

## IBPS PO Pre PYP (Held on 19 Oct 2024 S4)

**Q1.** D visit on which among the following days?

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

Six people A, B, C, D, G and F visit different places viz. Meerut, Goa, Kashmir, Haridwar, Mathura and Gujarat (but not necessarily in the same order) on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Saturday.

F visits Gujarat and visit before Saturday and after Wednesday. Two people visits between F and the one who visits Kashmir. The one visits Meerut visits just before A and just after G. The one who visits Haridwar visits after A. D visit before G. C does not visit before A. The one who visit Goa visit before the one who visit Mathura.

- (a) Monday
- (b) Tuesday
- (c) Thursday
- (d) Wednesday
- (e) Saturday

**Ans.(a)**

**Q2.** The one who visit Mathura visit on which among the following days?

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

Six people A, B, C, D, G and F visit different places viz. Meerut, Goa, Kashmir, Haridwar, Mathura and Gujarat (but not necessarily in the same order) on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Saturday.

F visits Gujarat and visit before Saturday and after Wednesday. Two people visits between F and the one who visits Kashmir. The one visits Meerut visits just before A and just after G. The one who visits Haridwar visits after A. D visit before G. C does not visit before A. The one who visit Goa visit before the one who visit Mathura.

- (a) Saturday
- (b) Tuesday
- (c) Thursday
- (d) Wednesday
- (e) Monday

**Ans.(c)**

**Q3.** The one who visits on Wednesday visits which among the following place?

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

Six people A, B, C, D, G and F visit different places viz. Meerut, Goa, Kashmir, Haridwar, Mathura and Gujarat (but not necessarily in the same order) on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Saturday.

F visits Gujarat and visit before Saturday and after Wednesday. Two people visits between F and the one who visits Kashmir. The one visits Meerut visits just before A and just after G. The one who visits



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Haridwar visits after A. D visit before G. C does not visit before A. The one who visit Goa visit before the one who visit Mathura.

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Mathura
- (d) Goa
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(b)**

**Q4.** Who among the following visit two days after B?

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

Six people A, B, C, D, G and F visit different places viz. Meerut, Goa, Kashmir, Haridwar, Mathura and Gujarat (but not necessarily in the same order) on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Saturday.

F visits Gujarat and visit before Saturday and after Wednesday. Two people visits between F and the one who visits Kashmir. The one visits Meerut visits just before A and just after G. The one who visits Haridwar visits after A. D visit before G. C does not visit before A. The one who visit Goa visit before the one who visit Mathura.

- (a) The one who visit the Haridwar
- (b) A
- (c) F
- (d) The one who visit the Mathura
- (e) D

**Ans.(c)**

**Q5.** How many persons visit between D and the one who visit Haridwar?

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

Six people A, B, C, D, G and F visit different places viz. Meerut, Goa, Kashmir, Haridwar, Mathura and Gujarat (but not necessarily in the same order) on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Saturday.

F visits Gujarat and visit before Saturday and after Wednesday. Two people visits between F and the one who visits Kashmir. The one visits Meerut visits just before A and just after G. The one who visits Haridwar visits after A. D visit before G. C does not visit before A. The one who visit Goa visit before the one who visit Mathura.

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

**Ans.(a)**



**Q6.** How many persons sit between J and the one who faces M?

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

Fourteen persons sit in two parallel rows in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. M, N, O, P, E, F, G sit in row 1 and face north while A, B, C, D, J, K, L sit in row 2 and face south (but not in the same order as given). Persons of both rows face each other.

F is the only neighbor of M. Three persons sit between K and the one who faces F. A sits adjacent to K who does not sit opposite to N. Number of persons sit to the left of A and to the left of P are same. J sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of O. G sits to the right of O but does not sit at the end. J doesn't sit opposite to F. C sits immediate left of B and second to the right of L. B doesn't sit at the extreme ends of the row.

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

**Ans.(e)**

**Q7.** What is the position of B with respect to L?

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

Fourteen persons sit in two parallel rows in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. M, N, O, P, E, F, G sit in row 1 and face north while A, B, C, D, J, K, L sit in row 2 and face south (but not in the same order as given). Persons of both rows face each other.

