IBPS PO Pre PYP (Held on 20 Oct 2024 S2)

Q1. Who likes Teal color?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below?
Six persons M, N, Z, X, Y and T. They like different colors i.e., Brown, Maroon, White, Teal, Sky blue and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. They all live in a six-floor building; the ground floor is one, and the topmost floor is six.
There is one floor in between M and one who likes maroon color. The person who lives immediately below the one who likes the maroon color lives on an even number of floor. The one who likes the Orange color lives immediately above the person who likes the Sky blue color. The one who likes the sky blue color lives on odd number floors. N lives on the floor which is immediately above M's floor. There are two floors in between M and one who likes the teal color. X likes Brown color. Y lives two floors above the X. Z lives above the Y's floor.
(a) X
(b) Y
(c) Z
(d) The one who lives two floors below Z
(e) The one who lives two floors above Z
Ans.(d)

Q2. How many persons live between N and X?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below?
Six persons M, N, Z, X, Y and T. They like different colors i.e., Brown, Maroon, White, Teal, Sky blue and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. They all live in a six-floor building; the ground floor is one, and the topmost floor is six.
There is one floor in between M and one who likes maroon color. The person who lives immediately below the one who likes the maroon color lives on an even number of floor. The one who likes the Orange color lives immediately above the person who likes the Sky blue color. The one who likes the sky blue color lives on odd number floors. N lives on the floor which is immediately above M's floor. There are two floors in between M and one who likes the teal color. X likes Brown color. Y lives two floors above the X. Z lives above the Y's floor.
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) None
(e) More than three
Ans.(e)


Test Prime
SUCCESS GALLERY!
MEET THE ACHIEVERS
Shreya, SBI PO
Sahil, SBI PO
Srijita, SBI PO
Vikram, IBPS PO
Neeti, IBPS PO
Arya, IBPS PO
Hasan, SSC CGL
Palak, SSC CGL
Priti, UP TGT
Aniket, Bihar Stet
Shaurya, NTPC
Sarita, CTET
Gourav, NTPC
Sanni, NTPC
Abhishek, CTET
Sapna, IBPS Clerk
THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO
READ THEIR STORIES !

Q3. If all the persons live in alphabetical order from top to bottom, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below?
Six persons M, N, Z, X, Y and T. They like different colors i.e., Brown, Maroon, White, Teal, Sky blue and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. They all live in a six-floor building; the ground floor is one, and the topmost floor is six.
There is one floor in between M and one who likes maroon color. The person who lives immediately below the one who likes the maroon color lives on an even number of floor. The one who likes the Orange color lives immediately above the person who likes the Sky blue color. The one who likes the sky blue color lives on odd number floors. N lives on the floor which is immediately above M's floor. There are two floors in between M and one who likes the teal color. X likes Brown color. Y lives two floors above the X. Z lives above the Y's floor.
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) None
(e) More than three
Ans.(d)

Q4. Z lives on which floor?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below?
Six persons M, N, Z, X, Y and T. They like different colors i.e., Brown, Maroon, White, Teal, Sky blue and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. They all live in a six-floor building; the ground floor is one, and the topmost floor is six.
There is one floor in between M and one who likes maroon color. The person who lives immediately below the one who likes the maroon color lives on an even number of floor. The one who likes the Orange color lives immediately above the person who likes the Sky blue color. The one who likes the sky blue color lives on odd number floors. N lives on the floor which is immediately above M's floor. There are two floors in between M and one who likes the teal color. X likes Brown color. Y lives two floors above the X. Z lives above the Y's floor.
(a) 4th
(b) 5th
(c) 6th
(d) 2nd
(e) 1st
Ans.(a)

Q5. The one who likes white color live which floor with respect to X?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below?
Six persons M, N, Z, X, Y and T. They like different colors i.e., Brown, Maroon, White, Teal, Sky blue and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. They all live in a six-floor building; the ground floor is one, and the topmost floor is six.

There is one floor in between M and one who likes maroon color. The person who lives immediately below the one who likes the maroon color lives on an even number of floor. The one who likes the Orange color lives immediately above the person who likes the Sky blue color. The one who likes the sky blue color lives on odd number floors. N lives on the floor which is immediately above M's floor. There are two floors in between M and one who likes the teal color. X likes Brown color. Y lives two floors above the X. Z lives above the Y's floor.

(a) Three floors above
(b) Four floors below
(c) Two floors above
(d) Three floors below
(e) Four floors above

Ans.(a)

Q6. Who among the following live in Jaipur?

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

Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — live in three different cities: Pune, Jaipur, and Kolkata. Each person lives in one of these cities, with at least two persons living in the same city. Not more than three persons live in the same city.

A lives in Pune. E lives in the same city as A. C does not live in Kolkata. B and G live in the same city but not live in Jaipur. C and F do not live in the same city. H and F live in the same city. D doesn't live in the same city as H.

(a) H and F
(b) C and D
(c) F and D
(d) Either [a] or [b]
(e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q7. Which of the following combination is correct?

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

Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — live in three different cities: Pune, Jaipur, and Kolkata. Each person lives in one of these cities, with at least two persons living in the same city. Not more than three persons live in the same city.

A lives in Pune. E lives in the same city as A. C does not live in Kolkata. B and G live in the same city but not live in Jaipur. C and F do not live in the same city. H and F live in the same city. D doesn't live in the same city as H.

