

IBPS PO Pre PYP (Held on 20 Oct 2024 S3)

Q1. Who among the following bought ice cream on Saturday?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F – bought six different ice cream flavours – Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Orange, and Caramel– on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday, but not necessarily in the same order.

D bought three persons before the one who bought caramel ice cream. One person bought ice cream between the ones who bought caramel and orange ice creams. As many persons bought before the one who bought orange ice cream as after F. The one who bought vanilla ice cream bought after E and D but before C. B and F doesn't buy vanilla, caramel and mango ice cream. A and F doesn't buy strawberry ice cream.

- (a) The one who bought Chocolate
- (b) B
- (c) D
- (d) Both [a] and [b]
- (e) E

Ans.(b)

Q2. Which ice cream flavour did F buy?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F – bought six different ice cream flavours – Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Orange, and Caramel– on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday, but not necessarily in the same order.

D bought three persons before the one who bought caramel ice cream. One person bought ice cream between the ones who bought caramel and orange ice creams. As many persons bought before the one who bought orange ice cream as after F. The one who bought vanilla ice cream bought after E and D but before C. B and F doesn't buy vanilla, caramel and mango ice cream. A and F doesn't buy strawberry ice cream.

- (a) Vanilla
- (b) Mango
- (c) Strawberry
- (d) Chocolate
- (e) Orange

Ans.(d)

Q3. How many persons bought ice cream after the one who bought orange ice cream?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F – bought six different ice cream flavours – Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Orange, and Caramel– on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday, but not necessarily in the same order.



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D bought three persons before the one who bought caramel ice cream. One person bought ice cream between the ones who bought caramel and orange ice creams. As many persons bought before the one who bought orange ice cream as after F. The one who bought vanilla ice cream bought after E and D but before C. B and F doesn't buy vanilla, caramel and mango ice cream. A and F doesn't buy strawberry ice cream.

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

Ans.(a)

Q4. If E is related to Vanilla ice cream and in the same way C is related to Chocolate ice cream then, who is related to Caramel ice cream?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F – bought six different ice cream flavours – Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Orange, and Caramel– on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday, but not necessarily in the same order.

D bought three persons before the one who bought caramel ice cream. One person bought ice cream between the ones who bought caramel and orange ice creams. As many persons bought before the one who bought orange ice cream as after F. The one who bought vanilla ice cream bought after E and D but before C. B and F doesn't buy vanilla, caramel and mango ice cream. A and F doesn't buy strawberry ice cream.

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

Ans.(a)

Q5. . Which of the following statement(s) is/are NOT true?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F – bought six different ice cream flavours – Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Mango, Orange, and Caramel– on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday, but not necessarily in the same order.

D bought three persons before the one who bought caramel ice cream. One person bought ice cream between the ones who bought caramel and orange ice creams. As many persons bought before the one who bought orange ice cream as after F. The one who bought vanilla ice cream bought after E and D but before C. B and F doesn't buy vanilla, caramel and mango ice cream. A and F doesn't buy strawberry ice cream.

- (a) D bought ice cream on Monday
- (b) A buys after the one who buys Strawberry
- (c) One person bought between A and E

(d) Both [a] and [b]

(e) Both [b] and [c]

Ans.(e)

Q6. In which direction is the mall from Rohit's office?

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

Rohit starts walking from his office. He walks 12 km towards the west to reach point A, then he turns left and walks 7 km to reach point B. From point B, he takes a left turn then a right turn and walks 10 km each to reach point C and point D respectively. Then, he turns left and walks 14 km to reach point E. Finally, he takes a left turn and walks 6 km to reach a mall.

(a) North-east

(b) South-east

(c) North-west

(d) South-west

(e) North

Ans.(b)

Q7. If Point M is 16km to the east of Point D, what is the total distance travelled by Rohit from Point A to Point M (via Point E)?

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

Rohit starts walking from his office. He walks 12 km towards the west to reach point A, then he turns left and walks 7 km to reach point B. From point B, he takes a left turn then a right turn and walks 10 km each to reach point C and point D respectively. Then, he turns left and walks 14 km to reach point E. Finally, he takes a left turn and walks 6 km to reach a mall.

(a) 44 km

(b) 43 km

(c) 45 km

(d) 46 km

(e) 42 km

Ans.(b)

Q8. What is the shortest distance between point A and point E?

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

Rohit starts walking from his office. He walks 12 km towards the west to reach point A, then he turns left and walks 7 km to reach point B. From point B, he takes a left turn then a right turn and walks 10 km each to reach point C and point D respectively. Then, he turns left and walks 14 km to reach point E. Finally, he takes a left turn and walks 6 km to reach a mall.

(a) 30 km

(b) 29 km

(c) $\sqrt{865}$ km

(d) $\sqrt{815}$ km

(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q9. How many pair of digits are in the number '6489318', each of which have as many digits between them as in the number series (both forward and backward order)?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) More than four

Ans.(d)

Q10. Who sits immediate right of the person who sits third to the right of D?

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

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, H, and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face north and rest face south.

H sits fourth to the right of A. One person sits between A and E who faces in the direction opposite to A. B sits third to the left of E and is not an immediate neighbour of H. C sits immediate left of B. More than one person sits between C and D. G sits fourth to the right of D who doesn't face north. Immediate neighbours of G face the direction opposite to G.

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) G
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q11. How many north facing persons sit between H and E?

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

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, H, and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face north and rest face south.

H sits fourth to the right of A. One person sits between A and E who faces in the direction opposite to A. B sits third to the left of E and is not an immediate neighbour of H. C sits immediate left of B. More than one person sits between C and D. G sits fourth to the right of D who doesn't face north. Immediate neighbours of G face the direction opposite to G.

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

Ans.(d)

Q12. What is the position of G with respect to E?