F is the only neighbor of M. Three persons sit between K and the one who faces F. A sits adjacent to K who does not sit opposite to N. Number of persons sit to the left of A and to the left of P are same. J sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of O. G sits to the right of O but does not sit at the end. J doesn't sit opposite to F. C sits immediate left of B and second to the right of L. B doesn't sit at the extreme ends of the row.

- (a) Fourth to the right
- (b) Third to the right
- (c) Third to the left
- (d) Fourth to the left
- (e) Second to the right

**Ans.(b)**

**Q8.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Find the one who doesn't belong to the group?

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

Fourteen persons sit in two parallel rows in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. M, N, O, P, E, F, G sit in row 1 and face north while A, B, C, D, J, K, L sit in row 2 and face south (but not in the same order as given). Persons of both rows face each other.

F is the only neighbor of M. Three persons sit between K and the one who faces F. A sits adjacent to K who does not sit opposite to N. Number of persons sit to the left of A and to the left of P are same. J sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of O. G sits to the right of O but does not sit at the end. J

doesn't sit opposite to F. C sits immediate left of B and second to the right of L. B doesn't sit at the extreme ends of the row.

- (a) M
- (b) N
- (c) J
- (d) O
- (e) L

**Ans.(d)**

**Q9.** Who among the following person sits immediate right of E?

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

Fourteen persons sit in two parallel rows in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. M, N, O, P, E, F, G sit in row 1 and face north while A, B, C, D, J, K, L sit in row 2 and face south (but not in the same order as given). Persons of both rows face each other.

F is the only neighbor of M. Three persons sit between K and the one who faces F. A sits adjacent to K who does not sit opposite to N. Number of persons sit to the left of A and to the left of P are same. J sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of O. G sits to the right of O but does not sit at the end. J doesn't sit opposite to F. C sits immediate left of B and second to the right of L. B doesn't sit at the extreme ends of the row.

- (a) The one who sits opposite to B
- (b) The one who sits opposite to A
- (c) C
- (d) J
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(b)**

**Q10.** Which among the following statement(s) is/are not true?

- I. J faces the one who sits immediate left of E
- II. One person sits between E and the one who faces B
- III. B sits immediate right of A

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

Fourteen persons sit in two parallel rows in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. M, N, O, P, E, F, G sit in row 1 and face north while A, B, C, D, J, K, L sit in row 2 and face south (but not in the same order as given). Persons of both rows face each other.

F is the only neighbor of M. Three persons sit between K and the one who faces F. A sits adjacent to K who does not sit opposite to N. Number of persons sit to the left of A and to the left of P are same. J sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of O. G sits to the right of O but does not sit at the end. J doesn't sit opposite to F. C sits immediate left of B and second to the right of L. B doesn't sit at the extreme ends of the row.

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

(e) All I, II and III

**Ans.(c)**

**Q11.** Statements:

$B > K \geq L \leq P$ ;  $M = N \geq O > L < U$

Conclusions

I:  $B > N$

II:  $M \geq B$

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.(c)**

**Q12.** Statements:

$G > T \geq E > P > I \leq Y = D < F$

Conclusions

I:  $G > I$

II:  $T > D$

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)**

**Q13.** Statements:

$K > O < U = B \leq A < X < D \geq S = H$

Conclusions

I:  $U > D$

II:  $A \geq H$

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)**

**Q14.** How many pairs of letters are in the word “PODCAST” in both forward and backward directions, each of which has as many letters between them as in the English alphabetical series?

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

**Ans.(e)**

**Q15.** What is the sum of ages of R, U and W?

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

Six persons –R, P, Q, U, V and W– were born in different years among 1966, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2000. The base year for calculating age is 2025. Each of them likes different colors among Red, White, Grey, Yellow, Green, and Blue (not necessarily in the same order).

R is five years elder than the person who likes Red. One person was born between the persons who likes Red and Green. W is immediately elder than the person who likes Green. U is two persons elder than Q. The one who likes Grey is immediately younger than the Q. R doesn't like Grey. The one who likes Blue is two persons elder than the one who likes Yellow. P doesn't like Grey. P is elder than V.

