*4*5=700

Q.27 If it is possible to make a four-letter meaningful word with the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th letters of the word ‘DISCOVERY’, then which would be the fourth letter of the word from the right? If more than one such meaningful word can be formed give ‘Y’ as the answer. If no such meaningful word can be formed, give ‘X’ as your answer.

- A. D
- B. V
- C. Y
- D. X
- E. O

Answer: B

Sol: 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th letters – D, I, O, V
VOID (4th letter from right = V)

Q.28 Statement: Real estate developers have concluded that the trend of nuclear family living is dead, as sales of large, 6-bedroom multi-generational homes have skyrocketed in the last quarter. Unbeknownst to the developers, the government recently offered massive, unprecedented tax breaks exclusively for the purchase of properties with more than 5 bedrooms.
Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest reason to doubt the developers' conclusion?

- A. The tax breaks were introduced specifically to stimulate a crashing luxury housing market.
- B. Many buyers of the 6-bedroom homes are wealthy nuclear families looking to rent out the extra rooms for profit, not to live with extended family.
- C. Multi-generational homes are inherently more expensive to heat and maintain than smaller apartments.
- D. The concept of a "nuclear family" varies slightly across different global cultures.
- E. Real estate developers often deliberately exaggerate sales figures for aggressive marketing purposes.

Answer: B

Sol:
Sol. The developers assume people buying big houses are doing so to fit big, multi-generational families. If they are actually just nuclear families buying big houses to exploit tax breaks and rent out rooms (option b), then the "nuclear family" trend is not dead at all. Thus, option (b) is correct.

Q.29 How many persons are sitting between G and D?

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

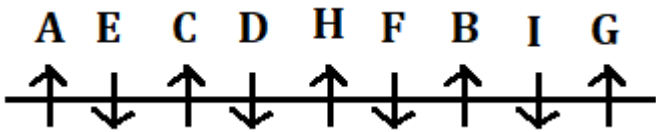
There are two teams T1 and T2 who are participating in a game. Each team is having certain number of persons. All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction and all the persons in team T2 are facing in the south direction. All the persons are sitting in a row from left to right. No two persons of the same team are sitting together.

E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A. Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G. Two persons are sitting between H and I.

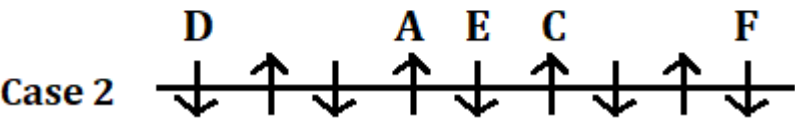
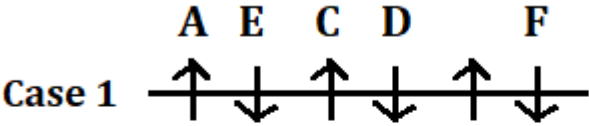
- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Two
- E. One

Answer: B

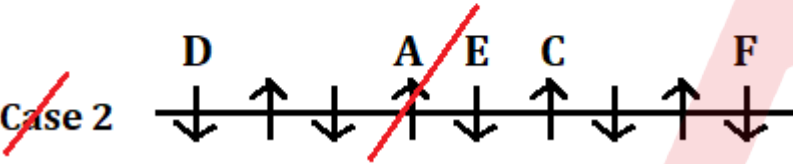
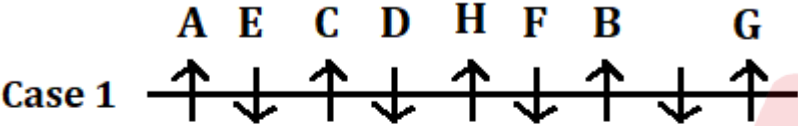
Sol: Final arrangement:



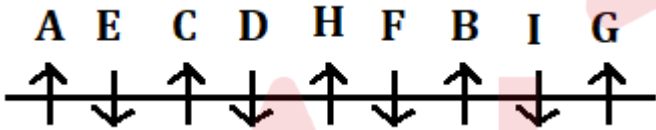
Clues: E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A.
Inference: Here, we have two possible cases. Also, we have the face of all persons because no two persons of the same team are sitting together.



Clues: Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G.
Inference: Case 2 will cancel here because more than one person is sitting between D and F.



Clue: Two persons are sitting between H and I.
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Four persons are sitting between G and D.

Q.30 If A is related to D, H is related to I, then, in the same manner C is related to ____?

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

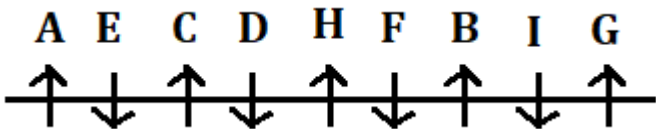
There are two teams T1 and T2 who are participating in a game. Each team is having certain number of persons. All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction and all the persons in team T2 are facing in the south direction. All the persons are sitting in a row from left to right. No two persons of the same team are sitting together.

E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A. Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G. Two persons are sitting between H and I.

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

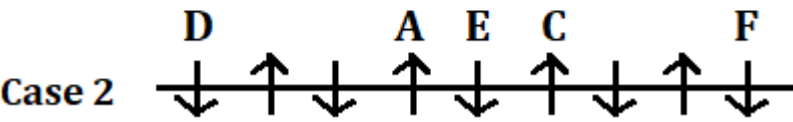
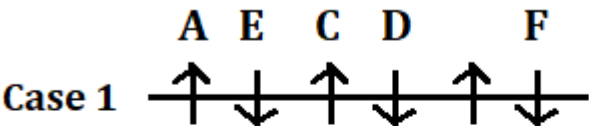
Answer: A

Sol: Final arrangement:



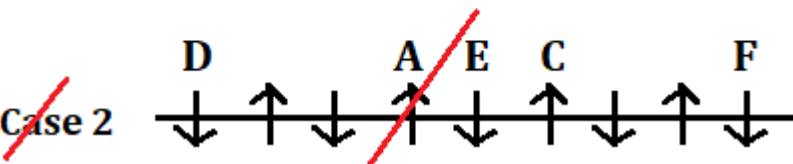
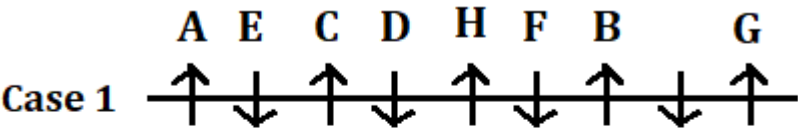
Clues: E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A.

Inference: Here, we have two possible cases. Also, we have the face of all persons because no two persons of the same team are sitting together.



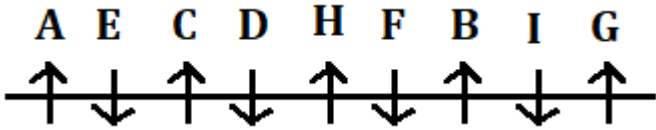
Clues: Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G.

Inference: Case 2 will cancel here because more than one person is sitting between D and F.



Clue: Two persons are sitting between H and I.

Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



C is related to F (2nd person is third to the right of 1st person).

Q.31 If A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row, then which of the following is true?

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

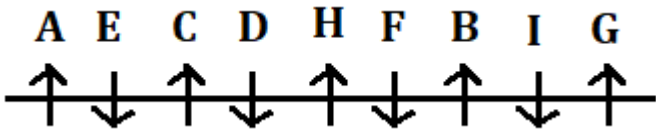
There are two teams T1 and T2 who are participating in a game. Each team is having certain number of persons. All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction and all the persons in team T2 are facing in the south direction. All the persons are sitting in a row from left to right. No two persons of the same team are sitting together.

E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A. Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G. Two persons are sitting between H and I.

- A. No one is sitting to the left of A
- B. Number of persons sitting to the left of D is five.
- C. Number of persons sitting to the right of D is three
- D. Both [a] and [b]
- E. Both [a] and [c]

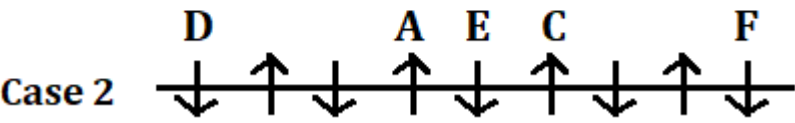
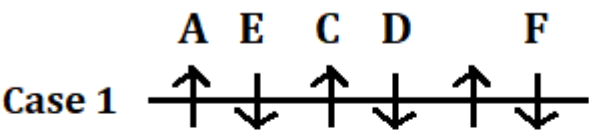
Answer: E

Sol: Final arrangement:

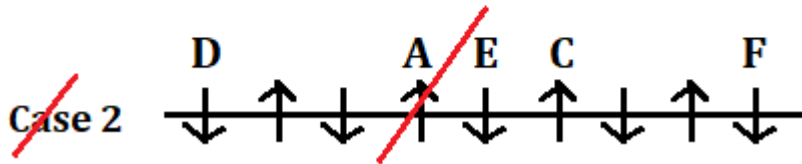
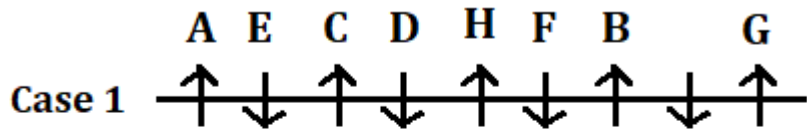


Clues: E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A.

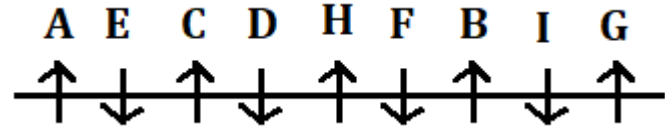
Inference: Here, we have two possible cases. Also, we have the face of all persons because no two persons of the same team are sitting together.



Clues: Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G.
Inference: Case 2 will cancel here because more than one person is sitting between D and F.



Clue: Two persons are sitting between H and I.
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



Both [a] and [c] will be true as per the given condition.

Q.32 What is the minimum possible number of persons sitting in the row?

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

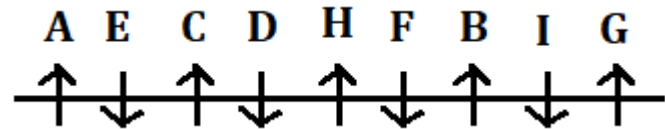
There are two teams T1 and T2 who are participating in a game. Each team is having certain number of persons. All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction and all the persons in team T2 are facing in the south direction. All the persons are sitting in a row from left to right. No two persons of the same team are sitting together.

E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A. Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G. Two persons are sitting between H and I.

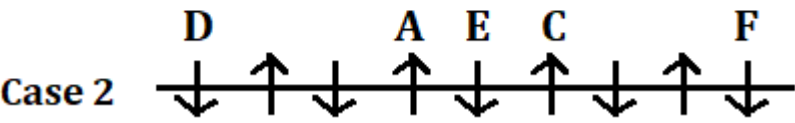
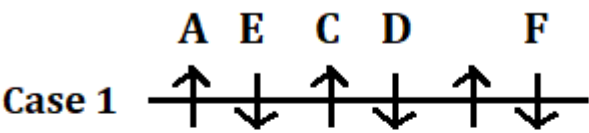
- A. Ten
- B. Twelve
- C. Thirteen
- D. Nine
- E. Eight

Answer: D

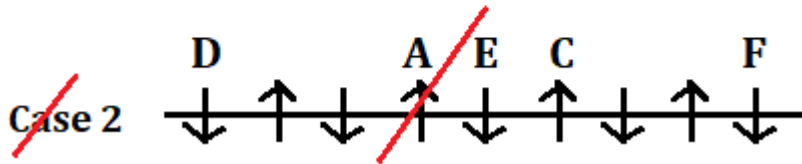
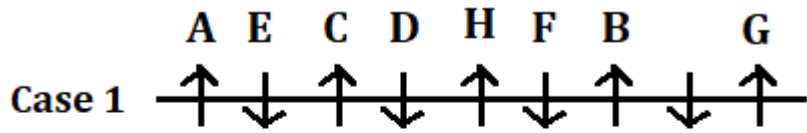
Sol: Final arrangement:



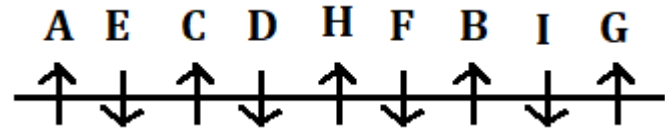
Clues: E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A.
Inference: Here, we have two possible cases. Also, we have the face of all persons because no two persons of the same team are sitting together.



Clues: Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G.
Inference: Case 2 will cancel here because more than one person is sitting between D and F.



Clue: Two persons are sitting between H and I.
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:

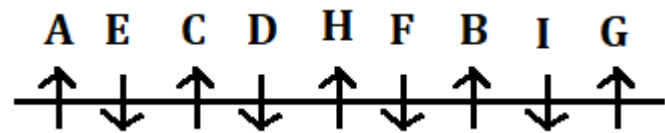


Minimum nine persons are sitting in the row.

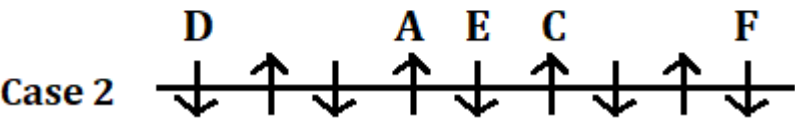
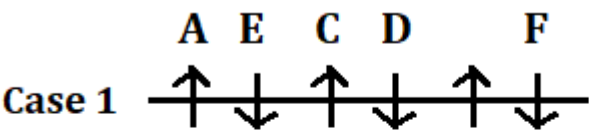
- Q.33** Which of the following pair of persons belong to T2?
- Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**
- There are two teams T1 and T2 who are participating in a game. Each team is having certain number of persons. All the persons in team T1 are facing in the north direction and all the persons in team T2 are facing in the south direction. All the persons are sitting in a row from left to right. No two persons of the same team are sitting together.
- E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A. Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G. Two persons are sitting between H and I.
- A. E, C
 - B. D, H
 - C. E, D
 - D. B, I
 - E. H, F

Answer: C

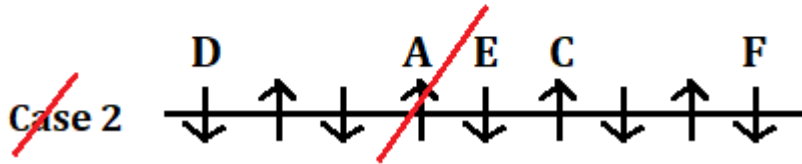
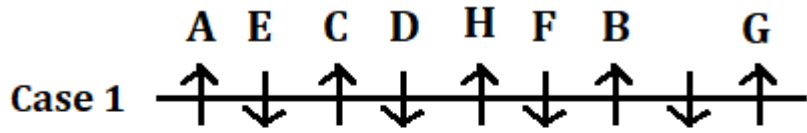
Sol: Final arrangement:



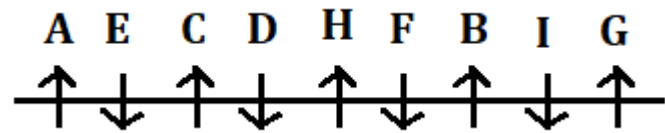
Clues: E is an immediate neighbor of A and C. Two persons are sitting between A and D. A is from team T1. Two persons are sitting between C and F. F is sitting towards the right side of A but not an immediate neighbor of A.
Inference: Here, we have two possible cases. Also, we have the face of all persons because no two persons of the same team are sitting together.



Clues: Only one person is sitting between D and F. No one is sitting between H and D. Three persons are sitting between H and G. Four persons are sitting between E and B. Only one person is sitting between B and G.
Inference: Case 2 will cancel here because more than one person is sitting between D and F.



Clue: Two persons are sitting between H and I.
Inference: Now, the final arrangement is:



E and D belong to T2 (facing south).

Q.34 Statement: The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) is essential for driving innovation and economic growth. Governments and organizations are heavily investing in AI technologies, as these advancements are expected to revolutionize industries, enhance productivity, and improve decision-making processes.

Which of the following weakens the given statement?

- (I) Many industries have integrated AI for enhanced productivity and improved decision-making processes.
- (II) Historical evidence suggests that artificial intelligence (AI) is essential for significant economic growth.
- (III) Ethical concerns and potential misuse of AI have raised questions about its long-term benefits for society.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. Both II and III
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol: Ethical concerns and potential misuse of AI have raised questions about its long-term benefits for society. This directly weakens the statement by challenging the assumption that AI will unequivocally drive innovation and economic growth.

Q.35 Statements:

Only Kurkure are Lays.
No Kurkure are Crax.
All Crax are Cheetos.

Conclusions:

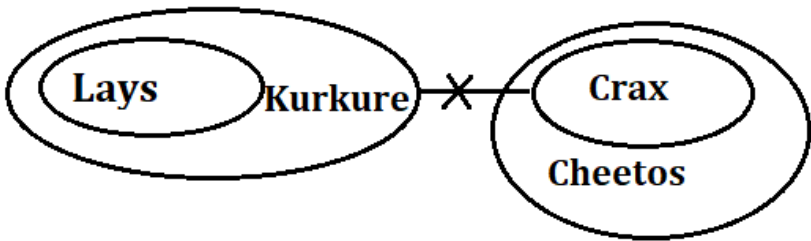
- I. No Cheetos are Lays is a possibility.
- II. Some Cheetos are not Kurkure.

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

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Either conclusion I or II follows
- C. Only conclusion II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- E. Both conclusions I and II follow

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation:
I. Does not Follow: Relation of Lays is restricted with all elements except Kurkure. So, No Cheetos are Lays logically follow, there was no need to add possibility in this statement.
II. Follow: Parts of Cheetos i.e. Crax are not Kurkure.



Q.36 Statements:
No fruits are apple.
Only a few apple are banana.
All banana is spicy.
Conclusions:
I. Some apple can never be spicy.
II. All fruits are not spicy.
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: D

Sol:
I. Not Follow- Some parts of apple are spicy but we can't say. Some apple can never be spicy.
II. Not Follow- No direct relation between the given elements.

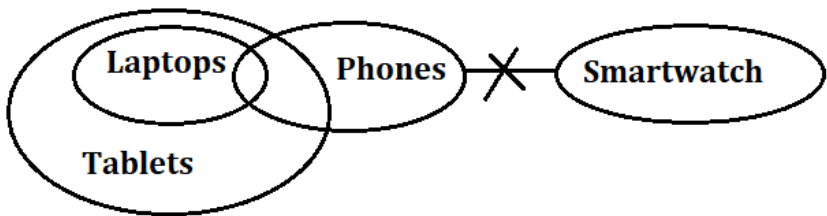


Q.37 Statements:
All Laptops are Tablets.
Only a few Laptops are Phones.
No Phones are Smartwatch.
Conclusions:
Some Laptops are not Smartwatch.
All Tablets are Smartwatch is a possibility.
In the question below, some statements are given followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Choose the correct answer:

A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. Both conclusions I and II follow

Answer: A

Sol: Explanation:
I. Follow: Parts of Laptops i.e. phones are not Smartwatch.
II. Does not follow: Some parts of Tablet i.e. Phones can't be Smartwatch.



Q.38 Statement: A leading smartphone manufacturer has received numerous complaints about the batteries of its latest model overheating and exploding. This has caused minor injuries to some users and created panic in the market. The company's stock price is falling rapidly.

Courses of Action:

- I. The company should issue an immediate public apology and recall all units of the specific model for safety checks or replacement.
- II. The company should ignore the complaints and launch a new marketing campaign to distract customers.
- III. The company should launch an internal investigation to identify the manufacturing defect and fix it for future batches.

Which among the following is/are most appropriate course of action?

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

Answer: C

Sol: Solution:

The issue is product safety and brand reputation.
Course of Action I is logical. A recall is the standard responsible action to prevent further injury and restore trust.
Course of Action II is illogical and unethical. Ignoring safety hazards will destroy the brand.
Course of Action III is logical. Investigating the root cause is essential to prevent recurrence.
Therefore, only I and III follow.

Q.39 What is the possible number of runs scored by D?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons- A, B, C, D, E, F and G are comparing the runs they have scored in a cricket match, but not necessarily in the same order. Number of runs scored by F is more than only three persons. Only one person scored runs between the number of runs scored by F and C. As many persons scored more runs than C as less than E. Number of runs scored by D is immediately less than the runs scored by E. Number of runs scored by the person who scored the highest runs is 76. More than two persons scored runs between E and A. B scored more runs than F. Number of runs scored by F is 60. G scored less runs than the runs scored by E.

- A. 58
- B. 77
- C. 72
- D. 54
- E. None of these

Answer: C

Sol:

Final Arrangement is here:

$$\frac{B}{76} > E > D > \frac{F}{60} > G > C > A$$

Clues: Number of runs scored by F is more than only three persons. Only one person scored runs between the number of runs scored by F and C. As many persons scored more runs than C as less than E. Number of runs scored by D is immediately less than the runs scored by E.

Inference: We have two possible cases here:

Case 1 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > E > D > F > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > C > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Case 2 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > C > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > F > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > E > D$

Clues: Number of runs scored by the person who scored the highest runs is 76. More than two persons scored runs between E and A. B scored more runs than F. Number of runs scored by F is 60. G scored less runs than the runs scored by E.

Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here:

Case 1 $\frac{B}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Case 2 $\frac{A}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

$\frac{B}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Possible number of runs scored by D is 72.

Q.40 Who among the following persons scored the second highest runs?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons- A, B, C, D, E, F and G are comparing the runs they have scored in a cricket match, but not necessarily in the same order. Number of runs scored by F is more than only three persons. Only one person scored runs between the number of runs scored by F and C. As many persons scored more runs than C as less than E. Number of runs scored by D is immediately less than the runs scored by E. Number of runs scored by the person who scored the highest runs is 76. More than two persons scored runs between E and A. B scored more runs than F. Number of runs scored by F is 60. G scored less runs than the runs scored by E.

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

Answer: D

Sol:

Final Arrangement is here:

$\frac{B}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Clues: Number of runs scored by F is more than only three persons. Only one person scored runs between the number of runs scored by F and C. As many persons scored more runs than C as less than E. Number of runs scored by D is immediately less than the runs scored by E.

Inference: We have two possible cases here:

Case 1 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Case 2 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Clues: Number of runs scored by the person who scored the highest runs is 76. More than two persons scored runs between E and A. B scored more runs than F. Number of runs scored by F is 60. G scored less runs than the runs scored by E.

Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here:

Case 1 $\frac{B}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Case 2 $\frac{A}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Inference: Final Arrangement is here:

$\frac{B}{76} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \frac{F}{60} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

E scored the second highest runs.

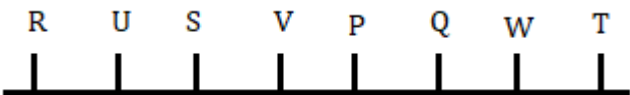
Q.1 How many persons sit between S and U?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit in row face north but not necessarily in the same order.
U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T. There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

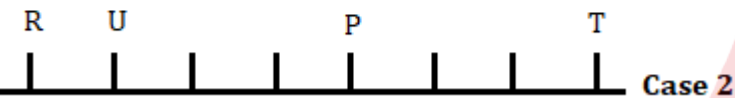
- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. No one
- D. Five
- E. Six

Answer: C

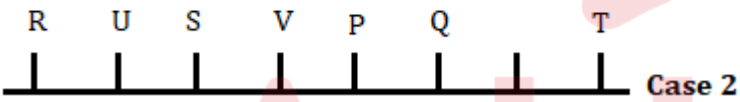
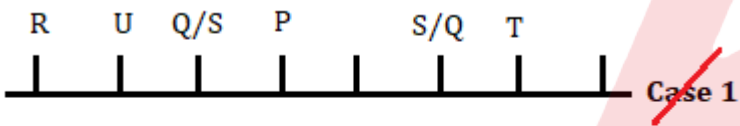
Sol: Final arrangement –



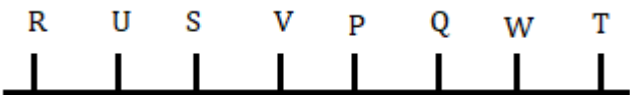
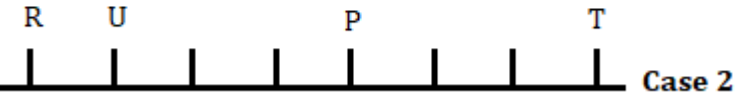
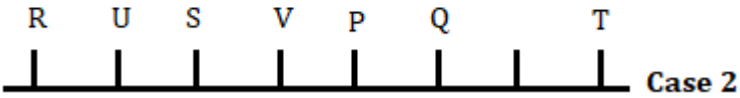
Clues- U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T.
Inference- Here we have 2 possible cases.



Clues- There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.
Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.



Inference- Now only W remains. So, the final arrangement is-



No one sit between S and U

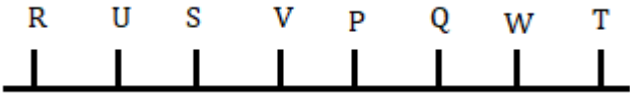
Q.2 Who sits exactly between P and S?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit in row face north but not necessarily in the same order.
U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T. There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

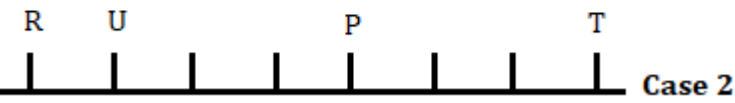
- A. Q
- B. R
- C. T
- D. U
- E. V

Answer: E

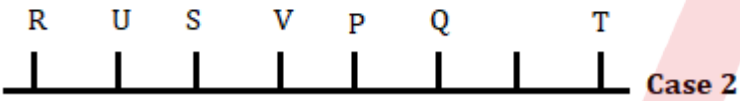
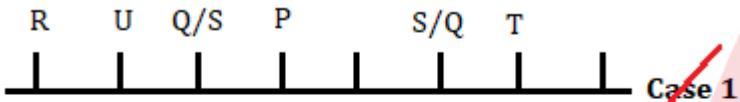
Sol: Final arrangement –



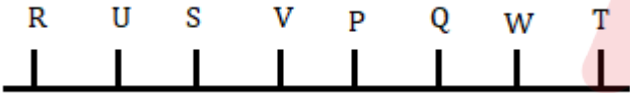
Clues- U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T.
Inference- Here we have 2 possible cases.



Clues- There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.
Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.