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

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, H, and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face north and rest face south.

H sits fourth to the right of A. One person sits between A and E who faces in the direction opposite to A. B sits third to the left of E and is not an immediate neighbour of H. C sits immediate left of B. More than one person sits between C and D. G sits fourth to the right of D who doesn't face north. Immediate neighbours of G face the direction opposite to G.

- (a) Fifth to the right
- (b) Fifth to the left
- (c) Second to the left
- (d) Third to the right
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q13. Who sits at the extreme ends of the row?

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

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, H, and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face north and rest face south.

H sits fourth to the right of A. One person sits between A and E who faces in the direction opposite to A. B sits third to the left of E and is not an immediate neighbour of H. C sits immediate left of B. More than one person sits between C and D. G sits fourth to the right of D who doesn't face north. Immediate neighbours of G face the direction opposite to G.

- (a) H and D
- (b) D and E
- (c) H and E
- (d) H and A
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q14. . If A and E interchange their positions, who will be second to the right of E?

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

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, H, and G sit in a linear row, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face north and rest face south.

H sits fourth to the right of A. One person sits between A and E who faces in the direction opposite to A. B sits third to the left of E and is not an immediate neighbour of H. C sits immediate left of B. More than one person sits between C and D. G sits fourth to the right of D who doesn't face north. Immediate neighbours of G face the direction opposite to G.

- (a) F
- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) D
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q15. Statements:

Only wall is white

Some wall is red

Some red is not cyan

Conclusions:

I. All wall being cyan is a possibility

II. No white is red

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

(a) Only conclusion I follows

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Either conclusion I or II follows

(d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(e) Both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(b)

Q16. Statements:

All toys are games

No toys are dolls.

Only a few games are player.

Conclusions:

I. Some games are not dolls

II. All player being dolls is a possibility

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

(a) Only conclusion I follows

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Either conclusion I or II follows

(d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(e) Both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(e)

Q17. Statements:

No cloud is sky

Only a few stars is sky

Some cloud is moon

Conclusions:

I. Some stars are not cloud

II. No moon is sky

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. Give an answer.

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

Ans.(a)

Q18. Who among the following likes orange colour?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V belong to three different states – Assam, Goa, and Bihar, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three and less than two persons belong from one state. They all like different colours – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange and White.

P doesn't belong from Goa. The one who likes red belongs to the same state as T but T doesn't like red. T and P doesn't belong to the same state. The one who likes Orange belongs to Goa but not with T. Q belongs to Assam but doesn't like red. V and R belongs to the same state but none of them likes orange and red. Q and the one who likes Pink belongs to the same state. R and the one who likes Blue belongs to the same state. T either like yellow or green. Q neither likes green and white. S doesn't like red.

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) T
- (e) S

Ans.(e)

Q19. Which of the following combinations is correct?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V belong to three different states – Assam, Goa, and Bihar, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three and less than two persons belong from one state. They all like different colours – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange and White.

P doesn't belong from Goa. The one who likes red belongs to the same state as T but T doesn't like red. T and P doesn't belong to the same state. The one who likes Orange belongs to Goa but not with T. Q belongs to Assam but doesn't like red. V and R belongs to the same state but none of them likes orange and red. Q and the one who likes Pink belongs to the same state. R and the one who likes Blue belongs to the same state. T either like yellow or green. Q neither likes green and white. S doesn't like red.

- (a) Q – Goa – Blue
- (b) R – Goa – Orange
- (c) U – Bihar – Red

(d) T – Bihar – Pink

(e) None is correct

Ans.(c)

Q20. Who among the following belongs to Goa?

I. S and the one who likes yellow colour

II. R and S

III. V and the one who likes white colour

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V belong to three different states – Assam, Goa, and Bihar, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three and less than two persons belong from one state. They all like different colours – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange and White.

P doesn't belong from Goa. The one who likes red belongs to the same state as T but T doesn't like red. T and P doesn't belong to the same state. The one who likes Orange belongs to Goa but not with T. Q belongs to Assam but doesn't like red. V and R belongs to the same state but none of them likes orange and red. Q and the one who likes Pink belongs to the same state. R and the one who likes Blue belongs to the same state. T either like yellow or green. Q neither likes green and white. S doesn't like red.

(a) Only II

(b) Only III

(c) Both I and II

(d) Only I

(e) Both II and III

Ans.(e)

Q21. The one who belongs to Assam likes which of the following colour?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V belong to three different states – Assam, Goa, and Bihar, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three and less than two persons belong from one state. They all like different colours – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange and White.

P doesn't belong from Goa. The one who likes red belongs to the same state as T but T doesn't like red. T and P doesn't belong to the same state. The one who likes Orange belongs to Goa but not with T. Q belongs to Assam but doesn't like red. V and R belongs to the same state but none of them likes orange and red. Q and the one who likes Pink belongs to the same state. R and the one who likes Blue belongs to the same state. T either like yellow or green. Q neither likes green and white. S doesn't like red.

(a) Blue

(b) White

(c) Yellow

(d) Red

(e) Orange

Ans.(c)

Q22. Which of the following is the correct combination for P?

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V belong to three different states – Assam, Goa, and Bihar, but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three and less than two persons belong from one state. They all like different colours – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange and White.

P doesn't belong from Goa. The one who likes red belongs to the same state as T but T doesn't like red. T and P doesn't belong to the same state. The one who likes Orange belongs to Goa but not with T. Q belongs to Assam but doesn't like red. V and R belongs to the same state but none of them likes orange and red. Q and the one who likes Pink belongs to the same state. R and the one who likes Blue belongs to the same state. T either like yellow or green. Q neither likes green and white. S doesn't like red.