- (a) 124
- (b) 123
- (c) 122
- (d) 120
- (e) 121

**Ans.(b)**

**Q16.** What is the age of the person who likes green?

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

Six persons –R, P, Q, U, V and W– were born in different years among 1966, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2000. The base year for calculating age is 2025. Each of them likes different colors among Red, White, Grey, Yellow, Green, and Blue (not necessarily in the same order).

R is five years elder than the person who likes Red. One person was born between the persons who likes Red and Green. W is immediately elder than the person who likes Green. U is two persons elder than Q. The one who likes Grey is immediately younger than the Q. R doesn't like Grey. The one who likes Blue is two persons elder than the one who likes Yellow. P doesn't like Grey. P is elder than V.

- (a) 40
- (b) 45
- (c) 48
- (d) 30
- (e) 25

**Ans.(e)**



**Q17.** Which of the following combination is correctly matched?

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

Six persons –R, P, Q, U, V and W– were born in different years among 1966, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2000. The base year for calculating age is 2025. Each of them likes different colors among Red, White, Grey, Yellow, Green, and Blue (not necessarily in the same order).

R is five years elder than the person who likes Red. One person was born between the persons who likes Red and Green. W is immediately elder than the person who likes Green. U is two persons elder than Q. The one who likes Grey is immediately younger than the Q. R doesn't like Grey. The one who likes Blue is two persons elder than the one who likes Yellow. P doesn't like Grey. P is elder than V.

- (a) U-1977
- (b) V- Grey
- (c) R- Red
- (d) Q- Green
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(a)**

**Q18.** Which among the following statement is/are true?

- I. Q is elder than V.
- II. W is 5 years elder than V.
- III. R doesn't like Yellow

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

Six persons –R, P, Q, U, V and W– were born in different years among 1966, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2000. The base year for calculating age is 2025. Each of them likes different colors among Red, White, Grey, Yellow, Green, and Blue (not necessarily in the same order).

R is five years elder than the person who likes Red. One person was born between the persons who likes Red and Green. W is immediately elder than the person who likes Green. U is two persons elder than Q. The one who likes Grey is immediately younger than the Q. R doesn't like Grey. The one who likes Blue is two persons elder than the one who likes Yellow. P doesn't like Grey. P is elder than V.

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Q19.** . How many persons were born between P and the one who likes Grey?

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

Six persons –R, P, Q, U, V and W– were born in different years among 1966, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1995 and 2000. The base year for calculating age is 2025. Each of them likes different colors among Red, White, Grey, Yellow, Green, and Blue (not necessarily in the same order).

R is five years elder than the person who likes Red. One person was born between the persons who likes Red and Green. W is immediately elder than the person who likes Green. U is two persons elder than Q.

The one who likes Grey is immediately younger than the Q. R doesn't like Grey. The one who likes Blue is two persons elder than the one who likes Yellow. P doesn't like Grey. P is elder than V.

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

**Ans.(d)**

**Q20.** Find the odd one out?

- (a) ACE
- (b) GIK
- (c) MRP
- (d) SUW
- (e) VXZ

**Ans.(c)**

**Q21.** Who among the following person sits fourth to the right of R?

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

An uncertain number of people are sitting in a row facing north. R sits fifth to the left of S. E is an immediate neighbour of S. G sits second to the left of R and second from one of the extreme ends of the row. Only one person sits between S and J. E is not an immediate neighbour of J. K sits fourth to the right of J. Three persons sit between K and Y. The persons sit to the left of E is two more than the persons sit to the right of K. K sits sixth from the right end of the row.

- (a) E
- (b) S
- (c) J
- (d) K
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(a)**

**Q22.** Who among the following person fourth from the left end of the row?

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

An uncertain number of people are sitting in a row facing north. R sits fifth to the left of S. E is an immediate neighbour of S. G sits second to the left of R and second from one of the extreme ends of the row. Only one person sits between S and J. E is not an immediate neighbour of J. K sits fourth to the right of J. Three persons sit between K and Y. The persons sit to the left of E is two more than the persons sit to the right of K. K sits sixth from the right end of the row.