(a) F- Jaipur
(b) G-Kolkata
(c) C- Pune
(d) B- Kolkata
(e) All of these

Ans.(e)

Q8. On which city does F live?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — live in three different cities: Pune, Jaipur, and Kolkata. Each person lives in one of these cities, with at least two persons living in the same city. Not more than three persons live in the same city.
A lives in Pune. E lives in the same city as A. C does not live in Kolkata. B and G live in the same city but not live in Jaipur. C and F do not live in the same city. H and F live in the same city. D doesn't live in the same city as H.
(a) Jaipur
(b) Kolkata
(c) Pune
(d) Either 'Jaipur' or 'Kolkata'
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)

Q9. . Which of the following statement is true?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Eight persons — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — live in three different cities: Pune, Jaipur, and Kolkata. Each person lives in one of these cities, with at least two persons living in the same city. Not more than three persons live in the same city.
A lives in Pune. E lives in the same city as A. C does not live in Kolkata. B and G live in the same city but not live in Jaipur. C and F do not live in the same city. H and F live in the same city. D doesn't live in the same city as H.
(a) A and E live in the same city as C.
(b) B and G live in the same city as F.
(c) H and F live in Kolkata.
(d) D does not live in Kolkata.
(e) All of these
Ans.(a)

Q10. In the word " PREMIUM", how many pairs of letters are there where the number of letters between them in the word is the same as the number of letters between them in the English alphabetical series, both when moving forward and backward in the alphabet?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) Two
(e) Four
Ans.(c)

Q11. Point G is in which direction with respect to point F?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Rani starts walking from point Q and walked 12m towards south and after reaching at point K she takes a left turn and reached at point S after walking 16m. From there, She again takes a left turn and walked 8m to reach at point G and now She takes a right turn and walked 15m to reach at point E. From there, She takes a left turn and walked 14m to reach at point F. At the end, she takes a left turn and after walking 9m she reached point L.

(a) South- west
(b) North-west
(c) North
(d) South
(e) North-east

Ans.(a)

Q12. What is the shortest distance between the point E and point L?

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

Rani starts walking from point Q and walked 12m towards south and after reaching at point K she takes a left turn and reached at point S after walking 16m. From there, She again takes a left turn and walked 8m to reach at point G and now She takes a right turn and walked 15m to reach at point E. From there, She takes a left turn and walked 14m to reach at point F. At the end, she takes a left turn and after walking 9m she reached point L.

(a) 277m
(b) 278m
(c) $\sqrt{277}$m
(d) 25m
(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q13. Which among the following point is not situated at the North-east of point K?

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

Rani starts walking from point Q and walked 12m towards south and after reaching at point K she takes a left turn and reached at point S after walking 16m. From there, She again takes a left turn and walked 8m to reach at point G and now She takes a right turn and walked 15m to reach at point E. From there, She takes a left turn and walked 14m to reach at point F. At the end, she takes a left turn and after walking 9m she reached point L.

(a) Point E
(b) Point F
(c) Point G
(d) Point L
(e) Point S

Ans.(e)

Q14. How many female members in the family?

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

A is the father of B and the son-in-law of C. L is the son of M, who is the sister of G. M is the only daughter of D, who married to C. R is the mother of T, who is the niece of M. C is the grandmother of B. B is the sister-in-law of Q. B is unmarried.
(a) Two
(b) Four
(c) Three
(d) Five
(e) Six
Ans.(e)

Q15. How is D related to B?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
A is the father of B and the son-in-law of C. L is the son of M, who is the sister of G. M is the only daughter of D, who married to C. R is the mother of T, who is the niece of M. C is the grandmother of B. B is the sister-in-law of Q. B is unmarried.
(a) Grandfather
(b) Grandmother
(c) Father
(d) granddaughter
(e) Can't be determined
Ans.(a)

Q16. . What is the ratio of male and female in the family?
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
A is the father of B and the son-in-law of C. L is the son of M, who is the sister of G. M is the only daughter of D, who married to C. R is the mother of T, who is the niece of M. C is the grandmother of B. B is the sister-in-law of Q. B is unmarried.
(a) 3:2
(b) 2:3
(c) 4:3
(d) 1:1
(e) 5:4
Ans.(b)

Q17. Statements: Only a few chemical is fire
Some fire is cyber
No cyber is security
Conclusions:
I. Some chemical is cyber
II. Some fire is not security
In this 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
Ans.(b)

Q18. Statements: Only a few apply is form
All form is high
Some high is artificial
Conclusions:
I. Some form is artificial
II. Some apply is high
In this 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
Ans.(b)

Q19. Statements: Only a few rank is placement
Some placement is excellence
Some excellence is world
Conclusions:
I. Some placement is world
II. No excellence is rank
In this 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
Ans.(d)

Q20. Which among the following box is contains phone?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six boxes i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U are kept one above another in six different shelves such that the lowermost shelf is numbered as 1, shelf just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each box is of different items i.e., Pencil, Eraser, Books, Watch, Phone and Pens. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
At least one box is kept above the box which contain watch, which is not kept at the bottommost shelf. The box which contain pencil is kept just below P which is kept either three shelves above or three shelves below the box which contain watch. Two boxes are kept between the box which contain Pencil and box S which contain eraser. Box U is kept just below box S. Box T contain Books. Box T is kept three shelves above box U which doesn't contain pens. Box Q is neither contain pencil nor kept above box R.
(a) Box U
(b) Box S
(c) Box P
(d) Box Q
(e) Box R
Ans.(a)

Q21. Which among the following statement(s) is/are not true?
I. Box R contains books
II. Box Q contains watch
III. Box Q is kept two shelves above box U
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six boxes i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U are kept one above another in six different shelves such that the lowermost shelf is numbered as 1, shelf just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each box is of different items i.e., Pencil, Eraser, Books, Watch, Phone and Pens. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
At least one box is kept above the box which contain watch, which is not kept at the bottommost shelf. The box which contain pencil is kept just below P which is kept either three shelves above or three shelves below the box which contain watch. Two boxes are kept between the box which contain Pencil and box S which contain eraser. Box U is kept just below box S. Box T contain Books. Box T is kept three shelves above box U which doesn't contain pens. Box Q is neither contain pencil nor kept above box R.
(a) Only I
(b) Both I and III
(c) Only III
(d) Both I and II
(e) All I, II and III
Ans.(a)