Inference- Now only W remains. So, the final arrangement is-



V sits exactly between P and S

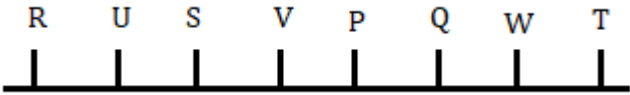
Q.3 Who sits 4th to the left of W?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit in row face north but not necessarily in the same order.
U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T. There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

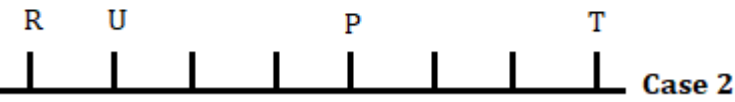
- A. Q
- B. S
- C. T
- D. V
- E. U

Answer: B

Sol: Final arrangement –

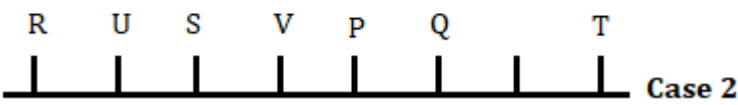
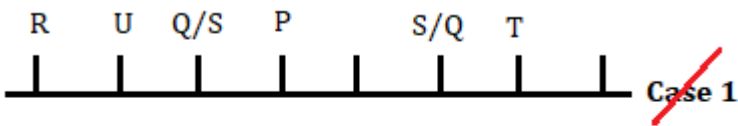


Clues- U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T.
Inference- Here we have 2 possible cases.

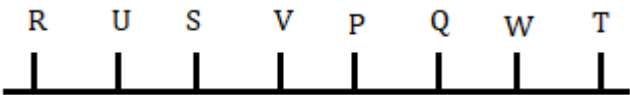


Clues- There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.



Inference- Now only W remains. So, the final arrangement is-



S sits 4th to the left of W

Q.4 Which of the following statements is true?

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

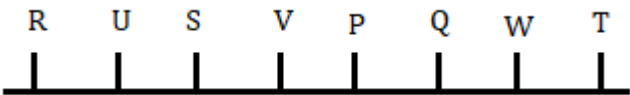
Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit in row face north but not necessarily in the same order.

U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T. There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

- A. V sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.
- B. R sits exactly between T and U.
- C. There are three persons between R and P.
- D. Q sits 4th to the right of T.
- E. W sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.

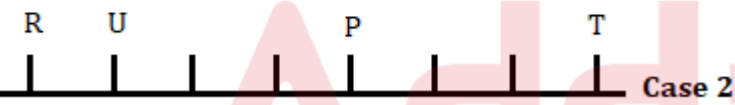
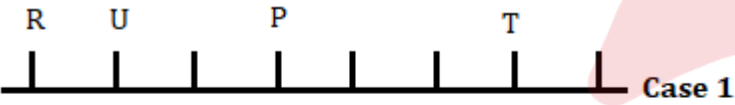
Answer: C

Sol: Final arrangement –



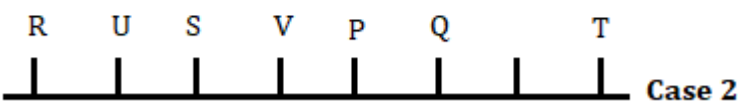
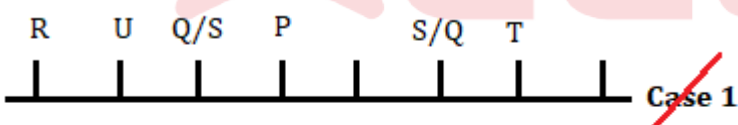
Clues- U is the only immediate neighbour R. More than three persons sit between U and T. P sits 3rd to the left of T.

Inference- Here we have 2 possible cases.

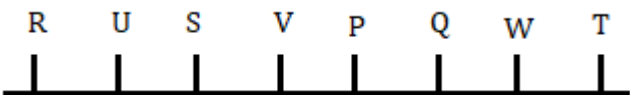


Clues- There are as many persons sit to the left of Q as right of S. Q sits 2nd to the right of V.

Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.



Inference- Now only W remains. So, the final arrangement is-



Option (c) is true

Q.5 Which among the following word pair is coded as "ze ta"?

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

In a certain code language:

"Bright light ahead success" is written as "mo la fi ze"

"Light power on future" is written as "ta se ze re"

"Success power bright future" is written as "fi se mo re"

"Effort ahead future goal" is written as "re la ki at"

- A. Light on
- B. On ahead
- C. Bright light

- D. Light power
- E. Effort on

Answer: A

Sol:

Final arrangement is here:

Words	Codes
On	ta
Light	ze
Bright/Success	mo/fi
Ahead	la
Future	re
Power	se
Effort/Goal	ki/at

Code "ze ta" is 'Light on'

Q.6 What is the code for "Success" in the given code language?

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

In a certain code language:

"Bright light ahead success" is written as "mo la fi ze"

"Light power on future" is written as "ta se ze re"

"Success power bright future" is written as "fi se mo re"

"Effort ahead future goal" is written as "re la ki at"

- A. at
- B. ki
- C. mo
- D. fi
- E. Either 'mo' or 'fi'

Answer: E

Sol: Final arrangement is here:

Words	Codes
On	ta
Light	ze
Bright/Success	mo/fi
Ahead	la
Future	re
Power	se
Effort/Goal	ki/at

The code for "Success" is Either 'mo' or 'fi'

Q.7 If "Success power goal" is coded as "fi se at" and "ahead great" is coded as "la rm", then which of the following will be the code for "effort great"?

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

In a certain code language:

"Bright light ahead success" is written as "mo la fi ze"

"Light power on future" is written as "ta se ze re"

"Success power bright future" is written as "fi se mo re"

"Effort ahead future goal" is written as "re la ki at"

- A. ki fi
- B. mo ki
- C. ki rm
- D. rm at
- E. la ki

Answer: C

Sol:

Final arrangement is here:

Words	Codes
On	ta
Light	ze
Bright/Success	mo/fi
Ahead	la
Future	re
Power	se
Effort/Goal	ki/at

Code for "effort great" is 'ki rm'

- Q.8** The code "se re" represents which of the following word pairs?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
In a certain code language:
"Bright light ahead success" is written as "mo la fi ze"
"Light power on future" is written as "ta se ze re"
"Success power bright future" is written as "fi se mo re"
"Effort ahead future goal" is written as "re la ki at"
- A. Bright power
B. Light power
C. Ahead bright
D. Future ahead
E. Power future

Answer: E

Sol:

Final arrangement is here:

Words	Codes
On	ta
Light	ze
Bright/Success	mo/fi
Ahead	la
Future	re
Power	se
Effort/Goal	ki/at

Power future - "se re"

- Q.9 Who goes three persons before C?**
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — go to visit dentist one after another, but not necessarily in the same order.
D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E. Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.
- A. A
B. D
C. E
D. F
E. G

Answer: B

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Clues: D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E.
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
D	D
A	
E	G
	A

Clues: Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.
Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here because there is no place for F

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
H	
D	D
A	B
E	G
F	
B	A

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

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

D goes three persons before C.

Q.10 How many persons go after G?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — go to visit dentist one after another, but not necessarily in the same order.
D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E. Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Five
- E. Six

Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Clues: D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E.
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
D	D
A	
E	G
	A

Clues: Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.
Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here because there is no place for F

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
H	
D	D
A	B
E	G
F	
B	A

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

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Seven persons go after G.

Q.11 Which of the following pairs has only one person between them who goes for dentist visit?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — go to visit dentist one after another, but not necessarily in the same order.
D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E. Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.

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

Answer: E



Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Clues: D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E.
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
D	D
A	
E	G
	A

Clues: Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.
Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here because there is no place for F

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case-2
G	E
H	
D	D
A	B
E	G
F	
B	A

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

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

E and F

Q.12 Who goes immediately after H?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — go to visit dentist one after another, but not necessarily in the same order.

D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E. Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.

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

Answer: C

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Clues: D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E.
Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
D	D
A	
E	G
	A

Clues: Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.
Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here because there is no place for F

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
H	
D	D
A	B
E	G
F	
B	A

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

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

D goes immediately after H.

Q.13 Which of the following statements is/are true?

- I. Only three persons go before A.
- II. B goes to visit the dentist in the last position.
- III. More than four persons go between H and F.

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

Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — go to visit dentist one after another, but not necessarily in the same order.

D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E. Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.

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

Answer: E

Sol: Final Arrangement is here:

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Clues: D goes before five persons. Only one person goes between D and G. A goes three persons after G. As many persons go before A as after E.

Inference: Here we get two possible cases:

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
D	D
A	
E	G
	A

Clues: Two persons go between E and B. F goes immediately before B. H doesn't visit immediately before F.

Inference: Case 2 gets cancelled here because there is no place for F

Persons	Persons
Case 1	Case 2
G	E
H	
D	D
A	B
E	G
F	
B	A

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

Persons
G
H
D
A
E
C
F
B

Both I and II.

Q.14 If all the numbers are arranged in ascending order and then each number is reduced by 5, which number will now be the third smallest?
Study the following series carefully and answer the question given below:
864 739 521 946 683

- A. 516
- B. 678
- C. 734
- D. 859
- E. 941

Answer: C

Sol: Original ascending order:

$521 < 683 < 739 < 864 < 946$

Now subtract 5 from each:

$521 - 5 = 516$
 $683 - 5 = 678$
 $739 - 5 = 734$
 $864 - 5 = 859$
 $946 - 5 = 941$

New order:

$516 < 678 < 734 < 859 < 941$

Third smallest = 734

Q.15 If the digits of each number are arranged in descending order, which original number forms the second largest new number?
Study the following series carefully and answer the question given below:
864 739 521 946 683

- A. 864
- B. 739
- C. 521
- D. 946
- E. 683

Answer: D

Sol: Descending arrangement:

$864 \rightarrow 864$
 $739 \rightarrow 973$
 $521 \rightarrow 521$
 $946 \rightarrow 964$

683 → 863

Now arrange:
521 < 863 < 864 < 964 < 973

Largest = 973
Second largest = 964

964 comes from 946

Q.16 Which number has the greatest difference between the largest and smallest digit within it?

Study the following series carefully and answer the question given below:
864 739 521 946 683

- A. 864
- B. 739
- C. 521
- D. 946
- E. 683

Answer: B

Sol: 864 → 8–4=4
739 → 9–3=6
521 → 5–1=4
946 → 9–4=5
683 → 8–3=5

Greatest difference = 6

Q.17 If in each number, the sum of digits is multiplied by 2, which number will give the lowest result?

Study the following series carefully and answer the question given below:
864 739 521 946 683

- A. 864
- B. 739
- C. 521
- D. 946
- E. 683

Answer: C

Sol: 864 → (8+6+4=18) ×2 = 36
739 → (7+3+9=19) ×2 = 38
521 → (5+2+1=8) ×2 = 16
946 → (9+4+6=19) ×2 = 38
683 → (6+8+3=17) ×2 = 34

Lowest = 16

Q.18 What is the designation of M?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eight persons, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T, work in a company and hold different designations. These designations are General Manager (GM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM), Manager, Assistant Manager (AM), Section Officer (SO), Cashier, and Clerk. The hierarchy of designations is as follows: GM is the senior-most and Clerk is the junior-most.
N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q is not the Section Officer. The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager. N is not section officer.

- A. General Manager

- B. Deputy General Manager
- C. Assistant General Manager
- D. Manager
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Final arrangement-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Clues- R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager.

Inference- We have 2 possible cases.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM		S
DGM	S	
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		
SO		
Cashier		
Clerk		

Clues- The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q who is not the Section Officer.

Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM	T	S
DGM	S	M
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		Q/
SO		
Cashier		Q/
Clerk	M	T

Clues- N is not section officer.

Inference- So, the final arrangement is-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Deputy General Manager is the designation of M

Q.19 How many persons designated between P and T?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below-
Eight persons, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T, work in a company and hold different designations. These designations are General Manager (GM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM), Manager, Assistant Manager (AM), Section Officer (SO), Cashier, and Clerk. The hierarchy of designations is as follows: GM is the senior-most and Clerk is the junior-most.
N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q is not the Section Officer. The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager. N is not section officer.

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

Answer: A

Sol: Final arrangement-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Clues- R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager.
Inference- We have 2 possible cases.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM		S
DGM	S	
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		
SO		
Cashier		
Clerk		

Clues- The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q who is not the Section Officer.
Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM	T	S
DGM	S	M
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		Q/
SO		
Cashier		Q/
Clerk	M	T

Clues- N is not section officer.
Inference- So, the final arrangement is-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Three persons designated between P and T

Q.20 The numbers of persons designated between S and P is half as the numbers of persons designated before ____.

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

Eight persons, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T, work in a company and hold different designations. These designations are General Manager (GM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM), Manager, Assistant Manager (AM), Section Officer (SO), Cashier, and Clerk. The hierarchy of designations is as follows: GM is the senior-most and Clerk is the junior-most.

N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q is not the Section Officer. The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager. N is not section officer.

- A. O
- B. T
- C. Q
- D. N
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: Final arrangement-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Clues- R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager.

Inference- We have 2 possible cases.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM		S
DGM	S	
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		
SO		
Cashier		
Clerk		

Clues- The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q who is not the Section Officer.

Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM	T	S
DGM	S	M
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		Q/
SO		
Cashier		Q/
Clerk	M	T

Clues- N is not section officer.

Inference- So, the final arrangement is-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

The numbers of persons designated between S and P is half as the numbers of persons designated before N

Q.21 What is the correct combination?

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

Eight persons, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T, work in a company and hold different designations. These designations are General Manager (GM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM), Manager, Assistant Manager (AM), Section Officer (SO), Cashier, and Clerk. The hierarchy of designations is as follows: GM is the senior-most and Clerk is the junior-most.

N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q is not the Section Officer. The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager. N is not section officer.

- A. Assistant General Manager - N
- B. Manager - O
- C. Assistant Manager - N
- D. Section Officer - R
- E. Cashier - S

Answer: C

Sol: Final arrangement-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

Clues- R is not the Deputy General Manager and is positioned somewhere between GM and Manager in the hierarchy. Only one person designated between the Deputy General Manager and P. S is senior to the Assistant General Manager.

Inference- We have 2 possible cases.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM		S
DGM	S	
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		
SO		
Cashier		
Clerk		

Clues- The numbers of persons senior to M is one more than the numbers of persons junior to T. N is senior to O but junior to M who is not the General Manager. Q is senior to T and junior to S. Q who is not the Section Officer.

Inference- Here case 1 is ruled out now.

Designation	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
GM	T	S
DGM	S	M
AGM	R	R
Manager	P	P
AM		Q/
SO		
Cashier		Q/
Clerk	M	T

Clues- N is not section officer.

Inference- So, the final arrangement is-

Designation	Person
GM	S
DGM	M
AGM	R
Manager	P
AM	N
SO	O
Cashier	Q
Clerk	T

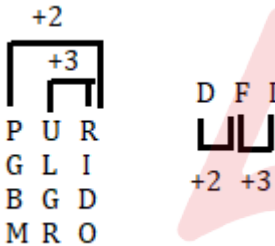
Option (c) is correct matched

Q.22 Find the odd one out.

- A. PUR
- B. GLI
- C. BGD
- D. MRO
- E. DFI

Answer: E

Sol:



Q.23 In which direction is M with respect to Q?

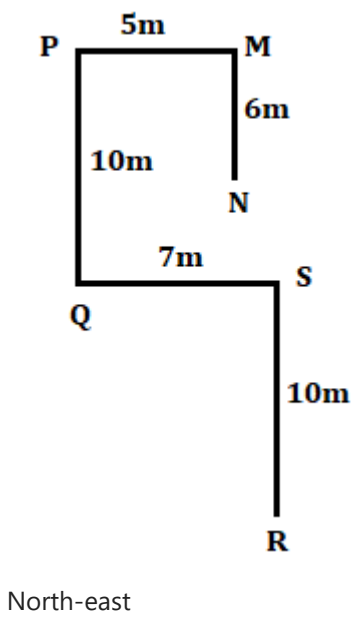
Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.

M is 6m north of N and 5m east of P. Q is 7m west of S and 10m south of P. R is in the south of S and the distance between R and S is twice than the distance between M and P.

- A. North-west
- B. South-west
- C. North-east
- D. South-east
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

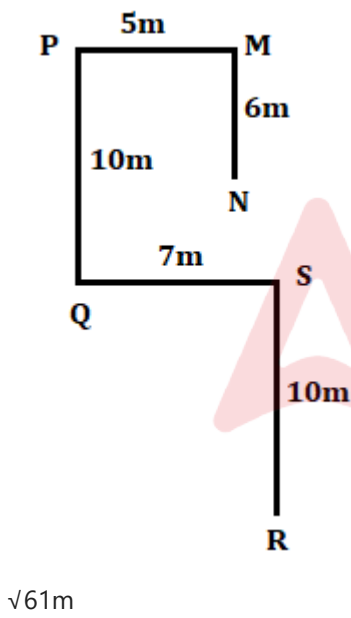
Sol:



- Q.24** What is the shortest distance between N and P?
Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.
M is 6m north of N and 5m east of P. Q is 7m west of S and 10m south of P. R is in the south of S and the distance between R and S is twice than the distance between M and P.
- A. $\sqrt{11}$ m
 - B. $\sqrt{61}$ m
 - C. $\sqrt{12}$ m
 - D. 9m
 - E. 10m

Answer: B

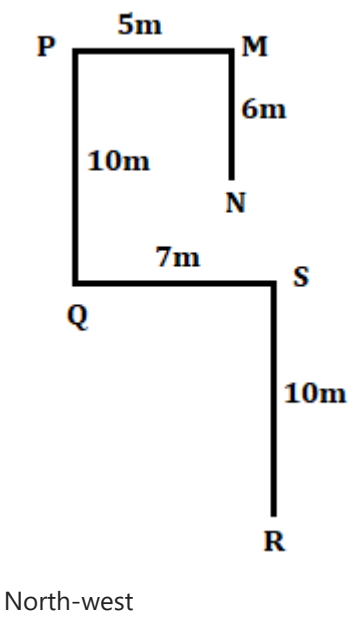
Sol:



- Q.25** In which direction is N with respect to R?
Study the given information carefully and answer the questions given below.
M is 6m north of N and 5m east of P. Q is 7m west of S and 10m south of P. R is in the south of S and the distance between R and S is twice than the distance between M and P.
- A. North-west
 - B. South-west
 - C. North-east
 - D. South-east
 - E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol:



Q.26 Statements:
 $A > S \geq L = M = N \geq O < P = Q \leq R$
Conclusions:
I. $O < S$
II. $M \geq R$

In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

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

Answer: E

Sol: I. $O < S$ (False)
II. $M \geq R$ (False)

Q.27 Statements: $A < S = U \leq K; V \geq X > S < J < R$
Conclusions
I: $U > R$
II: $V \geq K$

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

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

Answer: D

Sol: I: $U > R$ (False)
II: $V \geq K$ (False)

Q.28 Statements: $I > R > A \leq D; Q \geq B > D = G > L$
Conclusions
I: $Q > A$
II: $I \geq B$

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

- A. If only conclusion I is true
- B. If only conclusion II is true

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

Answer: A

Sol: I: $Q > A$ (True)
II: $I \geq B$ (False)

Q.29 If in the given number “3682735641” the first half of the digits are subtracted by 1 and the second half digits are added by 2 then eliminate the repeated digits then what will be the product of the remaining digits after the arrangement?

- A. 49
- B. 35
- C. 48
- D. 18
- E. 56

Answer: C

Sol: Given number:
3682735641

Step 1: Split into two halves
First half: 3 6 8 2 7
Second half: 3 5 6 4 1

Step 2: Apply operations
First half (−1):
 $3 \rightarrow 2, 6 \rightarrow 5, 8 \rightarrow 7, 2 \rightarrow 1, 7 \rightarrow 6$
Result: 2 5 7 1 6

Second half (+2):
 $3 \rightarrow 5, 5 \rightarrow 7, 6 \rightarrow 8, 4 \rightarrow 6, 1 \rightarrow 3$
Result: 5 7 8 6 3

Step 3: Combine
2 5 7 1 6 5 7 8 6 3

Step 4: Remove repeated digits
Remaining unique digits:
2, 1, 8, 3

Step 5: Product of digits
 $2 \times 1 \times 8 \times 3 = 48$

Q.30 Who sits immediate left of one who faces B?

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

Eight persons –A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit around the square table facing towards the centre. Four persons are sitting in the middle of the side of the table and four persons are sitting at the corner of the table. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

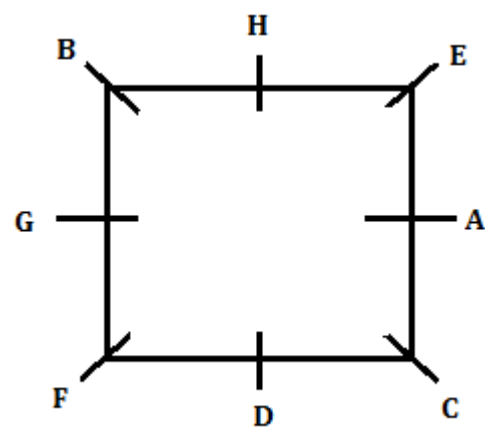
H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right). The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of persons sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E. D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B.

A doesn’t sit at any of the corner of the table.

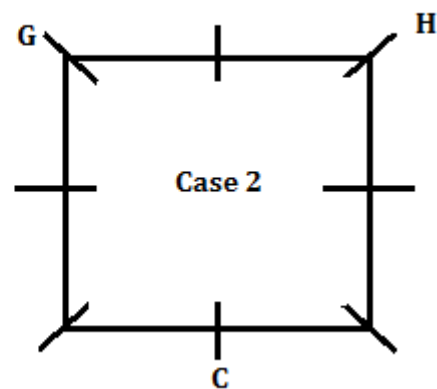
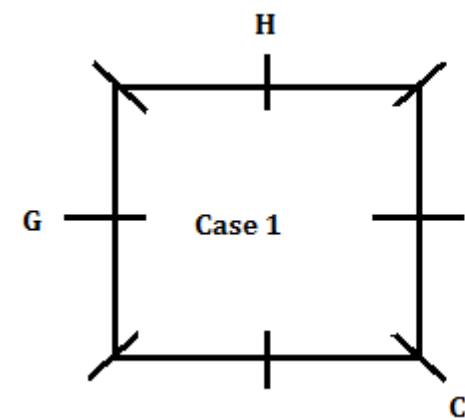
- A. The one who sits immediate right of E
- B. D
- C. F
- D. C
- E. E

Answer: B

Sol: Final arrangement:

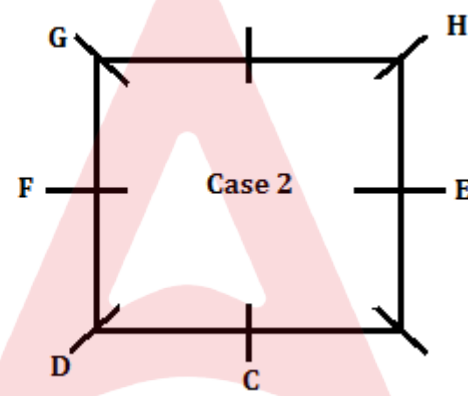
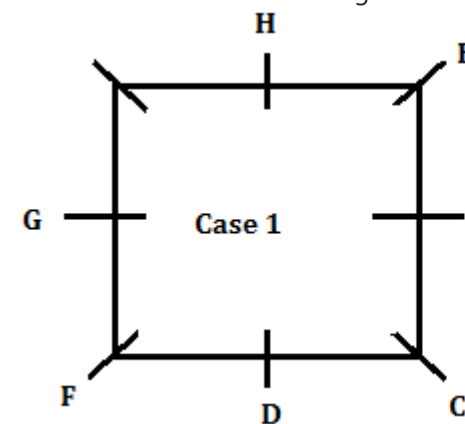


Clues: H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right).
Inference: We have two possible cases:

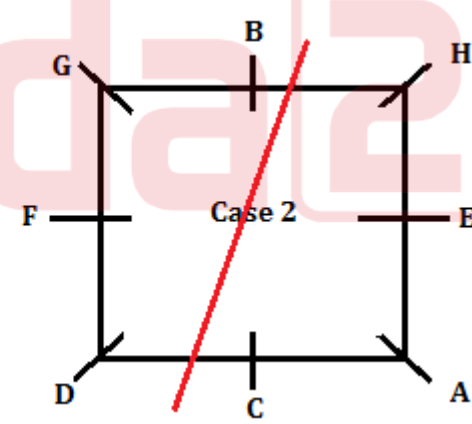
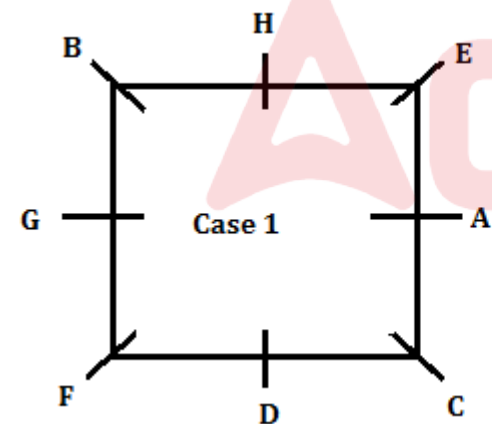


Clues: The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of person sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E.

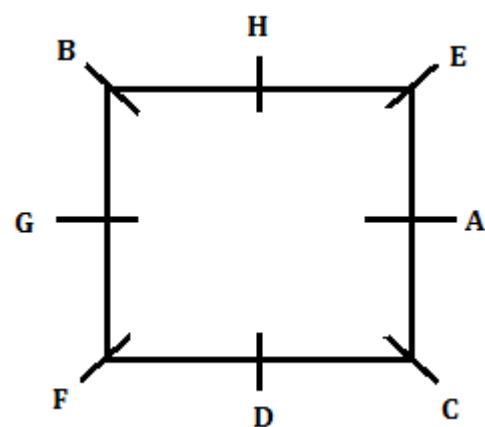
Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:



Clues: D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.
Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.



Inference: The final arrangement is:



D sits immediate left of one who faces B.

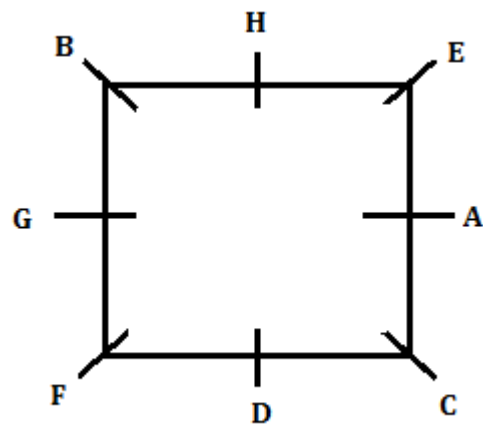
Q.31 If F and A interchange their position with each other then what is the position of G with respect to A?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons –A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit around the square table facing towards the centre. Four persons are sitting in the middle of the side of

the table and four persons are sitting at the corner of the table. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right). The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of persons sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E. D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.