- (a) S
- (b) E
- (c) R
- (d) J
- (e) Unknown person

**Ans.(c)**

**Q23.** How many persons are sitting in the row?

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

An uncertain number of people are sitting in a row facing north. R sits fifth to the left of S. E is an immediate neighbour of S. G sits second to the left of R and second from one of the extreme ends of the row. Only one person sits between S and J. E is not an immediate neighbour of J. K sits fourth to the right of J. Three persons sit between K and Y. The persons sit to the left of E is two more than the persons sit to the right of K. K sits sixth from the right end of the row.

(a) 18

(b) 20

(c) 15

(d) 21

(e) 19

**Ans.(b)**

**Q24.** In which direction is point B with respect to point R?

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

Guru starts walking from point Q in south direction after walking 15m he reaches at point U. From there he takes a right turn and walks 16m to reach at point R. From there he takes again right turn and walks 12m to reach at point T. Now, from point T he takes a left turn and walks 14m to reach at point A. From point A he takes a right turn and walks 3m to reach at the point B.

(a) South-west

(b) East

(c) North-east

(d) South-east

(e) North-West

**Ans.(e)**

**Q25.** What is the total distance covered by Guru?

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

Guru starts walking from point Q in south direction after walking 15m he reaches at point U. From there he takes a right turn and walks 16m to reach at point R. From there he takes again right turn and walks 12m to reach at point T. Now, from point T he takes a left turn and walks 14m to reach at point A. From point A he takes a right turn and walks 3m to reach at the point B.

(a) 61m

(b) 62m

(c) 60m

(d) 45m

(e) 54m

**Ans.(c)**



**Q26.** What is the shortest distance between point T and point U?

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

Guru starts walking from point Q in south direction after walking 15m he reaches at point U. From there he takes a right turn and walks 16m to reach at point R. From there he takes again right turn and walks 12m to reach at point T. Now, from point T he takes a left turn and walks 14m to reach at point A. From point A he takes a right turn and walks 3m to reach at the point B.

- (a)  $\sqrt{430}$ m
- (b) 20m
- (c)  $\sqrt{165}$ m
- (d) 165m
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(b)**

**Q27.** How many persons live below K in the same numbered flat?

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are living in a four-storey building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is floor 2 then the topmost floor is numbered as 4.

Each of the floors has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 is in the west of flat-2.

Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way, flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on.

One person lives between P and J in the same numbered flat. Q lives to the east of P. J lives on an even-numbered floor. M lives to the west of L. L does not live on the first floor. N lives just above K in the same numbered flat.

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

**Ans.(e)**

**Q28.** Who among the following person lives in flat 2?

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are living in a four-storey building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is floor 2 then the topmost floor is numbered as 4.

Each of the floors has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 is in the west of flat-2.

Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way, flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on.

One person lives between P and J in the same numbered flat. Q lives to the east of P. J lives on an even-numbered floor. M lives to the west of L. L does not live on the first floor. N lives just above K in the same numbered flat.

- (a) M
- (b) N
- (c) O
- (d) P
- (e) J

**Ans.(b)**

**Q29.** How many floor gaps are there between P and K?

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are living in a four-storey building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is floor 2 then the topmost floor is numbered as 4.

Each of the floors has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 is in the west of flat-2.

Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way, flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on.

One person lives between P and J in the same numbered flat. Q lives to the east of P. J lives on an even-numbered floor. M lives to the west of L. L does not live on the first floor. N lives just above K in the same numbered flat.

- (a) None
- (b) Two
- (c) Either 'None' or 'One'
- (d) One
- (e) Either 'One' or 'Two'

**Ans.(b)**

**Q30.** Who among the following persons lives just above O in the same numbered flat?

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are living in a four-storey building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is floor 2 then the topmost floor is numbered as 4.

Each of the floors has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 is in the west of flat-2.

Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way, flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on.