Q22. How many boxes are kept between box P and box which contains phone?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six boxes i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U are kept one above another in six different shelves such that the lowermost shelf is numbered as 1, shelf just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each box is of different

items i.e., Pencil, Eraser, Books, Watch, Phone and Pens. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
At least one box is kept above the box which contain watch, which is not kept at the bottommost shelf. The box which contain pencil is kept just below P which is kept either three shelves above or three shelves below the box which contain watch. Two boxes are kept between the box which contain Pencil and box S which contain eraser. Box U is kept just below box S. Box T contain Books. Box T is kept three shelves above box U which doesn't contain pens. Box Q is neither contain pencil nor kept above box R.
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) None
(e) Four
Ans.(e)

Q23. Which among the following box is kept at third shelf?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six boxes i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U are kept one above another in six different shelves such that the lowermost shelf is numbered as 1, shelf just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each box is of different items i.e., Pencil, Eraser, Books, Watch, Phone and Pens. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
At least one box is kept above the box which contain watch, which is not kept at the bottommost shelf. The box which contain pencil is kept just below P which is kept either three shelves above or three shelves below the box which contain watch. Two boxes are kept between the box which contain Pencil and box S which contain eraser. Box U is kept just below box S. Box T contain Books. Box T is kept three shelves above box U which doesn't contain pens. Box Q is neither contain pencil nor kept above box R.
(a) Box P
(b) Box Q
(c) The box which contains Watch
(d) Both [b] and [c]
(e) Both [a] and [c]
Ans.(d)

Q24. . If box P is related to box T, in the similar way box R is related to box Q, then which among the following is related to box U?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six boxes i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U are kept one above another in six different shelves such that the lowermost shelf is numbered as 1, shelf just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each box is of different items i.e., Pencil, Eraser, Books, Watch, Phone and Pens. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.
At least one box is kept above the box which contain watch, which is not kept at the bottommost shelf. The box which contain pencil is kept just below P which is kept either three shelves above or three shelves below the box which contain watch. Two boxes are kept between the box which contain Pencil

and box S which contain eraser. Box U is kept just below box S. Box T contain Books. Box T is kept three shelves above box U which doesn't contain pens. Box Q is neither contain pencil nor kept above box R.
(a) Box T
(b) Box R
(c) Box Q
(d) Box S
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)

Q25. In the word " ADVANCED", if we use the second, fifth, sixth and eighth letters from the left end, then which of the following will be the third letter from the left end of the meaningful word thus formed. If more than one such meaningful word is formed mark X as your answer. If no meaningful word is formed, mark Z as your answer?
(a) D
(b) C
(c) N
(d) X
(e) Z
Ans.(e)

Q26. Statements: $S=J>E>V$; $A<B<J>F\leq V$
Conclusions:
I. $S\geq A$
II. $S>F$
In this question, the relationship between different element is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusion I and II are true
Ans.(b)

Q27. Statement: $S<F \leq Y = W \geq E > T \leq G$
Conclusions I: $W<S$
II: $G>F$
In this question, the relationship between different element is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusion I and II are true

Ans.(d)

Q28. Statement: D<K < Y > Q> I ≥ B > T=L
Conclusions I: Y>T
II: I=L
In this question, the relationship between different element is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusion I and II are true
Ans.(a)

Q29. Statements: E< J > K < T ≤ Q; G≤ K <C = P
Conclusions:
I. G<Q
II. P>G
In this question, the relationship between different element is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) If both conclusion I and II are true
Ans.(e)

Q30. If in the given number " 75364321", all the digits are added by 2, then the digits are arranged in descending order from left to right, then what is the product of the digits which are fourth from the left end and fourth from the right end?
(a) 24
(b) 30
(c) 20
(d) 32
(e) 25
Ans.(b)

Q31. Which of the following pair of persons sit opposite to each other?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners while the remaining four sit at the middle of the sides but not necessarily in the same order. The one who sits at the corners faces the center while those in the middle face outside.

O and P sit immediately left to each other. Three persons sit between L and O. Two persons sit between L and M. Q sits second to the left of M. Both K and M face the same direction. K sits at one of the corners. The number of persons sit between O and K is the same as the number of persons sit between P and N.
(a) Q, P
(b) L, P
(c) O, P
(d) Q, M
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)

Q32. Who sits third to the left of K?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners while the remaining four sit at the middle of the sides but not necessarily in the same order. The one who sits at the corners faces the center while those in the middle face outside.
O and P sit immediately left to each other. Three persons sit between L and O. Two persons sit between L and M. Q sits second to the left of M. Both K and M face the same direction. K sits at one of the corners. The number of persons sit between O and K is the same as the number of persons sit between P and N.
(a) N
(b) O
(c) Q
(d) M
(e) P
Ans.(b)

Q33. Which among the following statement(s) is/are true?
I. L and M doesn't sit adjacent to each other
II. L sits third to the left of M.
III. K sits immediate right of L
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners while the remaining four sit at the middle of the sides but not necessarily in the same order. The one who sits at the corners faces the center while those in the middle face outside.
O and P sit immediately left to each other. Three persons sit between L and O. Two persons sit between L and M. Q sits second to the left of M. Both K and M face the same direction. K sits at one of the corners. The number of persons sit between O and K is the same as the number of persons sit between P and N.
(a) Only II
(b) Both I and III
(c) Only III
(d) Both I and II
(e) All I, II and III
Ans.(e)