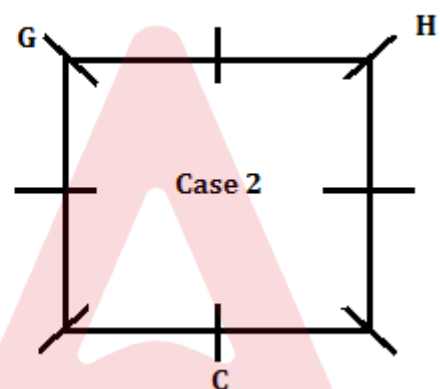
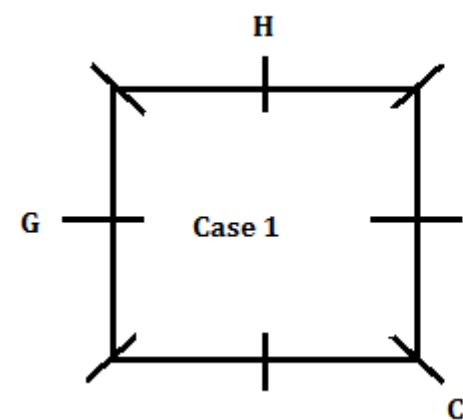
- A. Second to the left
- B. Third to the right
- C. Immediate left
- D. Fourth to the right
- E. Immediate right

Answer: C

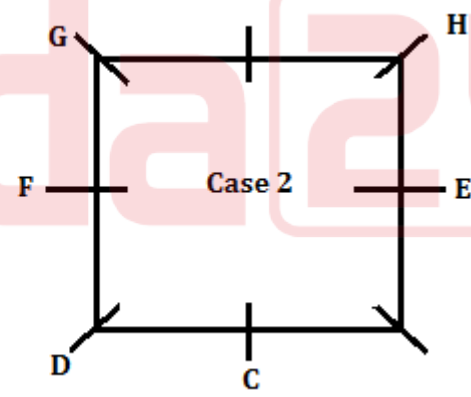
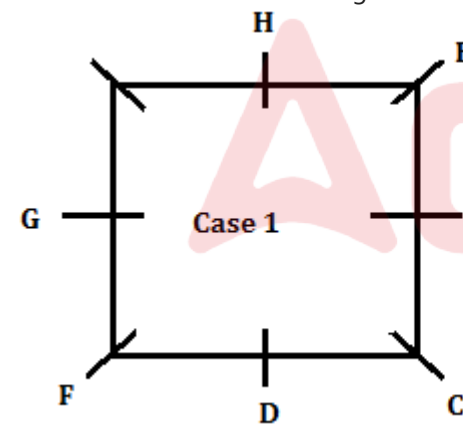
Sol: Final arrangement:



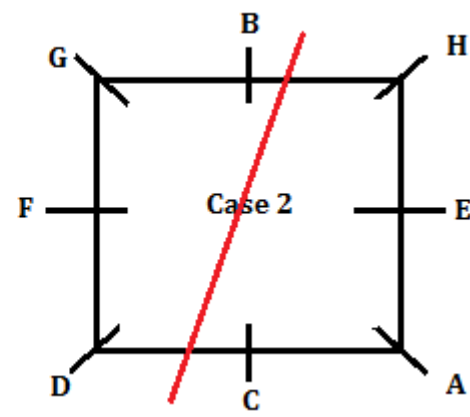
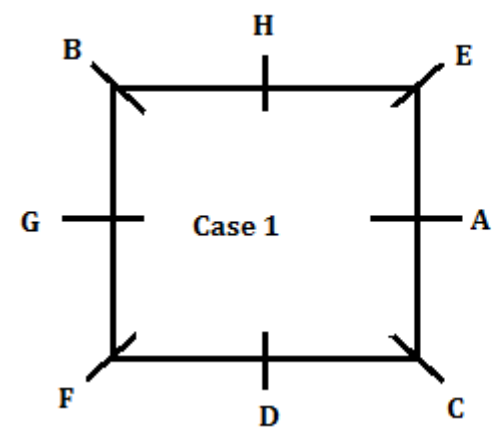
Clues: H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right).
Inference: We have two possible cases:



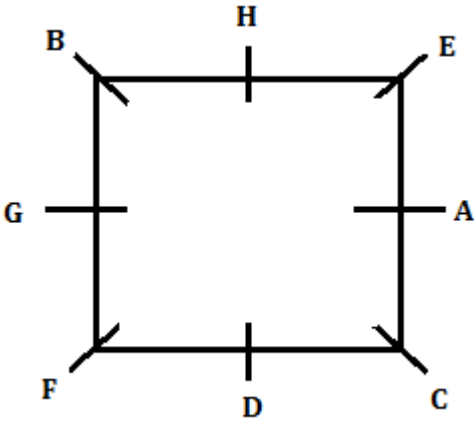
Clues: The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of person sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E.
Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:



Clues: D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.
Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.



Inference: The final arrangement is:



Immediate left.

Q.32 How many persons sit between C and H when counted from the left of C?

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

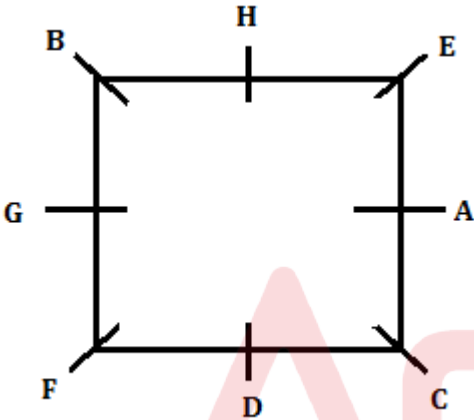
Eight persons –A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit around the square table facing towards the centre. Four persons are sitting in the middle of the side of the table and four persons are sitting at the corner of the table. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right). The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of persons sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E. D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. More than four
- D. Four
- E. No one

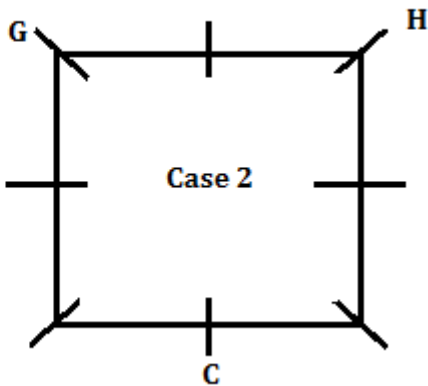
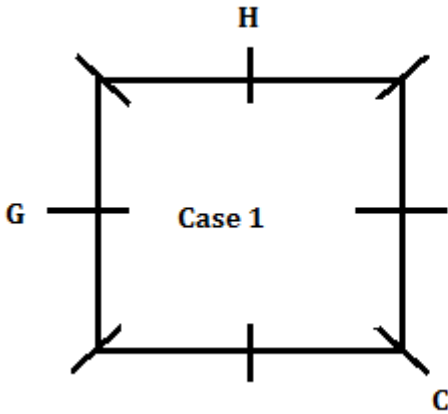
Answer: D

Sol: Final arrangement:



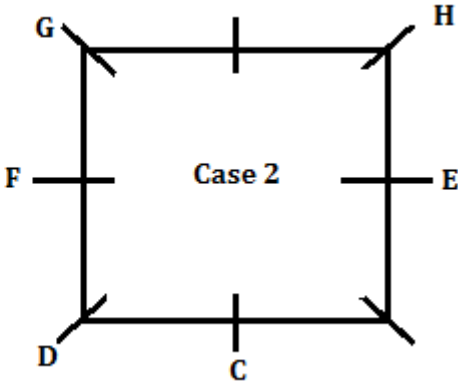
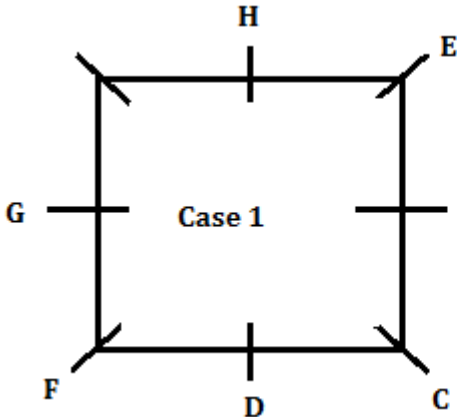
Clues: H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right).

Inference: We have two possible cases:



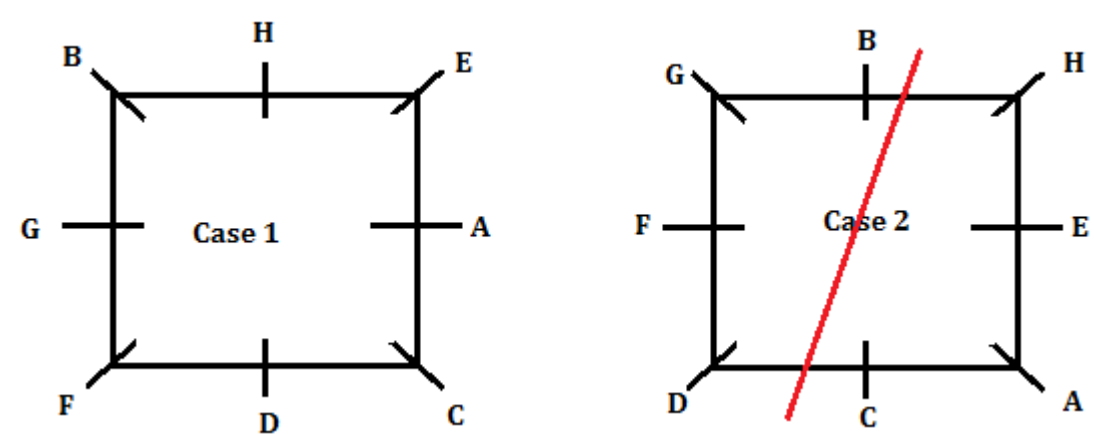
Clues: The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of person sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

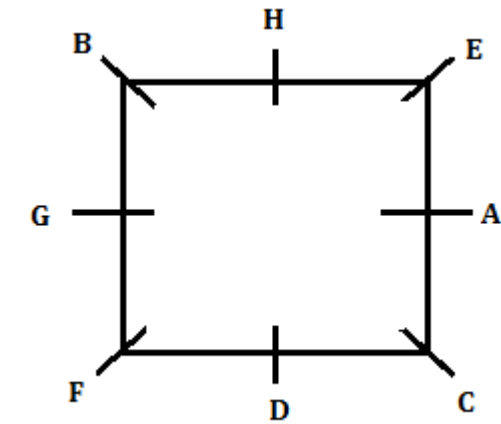


Clues: D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.



Inference: The final arrangement is:



Four persons sit between C and H when counted from the left of C.

Q.33 Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Who among the following does not belong to that group?

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

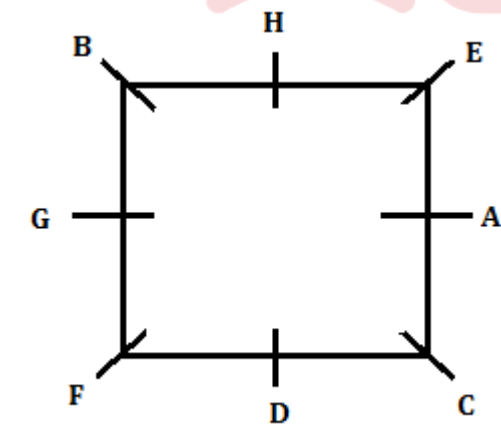
Eight persons –A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit around the square table facing towards the centre. Four persons are sitting in the middle of the side of the table and four persons are sitting at the corner of the table. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right). The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of persons sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E. D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.

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

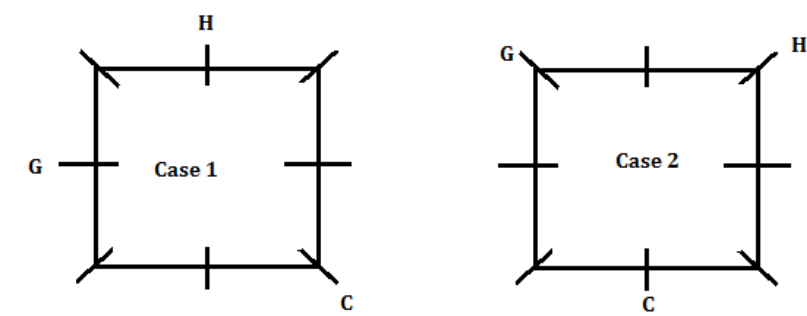
Answer: E

Sol: Final arrangement:



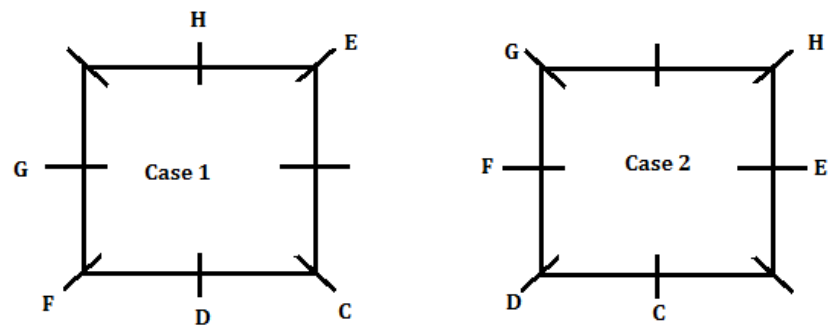
Clues: H sits third to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and G (either from left or right).

Inference: We have two possible cases:



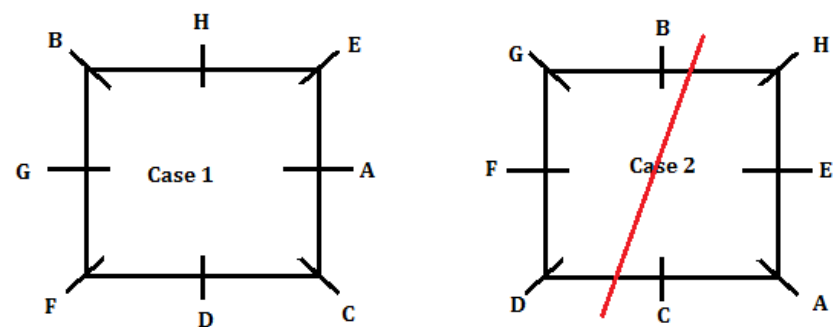
Clues: The number of person sit between G and H is one less than the number of person sit between G and E. F sits immediate left of D and opposite to E.

Inference: Above clues are arranged in both cases:

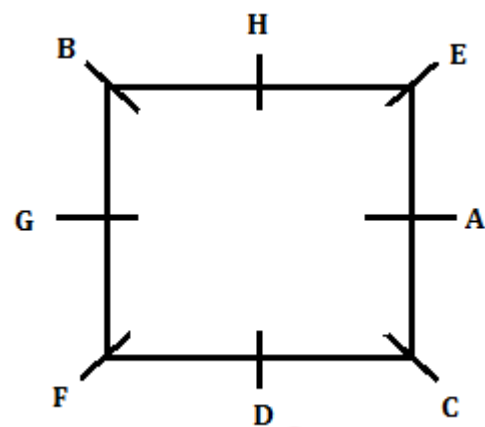


Clues: D sits opposite to the one who is neighbour of B. A doesn't sit at any of the corner of the table.

Inference: Case 2 gets eliminated.



Inference: The final arrangement is:



Except F, all sit at the middle of the side.

Q.34 If we form a four-letter meaningful word by using the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 7th letters from the left end of the word “**MOUNTAIN**”, then which of the following will be the third letter from left end of the meaningful word thus formed?
If more than one meaningful word is formed mark Y as your answer. If no meaningful word is formed, mark X as your answer.

- A. Y
- B. O
- C. I
- D. M
- E. X

Answer: C

Sol:

Sol.
Letters from MOUNTAIN → 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th
M, O, T, I
Meaningful word formed: OMIT
Third letter from left = I

Q.35 How many symbols are there which are immediately preceded and immediately followed by a letter?
Read the given letter - symbol series carefully and answer the related questions:
A \$ R T % & K L # M N @ P ^ Q B ! C / D E * F + Z

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 8
- E. 7

Answer: D

Sol: Check each symbol:

- \$ → A _ R ✓
- % → T _ & ✗
- & → % _ K ✗
- # → L _ M ✓
- @ → N _ P ✓
- ^ → P _ Q ✓
- ! → B _ C ✓
- / → C _ D ✓
- * → E _ F ✓
- + → F _ Z ✓

Valid symbols: \$, #, @, ^, !, /, *, +

Total = 8

Q.36 How many letters are immediately preceded by a symbol but immediately followed by a letter?
Read the given letter - symbol series carefully and answer the related questions:
A \$ R T % & K L # M N @ P ^ Q B ! C / D E * F + Z

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7
- E. 8

Answer: B

Sol: Check pattern: **Symbol – Letter – Letter**

- R (after \$, before T) ✓
- K (after &, before L) ✓
- M (after #, before N) ✓
- P (after @, before ^) ✗
- Q (after ^, before B) ✓
- C (after !, before /) ✗
- D (after /, before E) ✓
- F (after *, before +) ✗

Valid: R, K, M, Q, D

Total = 5

Q.37 If all symbols are removed from the series, which letter will be 4th to the right of the 5th letter from the left?
Read the given letter - symbol series carefully and answer the related questions:
A \$ R T % & K L # M N @ P ^ Q B ! C / D E * F + Z

- A. Q
- B. B
- C. C

- D. D
- E. E

Answer: A

Sol: Letters only:
A, R, T, K, L, M, N, P, Q, B, C, D, E, F, Z

5th from left = L
4th to right of L:

- M (1)
- N (2)
- P (3)
- Q (4)

Answer = Q

Q.38 Which element is 7th to the left of D?
Read the given letter - symbol series carefully and answer the related questions:
A \$ R T % & K L # M N @ P ^ Q B ! C / D E * F + Z

- A. Q
- B. B
- C. @
- D. P
- E. ^

Answer: D

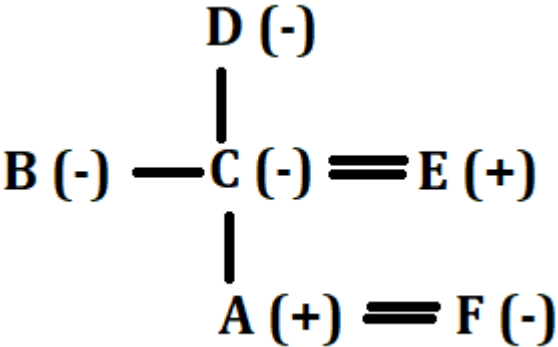
Sol: P is 7th to the left of D.

Q.39 B is the sister-in-law of E. F is the daughter-in-law of C. D is the maternal grandmother of A. C is the mother of A. C is a married person. B and C are not married to each other but they are from same generation. How is E related to D?

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

Answer: C

Sol: E is the son-in-law of D.



Q.40 How many pair of digits are in the number ‘1384275’, each of which have as many digits between them as in number series (both forward and backward direction)?

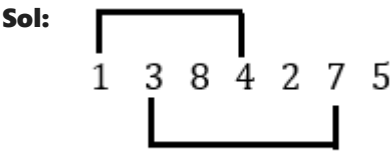
A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

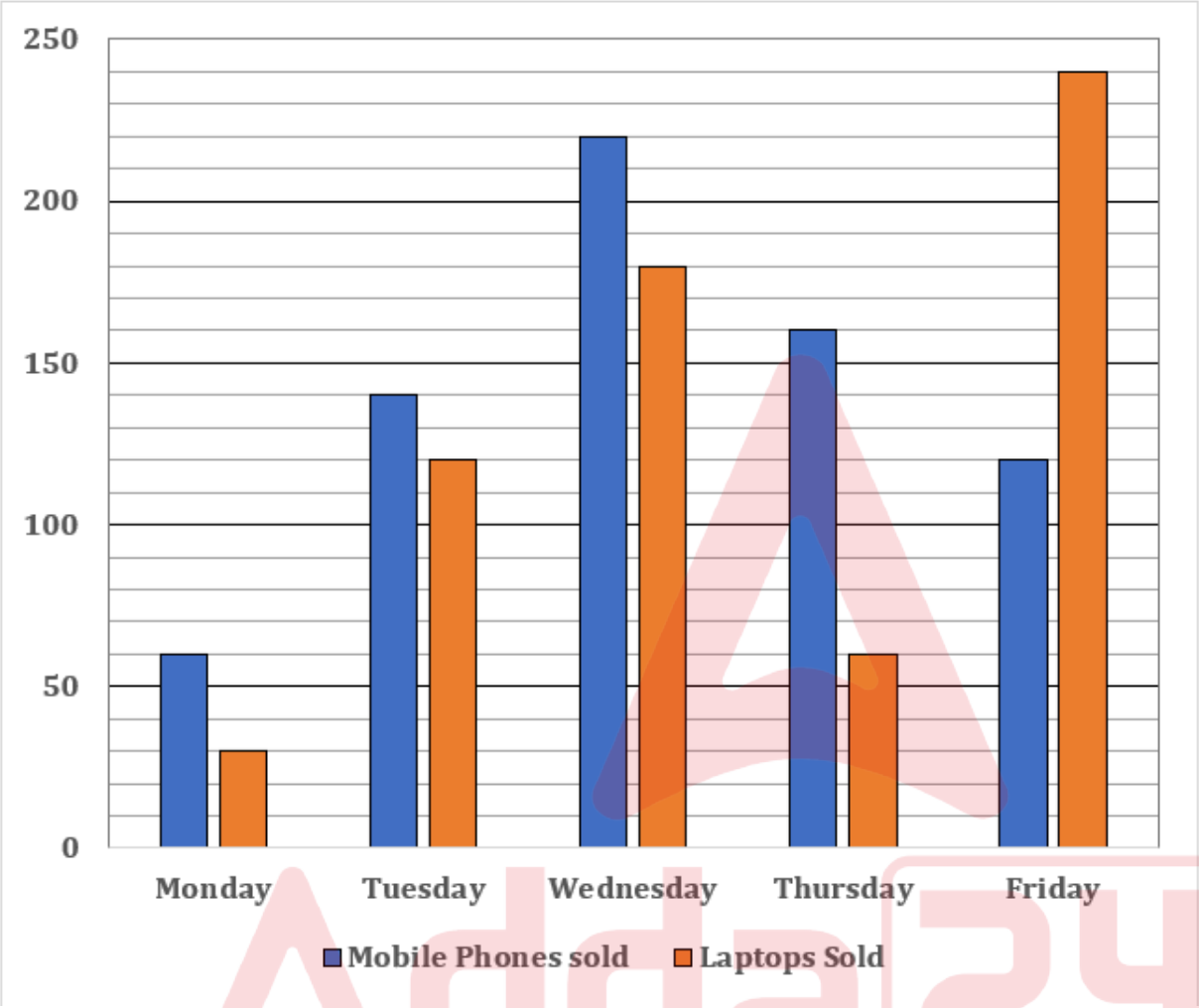
- D. Five
- E. None of these

Answer: A



two pairs found

Q.41 Find the difference between the total number of mobile phones sold and laptops sold on all the given days. The bar graph given below shows the number of mobile phones and laptops sold by a shopkeeper on five different days. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions.



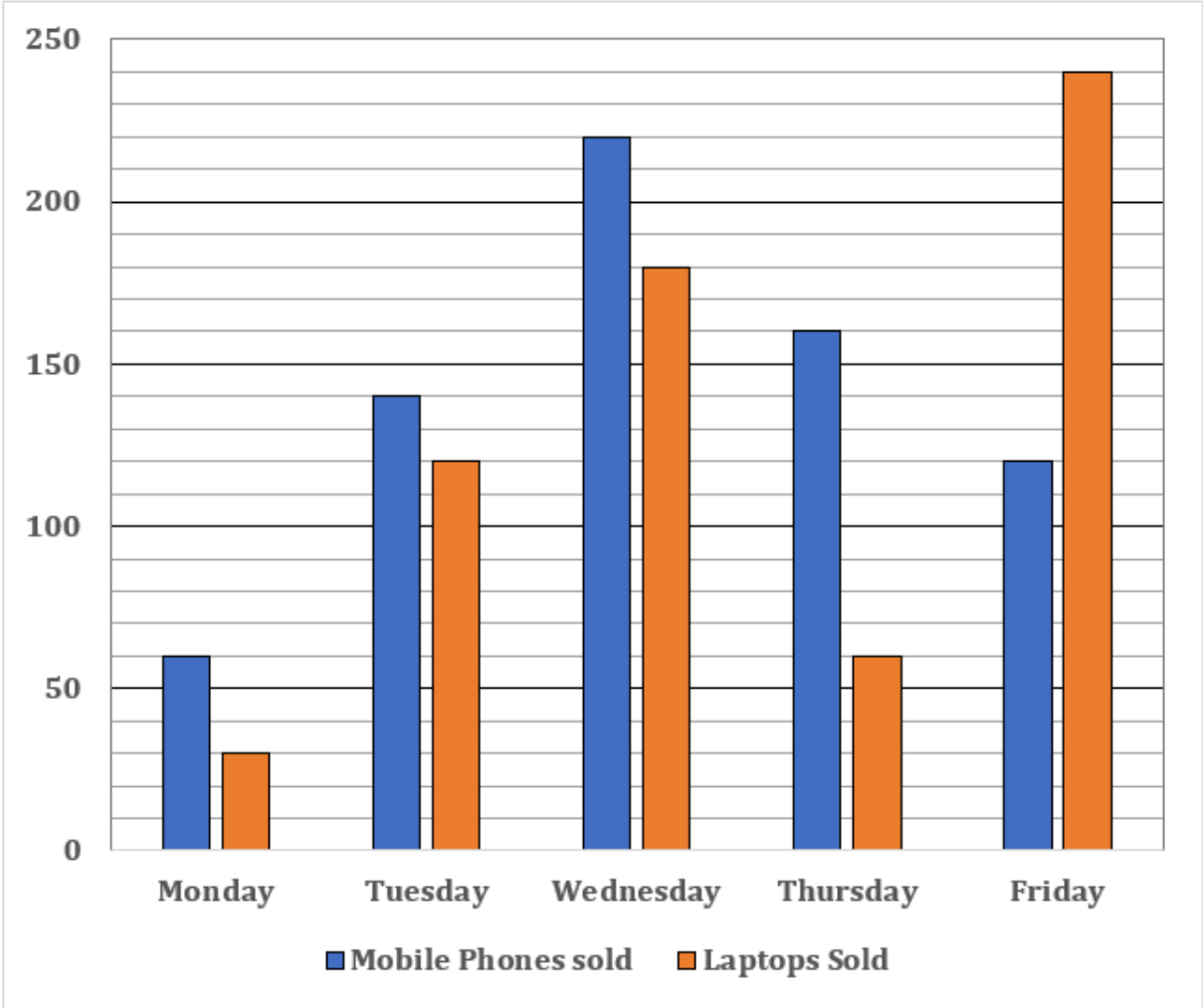
- A. 120
- B. 150
- C. 70
- D. 110
- E. 130

Answer: C

Sol: Total mobile phones sold = 60 + 140 + 220 + 160 + 120 = 700
Total laptops sold = 30 + 120 + 180 + 60 + 240 = 630
Required difference = 700 - 630 = 70

Q.42 Find the ratio of mobile phones sold on Monday and Tuesday together to laptops sold on Friday. The bar graph given below shows the number of mobile phones and laptops sold by a shopkeeper on five different days. Study the graph carefully and answer the following

questions.