One person lives between P and J in the same numbered flat. Q lives to the east of P. J lives on an even-numbered floor. M lives to the west of L. L does not live on the first floor. N lives just above K in the same numbered flat.

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) M
- (d) J
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(d)**

**Q31.** . Who among the following person live on the bottommost floor?

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are living in a four-storey building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, just above it is floor 2 then the topmost floor is numbered as 4.

Each of the floors has 2 flats in it as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 is in the west of flat-2.

Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and so on. In the same way, flat-2 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-2 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-2 of floor-3 and so on.

One person lives between P and J in the same numbered flat. Q lives to the east of P. J lives on an even-numbered floor. M lives to the west of L. L does not live on the first floor. N lives just above K in the same numbered flat.

- (a) O
- (b) K
- (c) N
- (d) L
- (e) Both O and K

**Ans.(e)**

**Q32.** If a four-letter meaningful word is formed by using first, third, fifth, and seventh letter from left end of the word ' GARBAGE', then what will be the second letter from left end of that meaningful word thus formed. If more than one meaningful word is formed, mark the answer as Y and if no meaningful word is formed, mark the answer as Z.

- (a) G
- (b) A
- (c) Z
- (d) E
- (e) Y

**Ans.(e)**

**Q33.** Statements: Only a few cold is dry

No dry is tea

Some tea is hot

Conclusions:

I. All cold being tea is a possibility

II. Some hot is not dry

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)**

**Q34.** Statements: Only a few night is dark

All dark is great

All great is trouble

Conclusions:

I. Some night is trouble

II. No dark is trouble

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.(a)**

**Q35.** Statements: Only a few inspire is source

Some source is harm

Some harm is investigate

Conclusions:

I. Some inspire is investigate

II. No inspire is investigate

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.(c)**

**Q36.** Which of the following statements can be definitely deduced about WFH from the passage?

(I) Work from home became more prevalent after the breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic. (II) Offices voluntarily decided to make their employees work from home. (III) System of working from home was new for everyone during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.



A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the "shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings", with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) None of these
- (c) Both (III) & (I)
- (d) Only (III)
- (e) Both (I) & (II)

**Ans.(a)**

**Q37.** What has been the trend of energy consumption in office in the past years? Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office

buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) A huge decline has been observed in energy consumption.
- (b) There has been a significant rise in the energy demand in offices.
- (c) Offices have had the same energy consumption over many years.
- (d) Though energy consumption has increased, only in a negligible amount.
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(b)**

**Q38.** Which of the following is a concern after the reopening of buildings, cities and countries?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) Revival of economic activities after a long pause due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (b) Decline in power consumption in households as people now stay less at their home.
- (c) Compressing the curve for energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission to mitigate climate change.
- (d) Make people follow COVID-19 protocols as the pandemic isn't fully over yet.
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(c)**

**Q39.** What is the consumption pattern of electricity in the offices?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the "shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings", with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) More energy is dissipated during non-working hours in offices.
- (b) Offices with enhanced technologies consume less electricity.
- (c) Electricity demand in offices depend mainly on a total number of present employees.
- (d) Offices have more demand for electricity during occupied hours.
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(a)**

**Q40.** Which of the following words is a synonym of 'steadily'? Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain

on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) astonishingly
- (b) meekly
- (c) incessantly
- (d) concomitantly
- (e) intermittently

**Ans.(c)**

**Q41.** What is/are the reason(s) for the high cooling demand in the workplace? Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) Increasing temperature of the earth due to global warming.
- (b) A huge crowd and electronic devices in congested office space.
- (c) Higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(c)**

**Q42.** Which of the following statement is False as per the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the "shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings", with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) Offices often take care that no light remains on after the space is being used.
- (b) Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions eased work from home.
- (c) In recent years, there has been a significant rise in energy use in offices.
- (d) Enhanced building envelope efficiency has somehow contributed to reducing energy use in offices.
- (e) All are true

**Ans.(a)**

**Q43.** Which of the following word can replace 'extensive' in the passage? Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever 'experiment' of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account



for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) minute
- (b) diverse
- (c) trivial
- (d) profuse
- (e) vast