Q34. Four of the following five are alike a certain way and hence form a group. Who among the following does not belong to that group?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners while the remaining four sit at the middle of the sides but not necessarily in the same order. The one who sits at the corners faces the center while those in the middle face outside.
O and P sit immediately left to each other. Three persons sit between L and O. Two persons sit between L and M. Q sits second to the left of M. Both K and M face the same direction. K sits at one of the corners. The number of persons sit between O and K is the same as the number of persons sit between P and N.
(a) N
(b) L
(c) O
(d) Q
(e) J
Ans.(d)

Q35. Who among the following faces P?
Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a square table such that four of them sit at the corners while the remaining four sit at the middle of the sides but not necessarily in the same order. The one who sits at the corners faces the center while those in the middle face outside.
O and P sit immediately left to each other. Three persons sit between L and O. Two persons sit between L and M. Q sits second to the left of M. Both K and M face the same direction. K sits at one of the corners. The number of persons sit between O and K is the same as the number of persons sit between P and N.
(a) K
(b) L
(c) Q
(d) M
(e) J
Ans.(c)

Q36. In the passage, what does the term "idiosyncracy of the Arpanet" refer to, and how did it shape the internet's development?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".

One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.

(a) It refers to a technical glitch in the Arpanet system and paved the path in development of more advanced version.

(b) It signifies the Arpanet's preference for secrecy and establishes the importance of keeping a part of internet secret to the world.

(c) It denotes the contrast between Arpanet's unique funding and its openness.

(d) It highlights the Arpanet's resistance to technological advancements, which is later highly criticized.

(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q37. According to the passage, what significance does October 29, 1969, hold in the history of the internet, and why?

Read the given passage to answer the following questions.

Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".

One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they

helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.

(a) It marks the invention of the first computer.
(b) It represents the day the internet became publicly accessible.
(c) It was the day the internet was first used for communication.
(d) It was the date of the moon landing.
(e) None of these.

Ans.(c)

Q38. Which of the following statements is/are INCORRECT according to the passage?
(I) Ted Kennedy delivered the IMP to Leonard Kleinrock's office as a symbolic gift from NASA.
(II) The internet's development was driven solely by the American defense establishment's vision and strategy.
(III) The passage identifies the exact moment the internet was officially launched worldwide.

Read the given passage to answer the following questions.

Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".

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

Ans.(e)

Q39. What innovative concept did Vannevar Bush envision in 1945?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) Bush envisioned a revolutionary language that will help in communicating with computer.
(b) Bush imagined a global network of interconnected computers.
(c) Bush foresaw the development of artificial intelligence.
(d) Bush proposed a device for storing personal documents and communications.
(e) Bush predicted the creation of virtual reality.
Ans.(d)

Q40. According to the passage, what sets the growth of the internet apart from common expectations, and why did it take longer to develop than anticipated?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".

One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) The internet's slow growth was due to inadequate technological infrastructure.
(b) Despite early predictions, the internet's development was not inevitable due to its unique history.
(c) The internet's growth was delayed by governmental regulations and censorship.
(d) The internet's expansion was hindered by a lack of interest from academia.
(e) The internet's growth was accelerated by rapid advancements in computer technology.
Ans.(b)

Q41. What does the passage suggest about the nature of the large grey metal box delivered to Leonard Kleinrock's office, and why was it considered important?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.

(a) The box was a refrigerator used for storing food items.
(b) The box was a machine for understanding religious messages.
(c) The box was an interface message processor critical to the early internet.
(d) The box was a token of appreciation from Ted Kennedy.
(e) The box was a prototype of a new computer
Ans.(c)

Q42. Which of the following words is the opposite of 'smothering' as highlighted in the passage?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) afflicting
(b) harrowing
(c) igniting
(d) terminating
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)

Q43. Which of the following words is the synonym of 'fostering' as highlighted in the passage?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the

year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) walloping
(b) rejuvenating
(c) nurturing
(d) strangling
(e) maligning
Ans.(c)

Q44. What is the main point made in the passage regarding the impact of university researchers in the development of the public internet?
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its

funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) University researchers hindered the growth of the public internet.
(b) University researchers were solely responsible for inventing the internet.
(c) University researchers had no impact on the internet's creation.
(d) University researchers focused on secrecy, impeding the public outreach of internet.
(e) University researchers embraced an open approach, contributing to the public internet.
Ans.(e)

Q45. Which of the following statements is/are CORRECT based on the passage?
(I) The term "IMP" was often misunderstood by the general public, with some even misinterpreting its name.
(II) The researchers working on early internet systems strictly followed defense protocols and avoided open sharing.
(III) The early internet culture was partly shaped by hobbyists influenced by the openness of academic researchers.
Read the given passage to answer the following questions.
Towards the end of the summer of 1969 – a few weeks after the moon landings, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California. It was the same size and shape as a refrigerator. But Kleinrock was thrilled. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding religions of the world. It was much more important than that. It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began. But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words".
One of the most intriguing things about the growth of the internet is not how quickly it spread across the world, but that it took so long to get off the ground. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network. In 1945, the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, imagined the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by, like weblinks. Despite all these predictions, though, the arrival of the internet in the shape we know it today was never a matter of inevitability. It was a crucial idiosyncracy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment – but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy, they made public every step of their thinking. Deliberately or not, they helped encourage a vibrant culture of hobbyists on the fringes of academia. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkerings did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (II)

(c) Both (I) and (III)
(d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) All (I), (II), and (III)
Ans.(c)