- (a) Goa – White
- (b) Assam – Pink
- (c) Assam – Blue
- (d) Bihar – Pink
- (e) Goa – Green

Ans.(b)

Q23. If the weight of F is 52kg then, what is the possible weight of A?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E, and F – are comparing their weights, but not necessarily in the same order. The weight of all the persons is an integer.

E weighs more than only two persons. Weight of A is more than the weight of F. D weighs more than C. F weighs more than B but less than E. Weight of C is 65kg. D weighs more than A who weighs less than C.

- (a) 66kg
- (b) 50kg
- (c) 51kg
- (d) 63kg
- (e) 68kg

Ans.(d)

Q24. How many persons weigh less than D?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E, and F – are comparing their weights, but not necessarily in the same order. The weight of all the persons is an integer.

E weighs more than only two persons. Weight of A is more than the weight of F. D weighs more than C. F weighs more than B but less than E. Weight of C is 65kg. D weighs more than A who weighs less than C.

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

(e) None

Ans.(d)

Q25. . Who is the second lightest person?

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

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E, and F – are comparing their weights, but not necessarily in the same order.

The weight of all the persons is an integer.

E weighs more than only two persons. Weight of A is more than the weight of F. D weighs more than C.

F weighs more than B but less than E. Weight of C is 65kg. D weighs more than A who weighs less than

C.

(a) F

(b) B

(c) C

(d) E

(e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q26. If 'GRAIN' is written as 'ITCMR', and 'BLEND' is written as 'OYGWM', then how is 'MELON' written?

(a) VNMMML

(b) VNNML

(c) NNNMO

(d) VENML

(e) VMNNL

Ans.(b)

Q27. Who among the following was born on an odd date?

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

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W – were born on two different dates i.e., 9th and 26th of four different months viz. April, May, June, and July of the same year but not necessarily in the same order.

Each person was born on only one date in one month.

V was born on an odd date but immediately after S. Four persons were born between V and T. U was born either three persons before or three persons after T. W was born before R. As many persons were born between W and R as between R and P.

(a) Q

(b) S

(c) U

(d) T

(e) R

Ans.(c)

Q28. Who among the following was born in the month having an even number of days?

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

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W – were born on two different dates i.e., 9th and 26th of four different months viz. April, May, June, and July of the same year but not necessarily in the same order. Each person was born on only one date in one month.

V was born on an odd date but immediately after S. Four persons were born between V and T. U was born either three persons before or three persons after T. W was born before R. As many persons were born between W and R as between R and P.

- (a) S
- (b) W
- (c) V
- (d) P
- (e) Both S and W

Ans.(e)

Q29. How many persons are elder than Q?

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

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W – were born on two different dates i.e., 9th and 26th of four different months viz. April, May, June, and July of the same year but not necessarily in the same order. Each person was born on only one date in one month.

V was born on an odd date but immediately after S. Four persons were born between V and T. U was born either three persons before or three persons after T. W was born before R. As many persons were born between W and R as between R and P.

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

Ans.(b)

Q30. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Find the one who doesn't 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 – were born on two different dates i.e., 9th and 26th of four different months viz. April, May, June, and July of the same year but not necessarily in the same order. Each person was born on only one date in one month.

V was born on an odd date but immediately after S. Four persons were born between V and T. U was born either three persons before or three persons after T. W was born before R. As many persons were born between W and R as between R and P.

- (a) V
- (b) Q
- (c) S
- (d) U

(e) W

Ans.(a)

Q31. If all the persons were arranged in alphabetical order from first month and first date to the last month and last date then the position of how many persons remain unchanged?

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

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W – were born on two different dates i.e., 9th and 26th of four different months viz. April, May, June, and July of the same year but not necessarily in the same order. Each person was born on only one date in one month.

V was born on an odd date but immediately after S. Four persons were born between V and T. U was born either three persons before or three persons after T. W was born before R. As many persons were born between W and R as between R and P.

(a) One

(b) None

(c) Three

(d) Four

(e) Two

Ans.(b)

Q32. How is W related to P?

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

In a family of three generations, there are eight members: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

T is the son of V. Q is the father of U. V is the brother-in-law of R and has no siblings. U is the granddaughter of P who has three children but no female child. U is the daughter of S. W is the uncle of U. R and P are of same gender.

(a) Grandson

(b) Son-in-law

(c) Son

(d) Cousin

(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q33. If K is married to T, then how K is related to Q?

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

In a family of three generations, there are eight members: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

T is the son of V. Q is the father of U. V is the brother-in-law of R and has no siblings. U is the granddaughter of P who has three children but no female child. U is the daughter of S. W is the uncle of U. R and P are of same gender.

(a) Mother-in-law

(b) Sister-in-law

(c) Sister

(d) Aunt

(e) Cannot be determined

Ans.(b)

Q34. . How many female members are there in the family?

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

In a family of three generations, there are eight members: P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

T is the son of V. Q is the father of U. V is the brother-in-law of R and has no siblings. U is the granddaughter of P who has three children but no female child. U is the daughter of S. W is the uncle of U. R and P are of same gender.

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

Ans.(d)

Q35. Find the odd one out.

- (a) EGI
- (b) PRT
- (c) UWY
- (d) IJK
- (e) CEG

Ans.(d)

Q36. What was the goal of the nuclear engineers who conducted the test on 26 April 1986?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

When we do postmortems of both big and small failures, we heavily suffer from hindsight bias. Informed by Chaos Theory, we assume that avoiding the "root cause" of the disaster, could have avoided the meltdown. What if they hadn't done that? What if they were more careful? This assumption is wrong.

In real life, the human body, the environment, a society, an organization are examples of complex systems. Errors are normal in a complex system. But there's enough redundancy and margin of error in place to make sure such errors don't collapse the whole system. Catastrophic failures happen only when enough of these small errors line up, leading to a compounding effect via a chain reaction. Catastrophic failures—whenever they occur—happen regardless of a "root cause".