**Ans.(e)**

**Q44.** . Which of the following words is an antonym of ‘expansion’? Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

A review into the history of offices illustrates how office design has always been led by dynamic changes in society. Across the world, work-from-home (WFH) has been rising steadily for over a decade, peaking suddenly in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The governments' restrictions imposed internationally to fight COVID-19 mandated people to stay in their homes and triggered the largest ever ‘experiment’ of home working. Online platforms and technology-enabled solutions facilitated the full transition of white-collar working activities from office-based to remote, home-based working. Now as we see buildings, cities and countries reopening, it is important not to lose focus on flattening the curve for energy use and CO2 emissions, as a way to tackle climate change. Energy use in office buildings has seen a considerable rise in recent years due to the expansion in office floor space and the increase in building utilisation, the prolonged occupancy hours, the significant growth in information technology, and the extensive use of air-conditioning. Although this trend is partly offset by considerable improvements in building envelope efficiency, evidence shows that small power and lighting account for a significant proportion of energy end-use. In offices, especially open plan ones, lights often remain on even when the space is no longer being used. Masoso et al. conducted a monitoring study of five office buildings and revealed the “shocking quantities of energy being wasted during non-occupied hours in commercial buildings”, with more energy used out of hours (56%) than during working hours (44%) due to occupants leaving lighting and equipment on at the end of the day. Space cooling is also cited as a significant cause of energy use in offices. Uncontrolled solar gains due to extensive glazing facades, higher internal gains due to increased use of IT equipment, and poorly controlled artificial lighting can all cause overheating and result in increased cooling demand in the workspace.

- (a) subsume
- (b) dissemination
- (c) relegation
- (d) dwindle
- (e) fervent

**Ans.(d)**

**Q45.** Combining motherhood and her career proved no stumbling block for the \_\_\_\_\_ Marian. In the question below, a part is omitted which is then replaced by a blank. Choose the word from the given options that will fit into the blank most appropriately.

- (a) trivial
- (b) indomitable
- (c) gruesome
- (d) prudent
- (e) wallowing

**Ans.(b)**

**Q46.** Sixties music has come back into \_\_\_\_\_.

In the question below, a part is omitted which is then replaced by a blank. Choose the word from the given options that will fit into the blank most appropriately.

- (a) vogue
- (b) health
- (c) synergy
- (d) argument
- (e) rigidity

**Ans.(a)**

**Q47.** A doctor who gives away \_\_\_\_\_ information about patients is not behaving professionally.

In the question below, a part is omitted which is then replaced by a blank. Choose the word from the given options that will fit into the blank most appropriately.

- (a) consequential
- (b) potential
- (c) confidential
- (d) residential
- (e) sequential

**Ans.(c)**

**Q48.** The \_\_\_\_\_ teacher could tell from the student's guilty look he had cheated on his final exam.

In the question below, a part is omitted which is then replaced by a blank. Choose the word from the given options that will fit into the blank most appropriately.

- (a) guardian
- (b) rigid
- (c) intuitive
- (d) denoting
- (e) strenuous

**Ans.(c)**

**Q49.** Because several customers complained that the employee was disrespectful and ill-mannered, the clerk was fired for her \_\_\_\_\_.

In the question below, a part is omitted which is then replaced by a blank. Choose the word from the given options that will fit into the blank most appropriately.

- (a) apprehension
- (b) immaturity
- (c) benevolence
- (d) audacity
- (e) impudence

**Ans.(e)**

**Q50.** Exercise feels like (A)/an addiction of the obsessed (B)/bodybuilder, so he goes to the gym (C)/for five or six hours a day (D).

The question is divided into four parts in which one part has the error. Choose the segment that has the error as the answer choice. If all the parts are error free, then choose "No Error" as the correct answer.

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q51.** If I stayed (A)/ longer, I would (B)/ have learned (C)/ a new language (D).

The question is divided into four parts in which one part has the error. Choose the segment that has the error as the answer choice. If all the parts are error free, then choose "No Error" as the correct answer.