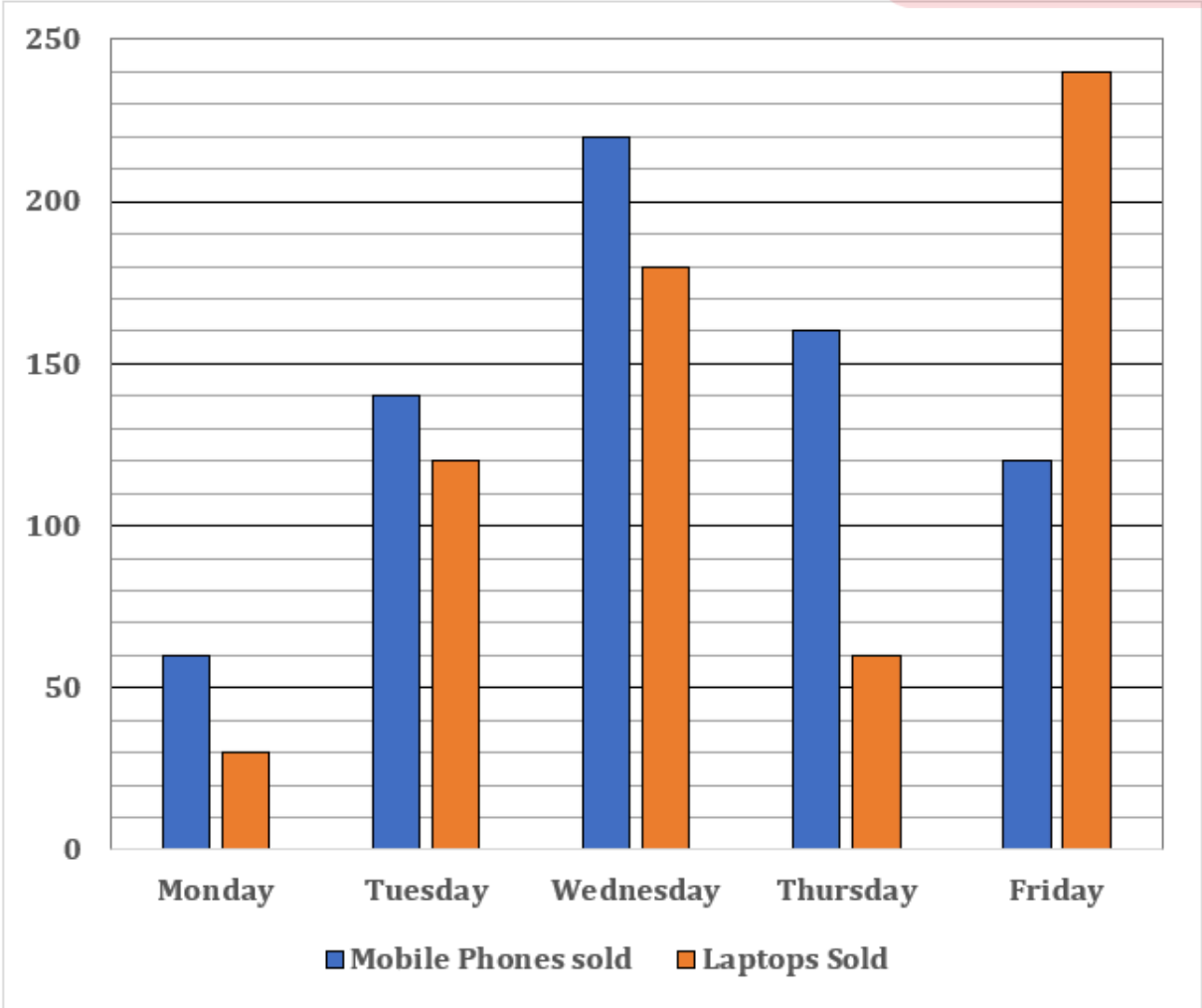
- A. 5:6
- B. 3:2
- C. 5:4
- D. 2:1
- E. 7:8

Answer: A

Sol:

Mobile phones sold on Monday and Tuesday = 60 + 140 = 200
Laptops sold on Friday = 240
Required ratio = 200 : 240 = 5 : 6

Q.43 On Saturday, the number of mobile phones sold is 20% less than the laptops sold on Monday. Find the sum of mobile phones sold on Saturday and Friday. **The bar graph given below shows the number of mobile phones and laptops sold by a shopkeeper on five different days. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions.**



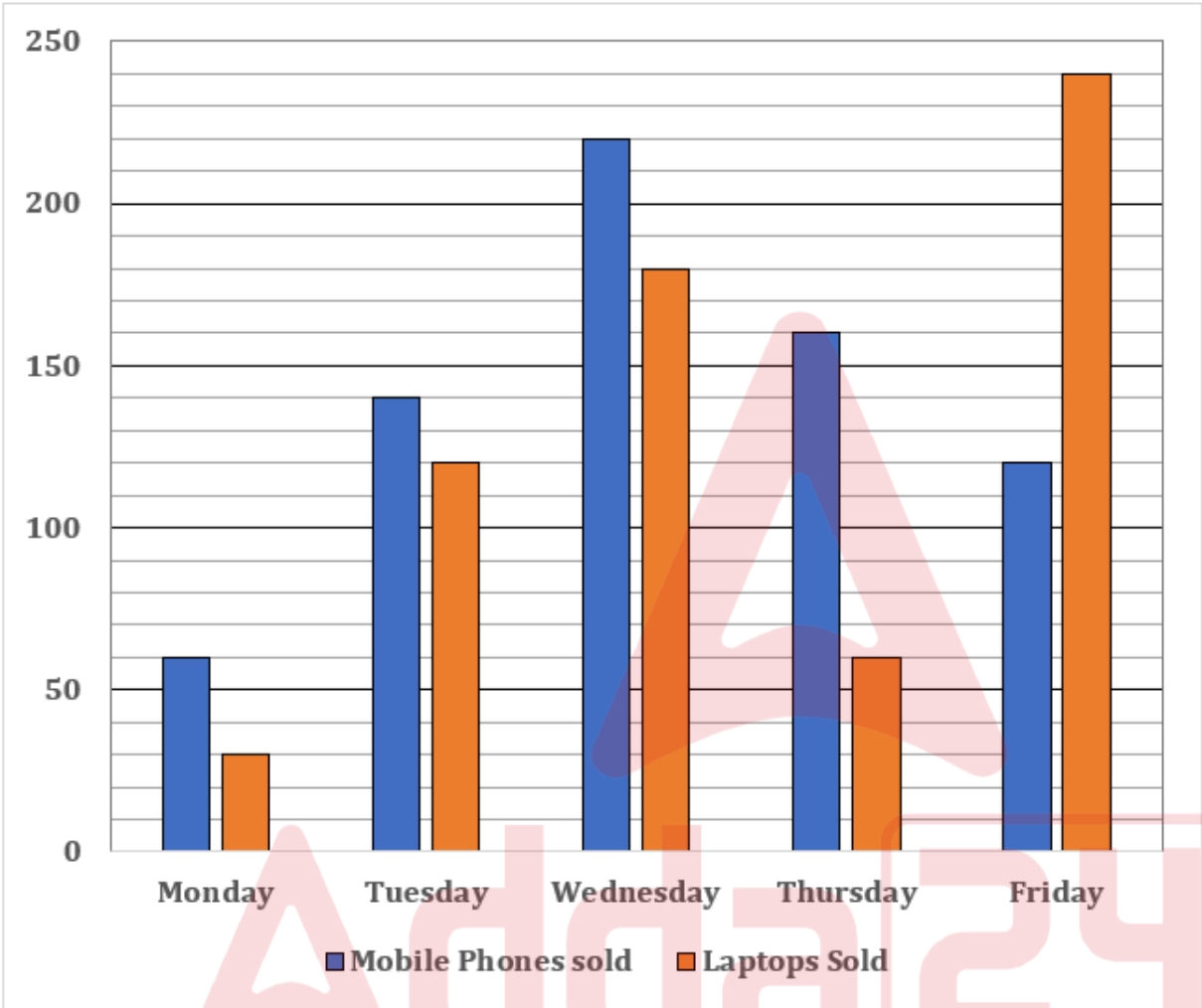
- A. 140
- B. 150
- C. 145
- D. 160
- E. 144

Answer: E

Sol:

Laptops sold on Monday = 30
Mobile phones sold on Saturday = 80% of 30 = $30 \times 80/100 = 24$
Mobile phones sold on Friday = 120
Required sum = $120 + 24 = 144$

Q.44 Mobile phones sold on Monday and Friday together are what percent of laptops sold on Wednesday?The bar graph given below shows the number of mobile phones and laptops sold by a shopkeeper on five different days. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions.



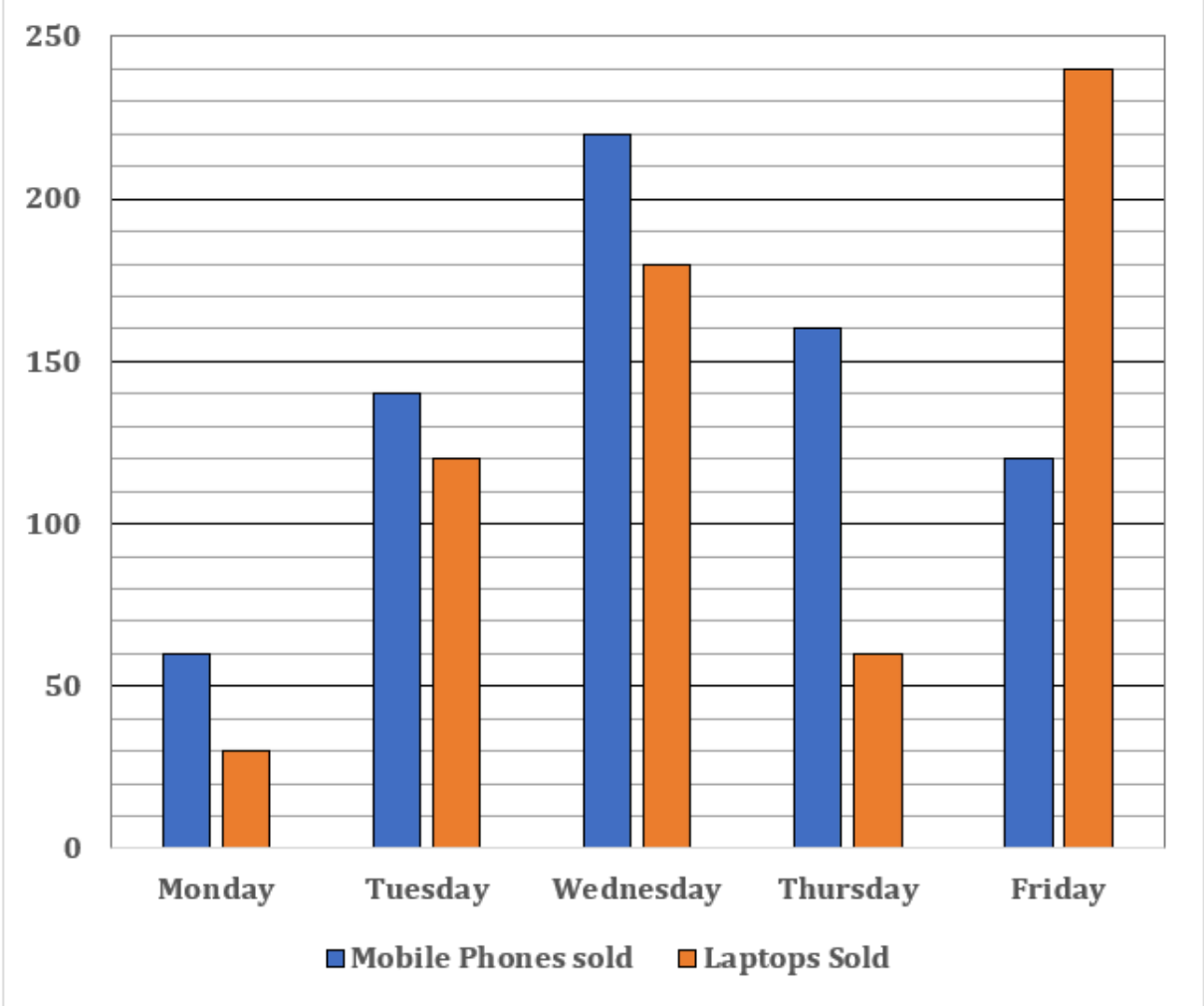
- A. 100%
- B. 120%
- C. 150%
- D. 80%
- E. 90%

Answer: A

Sol: Mobile phones sold on Monday and Friday = $60 + 120 = 180$
Laptops sold on Wednesday = 180
Required percentage = $\left(\frac{180}{180}\right) \times 100 = 100\%$

Q.45 . If the ratio of mobile phones sold on Friday and Sunday is 6 : 5, then the number of mobile phones sold on Sunday is what percent more or less than laptops sold on Tuesday?The bar graph given below shows the number of mobile phones and laptops sold by a

shopkeeper on five different days. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions.



- A. 25%
- B. 12.5%
- C. 13.33%
- D. 16.67%
- E. 8.33%

Answer: D

Sol: Mobile phones sold on Friday = 120
Let mobile phones sold on Sunday = x
According to the question,
 $120 : x = 6 : 5$
 $x = \frac{120 \times 5}{6} = 100$
Laptops sold on Tuesday = 120
Difference = $120 - 100 = 20$
Required percentage = $\left(\frac{20}{120}\right) \times 100 = 16.67\%$

Q.46 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$180 \div 5 \times 4 - 256 \div 16 \times 6 = ?$

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 30
- E. 48

Answer: E

Sol: $180 \div 5 \times 4 - 256 \div 16 \times 6 = ?$
 $36 \times 4 - 16 \times 6 = ?$
 $144 - 96 = ?$
 $? = 48$

Q.47 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$45\% \text{ of } 600 = 30\% \text{ of } 500 + ?$

- A. 100
- B. 110

- C. 120
- D. 130
- E. 140

Answer: C

Sol:

$45\% \text{ of } 600 = 30\% \text{ of } 500 + ?$
 $270 = 150 + ?$
 $120 = ?$

Q.48 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$36 \div 3 + 255 \div 15 + \sqrt{324} = 940 \div ?$

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 40
- E. 50

Answer: B

Sol:

$36 \div 3 + 255 \div 15 + \sqrt{324} = 940 \div ?$
 $12 + 17 + 18 = 940 \div ?$
 $47 = 940 \div ?$
 $? = 20$

Q.49 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$(180 + 70 - \sqrt{14400}) \div 25 + ? = (6)^2$

- A. 30.8
- B. 26
- C. 28.8
- D. 30
- E. 32.2

Answer: A

Sol:

$(180 + 70 - \sqrt{14400}) \div 25 + ? = (6)^2$
 $(180 + 70 - 120) \div 25 + ? = 36$
 $130 \div 25 + ? = 36$
 $5.2 + ? = 36$
 $? = 30.8$

Q.50 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$(35\% \text{ of } 800) \div (40\% \text{ of } 700) = ?$

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

Answer: A

Sol:

$(35\% \text{ of } 800) \div (40\% \text{ of } 700) = ?$
 $280 \div 280 = ?$
 $1 = ?$

Q.51 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$132 + \sqrt{361} + 5/8 \times 320 + ? = (21)^2$

- A. 70
- B. 80
- C. 90
- D. 100
- E. 110

Answer: C

Sol:

$132 + \sqrt{361} + 5/8 \times 320 + ? = (21)^2$
 $132 + 19 + 200 + ? = 441$
 $351 + ? = 441$
 $? = 90$

Q.52 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$24 \times 15 + 360 - (18)^2 = 20\% \text{ of } ?$

- A. 1680
- B. 1800
- C. 1980
- D. 2100
- E. 2250

Answer: C

Sol:

$24 \times 15 + 360 - (18)^2 = 20\% \text{ of } ?$
 $360 + 360 - 324 = \frac{20}{100} \times ?$
 $396 = \frac{20}{100} \times ?$
 $1980 = ?$

Q.53 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$84 - 36 + 192 = 6 \times ?$

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50
- E. 60

Answer: C

Sol:

$84 - 36 + 192 = 6 \times ?$
 $240 = 6 \times ?$
 $40 = ?$

Q.54 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$6.4 + 14.3 \times 3 - 11.5 = ?$

- A. 13.2
- B. 37.8
- C. 50.3
- D. 61.9
- E. 37.1

Answer: B

Sol:

$6.4 + 14.3 \times 3 - 11.5 = ?$
 $6.4 + 42.9 - 11.5 = ?$
 $37.8 = ?$

Q.55 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$\sqrt{196} \div \sqrt{49} \times 14 = ?\% \text{ of } 280$

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20
- E. 25

Answer: B

Sol:

$\sqrt{196} \div \sqrt{49} \times 14 = ?\% \text{ of } 280$
 $14 \div 7 \times 14 = ?\% \text{ of } 280$
 $2 \times 14 = ?\% \text{ of } 280$
 $28 = ?\% \text{ of } 280$
 $28 = ?/100 \times 280$
 $10 = ?$

Q.56 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$\sqrt{121} \times \sqrt{225} + 210 = (?)^2 - 66$

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 22
- D. 21
- E. 26

Answer: D

Sol:

$\sqrt{121} \times \sqrt{225} + 210 = (?)^2 - 66$
 $11 \times 15 + 210 = (?)^2 - 66$
 $165 + 210 = (?)^2 - 66$
 $375 + 66 = (?)^2$
 $441 = (?)^2$
 $21 = ?$

Q.57 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$25\% \text{ of } 80\% \text{ of } 20000 = 20 \times ?$

- A. 80
- B. 100
- C. 200
- D. 155
- E. 140

Answer: C

Sol:

$25\% \text{ of } 80\% \text{ of } 20000 = 20 \times ?$
 $\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 20000 = 20 \times ?$
 $4000 = 20 \times ?$
 $200 = ?$

Q.58 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$$\frac{240}{48} + \frac{35}{7} + \frac{960}{240} = ?$$

- A. 19
- B. 15
- C. 11
- D. 12
- E. 14

Answer: E

Sol:

$$\frac{240}{48} + \frac{35}{7} + \frac{960}{240} = ?$$

$$5 + 5 + 4 = ?$$

$$14 = ?$$

Q.59 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$$18\% \text{ of } 500 = ? - 35\% \text{ of } 1200$$

- A. 480
- B. 500
- C. 515
- D. 510
- E. 540

Answer: D

Sol:

$$18\% \text{ of } 500 = ? - 35\% \text{ of } 1200$$

$$90 = ? - 420$$

$$? = 510$$

Q.60 What will come in the place of question (?) mark in the following questions?

$$3/5 \times \sqrt{400} - \sqrt{64} = \sqrt{(?)}$$

- A. 16
- B. 25
- C. 36
- D. 49
- E. 64

Answer: A

Sol:

$$3/5 \times \sqrt{400} - \sqrt{64} = \sqrt{(?)}$$

$$3/5 \times 20 - 8 = \sqrt{(?)}$$

$$12 - 8 = \sqrt{(?)}$$

$$4 = \sqrt{(?)}$$

$$16 = ?$$

Q.61 Pipe A can fill a tank in 12 hours and Pipe B can fill it in 18 hours. Both pipes are opened together, but after 3 hours, Pipe B is closed. Find the total time (in hours) taken to fill the tank.

- A. 6
- B. 7.5
- C. 5
- D. 10
- E. 9.5

Answer: D

Sol:

Information Given:

Pipe A can fill the tank in 12 hours.

Pipe B can fill the tank in 18 hours.

Both pipes are opened together for 3 hours.

After 3 hours, Pipe B is closed.

Concept/Formula Used:

Work done in 1 hour = $1 / \text{Total time}$

Total work = 1

Explanation:

Pipe A's 1 hour work

= $1/12$

Pipe B's 1 hour work

= $1/18$

Work done together in 1 hour

= $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18}$

Taking LCM of 12 and 18 = 36

= $\frac{3+2}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$

Work done in first 3 hours

= $3 \times \frac{5}{36}$

= $\frac{15}{36}$

= $\frac{5}{12}$

Remaining work

= $1 - \frac{5}{12}$

= $\frac{7}{12}$

Now only Pipe A works.

Pipe A fills $1/12$ part in 1 hour.

Time taken to fill remaining $7/12$ part

= $\left(\frac{7}{12}\right) \div \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$

= 7 hours

Total time taken

= $3 + 7$

= 10 hours

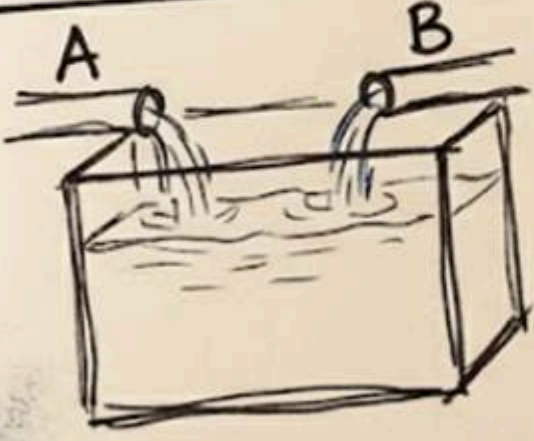
Exam Hall Approach

Total Capacity (LCM 12, 18) = 36 units

Eff A = 3 | Eff B = 2

— A+B (3h) — | — A only (?) —

15u | 21u



Time for A = $\frac{21}{3} = 7$ hrs

Total Time = $3 + 7 = 10$ hrs

Q.62 Two trains of lengths 150 m and 250 m are moving in opposite directions at speeds of 63 km/h and 81 km/h respectively. How long will they take to completely cross each other (in seconds)?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 6
- D. 9
- E. 12

Answer: B

Sol:

Information Given:

Length of first train = 150 m

Length of second train = 250 m

Speed of first train = 63 km/hr

Speed of second train = 81 km/hr

Both trains are moving in opposite directions.

Concept/Formula Used:

Relative speed (opposite direction)

= Sum of speeds

Time = Total distance / Relative speed

Explanation:

Total distance to be covered

= 150 + 250

= 400 m

Relative speed

= 63 + 81

= 144 km/hr

Convert speed into m/s

= $144 \times \frac{5}{18}$

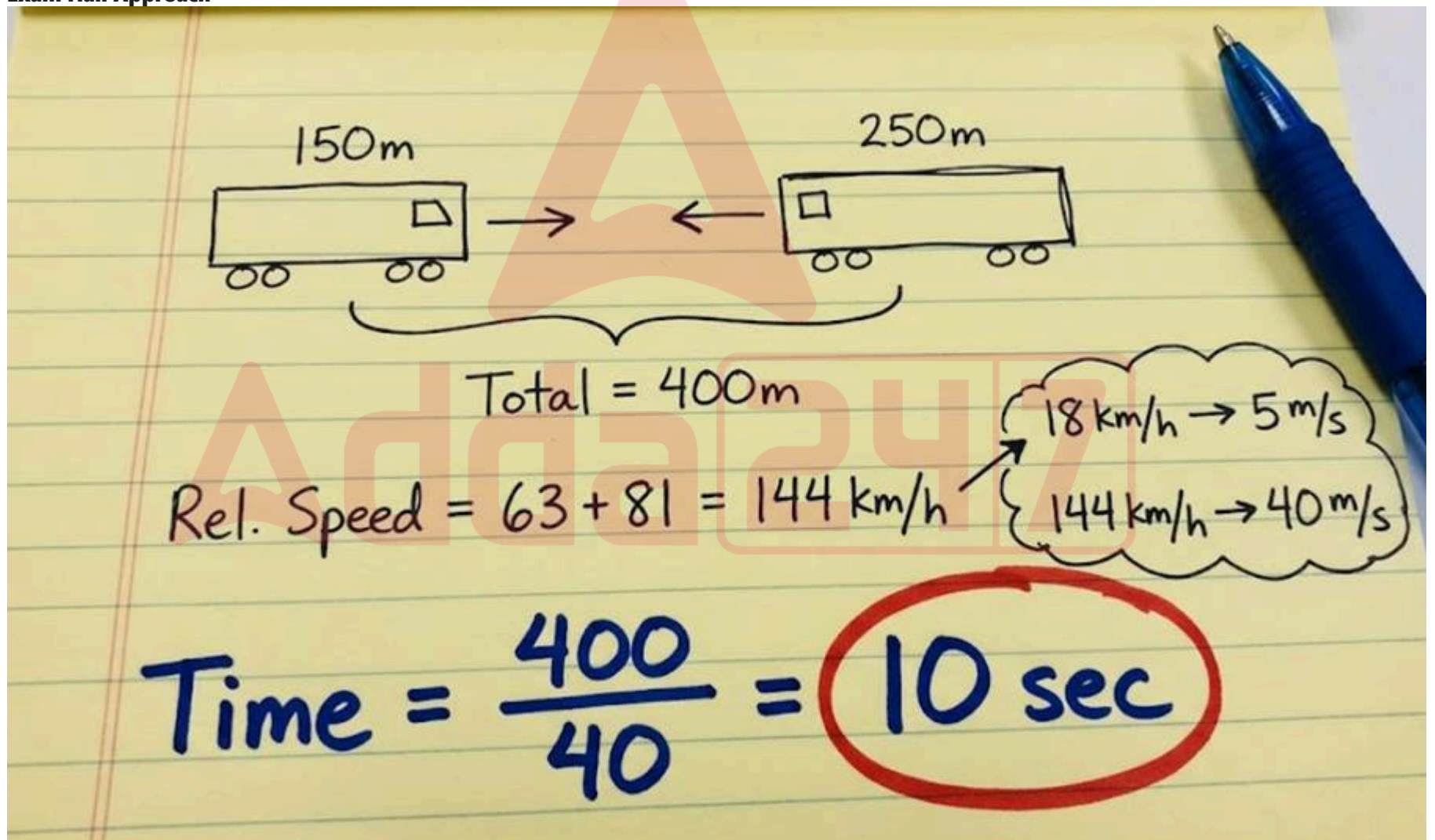
= 40 m/s

Time taken to completely cross each other

= $400/40$

= 10 seconds

Exam Hall Approach



Q.63 A shopkeeper allowed a 25% discount on the marked price of an article. If he earned a profit of Rs 600 and the difference between the marked price and cost price of the article is Rs 2200, then find the cost price of the article (in Rs).