Q46. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
Six sentences are given which are not arranged in coherent manner. Rearrange them to answer the following questions.
(a) Many people who used to work in tourism or travel-related jobs lost their income suddenly.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic and later due to war in some regions, global travel came to a halt.
(C) These workers, who once guided tourists or drove cabs, were forced to look for daily wage jobs.
(D) This loss affected millions of workers who relied on travel for their livelihood.
(E) Some even had to return to their villages or take loans to survive.
(F) The crisis showed how vulnerable travel-based jobs can be during global emergencies.
(a) D
(b) A
(c) B
(d) E
(e) C
Ans.(c)

Q47. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
Six sentences are given which are not arranged in coherent manner. Rearrange them to answer the following questions.
(a) Many people who used to work in tourism or travel-related jobs lost their income suddenly.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic and later due to war in some regions, global travel came to a halt.
(C) These workers, who once guided tourists or drove cabs, were forced to look for daily wage jobs.
(D) This loss affected millions of workers who relied on travel for their livelihood.
(E) Some even had to return to their villages or take loans to survive.
(F) The crisis showed how vulnerable travel-based jobs can be during global emergencies.
(a) A
(b) F
(c) E
(d) D
(e) C
Ans.(a)

Q48. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
Six sentences are given which are not arranged in coherent manner. Rearrange them to answer the following questions.
(a) Many people who used to work in tourism or travel-related jobs lost their income suddenly.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic and later due to war in some regions, global travel came to a halt.
(C) These workers, who once guided tourists or drove cabs, were forced to look for daily wage jobs.

(D) This loss affected millions of workers who relied on travel for their livelihood.
(E) Some even had to return to their villages or take loans to survive.
(F) The crisis showed how vulnerable travel-based jobs can be during global emergencies.
(a) C
(b) E
(c) D
(d) A
(e) F
Ans.(c)

Q49. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
Six sentences are given which are not arranged in coherent manner. Rearrange them to answer the following questions.
(a) Many people who used to work in tourism or travel-related jobs lost their income suddenly.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic and later due to war in some regions, global travel came to a halt.
(C) These workers, who once guided tourists or drove cabs, were forced to look for daily wage jobs.
(D) This loss affected millions of workers who relied on travel for their livelihood.
(E) Some even had to return to their villages or take loans to survive.
(F) The crisis showed how vulnerable travel-based jobs can be during global emergencies.
(a) B
(b) E
(c) D
(d) C
(e) A
Ans.(d)

Q50. . Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?
Six sentences are given which are not arranged in coherent manner. Rearrange them to answer the following questions.
(a) Many people who used to work in tourism or travel-related jobs lost their income suddenly.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic and later due to war in some regions, global travel came to a halt.
(C) These workers, who once guided tourists or drove cabs, were forced to look for daily wage jobs.
(D) This loss affected millions of workers who relied on travel for their livelihood.
(E) Some even had to return to their villages or take loans to survive.
(F) The crisis showed how vulnerable travel-based jobs can be during global emergencies.
(a) C
(b) B
(c) A
(d) D
(e) F
Ans.(e)

Q51. CUE

(I) The actor waited for his cue before stepping onto the stage.
(II) Her tears were the perfect cue to start laughing.
(III) The weather gave us a clear cue that it was time to cancel the picnic.
A word has been given in the question and used in the sentences below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in a contextually and grammatically correct manner.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Both (I) and (III)
(c) Only (II)
(d) All of these
(e) Both (II) and (III)
Ans.(b)

Q52. CONDEMNED
(I) The mayor publicly condemned the violent protests, calling them a threat to public safety.
(II) The old building was condemned after it was deemed structurally unsafe by the city.
(III) The prisoner was condemned to life in prison after a lengthy trial and conviction.
A word has been given in the question and used in the sentences below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in a contextually and grammatically correct manner.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (II)
(c) Both (I) and (III)
(d) All of these
(e) Both (II) and (III)
Ans.(d)

Q53. OUTFIT
(I) He forgot his outfit in the office, so he had to submit the assignment late.
(II) She bought a new outfit for the wedding reception.
(III) The military outfit was deployed to the northern border last night.
A word has been given in the question and used in the sentences below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in a contextually and grammatically correct manner.
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (II)
(c) Both (I) and (II)
(d) All of these
(e) Both (II) and (III)
Ans.(e)

Q54. They had a miraculous escape when their car plunged into a river.
In the question below, a part is given in bold which may not be grammatically correct. If incorrect, choose the correct alternative from the given options.
(a) has a miraculous escaped when
(b) have a miraculous escape where

(c) had a miraculous escape as
(d) have a miracle escape when
(e) No correction required
Ans.(e)

Q55. Many people have been stockpiled food as a precaution against shortages.
In the question below, a part is given in bold which may not be grammatically correct. If incorrect, choose the correct alternative from the given options.
(a) have stockpiling food in
(b) had been stockpiled food as
(c) have been stockpiling food as
(d) are stockpiled food in
(e) No correction needed
Ans.(c)

Q56. In the following question, four sentences are given. Choose and mark the sentence which does not contain any grammatical or contextual error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct, mark option "All are correct", as the correct answer.
(a) Unfounded allegations were levelled against he.
(b) You should works by listening to your heart.
(c) Every State in India has its history, its language and way of life.
(d) Arrangements were being make to provide loans at reasonable rates.
(e) All are correct
Ans.(c)

Q57. In the following question, four sentences are given. Choose and mark the sentence which does not contain any grammatical or contextual error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct, mark option "All are correct", as the correct answer.
(a) Advanced soldiers would play a key roles in the armed forces.
(b) The four-page letter has raised a long list of complaints.
(c) It appears employees do not adhere of the rule of office,
(d) Efforts are under way to modernize the country transportation.
(e) All are correct
Ans.(b)