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q52.** As long as the children are(A)/ old enough, many parents allow them(B)/ to stay in separate but adjacent (C)/hotel rooms on family vacations (D).

The question is divided into four parts in which one part has the error. Choose the segment that has the error as the answer choice. If all the parts are error free, then choose "No Error" as the correct answer.

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

**Ans.(e)**

**Q53.** Scarcely a day does not (A)/goes by without me thinking (B)/of my poor friend Akbar, (C)/who was killed in the war (D).

The question is divided into four parts in which one part has the error. Choose the segment that has the error as the answer choice. If all the parts are error free, then choose “No Error” as the correct answer.

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q54.** Flight attendants will (A)/ be circulate around (B)/the cabin to offer (C)/you refreshments (D).

The question is divided into four parts in which one part has the error. Choose the segment that has the error as the answer choice. If all the parts are error free, then choose “No Error” as the correct answer.

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q55.** Which of the following statements should be the third statement after the rearrangement?

In the given question, six statements are given which are not arranged logically. Choose the correct order of the rearrangement required to answer the following questions.

- (a) Too often, we assume we are getting better simply because we are gaining experience.
- (B) While regular practice might include mindless repetitions, deliberate practice requires focused attention.
- (C) Deliberate practice refers to a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic.
- (D) In reality, we are merely reinforcing our current habits—not improving them.
- (E) However, mindless activity is the enemy of deliberate practice.
- (F) The danger of practicing the same thing again and again is that progress becomes assumed.

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q56.** Which of the following statements should be the last statement after the rearrangement?

In the given question, six statements are given which are not arranged logically. Choose the correct order of the rearrangement required to answer the following questions.

- (a) Too often, we assume we are getting better simply because we are gaining experience.

(B) While regular practice might include mindless repetitions, deliberate practice requires focused attention.

(C) Deliberate practice refers to a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic.

(D) In reality, we are merely reinforcing our current habits—not improving them.

(E) However, mindless activity is the enemy of deliberate practice.

(F) The danger of practicing the same thing again and again is that progress becomes assumed.

(a) A

(b) E

(c) D

(d) F

(e) B

**Ans.(c)**

**Q57.** Which of the following statements should be the second statement after the rearrangement?

In the given question, six statements are given which are not arranged logically. Choose the correct order of the rearrangement required to answer the following questions.

(a) Too often, we assume we are getting better simply because we are gaining experience.

(B) While regular practice might include mindless repetitions, deliberate practice requires focused attention.

(C) Deliberate practice refers to a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic.

(D) In reality, we are merely reinforcing our current habits—not improving them.

(E) However, mindless activity is the enemy of deliberate practice.

(F) The danger of practicing the same thing again and again is that progress becomes assumed.

(a) F

(b) C

(c) A

(d) D

(e) B

**Ans.(e)**

**Q58.** Which of the following statements should be the first statement after the rearrangement?

In the given question, six statements are given which are not arranged logically. Choose the correct order of the rearrangement required to answer the following questions.

(a) Too often, we assume we are getting better simply because we are gaining experience.

(B) While regular practice might include mindless repetitions, deliberate practice requires focused attention.

(C) Deliberate practice refers to a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic.

(D) In reality, we are merely reinforcing our current habits—not improving them.

(E) However, mindless activity is the enemy of deliberate practice.

(F) The danger of practicing the same thing again and again is that progress becomes assumed.

(a) F

(b) C

(c) A



(d) D

(e) B

**Ans.(b)**

**Q59.** . Which of the following statements should be the fifth statement after the rearrangement?

In the given question, six statements are given which are not arranged logically. Choose the correct order of the rearrangement required to answer the following questions.

(a) Too often, we assume we are getting better simply because we are gaining experience.

(B) While regular practice might include mindless repetitions, deliberate practice requires focused attention.

(C) Deliberate practice refers to a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic.

(D) In reality, we are merely reinforcing our current habits—not improving them.

(E) However, mindless activity is the enemy of deliberate practice.

(F) The danger of practicing the same thing again and again is that progress becomes assumed.