Catastrophic failures are usually due to a combination of bad system design, human error, human-computer interaction flaws, poor training, miscommunication, bad process, and countless other major and minor contributing factors. There's seldom one major factor which has a cascading effect.

The same is true for success as well. A company doesn't become successful just because it has a great CEO. You don't have a healthy relationship just because you are a nice person. You don't win a competition just because you worked hard. There are multiple other factors—some of which are outside your control. Therefore, the goal isn't to make completely error-free systems. It's impossible to make them completely free of error anyway. It's hubris to even attempt that—be it a personal fitness regime, or the product development process in a startup, or the service design of an airport. What you should work for is to make them error-proof. Systems that work regardless of errors.

- (a) To shut down the reactor during a power outage
- (b) To maintain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation during a power outage
- (c) To avoid completely shut down of reactor's operation at the time of power outage
- (d) Only (a) and (b)
- (e) Only (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q37. According to the passage, why do catastrophic failures happen in complex systems?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

When we do postmortems of both big and small failures, we heavily suffer from hindsight bias. Informed by Chaos Theory, we assume that avoiding the "root cause" of the disaster, could have avoided the meltdown. What if they hadn't done that? What if they were more careful? This assumption is wrong.

In real life, the human body, the environment, a society, an organization are examples of complex systems. Errors are normal in a complex system. But there's enough redundancy and margin of error in place to make sure such errors don't collapse the whole system. Catastrophic failures happen only when enough of these small errors line up, leading to a compounding effect via a chain reaction. Catastrophic failures—whenever they occur—happen regardless of a "root cause".

Catastrophic failures are usually due to a combination of bad system design, human error, human-computer interaction flaws, poor training, miscommunication, bad process, and countless other major and minor contributing factors. There's seldom one major factor which has a cascading effect.

The same is true for success as well. A company doesn't become successful just because it has a great CEO. You don't have a healthy relationship just because you are a nice person. You don't win a competition just because you worked hard. There are multiple other factors—some of which are outside

your control. Therefore, the goal isn't to make completely error-free systems. It's impossible to make them completely free of error anyway. It's hubris to even attempt that—be it a personal fitness regime, or the product development process in a startup, or the service design of an airport. What you should work for is to make them error-proof. Systems that work regardless of errors.

- (a) Because of one major factor
- (b) Because of a combination of factors that compound
- (c) Because of the lack of redundancy and margin of error in place
- (d) Because of too much systems working on simultaneously
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q38. What is the theme of the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

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- (a) One should always thrive for perfection
- (b) The sooner we detect the root cause of a problem, the easier it gets to eliminate it.

- (c) A systematic and synchronous system could help to achieve the perfection
- (d) The so called “root cause” of a problem is part of many reasons, and it is definitely not the main reason.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q39. What does the passage suggest about completely error-free systems?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

When we do postmortems of both big and small failures, we heavily suffer from hindsight bias. Informed by Chaos Theory, we assume that avoiding the “root cause” of the disaster, could have avoided the meltdown. What if they hadn't done that? What if they were more careful? This assumption is wrong.

In real life, the human body, the environment, a society, an organization are examples of complex systems. Errors are normal in a complex system. But there's enough redundancy and margin of error in place to make sure such errors don't collapse the whole system. Catastrophic failures happen only when enough of these small errors line up, leading to a compounding effect via a chain reaction. Catastrophic failures—whenever they occur—happen regardless of a “root cause”.

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The same is true for success as well. A company doesn't become successful just because it has a great CEO. You don't have a healthy relationship just because you are a nice person. You don't win a competition just because you worked hard. There are multiple other factors—some of which are outside your control. Therefore, the goal isn't to make completely error-free systems. It's impossible to make them completely free of error anyway. It's hubris to even attempt that—be it a personal fitness regime, or the product development process in a startup, or the service design of an airport. What you should work for is to make them error-proof. Systems that work regardless of errors.

- (a) They are possible to create
- (b) They are the goal of complex systems
- (c) They are impossible to create
- (d) They can be created, but with much effort.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q40. What does chaos theory suggest?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

When we do postmortems of both big and small failures, we heavily suffer from hindsight bias. Informed by Chaos Theory, we assume that avoiding the "root cause" of the disaster, could have avoided the meltdown. What if they hadn't done that? What if they were more careful? This assumption is wrong.

In real life, the human body, the environment, a society, an organization are examples of complex systems. Errors are normal in a complex system. But there's enough redundancy and margin of error in place to make sure such errors don't collapse the whole system. Catastrophic failures happen only when enough of these small errors line up, leading to a compounding effect via a chain reaction. Catastrophic failures—whenever they occur—happen regardless of a "root cause".

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- (a) Eliminating the root cause of a problem can eliminate the possibility of the occurrence of failure.
- (b) Every failure is the compounding effect of many underlying problems.
- (c) Even one problem can create an irrecoverable impact on a system.
- (d) Every associating factor, either direct or indirect, has the benefit of creating chaos in the system.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q41. What is the common bias that affects postmortems of failures according to the passage?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide

power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

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- (a) Hindsight bias
- (b) Confirmation bias
- (c) Anchoring bias
- (d) withstand bias
- (e) conjecture bias

Ans.(a)

Q42. Which of the following words is the synonym of "flaws" as highlighted in the given passage?

Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won't have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a

combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

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- (a) alignment
- (b) verbose
- (c) imperfections
- (d) gambit
- (e) adjacent

Ans.(c)

Q43. . Which of the following words is the antonym of “cascading” as highlighted in the given passage? Read the given passage and answer the questions based on it

On 26 April 1986, a group of nuclear engineers wanted to test a simulation of an electrical power outage to create a safety procedure in a nuclear power plant. They wanted to test if it was possible to sustain the nuclear reactor cooling water circulation until the back-up electrical generators could provide power. The goal was to make sure the reactor won’t have to be completely shut down during power outage. An unplanned 10-hour delay caused a completely unprepared operating shift to handle the job. The reactor power had to be decreased as part of the test. But the power unexpectedly dropped to near-zero during the process. The operators could partially restore the power, but this put the reactor in an unstable condition. Upon completion of the test, when they triggered the reactor to shut down, a combination of unstable conditions and reactor design flaws caused an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. The rest, as they say, was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

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- (a) tremendous
- (b) ascending
- (c) dripping
- (d) concurring
- (e) propagating

Ans.(b)

Q44. FLUSH

- (I) The poker player threw down his cards and revealed a flush, winning the round.
- (II) The garden was flush with roses in full bloom, filling the air with fragrance.
- (III) He had to flush the metal surface before painting it to remove any rough patches.

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.(d)

Q45. CHARTER

- (I) The school received its charter from the state and began operating as an independent institution.
- (II) The company decided to charter a private jet for the executive team's overseas trip.
- (III) He bought a charter of oranges from the local fruit market.

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.(c)

Q46. The team are (a) / planning to win (B) / its next match (C) / against the strongest opponent. (D)
Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose "No error" as the correct answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) No error

Ans.(a)

Q47. She has been (a) / working very hardly (B) / to complete her project (C) / before the deadline. (D)
Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose "No error" as the correct answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) No error

Ans.(b)

Q48. The teacher asked the students (a) / if they had completed (B) / their homework before (C) / coming to the class. (D)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose "No error" as the correct answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) No error

Ans.(e)

Q49. Both Ravi as well as (a) / his brother are going (B) / to attend the (C) / wedding of their cousin. (D)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose "No error" as the correct answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) A
- (d) B
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Q50. The committee has (a) / decided to postpone (B) / their meeting (C) / until the next week. (D)

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct, then choose "No error" as the correct answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Q51. I told him not to count his chickens after they hatch, but he went ahead and made plans.

Choose the most appropriate phrases given below the sentence to replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct. Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of the phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark "No correction" as the answer.

- (a) not to count his chickens before they hatch
- (b) not onto count his chickens before they hatch
- (c) not to count her chickens before they hatch
- (d) not to count his chickens after they hatched
- (e) No correction

Ans.(a)

Q52. If you have a tendency to squint when you read, you might needed glasses.

In the following question, a sentence is given with a part highlighted. Choose the option that gives the correct replacement of the highlighted portion and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually meaningful.

- (a) you read, you might be in need
- (b) you read, you may need

- (c) you read, you might have needed
- (d) you read, you might have need of
- (e) No improvement needed

Ans.(b)

Q53. Most people don't use pine for indoor firewood because of the highly resin content.

In the following question, a sentence is given with a part highlighted. Choose the option that gives the correct replacement of the highlighted portion and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually meaningful.

- (a) by the highly resin content
- (b) from the highly resin content
- (c) due to the high resin content
- (d) because of the highly resin contents
- (e) No improvement needed

Ans.(c)

Q54. He's walking upto thin ice by lying to his boss about his work.

Choose the most appropriate phrases given below the sentence to replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct. Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of the phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark "No correction" as the answer.

- (a) walking in thin ice
- (b) walking under thin ice
- (c) walk on thin ice
- (d) walking on thin ice
- (e) No correction

Ans.(d)

Q55. Without the exaggerate theatrics, the play would have been boring to watch.

In the following question, a sentence is given with a part highlighted. Choose the option that gives the correct replacement of the highlighted portion and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually meaningful.

- (a) Without the exaggerated theatrics
- (b) Without the exaggerate theatricals
- (c) Without any exaggerate theatrics
- (d) Despite the exaggerate theatrics
- (e) No improvement needed

Ans.(a)

Q56. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (A)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds. It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) truth
- (b) modernity
- (c) nature
- (d) denial
- (e) decency

Ans.(c)

Q57. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (B)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds. It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) raising
- (b) preventing
- (c) identifying
- (d) examining
- (e) considering

Ans.(a)

Q58. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (C)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds.

It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) hovering
- (b) facilitating
- (c) impressing
- (d) happening
- (e) settling

Ans.(b)

Q59. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (D)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds. It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) delivered
- (b) issued
- (c) developed
- (d) noticed
- (e) guided

Ans.(b)

Q60. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (E)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds. It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) strengthen
- (b) release
- (c) command
- (d) protect
- (e) demonstrate

Ans.(e)

Q61. Which of the following words will fit in the blank (F)?

In the given text, blanks are given, which must be replaced by an appropriate option from the questions corresponding to the blank in order to make the text meaningful.

NPOs can raise money either through issuance of Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) Instruments from private placement or public issue, or donations from mutual funds. SEBI had earlier recognised that NPOs by their very _____ (a) have primacy of social impact and are non-revenue generating. Thus, there was a need to provide NPOs a direct access to securities market for _____ (B) funds. It is mandatory that the NPO is registered with the SSE for _____ (C) the issuance. The instrument must have a specific tenure and can only be _____ (D) for a specific project or activity that is to be completed within a specified duration as mentioned in the fund-raising document. It must also _____ (E) the requisite expertise through their performance in similar projects in the past, thus, acquiring investor confidence and _____ (F) concerns about potential default.

- (a) measure
- (b) compare
- (c) tackle
- (d) form
- (e) preserve

Ans.(c)

Q62. The termination (A) of the employee's contract (B) was a result of violations (C) consistent (D) of company policies.