- A. 4800
- B. 5200
- C. 4200
- D. 6000
- E. 6400

Answer: C

Sol:

Information Given:

Discount on marked price = 25%

Profit earned = Rs 600

Difference between marked price and cost price = Rs 2200

Concept/Formula Used:

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} \times \frac{100 - \text{Discount}\%}{100}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}$$

$$\text{Marked Price} - \text{Cost Price} = 2200$$

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the article be Rs x.

Then marked price

$$= x + 2200$$

Discount = 25%

So, selling price

= 75% of marked price

$$= \frac{75}{100} \times (x + 2200)$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Rs } 600$$

So,

$$\text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price} = 600$$

$$\frac{75}{100} \times (x + 2200) - x = 600$$

Taking LCM,

$$\frac{3(x + 2200)}{4} - x = 600$$

$$3x + 6600 - 4x = 2400$$

$$6600 - x = 2400$$

$$x = 4200$$

Exam Hall Approach

Gap Logic: $MP - CP = 2200$

Profit: $SP - CP = 600$

Discount (Diff) = 1600

$25\% = 1600 \rightarrow 100\% (MP) = 6400$

$CP = 6400 - 2200 = 4200$

Q.64 A car travels 72 km in 3 hours. If the speed of the car is 25% more than the speed of a bike, then how many kilometers will the bike travel in 5 hours?

- A. 80 km
- B. 90 km
- C. 96 km
- D. 100 km
- E. 120 km

Answer: C

Sol:

Information Given:

Car travels 72 km in 3 hours.

Speed of car is 25% more than speed of bike.

Time taken by bike = 5 hours.

Concept/Formula Used:

$$\text{Speed} = \text{Distance} / \text{Time}$$

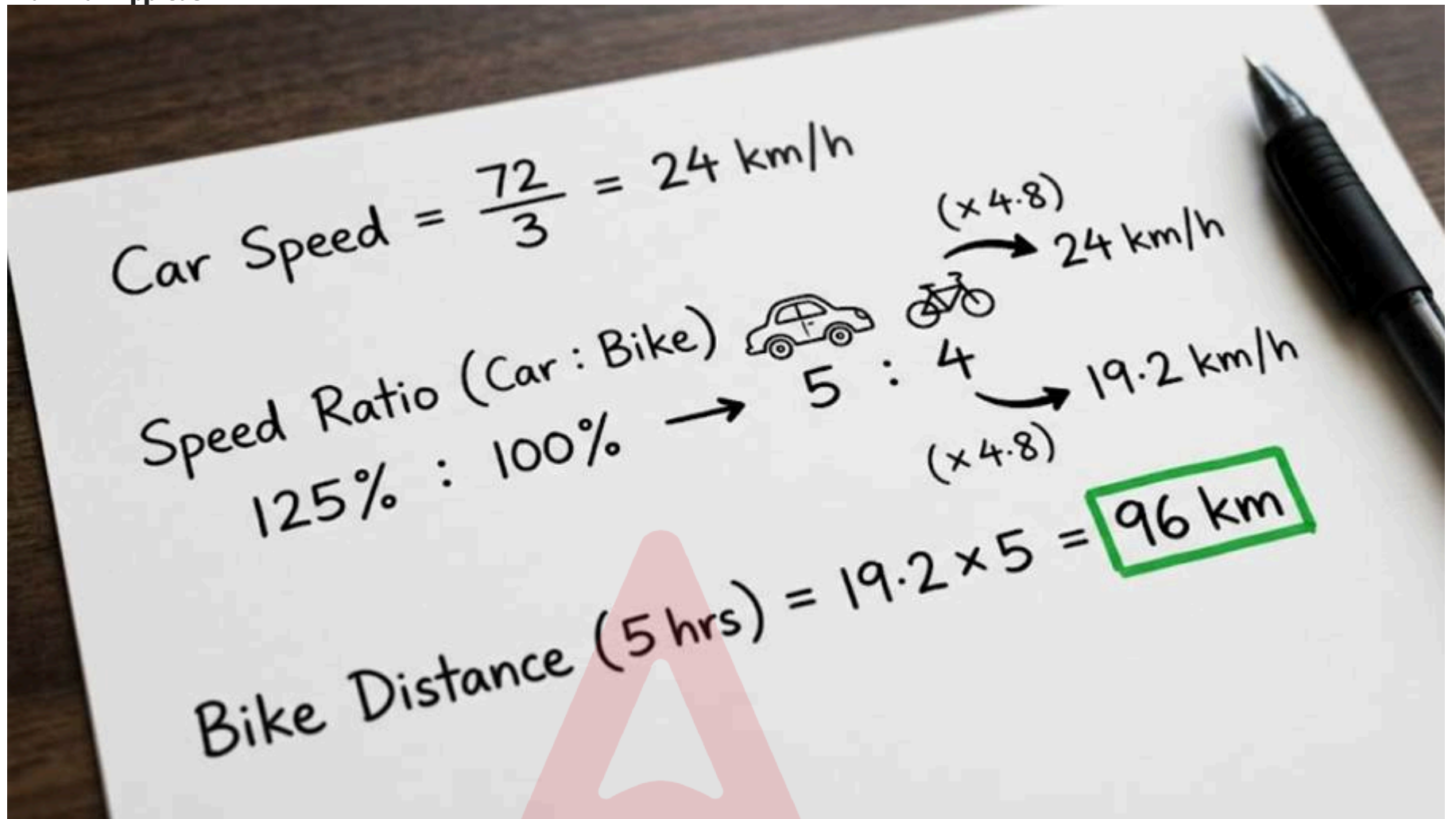
$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

Explanation:

Speed of car

$= \frac{72}{3}$
 $= 24 \text{ km/hr}$
 Car speed is 25% more than bike speed.
 Let the bike speed be $100x \text{ km/hr}$.
 Then car speed $= 125x \text{ km/hr}$.
 So,
 $125x = 24$
 $x = \frac{24}{125}$
 Bike speed
 $= 100x$
 $= \frac{100 \times 24}{125} = \frac{96}{5}$
 $= 19.2 \text{ km/hr}$
 Distance travelled by bike in 5 hours
 $= 19.2 \times 5$
 $= 96 \text{ km}$

Exam Hall Approach



Q.65 The downstream speed of a boat is 18 km/hr, and the speed of the stream is 3 km/hr. Find the time taken by the boat to cover 90 km upstream (in hours).

- A. 6
- B. 7.5
- C. 5.5
- D. 9
- E. 10.5

Answer: B

Sol:

Information Given:

Downstream speed of boat $= 18 \text{ km/hr}$
 Speed of stream $= 3 \text{ km/hr}$
 Distance to be covered upstream $= 90 \text{ km}$

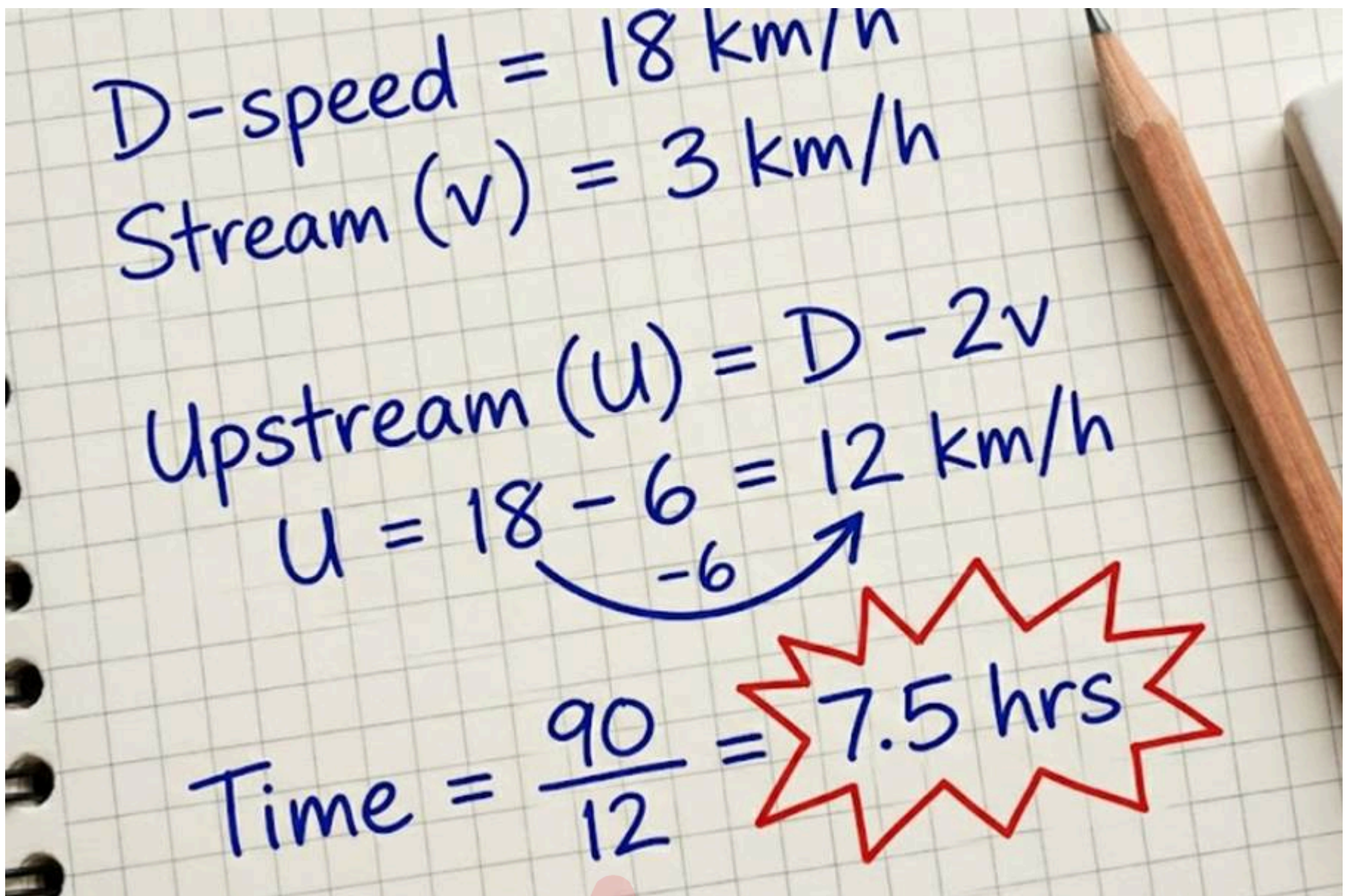
Concept/Formula Used:

Downstream speed $= \text{Speed of boat in still water} + \text{Speed of stream}$
 Upstream speed $= \text{Speed of boat in still water} - \text{Speed of stream}$
 Time $= \text{Distance} / \text{Speed}$

Explanation:

Let the speed of boat in still water be $x \text{ km/hr}$.
 Given,
 $x + 3 = 18$
 $x = 15 \text{ km/hr}$
 Upstream speed
 $= 15 - 3$
 $= 12 \text{ km/hr}$
 Time taken to cover 90 km upstream
 $= \frac{90}{12}$
 $= 7.5 \text{ hours}$

Exam Hall Approach



Q.66 A, B, and C started a business with investments of Rs 4500, Rs 7200, and Rs 6300, respectively. After 6 months, A left the business, and at the end of the year, the profit share of C is Rs 3780. Find the total profit (in Rs).

- A. 9054
- B. 9540
- C. 9450
- D. 9045
- E. 9005

Answer: C

Sol:

Information Given:

Investment of A = Rs 4500

Investment of B = Rs 7200

Investment of C = Rs 6300

A left after 6 months.

Business continued for 12 months.

Profit share of C = Rs 3780

Concept/Formula Used:

Profit share $\propto$ Investment $\times$ Time

Explanation:

Calculate capital-time for each partner.

For A:

$$4500 \times 6 = 27000$$

For B:

$$7200 \times 12 = 86400$$

For C:

$$6300 \times 12 = 75600$$

Ratio of profit shares

$$= 27000 : 86400 : 75600$$

Divide by 5400,

$$= 5 : 16 : 14$$

Total ratio

$$= 5 + 16 + 14$$

$$= 35$$

C's share corresponds to 14 parts.

Given,

$$14 \text{ parts} = \text{Rs } 3780$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 3780/14$$

$$= 270$$

Total profit

$$= 35 \times 270$$

$$= \text{Rs } 9450$$

Exam Hall Approach

Partnership : Inv x Time

	A	:	B	:	C	
Inv:	5	:	8	:	7	Total = 35 units
Time:	1	:	2	:	2	
Profit:	5	:	16	:	14	

(x 270) → Rs 3780

(x 270) → Rs 9450

Q.67 The width of a rectangle is 20% less than its length. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 72 cm, then find the area of the rectangle (in cm²).

- A. 320 cm²
- B. 288 cm²
- C. 300 cm²
- D. 324 cm²
- E. 360 cm²

Answer: A

Sol:

Information Given:

Width of rectangle = 20% less than length

Perimeter of rectangle = 72 cm

Concept/Formula Used:

Perimeter of rectangle = 2(Length + Width)

Area of rectangle = Length × Width

Explanation:

Let the length of the rectangle be 100x cm.

Then width = 80% of length

= 80x cm

Perimeter = 72 cm

So,

2(100x + 80x) = 72

2(180x) = 72

360x = 72

x = 72/360

$x = \frac{1}{5}$

Length = 100x

= $100 \times \frac{1}{5}$

= 20 cm

Width = 80x

= $80 \times \frac{1}{5}$

= 16 cm

Area of rectangle

= Length × Width

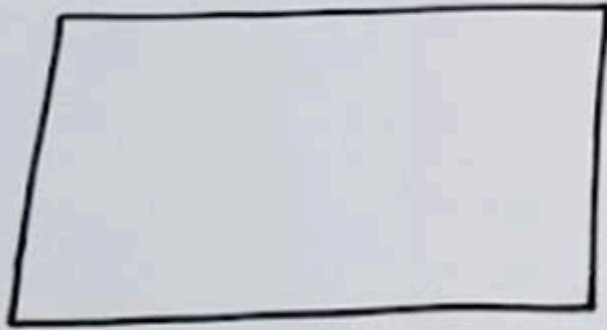
= 20 × 16

= 320 cm²

Exam Hall Approach

$L : W = 5 : 4$ (20% less)

Half-Perimeter $(L+W) = 36$ cm



$L = 20$

$W = 16$

$\begin{cases} 9 \text{ units} = 36 \text{ cm} \\ 1 \text{ unit} = 4 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$

Area = $20 \times 16 = 320 \text{ cm}^2$

Q.68 P and Q together can finish a work in 24 days, while Q alone can finish it in 60 days. They start working together, but Q leaves 4 days before the completion of the work. Find the total number of days taken to complete the work.

- A. 20.2 days
- B. 24.4 days
- C. 25.6 days
- D. 22 days
- E. 18.6 days

Answer: C

Sol:

Information Given:

P and Q together can complete the work in 24 days.

Q alone can complete the work in 60 days.

Q leaves the work 4 days before completion.

Concept/Formula Used:

1 day work = Reciprocal of total days

Total work = 1

Explanation:

P + Q's 1 day work

= $\frac{1}{24}$

Q's 1 day work

= $\frac{1}{60}$

So, P's 1 day work

= $\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{60}$

Taking LCM of 24 and 60 = 120

= $\frac{5-2}{120}$

= $\frac{3}{120} = \frac{1}{40}$

Thus, P alone can complete the work in 40 days.

Let total time taken be x days.

Then,

For first $(x - 4)$ days $\rightarrow$ P and Q work together.

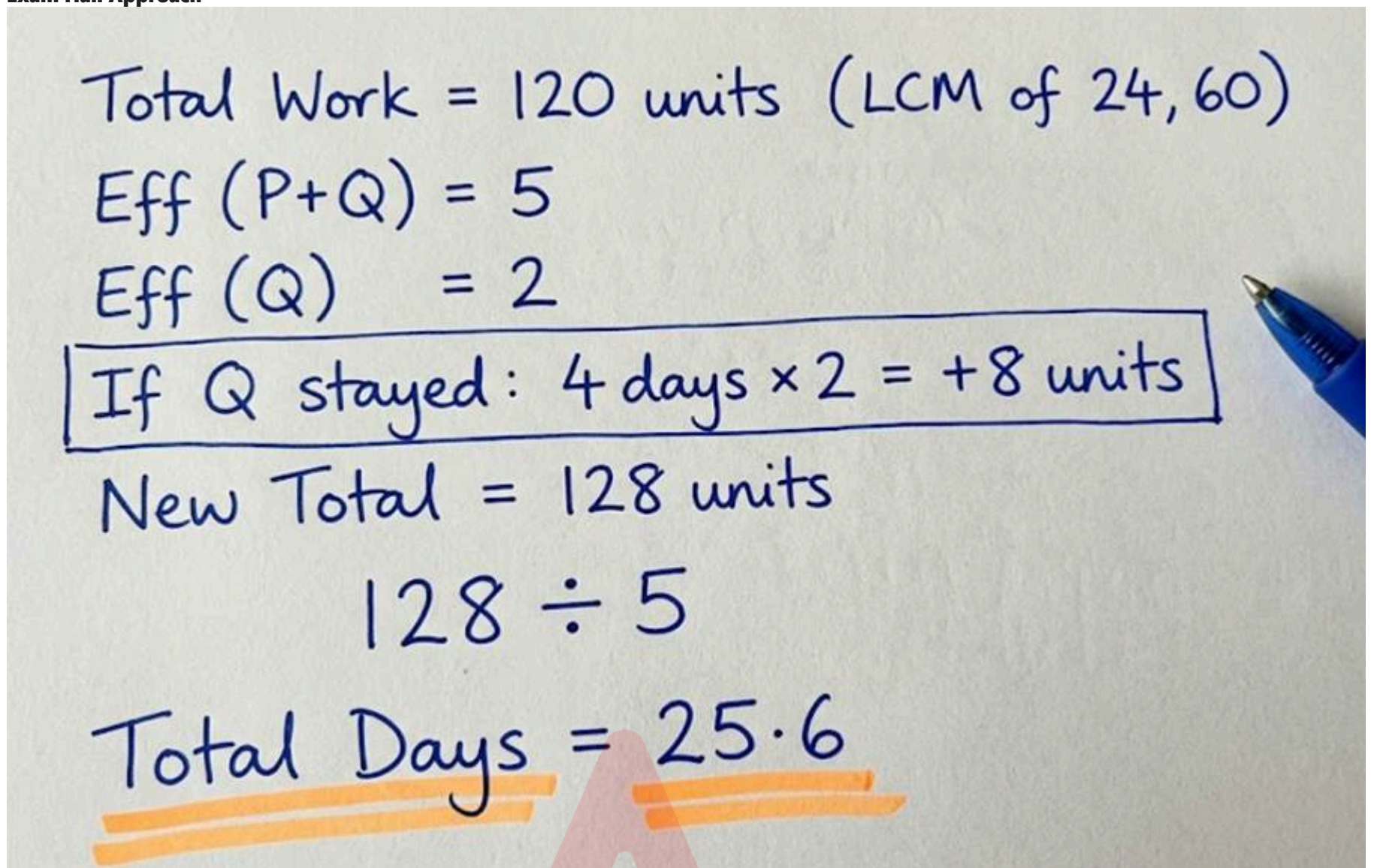
For last 4 days $\rightarrow$ only P works.

So,

$\frac{x-4}{24} + \frac{4}{40} = 1$

$\frac{5(x-4) + 12}{120} = 1$

$5(x - 4) + 12 = 120$
 $5x - 20 + 12 = 120$
 $5x - 8 = 120$
 $5x = 128$
 $x = 128/5$
 $x = 25.6$ days
Exam Hall Approach



Q.69 A container contains 56 liters of a mixture of juice and water in the ratio 3 : 4 respectively. After adding some quantity of juice, the ratio of water to juice becomes 2 : 5 respectively. Find the quantity of juice added (in liters).

- A. 24
- B. 56
- C. 40
- D. 32
- E. 18

Answer: B

Sol:

Information Given:

Total mixture = 56 liters

Ratio of juice to water = 3 : 4

After adding juice, ratio of water to juice = 2 : 5

Concept/Formula Used:

$$\text{Quantity} = \left(\frac{\text{Ratio Part}}{\text{Total Ratio}} \right) \times \text{Total Mixture}$$

Explanation:

Initial quantity of juice

$$= \left(\frac{3}{7} \right) \times 56$$

$$= 24 \text{ liters}$$

Initial quantity of water

$$= \left(\frac{4}{7} \right) \times 56$$

$$= 32 \text{ liters}$$

Let the quantity of juice added be x liters.

New quantity of juice = (24 + x) liters

Quantity of water remains 32 liters.

According to the question,

$$\frac{32}{24 + x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$32 \times 5 = 2(24 + x)$$

$$160 = 48 + 2x$$

$$112 = 2x$$

$$x = 56$$

Exam Hall Approach

Water is Constant!

Initial (3:4)	Final (2:5 ratio of W:J)
W = 32L	W = 2 units = 32L
J = 24L	+56L 1 unit = 16L
	Juice = 5 units = 80L

Q.70 A man invested Rs X in compound interest at 20% p.a. for two years and received interest of Rs 1760. If he invested Rs (X + 1000) in simple interest for 3 years at 10% p.a., then find the simple interest he received (in Rs).

- A. 2000
- B. 1950
- C. 1600
- D. 1400
- E. 1500

Answer: E

Sol:

Information Given:

A man invested Rs X at compound interest for 2 years.
Rate of interest = 20% p.a.
Compound interest received = Rs 1760
Then he invested Rs (X + 1000) at simple interest for 3 years.
Rate of simple interest = 10% p.a.
Concept/Formula Used:

Compound Interest for 2 years

$$= \text{Principal} \times \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\text{Simple Interest} = (P \times R \times T)/100$$

Explanation:

Given,

$$X \left[\left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = 1760$$

$$X \left[\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = 1760$$

$$X \left[\frac{36}{25} - 1 \right] = 1760$$

$$X \times \frac{11}{25} = 1760$$

$$X = \frac{1760 \times 25}{11}$$

$$X = 4000$$

So, amount invested in simple interest

$$= X + 1000$$

$$= 4000 + 1000$$

$$= \text{Rs } 5000$$

Simple Interest

$$= (5000 \times 10 \times 3)/100$$

$$= 1500$$

Exam Hall Approach

CI Ratio (20% for 2 yrs)

$25 : 36$

Interest = 11 units

$11 \text{ units} \xrightarrow{(\times 160)} 1760$

$X = 25 \times 160 = 4000$

SI: $P = 4000 + 1000 = 5000$

Rate = $10\% \times 3 \text{ yrs} = 30\%$

SI = $30\% \text{ of } 5000 = \underline{\underline{1500}}$



Q.71 Find the ratio of books sold by A and B together in fiction to the books sold by E in academic. Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of books sold by five stores – A, B, C, D and E in three different categories (Fiction, Non-Fiction and Academic).

Stores	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Academic
A	120	100	130
B	100	150	70
C	80	130	90
D	50	150	110
E	40	80	100

- A. 7:9
- B. 11:5
- C. 3:2
- D. 5:4
- E. 1:1

Answer: B

Sol: Required ratio = $(120 + 100) : 100$
= $220 : 100$
= $11 : 5$

Q.72 The total number of books sold by A and E together in non-fiction is what percentage of the books sold by D in fiction and non-fiction together? Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of books sold by

five stores – A, B, C, D and E in three different categories (Fiction, Non-Fiction and Academic).

StoresFictionNon-FictionAcademic

A120100130

B10015070

C8013090

D50150110

E4080100

- A. 90%
- B. 75%
- C. 66%
- D. 80%
- E. 50%

Answer: A

Sol: The total number of books sold by A and E together in non-fiction = 100 + 80 = 180
The books sold by D in fiction and non-fiction together = 50 + 150 = 200
Required percentage = $\frac{180}{200} \times 100 = 90\%$

Q.73 The number of fiction books sold by X is 50% more than that of C, and the total number of academic books sold by X is half that of B. If the total number of books (fiction, non-fiction, and academic) sold by X is 13/11 that of E, then find the number of non-fiction books sold by X. Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of books sold by five stores – A, B, C, D and E in three different categories (Fiction, Non-Fiction and Academic).

StoresFictionNon-FictionAcademic

A120100130

B10015070

C8013090

D50150110

E4080100

- A. 120
- B. 150
- C. 100
- D. 180
- E. 105

Answer: E

Sol: Fiction books sold by C = 80
Fiction books sold by X = $80 \times \frac{3}{2} = 120$
Academic books sold by B = 70
Academic books sold by X = $70/2 = 35$
Total books sold by E = $40 + 80 + 100 = 220$
Total books sold by X = $13/11 \times 220 = 260$
Non-fiction books sold by X = $260 - (120 + 35) = 260 - 155 = 105$

Q.74 Find the average number of books sold by all the stores in the Non-Fiction category. Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of books sold by five stores – A, B, C, D and E in three different categories (Fiction, Non-Fiction and Academic).