Q58. In the following question, four sentences are given. Choose and mark the sentence which does not contain any grammatical or contextual error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct, mark option "All are correct", as the correct answer.
(a) The adoption of digital payment methods has been enabled by the increasing number of banks.
(b) The current account deficit has likely peaked in the second quarter.
(c) The character's name was taken from a popular song inspired by Frank Sinatra.
(d) The dog tries to overcome its fears while protecting its adopted family.
(e) All are correct

Ans.(e)

Q59. In the following question, four sentences are given. Choose and mark the sentence which does not contain any grammatical or contextual error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct, mark option "All are correct", as the correct answer.
(a) The car got stuck in the mud when head to the city.
(b) I was really surprise to learn that movie had bombed at the box office.
(c) The construction project have become a threat to the existence of the town.
(d) The flight captain asked permission to switch to the western end of the runway.
(e) All are correct
Ans.(d)

Q60. In the following question, four sentences are given. Choose and mark the sentence which does not contain any grammatical or contextual error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct, mark option "All are correct", as the correct answer.
(a) The company is among the worst-hit automobile manufacturer in terms of chip shortage.
(b) The organization was yet to receive approval from the government for the Venus mission.
(c) Fuel is the only category to record an accelerating in price rise.
(d) We should treat video games separate from real money games that involve wagering real money.
(e) All are correct
Ans.(b)

Q61. The impossible (a) heat made it scorching (B) for the travellers to continue (C) through the desert. In the question below, three words are given in bold, which may not be in their correct positions. Choose the correct sequence of words from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
(a) ACB
(b) CBA
(c) CAB
(d) BAC
(e) No rearrangement needed
Ans.(d)

Q62. Before purchasing (a) any expensive items, he makes sure to defects (B) it for any scrutinize (C). In the question below, three words are given in bold, which may not be in their correct positions. Choose the correct sequence of words from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
(a) ACB
(b) CBA
(c) BAC
(d) CAB
(e) No rearrangement needed
Ans.(a)

Q63. The flow of vegetables (a) took some time to cease after I accidentally nicked my finger(B) with a knife while slicing blood (C).
In the question below, three words are given in bold, which may not be in their correct positions. Choose the correct sequence of words from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
(a) BCA
(b) ACB
(c) BAC
(d) CBA
(e) no rearrangement required
Ans.(d)

Q64. The health (a) girl cared about her own kind (B) as well as the well-being of the others around(C) her.
In the question below, three words are given in bold, which may not be in their correct positions. Choose the correct sequence of words from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
(a) ACB
(b) BAC
(c) CBA
(d) CAB
(e) no rearrangement required
Ans.(b)

Q65. The shoe store was hoping (a) with customers, advantage (B) to take teeming (C) of the sale.
In the question below, three words are given in bold, which may not be in their correct positions. Choose the correct sequence of words from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
(a) ACB
(b) BAC
(c) CAB
(d) BCA
(e) No rearrangement needed
Ans.(c)

Directions (66-71): Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the marks obtained by three students in three different subjects.

Students	Marks obtained in sociology	The ratio of marks obtained in sociology to History	Average marks obtained in History and English
A	60	3:2	55
B	90	6:5	65
C	50	5:7	50

Q66. The marks obtained in English by A are how many more or less than the marks obtained in History by B?
(a) 10
(b) 5
(c) 15
(d) 20
(e) 25
Ans.(b)

Q67. The marks obtained by C in Hindi is 20% more than the marks obtained by B in history. The marks obtained by A in English is what percentage of the marks obtained by C in Hindi (approx.)?
(a) 81%
(b) 78%
(c) 73%
(d) 56%
(e) 68%
Ans.(b)

Q68. The marks obtained by D in sociology are the average marks obtained by C in English and History. If the marks obtained by D in History is 10% less than the marks obtained by A in English, then find the sum of the marks obtained by D in sociology and History together.
(a) 115
(b) 110
(c) 112
(d) 114
(e) 113
Ans.(e)

Q69. Find the ratio of the marks obtained by C in history to the marks obtained by B in English.
(a) 10:17
(b) 12:11
(c) 14:11
(d) 11:13
(e) 9:14
Ans.(c)

Q70. The average marks obtained by B and C in sociology are X, and the marks obtained by A in Science is X-10. The marks obtained by C in English are what percentage more or less than the marks obtained by A in Science.
(a) 32.5%
(b) 45%
(c) 50%
(d) 75%

(e) 83.33%
Ans.(c)

Q71. Find the difference between the average mark obtained by all the students in History and the average mark obtained by all the students in English.
(a) 10
(b) 8
(c) 5
(d) 13
(e) 18
Ans.(a)

Q72. What is the present age of Rahul?
Statements I: Five years ago, Rahul's age was one-fourth the age of his father. Statements II: The difference between Rahul's and his sister's present age is 6 years.
(a) Only Statement I is sufficient
(b) Only Statement II is sufficient
(c) Both statements together are sufficient
(d) Each statement alone is sufficient
(e) Statements I and II together are not sufficient
Ans.(e)

Q73. A train crosses a pole in t seconds. What is the speed of the train?
Statement I: The length of the train is 270 meters.
Statement II: The train crosses a 330-meter-long platform in t+11 seconds.
(a) Only Statement I is sufficient
(b) Only Statement II is sufficient
(c) Both statements together are sufficient
(d) Each statement alone is sufficient
(e) Statements I and II together are not sufficient
Ans.(b)

Q74. The speed of boat in downstream is 'X-4' kmph. The time taken by a boat to cover a certain distance in downstream and upstream is 6 hours and 12 hours respectively. If boat takes 5 hours to Cover 40 km in Upstream, then find the value of X?
(a) 16 kmph
(b) 20 kmph
(c) 22 kmph
(d) 24 kmph
(e) 18 kmph
Ans.(b)

Q75. P takes 10% more time than Q to complete a work. They together can complete same work in 5 days. Both started working on same work together but after few days both left and remaining work was completed by R in 4 1/5 days, R is 50% more efficient than P. Find after how many days, Q left the work.