In the question below four words are given in bold. These four words are may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (A)-(C) and (B)-(D)
- (c) Only (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (A)-(B)
- (e) No interchange needed

Ans.(c)

Q63. In the face of burning (a) odds and danger, the firefighter's heroic (B) actions saved (C) an entire family from a/an overwhelming (D) building.

In the question below four words are given in bold. These four words are may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should

replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other.

- (a) Only (A)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (C)-(B)
- (d) Only (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)
- (e) No interchange needed

Ans.(a)

Q64. In his relentless conducting (a) of knowledge, the scientist spent years pursuit (B) understanding (C) research that pushed the boundaries of human groundbreaking (D).

In the question below four words are given in bold. These four words are may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other.

- (a) Only (A)-(C)
- (b) Only (B)-(D)
- (c) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (d) Only (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)
- (e) No interchange needed

Ans.(c)

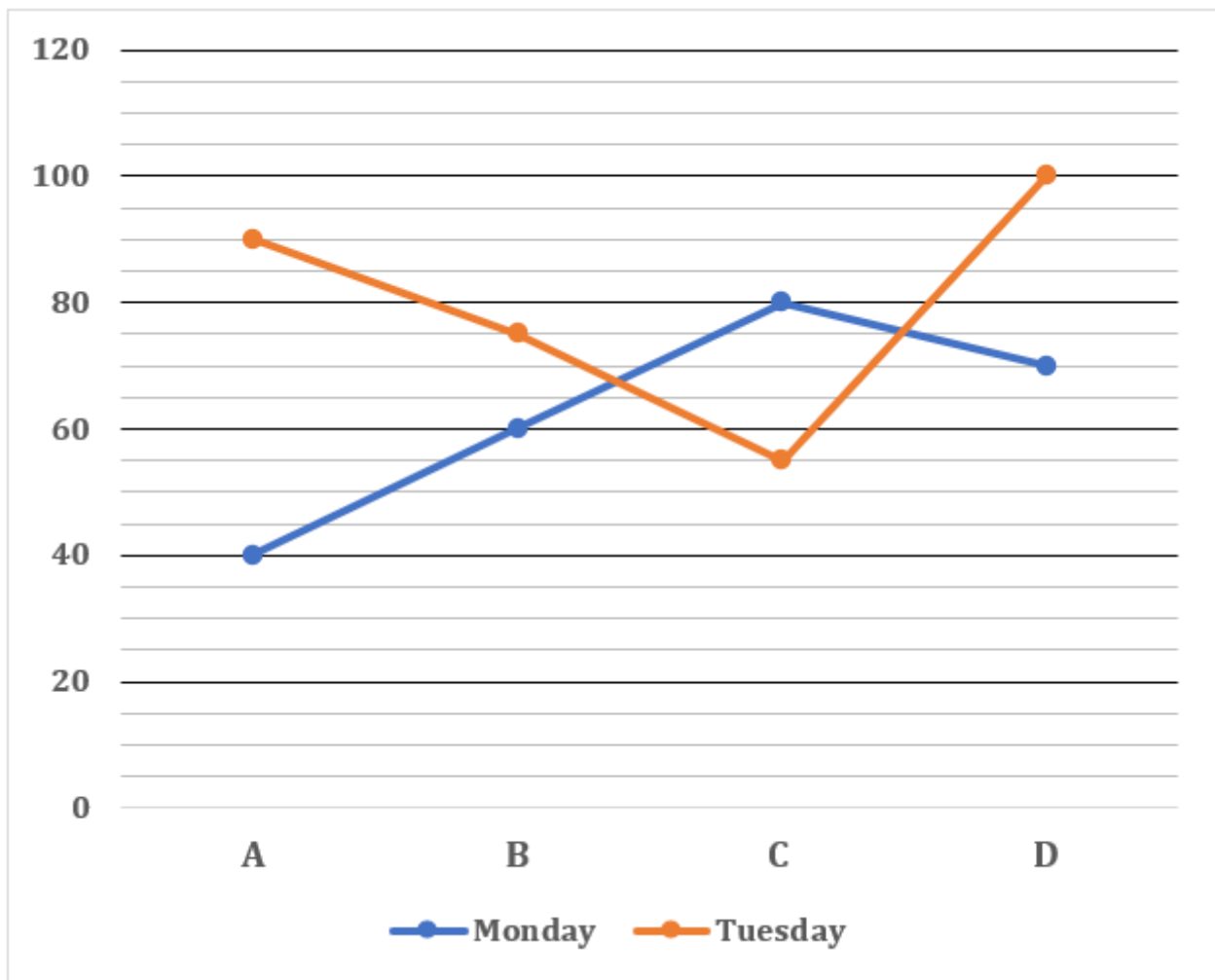
Q65. Her tendency (a) to procrastinate (B) often led to last-minute rushes to complete assignments, despite her awareness (C) of the importance (D) of time management.

In the question below four words are given in bold. These four words are may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other.

- (a) Only (A)-(B) and (C)-(D)
- (b) Only (B)-(C)
- (c) Only (A)-(B)
- (d) Only (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)
- (e) No interchange needed

Ans.(e)

Directions (66-70): Read the following line graph carefully and answer the questions given below. The line graph shows the total number of teas sold by four shops in two days.



Q66. The total number of teas sold by A on Wednesday is double that on Tuesday. Find the difference between the total number of teas sold by A on Wednesday and the total number of teas sold by B on Tuesday.

- (a) 105
- (b) 100
- (c) 90
- (d) 110
- (e) 125

Ans.(a)

Q67. The total number of teas sold by B on Sunday is 25% more than the total number of teas sold by C on Monday. The total number of teas sold by D on Tuesday is what percentage of the total number of teas sold by B on Sunday?