Stores	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Academic
A	120	100	130
B	100	150	70
C	80	130	90
D	50	150	110
E	40	80	100

- A. 114
- B. 118
- C. 122
- D. 117
- E. 110

Answer: C

Sol: Required average = $\frac{100 + 150 + 130 + 150 + 80}{5}$
= 122

Q.75 Find the difference between the books sold by E and B together in fiction and the books sold by C and D together in non-fiction.**Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of books sold by five stores – A, B, C, D and E in three different categories (Fiction, Non-Fiction and Academic).**

Stores	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Academic
A	120	100	130
B	100	150	70
C	80	130	90
D	50	150	110
E	40	80	100

- A. 120
- B. 140
- C. 100

- D. 150
E. 110

Answer: B

Sol:

The books sold by E and B together in fiction = $40 + 100 = 140$
The books sold by C and D together in non-fiction = $130 + 150 = 280$
Required difference = $280 - 140 = 140$

Q.76 12, ?,21,35,58,92
Find the missing number in the following number series.

- A. 16
B. 14
C. 18
D. 20
E. 15

Answer: B

Sol:

12,	14,	21,	35,	58,	92
	+2	+7	+14	+23	+34
		+5	+7	+9	+11

Q.77 4, 12, 36, 108, 324, ? Find the missing number in the following number series.

- A. 972
B. 648
C. 729
D. 1080
E. 1215

Answer: A

Sol: $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $12 \times 3 = 36$

$36 \times 3 = 108$

$108 \times 3 = 324$

$324 \times 3 = 972$

Q.78 54, 18, 108, 12, 144, ?
Find the missing number in the following number series.

- A. 12
B. 15
C. 9.6
D. 7.2
E. 2.4

Answer: C

Sol:

Pattern of series –
 $54 \div 3 = 18$

$18 \times 6 = 108$
 $108 \div 9 = 12$
 $12 \times 12 = 144$
 $? = 144 \div 15 = 9.6$

- Q.79** ?, 13635, 9090, 4545, 1818, 606
Find the missing number in the following number series.
- A. 909
 - B. None of these
 - C. 1515
 - D. 1212
 - E. 1512

Answer: B

Sol: $13635 \div 1 = 13635$
 $13635 \div 1.5 = 9090$
 $9090 \div 2 = 4545$
 $4545 \div 2.5 = 1818$
 $1818 \div 3 = 606$

- Q.80** 15, 30, ?, 40, 8, 48
Find the missing number in the following number series.
- A. 35
 - B. 20
 - C. 10
 - D. 45
 - E. 25

Answer: C

Sol:
Pattern of series-
 $15 \times 2 = 30$
 $30 \div 3 = 10$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $40 \div 5 = 8$
 $8 \times 6 = 48$

Q.1

- (A) paramount, enhancing brainpower and
- (B) in a world where mental acuity is
- (C) key aspirations for many
- (D) guarding against cognitive decline are

Each of the following questions give a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may 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, mark option " No rearrangement required " as your answer.

- A. DCBA
- B. ABDC
- C. BADC
- D. CABD
- E. No arrangement required

Answer: C

Sol: The right answer choice is **BADC**. The sentence thus arranged is,
 "In a world where mental acuity is paramount, enhancing brainpower and guarding against cognitive decline are key aspirations for many."
 No other rearrangement results in a meaningful sentence.

Q.2 education on snake bite prevention (A)/ for anyone hiking in areas (B)/ known for venomous snakes (C)/ and first aid should be a priority (D)
 Given below each of the sentences has been divided into four parts. Each of the sentences is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. 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 'None of the above' as your answer.

- A. ADBC
- B. DBCA
- C. BDCA
- D. CBDA
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: The correct order of arrangement to form a coherent sentence is **ADBC**.

Q.3 the world's forests play a far greater and more complex (A)/ role in tackling climate crisis than previously thought, (B)/ due to their physical effects on global (C)/ and local temperatures, according to new research (D)

Given below each of the sentences has been divided into four parts. Each of the sentences is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. 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 'None of the above' as your answer.

- A. BDCA
- B. BCDA
- C. ADBC
- D. CDBA
- E. None of the above

Answer: E

Sol: Correct answer: E (None of the above)
 The grammatically correct sequence is:

A → B → C → D

Because

- **A** ends at "complex" and **B** must follow to complete the phrase "**complex role**"

- **C** ends at “global” and **D** must follow to complete “**global and local temperatures**”

None of the given options matches **ABCD**, so the correct choice is **None of the above**.

Q.4 to achieve a delicate food infusion, (A)/ she soaked the dried lavender (B)/ in cream overnight before (C)/ making her signature ice cream (D)
Given below each of the sentences has been divided into four parts. Each of the sentences is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. 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 ‘None of the above’ as your answer.

- A. BDCA
- B. DBCA
- C. CABD
- D. ABDC
- E. None of the above

Answer: E

Sol: Correct Answer: **E (None of the above)**

Explanation:

Parts of the sentence:

- (A) to achieve a delicate food infusion,
- (B) she soaked the dried lavender
- (C) in cream overnight before
- (D) making her signature ice cream

First identify the logical starting point.
The sentence begins with a **purpose phrase** followed by the main clause.

Correct arrangement:

A → B → C → D

Formed sentence:

To achieve a delicate food infusion, she soaked the dried lavender in cream overnight before making her signature ice cream.

Part-wise Logic:

- **A** introduces the purpose: *to achieve a delicate food infusion*
- **B** introduces the subject and action: *she soaked the dried lavender*
- **C** explains how it was done: *in cream overnight before*
- **D** completes the idea: *making her signature ice cream*

Since the correct sequence **ABCD** is **not present in the options**, the correct choice is:

E (None of the above).

Q.5 can lead to muscle stiffness and poor posture (A)/ spent sitting at desks, which (B)/ a sedentary lifestyle due to long hours (C)/ many modern jobs promote (D)
Given below each of the sentences has been divided into four parts. Each of the sentences is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. 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 ‘None of the above’ as your answer.

- A. DBCA
- B. DCBA

- C. BCDA
- D. ABDC
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: The correct order of arrangement to form a coherent sentence is DCBA.

Q.6 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (A)? In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. enhanced
- B. demonstrated
- C. recovered
- D. received
- E. None of these.

Answer: B

Sol: Among the given set of words, ‘demonstrated’ is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
Demonstrate means to show, to prove, to manifest something.
Enhanced means intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.
Recovered means return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength.

Q.7 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (B)? In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. perceives
- B. reveals
- C. recovers
- D. enhances
- E. None of these.

Answer: A

Sol: Among the given set of words, ‘perceives’ is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
perceive means to understand or think of something in a particular way.
Reveals- make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.
Enhances- intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.

Q.8 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (C)?

In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. generates
- B. define
- C. include
- D. receive
- E. None of these.

Answer: C

Sol: Among the given set of words, 'include' is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
 include means to have as one part; to contain (among other things).
 Generate- produce or create.
 Define- what is meant by a word, text, concept, or action.
 Receive- be given, presented with, or paid (something).

Q.9 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (D)?

In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. derive
- B. ordering
- C. appreciate
- D. competing
- E. None of these.

Answer: D

Sol: Among the given set of words, 'competing' is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
 competing means to try to win or achieve something, or to try to be better than somebody else; to take part in a competition.
 Derive- obtain something from (a specified source).
 Appreciate- recognize the full worth of.

Q.10 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (E)?

In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines,

recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. classic
- B. research
- C. formula
- D. phenomenon
- E. None of these

Answer: D

Sol: Among the given set of words, ‘phenomenon’ is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
phenomenon means a fact or an event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood.
Classic-

Q.11 Which of the following will appropriately fit in the blank (F)?

In the given passage, few blanks are given. Below the passage, few words have been suggested for each blank which could make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Identify the word that could fill in the blank in the most appropriate manner.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence (A)_____ by machines, as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any system that (B)_____ its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals. Some popular accounts use the term "artificial intelligence" to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving". AI applications (C)_____ advanced web search engines, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Tesla), and (D)_____at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a (E)_____ known as the AI effect. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular (F)_____. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

- A. risks
- B. tools
- C. utility
- D. production
- E. None of these.

Answer: B

Sol: Among the given set of words, ‘tools’ is the most suitable word to fill in the blank to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
Tools means Something to perform an operation; an instrument; a means.
Risks- judged over a period of time to be of the highest quality and outstanding of its kind.
Utility- the state of being useful, profitable, or beneficial.

Q.12 Which of the following point(s) is/are correct based on the information provided in the given passage?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)**_____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and

recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices (A)/ morally challenging, politically (B)/ of conflict resolution can be (C)/ often enough, the process (D)*

- A. India has commenced formal conversations with the Taliban, who will form Afghanistan's next government.
- B. New Delhi dispatched two retired diplomats to an Afghan meeting attended by the Taliban.
- C. Until the latest India-Taliban summit in Doha, India's dealings with the Taliban were either done behind closed doors or were kept quiet and unreported.
- D. Only a and c
- E. All of the above

Answer: D

Sol: Among the given options, only (a) and (c) are correct based on the information provided in the given passage, whereas option (b) is incorrect. Hence, option (d) is the right answer choice.

Reference can be taken from the information provided in the first paragraph of the passage, “*Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).*”

Q.13 Which of the following conclusion(s) is/are correct about the formation and recognition of the Taliban-led government at an international level?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices (A)/ morally challenging, politically (B)/ of conflict resolution can be (C)/ often enough, the process (D)*

- A. The Taliban-led government must receive international recognition only as part of a negotiated process.
- B. The negotiated process must try to ensure that Kabul's future leadership follows international laws and regulations.
- C. The Taliban-led administration is eligible for any loans or financial assistance from the World Bank.
- D. Only b and c
- E. Only a and b

Answer: E

Sol: Among the given options, only (a) and (b) are correct about the formation and recognition of the Taliban-led government at an international level. Hence, option (e) is the right answer choice.

Reference can be taken from the information provided in the starting lines of the second paragraph, “*Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only accord such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers.*”

Q.14 Which of the following point(s) was/were mentioned by India while charing the UN Security Council Resolution on the formation of the Taliban-led government in Afghanistan?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India's engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but 'unofficial' (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India's interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban's internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul's new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as 'axis of evil' or 'rogue states' used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government's secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government's talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter's violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices (A)/ morally challenging, politically (B)/ of conflict resolution can be (C)/ often enough, the process (D)*

- A. Terrorism should not be carried out on Afghan land.
- B. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led administration so that a new government in Afghanistan can be formed immediately.
- C. The Taliban should commit to following anti-terrorism and human rights principles.
- D. Only a and c
- E. Only a and b

Answer: D

Sol: Among the given options, only (a) and (c) were mentioned by India while charing the UN Security Council Resolution on the formation of the Taliban-led government in Afghanistan. Hence, option (d) is the right answer choice.
Reference can be taken from the information provided in the fourth line of the second paragraph, "UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter will abide by norms governing terrorism, human rights, among others."

Q.15 Which of the statements can be considered correct with respect to the passage given?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India's engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but 'unofficial' (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India's interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban's internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul's new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as 'axis of evil' or 'rogue states' used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government's secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government's talks with

the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices (A)/ morally challenging, politically (B)/ of conflict resolution can be (C)/ often enough, the process (D)*

- A. It will be necessary to make a decision based on existing options and prospective effects, rather than on speculative concepts of moral universalism.
- B. Past American administrations have used phrases like "axis of evil" and "rogue states."
- C. Organizations, individuals, and governments do, in fact, change as a result of prolonged talks.
- D. Only a and b
- E. All are correct

Answer: E

Sol: Among the given options, all of the statements are correct. Hence, option (e) is the right answer choice.
Reference can be taken from the information provided in the following statements:
Option (a): The last sentence of the third paragraph, “But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.”
Option (b): The fourth line of the third paragraph, “Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate.”
Option (c): Sixth line of the third paragraph, “As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations.”

Q.16 Which of the following phrases can be used to fill the blank (A) in the given passage?
Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.
Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).
Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.
Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.
Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices (A)/ morally challenging, politically (B)/ of conflict resolution can be (C)/ often enough, the process (D)*
A. gain monopoly over terrorist groups
B. should take loans from the World Bank
C. will abide by norms governing
D. will dominate the Afghan territory
E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: The given blank can be filled using option (c). The concerned sentence talks about the Taliban-led government's assurance that it will adhere to international rules governing terrorism, human rights, and other issues. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

Q.17 Which of the following words is similar to accord as highlighted in the passage given?
Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.
Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year).

Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices **(A)**/ morally challenging, politically **(B)**/ of conflict resolution can be **(C)**/ often enough, the process **(D)***

- A. contrast
- B. grant
- C. withhold
- D. tolerant
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Among the given words, ‘grant’ is the synonym of ‘accord’. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. Accord means give or grant someone (power, status, or recognition).

- (a) contrast- a thing or person having qualities noticeably different from another.
- (b) grant- agree to give or allow (something requested) to.
- (c) withhold- refuse to give (something that is due to or is desired by another).
- (d) tolerant- showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with.

Q.18 Which of the following is the antonym of legitimacy highlighted in the given passage?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.

Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).

Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.

Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.

Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices **(A)**/ morally challenging, politically **(B)**/ of conflict resolution can be **(C)**/ often enough, the process **(D)***

- A. legality
- B. licit
- C. validity
- D. fraudulent
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: Among the given words, ‘fraudulent’ is the antonym of ‘legitimacy’. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. Legitimacy means conformity to the law or to rules.
 (a) legality- the quality or state of being in accordance with the law.
 (b) licit- not forbidden; lawful.
 (c) validity- the state of being legally or officially binding or acceptable.
 (d) fraudulent- the action or quality of cheating, lying, or deceiving someone.

Q.19 The italicized sentence in the fourth paragraph is divided into four parts and marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). The parts of the sentence may or may not be arranged in sequential order. You are required to rearrange the parts of the sentence to make it grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Choose the correct rearrangement from the following options.
Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage. Certain words have been highlighted to aid in answering the questions.
 Shedding its past hesitations, the Government of India has started an open, formal engagement with the Taliban who, by all accounts, will form the next government in Afghanistan. Until the recent India-Taliban meeting in Doha, India’s engagement with the Taliban was through secret channels (for several years now), open but ‘unofficial’ (i.e., when New Delhi sent two retired diplomats to a meeting in Moscow in which the Taliban were present), or quiet and unpublicized (an undeclared meeting of Ministry of External Affairs officials with the Taliban in Doha in June this year). Engagement with the Taliban is useful in both securing India’s interests in Afghanistan (to the extent possible) and potentially moderate the Taliban’s internal and external behavior (again, to the extent possible).
 Should a Taliban government, when it gets formed, be recognized? Given that a Taliban-led government is a foregone conclusion now, the international community must only **accord** such recognition as part of a negotiated process, a process aimed at moderating Kabul’s new rulers. UN Security Council Resolution, adopted at a meeting chaired by India, emphasizing that Afghan soil should not be used for terror activity is a good beginning internationally. The international community should eventually recognize a Taliban-led government in return for guarantees that the latter _____ **(A)** _____ terrorism, human rights, among others.
 Moral judgments in the conduct of international relations rest on a slippery slope for several reasons. For instance, are moral judgments/prescriptions devoid of power politics? How much does geopolitical power shape the boundaries of morally acceptable/ unacceptable behavior in international relations? Consider, for instance, phrases such as ‘axis of evil’ or ‘rogue states’ used by past United States administrations against states they disagreed with or wanted to isolate. The point of diplomacy, after all, is also to engage with the undesirables to try and change their positions. As a matter of fact, entities, individuals and states do change as a result of sustained negotiations. Whether or not **legitimacy** and recognition will temper an outfit with a violent past like the Taliban is indeed a challenging question. But one will have to make a call based on available alternatives and potential outcomes; not based on quixotic notions of moral universalism.
 Finally, there is a larger argument for reaching out to undesirable/ rogue elements — to build peace and resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding what they say, democratic governments have routinely negotiated with terrorists, secretly or openly. Consider examples from the British government’s secret talks with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) while the IRA was still carrying out attacks against the U.K., to the Spanish government’s talks with the Basque Homeland and Freedom even after the latter’s violence killing civilians, to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Sri Lankan government negotiations in the 2000s. Talking to the undesirables is a timetested phenomenon. More importantly, peacebuilding is not always a morally black-and-white business. *Complicated and involves difficult choices **(A)**/ morally challenging, politically **(B)**/ of conflict resolution can be **(C)**/ often enough, the process **(D)***

- A. ACBD
- B. DBCA
- C. DCBA
- D. BCAD
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: The correct rearrangement of the sentence will be “DCBA”. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.
 The correct sentence thus formed will be: “*Often enough, the process of conflict resolution can be morally challenging, politically complicated and involves difficult choices.*”

Q.20 How did the nature of the Pico unionists' demands contribute to the broad support they received?

Read the passage to answer the following questions

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union in Buchon city, South Korea, travelled to the United States in order to demand settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented **coalition** of Korean American groups.
 First, it served as a diverse community often divided by generation, class and ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues. Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants’ knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.
 The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that

differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers’ rights. The workers’ demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

- A. By focusing solely on economic compensation for the workers.
- B. By emphasizing ideological beliefs over workers' rights.
- C. By creating divisions within the Korean American community.
- D. By highlighting the human component of their struggle for social justice.
- E. By alienating support from progressive labour and social justice groups.

Answer: D

Sol: The passage mentions that the issues raised by the Pico unionists had a strong human component. Their demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. By emphasizing the human aspect of their struggle for social justice and workers' rights, the unionists likely garnered empathy and support from a broad range of individuals and groups who valued fairness and justice. For better understanding refer to the last paragraph of the passage, “ **The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers’ rights. The workers’ demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings**”

(a) **By focusing solely on economic compensation for the workers:** This option suggests that the Pico unionists' demands primarily focused on economic compensation for the workers. By advocating for fair compensation, the unionists addressed a fundamental concern shared by many workers. This demand resonated with a broader audience, including workers from different industries and backgrounds who could empathize with the need for just compensation. The emphasis on economic justice likely helped garner support from various groups.

(b) **By emphasizing ideological beliefs over workers' rights:** This option implies that the Pico unionists prioritized their ideological beliefs over the fundamental issue of workers' rights. However, the passage does not provide evidence to suggest that the unionists' demands were driven by specific ideologies. On the contrary, the passage highlights that the workers' demands were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings, indicating that their cause was centred on social justice and workers' rights rather than particular ideological beliefs.

(c) **By creating divisions within the Korean American community:** The passage does not mention that the Pico unionists' demands created divisions within the Korean American community. In fact, it states that the cause served as a rallying focus for a diverse community often divided by generation, class, and political ideologies. The Pico cause mobilized different segments of the community and brought them together, transcending divisions and fostering unity.

(e) **By alienating support from progressive labour and social justice groups:** The passage does not indicate that the Pico unionists' demands alienated support from progressive labour and social justice groups. On the contrary, it states that the Pico struggle led to alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups, such as the Coalition of Labor Union Women and African American unionists. These alliances demonstrate the broad support and solidarity that the Pico cause garnered within the larger society.

Q.21 How did the Pico cause impact the Korean American community, particularly the young second-generation Korean Americans?

Read the passage to answer the following questions

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union in Buchon city, South Korea, travelled to the United States in order to demand settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented **coalition** of Korean American groups. First, it served as a diverse community often divided by generation, class and ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues. Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants’ knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.

The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers’ rights. The workers’ demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

- A. It divided the community along generational lines.
- B. It increased the privilege of second-generation Korean Americans.
- C. It raised political consciousness and interest in cultural identity.
- D. It isolated second-generation Korean Americans from their Korean roots.
- E. None of these.

Answer: C

Sol: The passage mentions that the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans who had never been part of a political campaign before, particularly involving Korean issues. Refer to the second paragraph, “ **Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues**”. It also states that the cause raised their political consciousness and sparked new interest in their cultural identity. Refer to the same

- paragraph, “ ***In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity.***” Thus, only option (c) is correct here
- (a) **It divided the community along generational lines:** The passage suggests the opposite effect. It states that the Pico cause served as a rallying focus for a diverse community often divided by generation, class, and political ideologies. Instead of creating divisions, the cause mobilized young second-generation Korean Americans who had not been part of political campaigns before, bringing together different generations within the community.
- (b) **It increased the privilege of second-generation Korean Americans:** The passage does not provide any information to support the idea that the Pico cause specifically increased the privilege of second-generation Korean Americans. It states that second-generation Korean Americans generally fall within the more privileged sectors of the community, but it does not attribute this change to the Pico cause.
- (d) **It isolated second-generation Korean Americans from their Korean roots:** The passage does not indicate that the Pico cause isolated second-generation Korean Americans from their Korean roots. Instead, it suggests that the cause sparked new interest in cultural identity among young second-generation Korean Americans. By engaging them in a political campaign involving Korean issues, it provided an opportunity for them to reconnect with their Korean heritage.

Q.22 What role did recent working-class immigrants play in the Pico struggle?

Read the passage to answer the following questions

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union in Buchon city, South Korea, travelled to the United States in order to demand settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented **coalition** of Korean American groups. First, it served as a diverse community often divided by generation, class and ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues. Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants’ knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists. The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers’ rights. The workers’ demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

- A. They served as spokespersons for the Pico workers' demands.
- B. They facilitated the global perspective of their communities and gave an insight over labour issues.
- C. They emphasized the economic exploitation faced by Korean workers.
- D. They strengthened divisions between Korean Americans and Chinese immigrants.
- E. They mobilized support from their home countries for the Pico cause.

Answer: B

- Sol:** The passage mentions that working class immigrants’ knowledge of working conditions overseas helped to globalize the perspective of their communities. By sharing their experiences and insights, they provided a broader understanding of labour issues and contributed to a more global outlook within their communities. For better understanding, refer to the second paragraph of the passage, “ ***The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants’ knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, as witnessed in the especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China.***”
- (a) **They served as spokespersons for the Pico workers' demands:** The passage does not specifically mention that recent working-class immigrants served as spokespersons for the Pico workers' demands. It primarily highlights their knowledge of working conditions overseas and their contribution to globalizing perspectives within their communities.
- (c) **They emphasized the economic exploitation faced by Korean workers:** The passage does not specify that recent working-class immigrants prioritized the economic exploitation faced by Korean workers in the Pico struggle. The focus of the passage is on the solidarity and support generated within the Korean American community and alliances with progressive labour and social justice groups.
- (d) **They strengthened divisions between Korean Americans and Chinese immigrants:** The passage does not indicate that recent working-class immigrants strengthened divisions between Korean Americans and Chinese immigrants. Instead, it mentions a warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China, suggesting that the Pico struggle fostered positive interactions and connections among individuals from different backgrounds.
- (e) **They mobilized support from their home countries for the Pico cause:** The passage does not provide information about recent working-class immigrants mobilizing support from their home countries for the Pico cause. The focus of the passage is on the impact within the Korean American community and alliances formed with labour and social justice groups in the United States.

Q.23 How did the Pico struggle impact the broader society and foster alliances outside of the Korean American community?

Read the passage to answer the following questions

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union in Buchon city, South Korea, travelled to the United States in order to demand settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented **coalition** of Korean American groups.

First, it served as a diverse community often divided by generation, class and ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues.

Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants' knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.

The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers' rights. The workers' demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

- A. By setting apart the progressive labour and social justice groups.
- B. By prioritizing the economic well-being of Korean workers.
- C. By deepening divisions within the working class.
- D. By receiving support from African American unionists and labour union women.
- E. By advocating for the exclusion of recent immigrants.

Answer: D

Sol: The passage mentions the support received from leading African American unionists, indicating that the Pico struggle garnered support from African American unionists and contributed to building alliances between the Korean American community and other labour groups. Refer to the last sentence of the second paragraph, "***In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.***"

- (a) **By setting apart the progressive labour and social justice groups:** This option is not supported by the information provided in the passage. The passage states that the Pico struggle led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups within the larger society. It mentions the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists, indicating that the Pico struggle garnered support and solidarity from these groups rather than alienating them.
- (b) **By prioritizing the economic well-being of Korean workers:** The passage does mention the economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers, but it does not explicitly state that the Pico struggle prioritized the economic well-being of Korean workers over other considerations. The focus of the passage is on the broader issues of social justice and workers' rights. The Pico struggle underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.
- (c) **By deepening divisions within the working class:** The passage does not provide evidence to support the idea that the Pico struggle deepened divisions within the working class. Instead, it highlights how the Pico struggle fostered alliances and solidarity between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups. The Pico cause served as a rallying focus, transcending divisions based on generation, class, and political ideologies within the Korean American community.
- (e) **By advocating for the exclusion of recent immigrants:** The passage does not mention the Pico struggle advocating for the exclusion of recent immigrants. On the contrary, it highlights the warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. The passage emphasizes the role of recent working-class immigrants in the struggle and the potential for their knowledge and experiences to globalize perspectives and establish international ties.

Q.24 Which of the following is the synonym of 'coalition' as highlighted in the passage?

Read the passage to answer the following questions

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union in Buchon city, South Korea, travelled to the United States in order to demand settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented **coalition** of Korean American groups.

First, it served as a diverse community often divided by generation, class and ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues.

Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants' knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labour and social justice groups—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.

The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers' rights. The workers' demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers

underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

- A. patrol
- B. traverse
- C. discord
- D. syndicate
- E. orison

Answer: D

Sol: Meanings of the words:

(a) patrol (noun/verb):

Meaning: (noun) A group of people or a designated unit that conducts regular surveillance or monitoring, typically for security or law enforcement purposes. (verb) To conduct regular surveillance or monitoring.

Example: The police officer went on a patrol to ensure the safety of the neighbourhood.

(b) traverse (verb/noun):

Meaning: (verb) To travel across or pass through a place. (noun) The act of traveling or crossing.

Example: They planned to traverse the entire country by train.

(c) discord (noun/verb):

Meaning: (noun) Lack of harmony or agreement, typically involving conflict or disagreement. (verb) To cause a disagreement or conflict.

Example: The political debate was filled with discord and heated arguments.

(d) syndicate (noun/verb):

Meaning: (noun) A group of individuals or organizations that work together for a common purpose or to achieve a shared goal. (verb) To organize or operate as a syndicate.

Example: The media syndicate distributed the news articles to various newspapers.

(e) orison (noun):

Meaning: A formal or solemn prayer.

Example: The monk retreated to the chapel for his evening orison.