(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ days

(b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ days

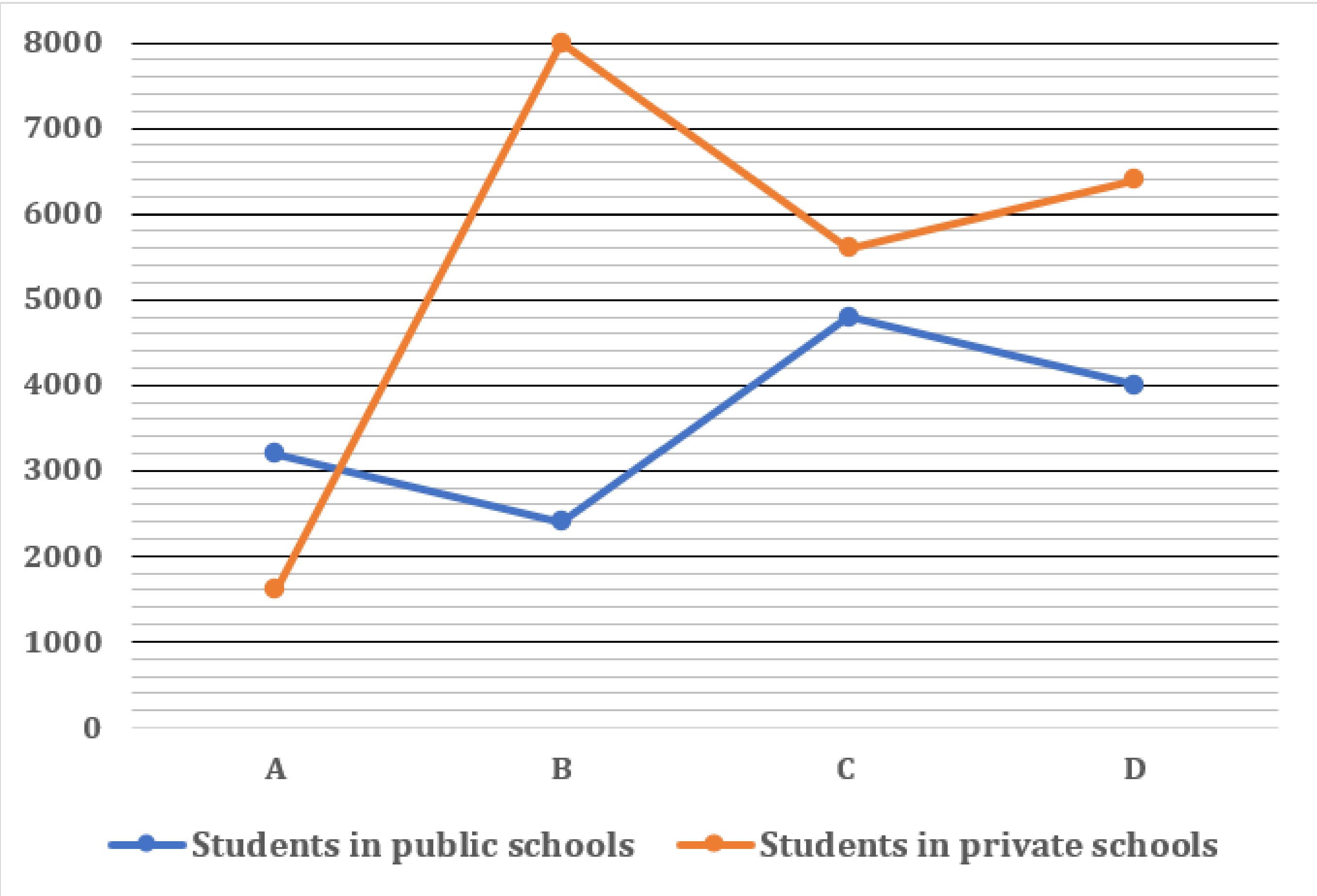
(c) 3 days

(d) 1 day

(e) 2 days

Ans.(e)

Directions (76-80): Read the following line graph carefully and answer the questions given below. The line graph shows total students (Boys and Girls) in two different schools in four different cities.



Q76. Find the difference between the total students in public schools in city D and the total students in private schools in city B.

(a) 3000

(b) 4000

(c) 5000

(d) 2000

(e) 6000

Ans.(b)

Q77. The ratio of the boys to girls in public schools in city D is 3:5, respectively, and the girls in private schools in city D are 20% more than the girls in public schools in city D. Find the sum of the total boys in private and public school in city D.
(a) 4900
(b) 3400
(c) 4400
(d) 4550
(e) 4150
Ans.(a)

Q78. If the total students in KVS schools in city C is 32.5% of the total students in private schools in city B. Find the ratio of the total students in KVS schools in city C to the total students in public schools in city A.
(a) 11:14
(b) 16:13
(c) 13:16
(d) 14:11
(e) 15:13
Ans.(c)

Q79. Total students in public schools in city B is what percentage of the total students in private schools in city A?
(a) 110%
(b) 125%
(c) 150%
(d) 175%
(e) 140%
Ans.(c)