- (a) 0%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 100%
- (d) 20%
- (e) 50%

Ans.(c)

Q68. The total number of teas sold by E on Monday is the average of the total number of teas sold by B and C on Tuesday. If the ratio of the total number of teas sold by E on Tuesday to that of D is 7:5, respectively, then find the sum of the total number of teas sold by E on Monday and Tuesday together.

- (a) 210
- (b) 200
- (c) 205
- (d) 225
- (e) 215

Ans.(c)

Q69. If the total number of coffees sold by D on Monday is 40% more than the total number of teas sold by C on Tuesday. If the total number of coffees sold by D on Monday and Tuesday together is 25 more than the total number of teas sold by A and C together on Monday, then find the total number of coffees sold by D on Tuesday.

- (a) 25
- (b) 212
- (c) 114
- (d) 120
- (e) 68

Ans.(e)

Q70. Find the ratio of the total number of teas sold by B and D together on Tuesday to the total number of teas sold by C and A together on Monday.

- (a) 24:35
- (b) 35:24
- (c) 31:24
- (d) 21:34
- (e) 20:19

Ans.(b)

Q71. Quantity I: $x^2 + 20x + 91 = 0$

Quantity II: $y^2 + 12y + 35 = 0$

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Ans.(d)

Q72. Quantity I: If the length of Train A is 300 meters and its speed is 72 km/hr, then find the time taken by Train A to cross the platform. The Length of a platform is 600 meters.

Quantity II: 50 seconds

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Ans.(b)

Q73. Quantity I: The average weight of a group increased by 2 kg when a new person having weight of 78 kg joins the group. If the new average weight of the group becomes 70 kg, then find the members in the group initially.

Quantity II: 3

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Ans.(a)

Q74. Quantity I: The downstream speed of a boat is 60% more than the upstream speed of the boat. The speed of the stream is 6 km/hr. Find the total time taken by the boat to cover 130 km in still water.

Quantity II: 5

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Ans.(e)

Q75. Quantity I: The compound interest on a sum of money at the rate of 10% per annum, compounded annually for 2 years, is Rs. 60 more than the simple interest for the same time and rate. Find the principal amount (in Rs).

Quantity II: Rs 4500

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I $\geq$ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I $\leq$ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Ans.(a)

Directions (76-80): Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the difference between the total number of magazines and books sold and the ratio of magazines to books sold by a company in five different years.

Year	Magazines – Books	Magazines: Books
2012	60	5:3
2013	75	8:5
2014	90	7:4
2015	52	11:7
2016	80	9:5

Q76. Find the difference between the total number of magazines sold in 2016 and 2015 together and the total number of books sold in 2012 and 2013 together.

- (a) 110
- (b) 108
- (c) 102
- (d) 105
- (e) 107

Ans.(b)

Q77. The total number of magazines sold in 2012 is what percentage more or less than the total number of books sold in 2014?

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

Ans.(b)

Q78. The total number of novels sold in 2013 is $\frac{4}{9}$ th of the total number of books sold in 2012. Find the difference between the total number of novels sold in 2013 and the average number of magazines sold in 2013 and 2014.

- (a) 165
- (b) 155
- (c) 175
- (d) 195
- (e) 125

Ans.(a)

Q79. The total number of magazines and books together sold in 2010 is 20% less than that in 2012. If the total number of books sold in 2010 is 15 less than half that in 2016, then find the ratio of the total number of magazines sold in 2010 to the total number of books sold in 2016.

- (a) 153:100

- (b) 158:99
- (c) 157:100
- (d) 151:100
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q80. If the price of each magazine and each book sold in 2015 is Rs 25 and Rs $X + 40$, and the total revenue generated by the company in 2015 is Rs 9035, then find the value of X.

- (a) 40
- (b) 10
- (c) 20
- (d) 60
- (e) 30

Ans.(c)

Q81. What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

$$6791.98 - 5892.03 + 2499.98 - 3100.01 = ?$$

- (a) 600
- (b) 300
- (c) 1200
- (d) 900
- (e) 1500

Ans.(b)

Q82. What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

$$\frac{1125.02}{9.03 \times 4.98} + 39.97\% \text{ of } 400 - 15.98 = ?$$

- (a) 196
- (b) 158
- (c) 225
- (d) 178
- (e) 169

Ans.(e)

Q83. What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

$$1989.95\% \text{ of } 299.88 - (194.019 \times 4.912) = ? \times 50$$

- (a) 95
- (b) 112
- (c) 100
- (d) 50
- (e) 90

Ans.(c)

Q84. What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$\frac{?-7.97}{12.04+8.02} \times (5.997)^2 = 72$$

(a) 48

(b) 36

(c) 54

(d) 32

(e) 40

Ans.(a)

Q85. What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$899.9 \times 25.02 \div 36 = (? + 17)^2$$

(a) 10

(b) 5

(c) 18

(d) 12

(e) 8

Ans.(e)

Q86. In each of these question a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

50, 73, 44, 75, 38, 80, 36

(a) 50

(b) 80

(c) 44

(d) 75

(e) 36

Ans.(b)

Q87. Find the wrong number in the following number series.

100, 142, 212, 310, 436, 595, 772

(a) 142

(b) 595

(c) 310

(d) 772

(e) 436

Ans.(b)

Q88. Find the wrong number in the following number series.

16000, 8000, 24000, 6000, 30000, 7500, 35000

- (a) 8000
- (b) 7500
- (c) 30000
- (d) 6000
- (e) 35000

Ans.(b)

Q89. Find the wrong number in the following number series.

1126, 1025, 939, 871, 820, 786, 769

- (a) 1126
- (b) 1025
- (c) 786
- (d) 769
- (e) 871

Ans.(b)

Q90. Find the wrong number in the following number series.