Q.25 The usual (1) demand rule is that the policy response to a structural slowdown is through economic (2) slowdown that ease supply constraints. And a cyclical (3) reforms has to be tackled with measures to stimulate (4) thumb. In each of the questions given below, four words have been highlighted which may or may not be at their correct positions. Pick the most suitable option to interchange the words, so that the statement becomes grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- A. (2)-(4)
- B. (1)-(2)
- C. Both (1)-(2) and (3)-(4)
- D. Both (1)-(4) and (2)-(3)
- E. No interchange required

Answer: D

Sol: The “thumb rule” is a phrase which means “a principle with broad application that is not intended to be strictly accurate or reliable for every situation.” So, (1) and (4) should be swapped. And a singular noun should be used in (3) because of the article ‘a’. So, (2) and (3) should also be swapped. Hence, option (d) is correct answer choice.

Q.26 The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has withdrawn (A) certain companies (B) granted to housing finance exemptions (C), putting (D) its regulations on a par with those of non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). In each of the questions given below, four words have been highlighted which may or may not be at their correct positions. Pick the most suitable option to interchange the words, so that the statement becomes grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- A. B-D
- B. A-C
- C. A-D
- D. B-C
- E. No interchange required

Answer: D

Sol: In the given sentence, ‘ companies’ in its current position makes the given sentence grammatically incorrect but interchanging it with ‘ exemptions’ will make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)

Q.27 The (A) occupation undertaken by W.J. Webb later in 1816, covered 'the (B) traditionally Byans region both to the east and west of the river, on the ground that it had (C) entire been part of Kumaon prior to the 25-year-old (D) demarcation by Nepal'.

In each of the questions given below, four words have been highlighted which may or may not be at their correct positions. Pick the most suitable option to interchange the words, so that the statement becomes grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- A. A-D & B-C
- B. No interchange required
- C. B-C
- D. C-A & B-D
- E. A-D

Answer: C

Sol: Among the given highlighted words, none of them are at their correct places. Here, the most suitable replacement for 'traditionally' will be 'entire'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Q.28 For years, Indian (1) business leaders have been (2) future in their rating of the domestic economy even while (3) holding out visions of a bright (4) generous for their companies.

In each of the questions given below, four words have been highlighted which may or may not be at their correct positions. Pick the most suitable option to interchange the words, so that the statement becomes grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- A. (1)-(2)
- B. (2)-(4)
- C. Both (2)-(3) and (1)-(4)
- D. Both (1)-(3) and (2)-(4)
- E. No interchange required

Answer: B

Sol: The use of word "future" with "been" as an adjective should be used on the place of noun. So, (2) and (4) should be interchanged with one another to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Other words are correct in their respective positions. Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.

Q.29 As an (1) higher, gold is not an "asset", (2) strictly speaking. It is scarce and valuable, but its (3) possession yields nothing even if you can sell it at a (4) investment price for capital gains.

In each of the questions given below, four words have been highlighted which may or may not be at their correct positions. Pick the most suitable option to interchange the words, so that the statement becomes grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- A. (1)-(4)
- B. (2)-(4)
- C. No interchange required
- D. Both (1)-(3) and (2)-(4)
- E. Both (1)-(2) and (3)-(4)

Answer: A

Sol: As per the rules of grammar, with the article 'an' a vowel should be used and with 'a' consonant should be used. Hence, (1) and (4) should be swapped to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (a) is correct answer choice.

Q.30 In each question four sentences are given in which only one is grammatically correct. Choose the option that is correct as your answer choice, If all the sentences are correct, choose 'No Error'.

- A. Teenagers go through a phase in their life where their rude words seem to get them in trouble.
- B. Because the ship went astray, we returned to our home port nearly two hours late.
- C. Even though three players got injured, a decisive point in the game came as my star player score four times in a row.
- D. Some people believes justice is blind to wealthy individuals because most of them don't receive harsh consequences.
- E. No Error

Answer: B

Sol: Explanation:

A is incorrect because of a number mismatch. It should be “their lives,” not “their life.”

B is grammatically correct. The sentence has correct tense, structure, and word usage.

C is incorrect because of a verb tense error. It should be “scored,” not “score.”

D is incorrect due to subject–verb agreement. It should be “Some people believe,” not “believes.”

Therefore, the correct option is B.

Q.31 In each question four sentences are given in which only one is grammatically correct. Choose the option that is correct as your answer choice, If all the sentences are correct, choose ‘No Error’.

- A. She had blonde hair, which were dyed.
- B. Nevertheless a man can’t find his destination, he will never consult a map nor ask for directions
- C. The team only had an hour to put the stage in before the concert.
- D. Edward Barnes designed these houses in the 1880s.
- E. No Error

Answer: D

Sol: (a) She had blonde hair, which were dyed. Error: This sentence contains a subject-verb agreement error. The pronoun "which" refers to "hair," which is singular, but the verb "were" is plural. The verb should agree with the singular noun "hair." The sentence should be: "She had blonde hair, which was dyed."
(b) Nevertheless, a man can’t find his destination, he will never consult a map nor ask for directions. Error: This sentence contains a coordination error. The two independent clauses "Nevertheless, a man can’t find his destination" and "he will never consult a map nor ask for directions" are not properly connected. A coordinating conjunction (such as "but" or "yet") is needed to join them. The sentence should be: "Nevertheless, a man can’t find his destination, but he will never consult a map nor ask for directions."
(c) The team only had an hour to put the stage in before the concert. This sentence is grammatically incorrect. It has phrasal verb error. The correct phrasal verb is ‘put up’. It means construct or erect something. Ex- "I put up the tent and cooked a meal". The sentence will be, “The team only had an hour to put the stage up before the concert.”
(d) Edward Barnes designed these houses in the 1880s. No Error: This sentence is grammatically correct. It properly states that Edward Barnes designed the houses during the 1880s.
Therefore, the correct statement is (d) Edward Barnes designed these houses in the 1880s.

Q.32 In each question four sentences are given in which only one is grammatically correct. Choose the option that is correct as your answer choice, If all the sentences are correct, choose ‘No Error’.

- A. I’d been decorating the bedroom and I was cover in paint.
- B. Unless I phone you, you could have assumed the train’s on time.
- C. Many couples do not want to take on the responsibility of bringing up a large family of three or four children.
- D. Some snakes can bite but I dared you to hold this big snake.
- E. No Error

Answer: C

Sol: (a) I’d been decorating the bedroom and I was cover in paint. Error: This sentence contains a subject-verb agreement error. The verb "cover" should be in the past participle form "covered" to match the past tense of "I'd been decorating." The sentence should be: "I’d been decorating the bedroom and I was covered in paint."
(b) Unless I phone you, you could have assumed the train’s on time. Error: This sentence contains a tense inconsistency. The verb phrase "could have assumed" is in the past perfect tense, which should be used to indicate an action completed before another past action. However, the "unless" clause is in the present tense. To maintain consistency, the verb phrase in the main clause should also be in the present tense. The sentence should be: "Unless I phone you, you can assume the train’s on time."
(c) Many couples do not want to take on the responsibility of bringing up a large family of three or four children. No Error: This sentence is grammatically correct. It effectively conveys the idea that many couples are not interested in assuming the responsibility of raising a family with three or four children.
(d)Some snakes can bite but I dared you to hold this big snake. Error: This sentence contains a verb tense error. In the given sentence both the clauses should be in same tense form, “some snakes can bite” suggests the sentence is in simple present tense, thus to complement it the second clause also need to be in simple present tense. Thus, the correct form should be: "Some snakes can bite but I dare you to hold this big snake."
Therefore, the correct sentence is (c) Many couples do not want to take on the responsibility of bringing up a large family of three or four children

Q.33 Each of the following questions contains four sentences. Identify the sentence that contains a grammatical error. If all the sentences are correct, select the option "All are correct" as the answer.

- A. The car yields when the lanes merged and allowed the other cars to pass ahead.
- B. I have felt I have grown a lot this semester as a result of taking a philosophy course.
- C. The already hurt player's injury was compounded when he tried to run on his wounded leg.
- D. While the education at this university is fantastic, the on-campus jobs pay a minimum wage.
- E. All are correct

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A)

Option-wise Analysis

(A) The car yields when the lanes merged and allowed the other cars to pass ahead.

Error: Tense inconsistency.

"Yields" is in present tense, but "merged" and "allowed" are in past tense.
All verbs should be in the same tense.

Correct form:
The car yielded when the lanes merged and allowed the other cars to pass ahead.
or
The car yields when the lanes merge and allows the other cars to pass ahead.

Example:
He walks to school and meets his friends.

(B) I have felt I have grown a lot this semester as a result of taking a philosophy course.

Grammatically correct.
Present perfect tense is properly used for ongoing time ("this semester").

Example:
I have learned a lot this year.

(C) The already hurt player's injury was compounded when he tried to run on his wounded leg.

Grammatically correct.
Possessive form and past tense usage are correct.

Example:
Her condition worsened after the accident.

(D) While the education at this university is fantastic, the on-campus jobs pay a minimum wage.

Grammatically correct.
Though slightly awkward stylistically, it is not grammatically incorrect.

Example:
While the food is excellent, the service is slow.

Q.34 Each of the following questions contains four sentences. Identify the sentence that contains a grammatical error. If all the sentences are correct, select the option "All are correct" as the answer.

- A. Unable to stop moving her fidgety feet, the nervous woman waited impatiently for her interview.
- B. To minimize the risk of food poisoning, one really does needs to wash produce before eating it.
- C. With its well-rounded characters and fast-paced, coherent plot, this novel is an excellent read.
- D. The teenager's attitude towards his mother was one of defiance and disrespect.
- E. All are correct

Answer: B

Sol: In option (b), the context indicates singularity of the subject (an individual), and thus, “needs” is the only deviation from grammatical and contextual accuracy in the sentence. It must be replaced with “need”, as it follows “does”, and according to the rules of subject-verb agreement. Thus, as option (b) contains an error, it becomes the choice of answer.

Q.35 In each of the following question, four sentences are provided. Identify the one with a grammatical error. If all the sentences are grammatically correct, choose the option "All are correct" as your answer.

- A. Because of allegations of fraud, the company president is announcing his retirement tomorrow.
- B. Many students find themselves in the predicament of not being able to afford college.
- C. Because the medicine had a lethal side effect, I needed to take it under a doctors supervision.
- D. The detective was a disingenuous man who often played dumb to trick others into confessing.
- E. All are correct

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) contains the error as “supervision” is meant to be associative of “a doctor” and the missing apostrophe makes that part of the sentence devoid of meaning. Changing “doctors” to “doctor’s”, the grammatical structure of the sentence is restored. The answer to the question becomes option (c).

Q.36 (I) The Finance Minister, had announced the Government’s decision to monetise operating public infrastructure assets
(II) declaring this as an important financing option for constructing new infrastructure.
(i) During announcement made by Finance Minister.....
(ii) An announcement has been made by
(iii) As an important financing option for constructing new infrastructure,.....

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

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Both (iii) and (ii)

Explanation

(i) During announcement made by Finance Minister...

Incorrect

- The starter is **grammatically incorrect** as given.
- It should be:
 - o During **the** announcement made by **the** Finance Minister...
- Since the starter must be used exactly as provided, it cannot correctly begin the sentence.

(ii) An announcement has been made by...

Correct

A suitable sentence is:

An announcement has been made by the Finance Minister regarding the Government's decision to monetise operating public infrastructure assets, declaring this as an important financing option for constructing new infrastructure.

The sentence is grammatically correct and preserves the original meaning.

(iii) As an important financing option for constructing new infrastructure,...

Correct

A suitable sentence is:

As an important financing option for constructing new infrastructure, the Finance Minister had announced the Government's decision to monetise operating public infrastructure assets.

This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning that **monetising operating public infrastructure assets** was announced as an important financing option for new infrastructure.

Correct Answer: (C) Both (iii) and (ii)

Q.37

- (I) The Government must use this moment to initiate a comprehensive dialogue to
(II) find a way forward for a future of the people of Kashmir as an integral part of India.
(i) The Government should use.....
(ii) To initiate a comprehensive dialogue for.....
(iii) With the aim to find a way.....

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)
B. Only (ii)
C. Both (iii) and (ii)
D. Only (iii)
E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: The correct choice is option (a). Statement can be formed by using only (i) hence the statement will be “The Government should use this moment to initiate a comprehensive dialogue to find a way forward for a future of the people of Kashmir as an integral part of India.”

Q.38

Column I

- (A) The royal bridge collapsed
(B) The new movie became a real sensation
(C) The Vande Bharat railway is always spick and span

Column II

- (D) offering passengers a relaxing journey
(E) causing a great fight in the narrow lane
(F) receiving great reviews from critics

In the question below, two columns are given, each containing three phrases/sentences. Choose the option that will connect the phrases to form meaningful and correct sentences.

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

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b) C-D, B-F

Step-by-Step Explanation:

We need to match Column I sentences logically and grammatically with Column II phrases.

Matching Sentences:

(C) The Vande Bharat railway is always spick and span → (D) offering passengers a relaxing journey.

· Correct match because the Vande Bharat railway is known for its cleanliness and comfort, making it ideal for a relaxing journey.

- Final sentence:
- "The Vande Bharat railway is always spick and span, offering passengers a relaxing journey."
- (B) The new movie became a real sensation → (F) receiving great reviews from critics.
- Correct match because a movie becoming a sensation is often related to it receiving positive reviews.
- Final sentence:
- "The new movie became a real sensation, receiving great reviews from critics."

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

- (A) The royal bridge collapsed does not correctly match with (E) causing a great fight in the narrow lane. A collapsed bridge would cause panic or damage, not necessarily a fight.
- (C) The Vande Bharat railway is always spick and span does not logically connect with (F) receiving great reviews from critics.
- (B) The new movie became a real sensation does not match with (D) offering passengers a relaxing journey.

Final Answer: (b) C-D, B-F 

Q.39

Column I

- (A) Germany’s trade network is vast
- (B) Rare minerals are often found
- (C) Excessive greenhouse gases increase carbon levels

Column II

- (D) and connects Kanpur with Lucknow
- (E) where the earth’s crust meets the mantle
- (F) affecting the ozone layer and the troposphere

In the question below, two columns are given, each containing three phrases/sentences. Choose the option that will connect the phrases to form meaningful and correct sentences.

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

Answer: E

Sol:

Correct Answer: (e) C-F, B-E

Step-by-Step Explanation:

We need to match Column I sentences logically and grammatically with Column II phrases.

Matching Sentences:

- (C) Excessive greenhouse gases increase carbon levels → (F) affecting the ozone layer and the troposphere.
- Correct match because excessive greenhouse gases directly impact the ozone layer and the troposphere, leading to climate changes.
- Final sentence:
- "Excessive greenhouse gases increase carbon levels, affecting the ozone layer and the troposphere."
- (B) Rare minerals are often found → (E) where the earth’s crust meets the mantle.
- Correct match because rare minerals are typically located at the boundary between the Earth's crust and mantle.
- Final sentence:
- "Rare minerals are often found where the Earth’s crust meets the mantle."

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

- (A) Germany’s trade network is vast does not match with (D) and connects Kanpur with Lucknow.
- Germany's trade network has no connection to Kanpur and Lucknow (which are Indian cities).
- (B) Rare minerals are often found does not fit with (D) and connects Kanpur with Lucknow.
- Minerals have nothing to do with cities in India.
- (C) Excessive greenhouse gases increase carbon levels does not match with (D) and connects Kanpur with Lucknow.
- Carbon levels and greenhouse gases are unrelated to transportation links between cities.

Final Answer: (e) C-F, B-E 

Q.40

Column I

- (A) The coastal inlet is famous for its foreign cuisine
- (B) While exploring the cave
- (C) My new year’s resolution is to let every bad

Column II

- (D) and very handy for daily use
- (E) moment pass and welcome what’s to come
- (F) with valuable assets in various industries

In the question below, two columns are given, each containing three phrases/sentences. Choose the option that will connect the phrases to form meaningful and correct sentences.

- A. A-E, C-D
- B. A-D, B-E

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

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct Answer: (d) C-E

Step-by-Step Explanation:

We need to match Column I sentences logically and grammatically with Column II phrases.

Matching Sentences:

(C) My new year’s resolution is to let every bad → (E) moment pass and welcome what’s to come.

· Correct match because letting bad moments pass aligns with a New Year's resolution focused on personal growth and moving forward.

· Final sentence:

· "My new year’s resolution is to let every bad moment pass and welcome what’s to come."

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

· (A) The coastal inlet is famous for its foreign cuisine does not match with (D) and very handy for daily use.

· A coastal inlet being "handy for daily use" is not logically meaningful.

· (B) While exploring the cave does not connect with (D) and very handy for daily use.

· Exploring a cave is not related to something being handy for daily use.

· (B) While exploring the cave does not fit with (F) with valuable assets in various industries.

· Exploring a cave has no logical link to industries or valuable assets.

Final Answer: (d) C-E 



Q.1 Which of the following is a binary number?

- A. 201
- B. 105
- C. 101
- D. 106
- E. 130

Answer: C

Sol: A **binary number** is a number that consists only of **0s and 1s**. Among the given options, **101** is the only number that adheres to this rule.

Important Key Points:

1. **Binary System:** The binary number system uses only two digits: **0** and **1**. It is the base-2 numeral system and is used in computer systems.
2. **Other Options:** Numbers like **201**, **105**, **106**, and **130** are **decimal numbers** because they include digits other than 0 and 1.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Decimal Numbers:** The standard numeral system (base-10) uses digits from **0 to 9**.
- **Binary in Computing:** Binary is fundamental in computing because it represents data and instructions in the form of electrical states (on/off).

Q.2 In the context of computing software, which of the following is not an operating system?

- A. Android
- B. iOS
- C. Windows
- D. Microsoft Office
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: **Microsoft Office** is not an operating system; it is a **productivity software suite** that includes applications like Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. On the other hand, **Android**, **iOS**, and **Windows** are all operating systems that manage hardware and software resources for devices.

Important Key Points:

1. **Operating System:** Software that acts as an interface between hardware and applications, managing system resources. Examples include Android, iOS, and Windows.
2. **Microsoft Office:** A set of application programs designed for tasks like document creation, spreadsheet management, and presentations.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Examples of Operating Systems:**
- **Android:** Developed by Google for mobile devices.
- **iOS:** Developed by Apple for its devices like iPhones and iPads.
- **Windows:** Developed by Microsoft for personal computers.
- **Microsoft Office Features:**
- Not related to system management but provides tools for productivity tasks.
- Requires an operating system (e.g., Windows or macOS) to function.
- **Other Non-Operating Systems:** Applications like Adobe Photoshop, VLC Media Player, and web browsers are not operating systems but require an OS to run.

Q.3 Which is the Linux Operating System?

- A. Private Operating System
- B. Windows Operating System
- C. Open-source Operating System
- D. Government Operating System
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: Linux is an open-source operating system, meaning its source code is freely available for anyone to view, modify, and redistribute. Open-source systems encourage collaboration, innovation, and flexibility, enabling users and developers worldwide to contribute improvements, customize according to specific needs, and promote transparency in software development.

Important Key Points:

1. **Linux** is built on open-source principles, allowing the community to freely access and modify its code.

2. The Linux kernel was created by Linus Torvalds and is now supported by thousands of developers globally.
3. Open-source licensing (e.g., GPL - GNU General Public License) enables users to adapt the operating system freely without licensing restrictions.
4. Linux is widely adopted due to its flexibility, security, and the large community supporting continuous enhancements.
5. Examples of popular Linux distributions include Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, CentOS, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Private Operating Systems** (also called proprietary) have source code owned by an individual or a corporation and not freely available for modifications (e.g., Apple macOS).
- **Windows Operating System** is proprietary software developed by Microsoft; its source code is not openly accessible or modifiable by the public.
- The option **None of these** is incorrect as Linux clearly aligns with the open-source category.

Q.4 Which one of the following is an operating system?

- A. SUSE
- B. TALLY
- C. ORACLE
- D. MSACCESS
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: SUSE is a Linux-based **operating system** used in both personal computing and enterprise-level servers. It manages system hardware and software resources, providing essential services for application execution. The other options are application or database-related software.

Important Key Points:

1. SUSE is a popular open-source operating system based on the Linux kernel.
2. It is commonly used in system administration, cloud environments, and enterprise systems.
3. Like other OSes, it controls memory, processes, files, and hardware interactions.

Knowledge Booster:

- **TALLY** is an accounting software used for financial and inventory management, not an OS.
- **ORACLE** is a powerful database management system, mainly for handling large-scale relational databases.
- **MSACCESS** is a Microsoft desktop database application for small-scale data management.

Q.5 Which of the following is the full form of LAN?

- A. Local Area Network
- B. Large Area Network
- C. Long Area Network
- D. Line Area Network
- E. Least Area Network

Answer: A

Sol: LAN stands for **Local Area Network**, which connects computers within a limited area like a home, school, or office.

Important Key Points:

1. LANs typically cover a small geographical area.
2. Commonly used in homes, schools, and businesses.
3. Allows for fast data transfer rates.

Knowledge Booster:

- **WAN:** Stands for Wide Area Network, covering large geographical areas.
- **MAN:** Stands for Metropolitan Area Network, typically spans a city.
- **PAN:** Stands for Personal Area Network, used for personal device connections.

Q.6 Which one of the following would not be considered as a form of secondary storage?

- A. Hard disk
- B. RAM
- C. Floppy disk
- D. Optical disk
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: **RAM (Random Access Memory)** is **not** a form of **secondary storage**; it is primary memory. It temporarily stores data for quick access by the CPU. In contrast, devices like hard disks, floppy disks, and optical disks are used for long-term data storage and are categorized as secondary storage.

Important Key Points:

- 1. RAM is volatile memory used for immediate processing tasks.
- 2. Secondary storage includes non-volatile devices like HDDs, CDs, DVDs, and floppy disks.
- 3. Secondary storage retains data even when the computer is powered off.

Knowledge Booster:

- Hard disk is the most commonly used secondary storage device.
- Floppy disks are outdated secondary storage media with very low capacity.
- Optical disks (e.g., CD, DVD) use lasers to read/write data and are also secondary storage.
- ROM (Read Only Memory) is also primary memory but is non-volatile and used to store firmware.

Q.7 What types of devices are CDs and DVDs?

- A. Input
- B. Output
- C. Software
- D. Optical Storage
- E. Magnetic Storage

Answer: D

Sol: CDs and DVDs are types of **optical storage devices**. They use laser technology to read and write data, making them suitable for storing large amounts of data, such as music, videos, and software.

· **Important Key Points:**

- 1. **Optical storage** devices like CDs and DVDs are widely used for data distribution.
- 2. **Magnetic storage** devices, like hard drives, use magnetic fields to store data.
- 3. **Input/output** devices facilitate user interaction with the computer but are different from storage devices.

· **Knowledge Booster:**

- **Data Longevity:** Optical storage is known for its durability and long-term data retention compared to magnetic storage.

Q.8 Which type of storage device uses magnetic disks to store data?

- A. Solid-State Drive
- B. Hard Disk Drive
- C. Flash Drive
- D. Optical Disc
- E. ROM

Answer: B

Sol: A **Hard Disk Drive (HDD)** uses magnetic disks to store data. It relies on spinning magnetic platters to read and write data and is commonly used for mass storage in computers.

Important Key Points

- 1. **Solid-State Drive (SSD)** uses flash memory instead of magnetic disks.
- 2. **Flash Drives** are portable and use flash memory for data storage.
- 3. **Optical Discs** use laser technology to read and write data, not magnetic disks.

Knowledge Booster

- **Magnetic Storage:** HDDs store data magnetically, making them slower than SSDs but still useful for large, affordable storage.

Q.9 What is the interconnected network of computers worldwide called?

- A. Intranet

- B. Extranet
- C. Internet
- D. LAN
- E. MAN

Answer: C

Sol: The **Internet** is a **global network** of interconnected computers that enables **communication, data exchange, and access to information** across the world. It connects **millions of networks**, including businesses, governments, and individuals.

Important Key Points:

1. **The Internet is a vast network** that allows users to access websites, send emails, and share data.
2. **It connects various types of networks**, including **LANs (Local Area Networks)** and **WANs (Wide Area Networks)**.
3. **The World Wide Web (WWW) is a part of the Internet**, providing web services and information.
4. **Internet protocols like TCP/IP, HTTP, and DNS** help in data transmission across the network.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Intranet:** A private network used within an organization, not accessible globally.
- **Extranet:** A private network that allows controlled access to external users.
- **LAN (Local Area Network):** A small network within a limited area, like an office or home.
- **MAN (Metropolitan Area Network):** A network covering a city or metropolitan area.

Q.10 Which of the following technologies is primarily used by Skype to facilitate video calling over the internet?

- A. Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
- B. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Networking
- C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- D. Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)
- E. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

Answer: A

Sol: Skype uses **Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)** technology to facilitate video and audio calls over the internet. VoIP allows the transmission of **voice and video** data in real time.

Important Key Points:

1. **VoIP:** VoIP is a technology that enables **voice and video communication** through internet protocols. Skype is one of the earliest and most popular platforms using VoIP for **video conferencing** and **voice calling**.
2. **Skype's Use of VoIP:** Skype was among the first major applications to use **P2P (Peer-to-Peer)** networking combined with VoIP to provide seamless, high-quality **video calls**.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Networking:** Skype initially used a **P2P network** model to connect users directly, but this technology alone is not responsible for video calling—it works alongside **VoIP**.
- **HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol):** This protocol is used for **web browsing**, not for real-time communication like video calling.
- **ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode):** This is a **networking technology** used to manage data traffic, not specifically for video calling.
- **FTP (File Transfer Protocol):** FTP is used for **transferring files** over the internet and does not provide video calling capabilities.

Q.11 Who is known as the father of the Internet?

- A. Tim Berners-Lee
- B. Vint Cerf
- C. Bill Gates
- D. Steve Jobs
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: **Vint Cerf** is widely recognized as the "Father of the Internet." Along with Robert E. Kahn, he developed the **TCP/IP** protocol, which is the fundamental technology that powers the Internet. His work laid the foundation for the modern global network, allowing computers to communicate over vast distances.

Important Key Points:

1. **Vint Cerf** and **Robert E. Kahn** co-designed the **TCP/IP** protocol suite, which enabled the creation of the Internet.
2. The development of this protocol in the 1970s was crucial for establishing the foundation for the Internet as we know it today.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Tim Berners-Lee** is credited with inventing the World Wide Web (WWW), not the Internet itself.
- **Bill Gates** co-founded Microsoft but is not related to the invention of the Internet.
- **Steve Jobs** co-founded Apple, but he is not considered a pioneer of the Internet.