Q80. The total students in public schools in city E is the average of the total number of students in public and private schools in city B. If the total students in private schools in city E is half that of city D, then find the total students in private and public schools in city E.
(a) 8400
(b) 6600
(c) 7400
(d) 8900
(e) 6100
Ans.(a)

Q81. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
17, ?, 149, 446, 1337, 4010
(a) 40
(b) 90
(c) 77
(d) 50
(e) 28
Ans.(d)

Q82. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
?, 426, 622, 791, 935, 1056
(a) 231
(b) 210
(c) 201
(d) 213
(e) 245
Ans.(c)

Q83. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
120, 135, 160, 195, ?, 295
(a) 240
(b) 110
(c) 215
(d) 250
(e) 180
Ans.(a)

Q84. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
81, 64, 135, 118, 189, ?
(a) 90
(b) 180
(c) 172
(d) 124
(e) 145
Ans.(c)

Q85. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
?, 16, 48, 9.6, 28.8, 5.76
(a) 80
(b) 74
(c) 65
(d) 50
(e) 8

Ans.(a)

Q86. What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:
19, 21, 28, 42, 65, ?
(a) 89
(b) 99
(c) 54
(d) 67
(e) 88
Ans.(b)

Q87. Eight year ago, age of Piyush was 200% more than Ravi's age while Satish's present age is 200% more than Ravi's present age. If average of present age of all three is equals to present age of Piyush then, find the present age of Satish.
(a) 16
(b) 48
(c) 32
(d) 24
(e) 40
Ans.(b)

Q88. Find the difference between the speed of boat in still water to the speed of the current (in km/hr)?
Statements I: The boat covers 60 km downstream in 3 hours and 60 km upstream in 6 hours. Statements II: The speed of the boat in still water is 25% more than the speed of the current.
(a) Only Statement I is sufficient
(b) Only Statement II is sufficient
(c) Both statements together are sufficient
(d) Each statement alone is sufficient
(e) Statements I and II together are not sufficient
Ans.(a)

Q89. A and B entered into a business with the capital of Rs. (X + 1200) and Rs (X+1500) respectively. After eight months from starting A withdraw half of his investment and B doubled his investment. If at the end of the year A got Rs. 4250 as profit share out of total profit of Rs. 11250, then find three times of initial investment of B ?
(a) Rs 32,400
(b) Rs 30,750
(c) Rs 30,500
(d) Rs 31,500
(e) Rs 31,770
Ans.(d)

Q90. A man invested Rs. 22500 at the rate R p.a. on simple interest and gets an interest of Rs. 7875 after two years. If man invested same amount at the rate of (R + 2.5) % p.a. on compound interest, then find how much amount man will get after three years?
(a) 38860 Rs.
(b) 38840 Rs.
(c) 38880 Rs.
(d) 38850 Rs.
(e) 38760 Rs.
Ans.(c)

Q91. An Article was marked 70% above the cost price. This Article is then sold after giving a discount of Rs. 476. If the is article had been sold for Rs. 105 more than there would have been given 17% profit, then find the Original profit or loss%.
(a) 4% profit
(b) 6% loss
(c) 2% loss
(d) 3%profit
(e) 2% profit
Ans.(e)

Q92. The radius of a semicircle is equal to the radius of a sphere whose surface area is 616 cm^2 and height of a cylinder is 150% more than radius of semicircle and ratio of height to radius of cylinder is 5 : 1 respectively. Then find radius of cylinder? (in cm)
(a) 14
(b) 7.5
(c) 3
(d) 3.5
(e) 5.5
Ans.(d)

Q93. What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$19.2\ of\ \sqrt{4760} - 12.09\%\ of\ 900.02 = ? - 224.9 \times \frac{3}{5}$$

(a) 1123
(b) 1338
(c) 1091
(d) 1020
(e) 1179
Ans.(b)

Q94. What approximate value should come in the place of question (?) mark in following questions.

$\{(5999.99 \div 74.99) + 19.99\} \times 7.03 = \left(\frac{2196.99}{169.03} \times 24.99\right) + ?$

(a) 375
(b) 385
(c) 485
(d) 425
(e) 475
Ans.(a)

Q95. Find the value of (?) in following approximation question:
(? ÷ 9.97) × 12.08 = 20.12% of 1319.97
(a) 220
(b) 240
(c) 260
(d) 280
(e) 200
Ans.(a)

Q96. Find the approximate value of question (?) mark in following questions. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$\left(\frac{1979.8}{32.7}\right) \times 14.78 + \frac{839.7 \times 26.3}{41.9} - 564.3 = ?$

(a) 856
(b) 766
(c) 826
(d) 726
(e) 1216
Ans.(a)

Q97. What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$24.98^3 \times 5.01^3 \div \sqrt{624} = 5^?$

(a) 4
(b) 11
(c) 7
(d) 1
(e) 14
Ans.(c)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Q98. The length of train B is 50% of the length of train A. Both trains cross each other while running in opposite direction in 36 seconds and speed of A is 108 km/hr, while speed of train B is 96 km/hr. If train A can crosses x meters long platform in 78 seconds, then find the value of 'x' (in meter)?
(a) 444
(b) 448
(c) 452
(d) 980
(e) 460
Ans.(d)

Q99. The average of five consecutive even number is 22. Find the product of second highest and the third smallest number.
(a) 528
(b) 360
(c) 572
(d) 480
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)

Q100. In a school of 1800 students. On Monday only 4% of boys are absent and no girl is absent and on Tuesday 5% of the girls are absent but no boy is absent. If on both the days same number of students are present, then find the number of boys in the school.
(a) 1200
(b) 500
(c) 1000
(d) 800
(e) None of these
Ans.(c)