56, 57, 53, 80, 62, 189, 153

- (a) 80
- (b) 57
- (c) 153
- (d) 62
- (e) 189

Ans.(d)

Q91. A and B started a business with investments of Rs.8000 and Rs.12000 respectively. After five months, A withdrew his whole investment and C joined with 75% of the total initial investments of A and B. If at the end of the year the profit share of C was Rs.6300, then find the profit share of B (in Rs).

- (a) 2400
- (b) 5640
- (c) 6480
- (d) 7520
- (e) 8640

Ans.(e)

Q92. In an election, two candidates participated. 10% of the people did not cast the vote, and 33.33% of the cast votes are invalid. The loser gets 30% of the valid votes, and he or she lost the election by 240 votes. Find the total votes in the voter list.

- (a) 1200
- (b) 1900
- (c) 1000

(d) 1050

(e) 1500

Ans.(c)

Q93. The average age of ' $x+20$ ' people in a building is 45 years. Five new people are in the building with an average age of 58 years, and after joining these five people, the average age of all people increased by one year. Then find the value of ' x '.

(a) 60

(b) 45

(c) 20

(d) 40

(e) 30

Ans.(d)

Q94. Shikha's age is one-sixth of her father's age. After 10 years, Shikha's father's age will be twice of Vignesh's age at that time. If Vignesh's eighth birthday was celebrated 2 years before, then what is Shikha's present age?

(a) 7 years

(b) 4 years

(c) 6 years

(d) 4.5 years

(e) 5 years

Ans.(e)

Q95. After giving a $D\%$ discount on the listed price of an item, a dealer still makes a 25% profit. If the profit made by the dealer on the item is Rs. 5250 and the listed price is Rs.30,000, then find the value of D .

(a) 12.5%

(b) 20%

(c) 25%

(d) 33.33%

(e) 15%

Ans.(a)

Q96. A invested 20% of his salary on compound interest for two years at the rate of 30% p.a. and 10% of his salary on simple interest at the rate of 40% p.a. for the same time. If the sum of interest received by him is Rs.4360, then find the salary of A (in Rs.).

(a) 5000

(b) 10000

(c) 20000

(d) 15000

(e) 30000

Ans.(c)

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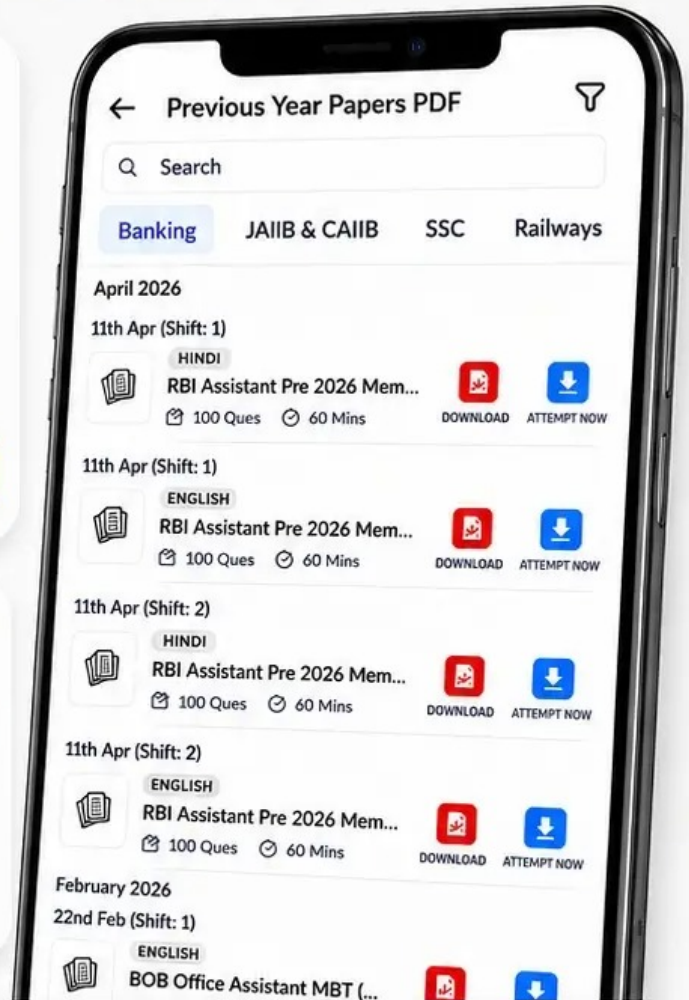
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Q97. A X -meter-long train can cross a 150-metre-long platform in $33\frac{1}{3}$ seconds. If the speed of the train is 64.8 km/hr, then find the time taken by the train to cross the $X/2$ meter-long bridge.

- (a) 32 seconds
- (b) 37.5 seconds
- (c) 40 seconds
- (d) 45.5 seconds
- (e) 48 seconds

Ans.(b)

Q98. The time taken by a boat to cover 20 km in downstream is $2/3$ rd of the time taken to cover 10 km in upstream. What is the ratio of speed of boat in still water to speed of current?

- (a) 3:2
- (b) 4:5
- (c) 5:6
- (d) 3:5
- (e) 2:1

Ans.(e)

Q99. The circumference of a circle is equal to the perimeter of a rectangle whose length and breadth are in ratio 3:1, respectively. If the area of the rectangle is 3267 cm^2 , then find the radius of the circle.

- (a) 7 cm
- (b) 14 cm
- (c) 35 cm
- (d) 42 cm
- (e) 28 cm

Ans.(d)

Q100. A Jar contain water and milk in the ratio of 2: 3. Some milk is added in the Jar whose amount is equal to 30% of water present in the Jar. After this some water is added whose amount is equal to 10% of quantity of milk present in Jar presently. What is the new ratio of water and milk in the Jar.

- (a) 59 : 90
- (b) 11 : 18
- (c) 90 : 59
- (d) 18 : 11
- (e) 57 : 67

Ans.(a)