Q.12 Which of the following is NOT an example of e-mail service provider?
I. Outlook
II. Gmail
III. Yandex

- A. I and III
- B. Only III
- C. Only I
- D. All are e-mail service providers
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: All the options listed—**Outlook**, **Gmail**, and **Yandex**—are **examples of e-mail service providers**. Each of these platforms allows users to send, receive, and manage e-mails effectively. They also offer additional services such as calendaring, storage, and contact management.
Important Key Points:

1. **Outlook:** Provided by Microsoft, it integrates with Microsoft 365 services and supports professional email hosting.
2. **Gmail:** Offered by Google, it is one of the most widely used email services globally.
3. **Yandex :** A popular email service provider from Russia, offering free email accounts and additional tools like cloud storage.

Knowledge Booster:

- An **e-mail service provider** is a platform that offers email hosting and associated services, such as spam filtering and contact management.
- Other notable e-mail service providers include **Yahoo Mail**, **ProtonMail**, and **Zoho Mail**.
- Services like **Outlook**, **Gmail**, and **Yandex** also provide enterprise-level email solutions for businesses.

Q.13 Which of the following is the correct structure of an email address?
A. name_domain.com
B. name@com_domain
C. name@domain.com
D. name.com
E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: An email address typically follows the format "username@domain.com," where "@" separates the user's name from the hosting domain (e.g., gmail.com).
Important Key Points:

1. Standard email structure includes a username, the "@" symbol, and a domain name.
2. A valid top-level domain (e.g., .com, .org, .edu) must follow the domain.

Knowledge Booster:

- name_domain.com: Lacks the "@" symbol, making it invalid.
- name@com_domain: Incorrect domain format; top-level domain cannot be embedded.
- name.com: Not an email structure; resembles a website address.

Q.14 Which of the following is not an example of a popular web-based search engine?
A. Yahoo
B. Access
C. Google
D. Bing
E. None of the Above

Answer: B

Sol: **Microsoft Access** is not a web-based search engine; it is a database management system (DBMS) used to store and manage data. Yahoo, Google, and Bing are widely used search engines that help users find information on the web.
Important Key Points:

1. **Google:** The most widely used search engine globally.
2. **Yahoo:** A search engine and web portal offering news and email services.
3. **Bing:** Microsoft's search engine, known for its image and video search features.
4. **Microsoft Access:** A DBMS used for database creation and management.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Search Engines:** Tools that allow users to search the web by entering keywords or phrases.
- **DBMS:** Microsoft Access is a tool for managing structured data, unrelated to web searches.

Q.15 Which of the following is not a protocol for communication within network?

- A. TCP/IP
- B. HTML
- C. HTTP
- D. SMTP
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is not a protocol. It is a markup language used for creating web pages and defining their structure and layout. The other options (TCP/IP, HTTP, SMTP) are all protocols that facilitate communication over a network.

Important Key Points:

1. Protocols - Protocols are rules that define how data is transmitted across a network.
2. HTML - A markup language used to design the structure of web pages and provide a layout but does not handle data transfer or communication.

Knowledge Booster:

- TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol is a suite of communication protocols used for transmitting data over the internet. It is the foundation of internet and network communications.
- HTTP: HyperText Transfer Protocol is used for transferring web pages over the internet. It defines how messages are formatted and transmitted between servers and clients.
- SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is used for sending emails over a network. It helps in communication between email clients and servers.

Q.16 Which shortcut key combination is used to print a document in most applications?

- A. Ctrl + P
- B. Ctrl + S
- C. Ctrl + X
- D. Ctrl + C
- E. Ctrl + V

Answer: A

Sol: The **shortcut Ctrl + P** is the standard key combination used to **print a document** in most applications. It opens the Print dialog box, allowing users to select the printer, number of copies, and other printing settings.

Important Key Points:

1. **Ctrl + P** is universally used across applications like MS Word, Excel, and browsers for printing.
2. The Print dialog box provides options to configure page orientation, page range, and paper size before printing.
3. This shortcut increases efficiency by eliminating the need to navigate through menus to access the Print option.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Ctrl + S:** Saves the current document.
- **Ctrl + X:** Cuts the selected content.
- **Ctrl + C:** Copies the selected content.
- **Ctrl + V:** Pastes the copied or cut content.

Q.17 What is the shortcut key to open the Mailings tab in Microsoft Word?

- A. Alt + M
- B. Ctrl + M
- C. Ctrl + W
- D. Shift + W
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: In **Microsoft Word**, pressing **Alt + M** opens the **Mailings** tab, which contains options related to mail merge, envelopes, labels, and other mailing features.

Important Key Points:

1. **Alt + M** provides quick access to mail-related functionalities like mail merge and label printing in Microsoft Word.
2. This is useful for creating documents intended for mass mailing.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Ctrl + M:** Used to indent paragraphs in Word.
- **Ctrl + W:** Closes the current document in Word.
- **Shift + W:** Not associated with opening the Mailings tab.

Q.18 Which of the following keys is used to end the Slide show in MS-PowerPoint?

- A. Shift
- B. Ctrl
- C. Alt
- D. Esc
- E. End

Answer: D

Sol: The **Esc** key is used to end the Slide show in MS-PowerPoint. It immediately exits the presentation mode and returns to the PowerPoint interface.

Important Key Points:

1. **Esc** ends the current slide show and returns to the editing view.
2. It is a quick way to stop a presentation at any point.
3. **PowerPoint** provides several keyboard shortcuts to control slide shows.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Slide Show:** A feature in PowerPoint that displays slides in full-screen mode.
- **Esc Key:** A key used to cancel or exit operations in various software applications.

Q.19 QWERTY is used with reference to:

- A. Monitor
- B. Mouse
- C. Keyboard
- D. Printer
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: **QWERTY** refers to a specific **layout of keys** on a keyboard, named after the first six letters in the top alphabet row (Q, W, E, R, T, Y). It is the **most widely used keyboard layout** for English-language typing and is found on nearly all standard keyboards for computers, laptops, and typewriters.

Important Key Points:

1. The **QWERTY layout** was designed in the 19th century by Christopher Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter.
2. It is optimized to **reduce key jams** in mechanical typewriters, not typing speed.
3. This layout has remained dominant even in digital keyboards due to user familiarity.
4. Alternatives like **Dvorak** and **AZERTY** layouts exist but are far less common.
5. QWERTY layout is standard on most **English-language keyboards** around the world.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Monitor** is a display device, unrelated to keyboard layouts.
- **Mouse** is a pointing device and doesn't involve key configurations.
- **Printer** is used for printing documents and has no key layout.

Q.20 Keyboard keys like caps lock that turn a feature on or off are called:

- A. special purpose keys
- B. function keys
- C. toggle keys

- D. combination keys
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: Toggle keys are keys like Caps Lock, Num Lock, and Scroll Lock, which toggle a feature on or off with each press. When a toggle key is pressed, it activates a particular function (e.g., turning Caps Lock on makes all typed letters uppercase), and pressing it again deactivates the function (e.g., turning off Caps Lock returns to lowercase typing).

Important Key Points:

1. Toggle Keys: These are keys that enable or disable a function with each press, commonly used for switching modes like upper and lowercase, or enabling/disabling numeric input.
2. Examples: Caps Lock, Num Lock, and Scroll Lock are the most well-known toggle keys found on standard keyboards.

Knowledge Booster:

- Function Keys: Keys like F1 to F12, typically used to perform specific functions within software applications.
- Special Purpose Keys: Keys like Shift, Ctrl, and Alt, which are used in combination with other keys to perform special tasks.
- Combination Keys: Refers to keys like Ctrl, Alt, or Shift that are pressed together with other keys to execute commands.

Q.21 Which of the following is *not* a hardware?

- A. Monitor
- B. Keyboard
- C. Sound Card
- D. Browser
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: Among the options:

- **Monitor, Keyboard,** and **Sound Card** are physical components of a computer, which are classified as **hardware**.
- **Browser** is software used to access and view web content, and it is not a physical component, making it the correct answer.

Important Key Points:

1. **Hardware:** Tangible components of a computer, such as the monitor, keyboard, and sound card, which are essential for input, output, and processing.
2. **Browser:** Examples include Chrome, Firefox, and Edge, which are software applications used to browse the internet.

Knowledge Booster:

• **Examples of Hardware:**

- Input Devices: Keyboard, Mouse.
- Output Devices: Monitor, Printer.
- Internal Components: Motherboard, RAM, Sound Card.

• **Examples of Software:**

- Operating Systems: Windows, macOS.
- Applications: Browsers, Media Players.

• **Hardware vs. Software:** Hardware is the physical part of the computer, while software is the set of instructions or programs that run on the hardware.

Q.22 Which of the following video teleconferencing software is commonly used on Windows systems and is owned by Microsoft?

- A. Meet
- B. Webex
- C. GoTo Meeting
- D. Skype
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: **Skype** is a video teleconferencing software developed by **Microsoft**. It enables users to make **voice and video calls**, send instant messages, and share files. Microsoft acquired Skype in **2011**, and it has since been integrated into various Microsoft services like **Office 365** and **Microsoft Teams**. Skype remains one of the most widely used communication tools across **Windows, Mac, iOS, and Android**.

Important Key Points:

1. **Skype** is a **video teleconferencing** tool owned by **Microsoft**.
2. **Microsoft acquired Skype** in **2011**, integrating it into its ecosystem.
3. **Supports video calls, voice calls, instant messaging, and file sharing.**
4. **Available on Windows, Mac, iOS, and Android platforms.**

Knowledge Booster:

- **Google Meet** is part of **Google Workspace**, mainly used for professional meetings.
- **Cisco Webex** specializes in **enterprise-level conferencing** and online collaboration.
- **GoTo Meeting** is used by businesses for **remote meetings and webinars**, offering advanced control features.

Q.23 Word processing programs, spreadsheet programs, photo-editing, and database programs are examples of?

- A. Operation manager
- B. Operating software
- C. Operating system software
- D. Application software
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: **Application software** refers to software designed to help users perform specific tasks. Word processing, spreadsheet, photo-editing, and database programs are all examples of application software because they enable the user to accomplish particular tasks or functions.

Important Key Points:

1. **Application software** includes programs that are designed to perform end-user tasks, such as writing documents, creating spreadsheets, editing images, or managing databases.
2. Examples include **Microsoft Word** (word processing), **Excel** (spreadsheets), **Photoshop** (photo-editing), and **MySQL** (database management).
3. **Operating system software** such as Windows, macOS, or Linux, is different as it manages the hardware and provides a platform for running application software.
4. Application software can be **industry-specific** or **general-purpose**.

Knowledge Booster:

- **System software** includes the operating system and utility programs that manage the computer's resources and allow other software to run.
- **Productivity software** like **Microsoft Office** or **Google Workspace** is widely used in office environments for tasks like document creation, data analysis, and presentations.
- **Multimedia software** includes programs like **Adobe Premiere Pro** for video editing and **GIMP** for graphic design.
- **Database software** such as **Oracle** or **PostgreSQL** allows the creation and management of structured sets of data.

Q.24 Which of the following is not a popular example of an antivirus software brand?

- A. McAfee
- B. Norton
- C. Kaspersky
- D. Tally
- E. None of the Above

Answer: D

Sol: **Tally** is not an antivirus software. It is a popular **accounting software** used for managing financial records, whereas **McAfee, Norton, and Kaspersky** are well-known antivirus brands.

Important Key Points:

1. **Antivirus software** is designed to detect, prevent, and remove malware from computer systems.
2. **McAfee, Norton, and Kaspersky** are popular brands that provide comprehensive security against **viruses, spyware, and other malicious threats**.
3. Antivirus software scans the system for suspicious files or activity and provides **real-time protection**.
4. Tally, however, is an accounting software and has no role in providing security against malware.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Antivirus programs** often include features like **firewall protection, web protection, and email scanning**.
- With the rise of **ransomware attacks**, antivirus software has become a crucial tool for **cybersecurity**.
- **McAfee** and **Norton** are popular choices for personal and enterprise-level security solutions.

Q.25 A megabyte is actually equal to _____ kilobytes.

- A. 1000
- B. 1024
- C. 1084
- D. 2048
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: One megabyte (MB) is actually equal to **1024 kilobytes (KB)**. This definition uses the binary standard (base-2), where memory and storage units are calculated using powers of two. Hence, 1 MB equals precisely 1024 KB.

Important Key Points:

1. Storage units follow binary counting: 1 MB = 1024 KB, not 1000 KB.
2. 1 Kilobyte (KB) = 1024 bytes, 1 Megabyte (MB) = 1024 KB.
3. Computing standards rely on binary (base-2) numbers, hence powers of two ($2^{10} = 1024$).
4. Storage manufacturers sometimes use decimal approximation (1 MB = 1000 KB) for marketing, which differs from the actual computing standard.

Knowledge Booster:

- **1000 KB** is a marketing approximation, not technically precise in computing standards.
- **1084 KB** is incorrect and does not correspond to standard computing definitions.
- **2048** is incorrect.

Q.26 Which technology is used in Compact discs?

- A. Mechanical
- B. Electrical
- C. Electro Magnetic
- D. Laser
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: Compact discs (CDs) use **Laser** technology for reading and writing data. A laser beam is used to read the microscopic pits on the surface of the disc, which represent the stored data.

Important Key Points:

1. **Laser Technology:** The data on a compact disc is encoded as a series of tiny pits and lands, which are read by a laser beam.
2. **CD Drive Functionality:** The laser in the CD drive is used to reflect off the surface of the disc, interpreting the binary data stored.
3. **Optical Technology:** Since CDs use light (laser) for reading, they are considered an optical storage medium.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Mechanical:** Mechanical technology is not used in compact discs; they rely on optical (laser) technology.
- **Electrical:** While electrical signals are involved in processing the data, the actual technology used to read from the CD is optical (laser).
- **Electro Magnetic:** Electro magnetic technology is not used in compact discs; it is more common in devices like hard drives or tape recorders.

Q.27 The following ____ is termed as permanent memory.

- A. Random Access Memory
- B. Read Only Memory
- C. Flash Memory
- D. Cache Memory
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: **Read Only Memory (ROM)** is referred to as **permanent memory** because the data stored in ROM is non-volatile and remains intact even when the computer is powered off. ROM typically contains essential data or firmware required for booting up a system.

Important Key Points:

1. ROM is a **non-volatile memory**, meaning it retains data without power.
2. It stores **firmware**, like the BIOS, which is crucial for hardware initialization.
3. Data in ROM is written during manufacturing and is generally not modifiable.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Random Access Memory (RAM):** Volatile memory used for temporary data storage while the system is running.
- **Flash Memory:** A type of non-volatile memory used for storage in devices like USB drives and SSDs but not categorized as permanent memory like ROM.
- **Cache Memory:** High-speed volatile memory used for temporary storage to speed up processor operations.

Q.28 How many bits are used in IPv4 address ?

- A. 32
- B. 64
- C. 128
- D. 256
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: An **IPv4 address** consists of **32 bits**, divided into four octets. Each octet represents 8 bits, making it possible to represent up to **4.3 billion unique addresses**. These addresses are commonly written in the dotted-decimal format, such as 192.168.1.1.

Important Key Points:

1. IPv4 uses **32-bit addressing**, while IPv6 uses **128-bit addressing**.
2. IPv4 addresses are divided into **five classes** (A, B, C, D, and E), each designed for specific use cases.
3. Due to the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses, IPv6 was introduced, which supports a significantly larger address space.

Knowledge Booster:

- **IPv6 Addressing:** IPv6 uses **128 bits**, providing approximately **340 undecillion addresses**.
- **IP Address Components:**
 - **Network Part:** Identifies the network.
 - **Host Part:** Identifies the specific device within the network.
- **IP Address Format:**
 - IPv4: Written as four numbers separated by dots (e.g., 192.168.0.1).
 - IPv6: Written as eight groups of hexadecimal numbers separated by colons (e.g., 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334).
- **Subnet Mask:** Used to divide the IP address into network and host portions.

Q.29 What is the term for accessing an organization’s secure network from an outside location?

- A. VPN
- B. Extranet
- C. Intranet
- D. Firewall
- E. Proxy Server

Answer: A

Sol: Accessing an organization’s secure network from an outside location is commonly done using a **VPN (Virtual Private Network)**. A VPN creates an encrypted tunnel over the internet that allows remote users to connect safely to internal organizational resources as if they were physically present on the local network. This ensures confidentiality, data integrity, and secure authentication, which is essential for remote work and off-site access to sensitive systems.

Important Key Points:

1. **What is a VPN?**
A VPN (Virtual Private Network) securely connects a remote user to a private organizational network over the internet.
2. **How VPN Works?**
It encrypts data traffic and routes it through a secure tunnel between the user’s device and the organization’s network.
3. **Why VPN is Used?**
Enables secure access to internal files, servers, applications, and databases from outside locations.
4. **Common Use Cases:** Remote employees, work-from-home setups, accessing office systems while traveling.
5. **Security Benefits:** Protects data from eavesdropping, hacking, and unauthorized access on public networks.
6. **Examples:** Corporate VPNs, SSL VPNs, IPsec VPNs.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Why option (b) Extranet is incorrect?**
An extranet provides limited access to external partners but is **not specifically for secure remote access by employees**.
- **Why option (c) Intranet is incorrect?**
An intranet is accessible **only within the organization’s internal network**, not from outside locations.

- **Why option (d) Firewall is incorrect?**

A firewall protects networks by filtering traffic but **does not provide remote access**.

- **Why option (e) Proxy Server is incorrect?**

A proxy mediates requests and can hide IP addresses, but it does not establish a secure private network connection.

Q.30 Which part of the network architecture is called the end-user device, such as a computer or a smartphone?

- A. Switch
- B. Client
- C. Router
- D. Server
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: End-user devices such as personal computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones are typically referred to as clients in network architecture. Clients initiate requests for services (web pages, files, email) from servers, which then process and respond to those requests.

Important Key Points:

1. A client is the device or application that requests and uses network services.
2. Servers host resources and await incoming client requests.
3. Switches and routers form the network's infrastructure, managing data flow between devices.
4. The client-server model underpins most modern network interactions.

Knowledge Booster:

- A switch operates at the data link layer to forward frames within the same network.
- A router functions at the network layer to route packets between different networks.
- Servers offer services (HTTP, FTP, email) that clients consume.
- Clients rely on network protocols (TCP/IP) to communicate with servers.

Q.31 The network in which every node is connected to exactly two other nodes is called _____.

- A. Bus Network Topology
- B. Star Network Topology
- C. Ring Network Topology
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: In a **Ring Network Topology**, every node is connected to exactly **two other nodes**, forming a closed loop. Data travels in a circular manner, either clockwise or counterclockwise, through the network.

Important Key Points:

1. **Ring Topology:** Ensures equal roles for all nodes and is easy to install.
2. Data flow in the ring topology is unidirectional or bidirectional, depending on the setup.
3. Failure in one node or connection can disrupt the entire network unless a redundancy mechanism is in place.

Knowledge Booster:

1. **Bus Topology:** All nodes share a common communication line or backbone.
2. **Star Topology:** Nodes are connected to a central hub or switch.
3. **Ring Topology:** Efficient for smaller networks but less robust than modern topologies like Mesh or Hybrid.

Q.32 Which of the following technologies is primarily associated with 4th generation computers?

- A. Vacuum Tubes

- B. Transistors
- C. Integrated Circuits (ICs)
- D. Very large-scale integration (VLSI)
- E. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Answer: D

Sol: **Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI)** is primarily associated with 4th generation computers. VLSI allowed millions of transistors to be embedded on a single chip, which drastically improved the power and capabilities of computers.

Important Key Points

1. **Vacuum Tubes** and **Transistors** were used in earlier generations.
2. **Integrated Circuits (ICs)** were part of the 3rd generation.
3. **VLSI** marked a significant leap in computer technology during the 4th generation.

Knowledge Booster

- **VLSI** enabled the development of microprocessors, revolutionizing computing by making computers faster and more efficient.

Q.33 Which of the following types of computers is also informally known as Number cruncher?

- A. Supercomputer
- B. Microcomputer
- C. Minicomputer
- D. Mainframe computer
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: Supercomputers are informally known as "number crunchers" because they are designed to perform complex mathematical calculations at extremely high speeds. These machines are used for tasks that require immense computational power, such as scientific simulations, climate modeling, and cryptographic analysis. Their ability to process massive amounts of data quickly makes them ideal for number-intensive tasks.

Important Key Points:

1. Supercomputers are the fastest and most powerful type of computer available.
2. They are used for specialized applications that require a vast amount of calculations, such as weather forecasting, scientific research, and complex simulations.
3. Supercomputers typically consist of thousands of processors working in parallel.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Microcomputer:** Also known as personal computers (PCs), microcomputers are designed for individual use. They are not built for intensive number-crunching tasks.
- **Minicomputer:** These are mid-range computers that are more powerful than microcomputers but less powerful than mainframes. They are used in situations where moderate computational power is needed.
- **Mainframe Computer:** Mainframes are large, powerful systems used primarily by large organizations for bulk data processing, transaction processing, and other critical applications. They are capable of processing large volumes of data but are not typically referred to as number crunchers.

Q.34 _____ is the screen that appears by default after switching on the computer.

- A. Web Browser
- B. Icon
- C. Documents
- D. Desktop
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: The **desktop** is the main screen that appears by default when you turn on your computer. It usually contains **icons**, shortcuts, and the **taskbar**.

Important Key Points:

1. **Desktop:** The **desktop** serves as the user's primary workspace. It contains shortcuts to various files, folders, and applications.
2. **Icons and Taskbar:** The **icons** are used to represent files, programs, and system functionalities, while the **taskbar** is used to access open applications and the **Start menu**.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Desktop Customization:** Users can **customize** their desktop by changing the background, adding **widgets**, and organizing **shortcuts**.
- **Windows vs. Mac Desktops:** Both **Windows** and **Mac** operating systems have desktops, but they might have different appearances and components like the **Dock** in macOS, which is similar to the Windows taskbar.

Q.35 Which of the following is NOT type of alignment in MS Word ?

- A. Left
- B. Centre
- C. Align
- D. Justify
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: "Align" is not a specific type of alignment in MS Word. The valid types of alignment are **Left**, **Centre**, **Right**, and **Justify**. While "Align" is a general term used in formatting tools, it is not a specific alignment option itself.

Important Key Points:

1. **Left Alignment** – Aligns text to the **left margin**.
2. **Centre Alignment** – Aligns text **centered** between the margins.
3. **Justify Alignment** – Aligns text to both the **left and right margins**, creating straight edges on both sides.

Knowledge Booster:

- The **Align** group in MS Word contains various **alignment tools**, but **Align** is not an alignment type.
- **Right Alignment** is another valid type not listed in this question.

Q.36 In MS Word, what is it called when you add a feature that, when clicked, takes you directly to the internet or a web browser?

- A. Hyperlink
- B. Bookmark
- C. Macro
- D. Header
- E. Shortcut

Answer: A

Sol: A **hyperlink** is a clickable link in MS Word that directs users to an external resource, such as a webpage, an email address, or a different location within the document.

Important Key Points:

1. **Hyperlink in MS Word:**

- You can insert a hyperlink in a Word document by using the shortcut **Ctrl + K** or the **Insert Hyperlink** option in the ribbon.
- It can link to a **URL**, **file**, or a specific section within the document.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Bookmark:** Used to mark a specific location within the document for quick navigation, but it doesn't link to external websites.
- **Macro:** A set of automated instructions for repetitive tasks, not related to linking to the internet.
- **Header:** A section at the top of a document for text or images, not for creating clickable links.
- **Shortcut:** Refers to quick access to commands or files but does not create links to external resources.

Q.37 Why Drop Caps are used in document?

- A. To automatically begin each paragraph with capital letter
- B. To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter
- C. To drop all the capital letters
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Drop Caps are used in documents to begin a paragraph with a large, decorative initial capital letter that extends downward by two or more lines of text. This stylistic feature is commonly used in books, magazines, or formal documents to draw attention to the start of a paragraph or section.

Important Key Points:

1. Drop Caps enhance the visual appeal and professionalism of a document.
2. This feature is particularly common in formal or literary publications, helping readers easily identify the beginning of sections.
3. The dropped capital letter typically spans 2-3 lines of text, making it visually prominent.
4. Most word processing applications, including MS Word, provide options to create Drop Caps in the Insert tab.
5. Drop Caps do not affect the functionality or meaning of the text but serve purely as a stylistic element.

Q.38 The movement of objects on PowerPoint slide is called:

- A. Transition
- B. Framing
- C. Animation
- D. Motion
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol: The movement of objects (such as text, images, or shapes) on a **PowerPoint slide** is called **Animation**. Animations control how objects enter, move within, or exit a slide during a presentation.

Important Key Points:

1. **Animations** allow for dynamic effects such as fading, flying in, zooming, and spinning.
2. **Types of Animations in PowerPoint:**
 - **Entrance Effects:** Control how objects appear (e.g., Fade In, Fly In).
 - **Emphasis Effects:** Apply motion or color changes to existing objects (e.g., Pulse, Spin).
 - **Exit Effects:** Define how objects leave the slide (e.g., Fade Out, Fly Out).
 - **Motion Paths:** Allow custom movement along a defined path.
3. **Animations enhance presentations** by adding engagement and visual appeal.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Transition:** Controls how one slide moves to the next, affecting the entire slide (e.g., Fade, Push, Wipe).
- **Framing:** Not a standard PowerPoint effect; refers to structuring content within a slide.
- **Motion:** A general term, but in PowerPoint, animations define object movement, while transitions manage slide movement.

Q.39 Which operator is used for absolute cell reference in MS Excel?

- A. \$
- B. V
- C. ?
- D. =
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: In **MS Excel**, the **\$** symbol is used for **absolute cell reference**, which locks a cell reference so that it does not change when the formula is copied to other cells.

Important Key Points

1. **Absolute references** are important when you need a fixed reference point in your formulas.
2. For example, **\$A\$1** always refers to cell A1, no matter where the formula is copied.

Knowledge Booster

- **V** is not used for referencing, and **?** is used as a wildcard character, not for cell reference.

Q.40 Which of the following shortcuts can be used for creating a chart from selected cells of MS Excel 2019?

- A. F8
- B. F12
- C. F10
- D. F11



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E. None of the above

Answer: D

Sol: In **MS Excel 2019**, pressing **F11** creates a chart from the selected data and places it on a new sheet. This shortcut quickly generates a default chart based on the selected range of cells.

Important Key Points:

1. **F11** creates a new chart sheet in Excel with the default chart type.
2. This shortcut helps save time when visualizing data in chart form without manually navigating the menus.

Knowledge Booster:

- **F8:** Used for extending the selection in Excel.
- **F12:** Opens the "Save As" dialog box.
- **F10:** Activates the menu bar in MS Office applications.