(a) E

(b) D

(c) B

(d) A

(e) C

**Ans.(d)**

**Q60.** TWIST

(I) The plot of the novel had an unexpected twist that shocked all the readers.

(II) She gave the jar lid a twist and it popped open easily.

(III) He made a twist to the resume to highlight his weaknesses.

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 (II)

(c) Both (II) and (III)

(d) All (I), (II), and (III)

(e) Only (III)

**Ans.(b)**

**Q61.** INTRICATE

(I) The necklace had an intricate design made of tiny gold filaments.

(II) She maintained an intricate pace during her morning jog to avoid exhaustion.

(III) The company's intricate schedule made it easy to coordinate everyone.

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 (II)

(c) Only (II)

- (d) Both (I) and (III)  
(e) All (I), (II), and (III)

**Ans.(a)**

**Q62.** Despite (A)the fact that I was feeling exhausted (B)and overwhelmed after a long day at work, I motivation (C)up the energy and mustered (D)to cook a healthy and delicious meal.

In the question below, four words are given in bold which are not arranged in the correct order. Choose the replacement needed to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q63.** The old man slowly (a) gazed (B)down the street, leaning (C)on his cane, while he walked (D)at the colorful autumn leaves falling from the trees.

In the question below, four words are given in bold which are not arranged in the correct order. Choose the replacement needed to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q64.** After studying (A)for several hours, she decided (B)to take (C)a break and go for a walk in the park to clear (D)her mind.

In the question below, four words are given in bold which are not arranged in the correct order. Choose the replacement needed to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

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

**Ans.(e)**

**Q65.** The sun was casting (a) lush (B)in the clear blue sky, shining (C)a warm glow over the brightly (D)green fields.

In the question below, four words are given in bold which are not arranged in the correct order. Choose the replacement needed to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

- (a) Only (A)-(B)  
(b) Only (C)-(D)

- (c) Both (A)-(C) and (B)-(D)  
 (d) Both (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)  
 (e) No replacement needed

**Ans.(c)**

**Q66.** Find the ratio of the total male postgraduates in 2023 to the total female graduates in 2021.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

- (a) 11:8  
 (b) 10:9  
 (c) 8:9  
 (d) 7:10  
 (e) 11: 7

**Ans.(b)**

**Q67.** Find the difference between the total female postgraduates in 2023 and 2021 together and the total male graduates in 2021 and 2022 together.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

- (a) 10  
 (b) 11  
 (c) 8  
 (d) 9  
 (e) 14

**Ans.(b)**

**Q68.** The total female graduates in 2022 is what percentage more or less than the total male postgraduates in 2023?

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

- (a) 37.5%  
 (b) 32.5%  
 (c) 33.33%  
 (d) 35%  
 (e) None of these

**Ans.(a)**

**Q69.** If the total male graduates in 2024 is 25% less than that of 2022 and the ratio of the female graduates in 2024 to 2021 is 5:9, respectively, then find the total male and female graduates together in 2024.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

- (a) 50  
 (b) 70  
 (c) 60  
 (d) 40  
 (e) 80

**Ans.(b)**

**Q70.** Find the average male postgraduates in 2021 and the female graduates in 2022.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

- (a) 60  
 (b) 50

(c) 70

(d) 90

(e) 80

**Ans.(c)**

**Q71.** The male postgraduates in 2020 are the average of the female postgraduates in 2022 and 2023. If the number of female postgraduates in 2020 is 20% less than the number of male postgraduates in 2021, then the number of male postgraduates in 2020 is how many more or less than that of female postgraduates?

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the number of male and number of female graduates and postgraduates in three different years.

| Year | Male graduates | % of female graduates is more than that of male graduates | Male graduates: Male postgraduates | % of female postgraduates is less than that of male postgraduates |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2021 | 60             | 20%                                                       | 2:3                                | 30%                                                               |
| 2022 | 40             | 25%                                                       | 8:5                                | 20%                                                               |
| 2023 | 50             | 30%                                                       | 5:8                                | 40%                                                               |

(a) 34

(b) 33

(c) 38

(d) 35

(e) 39

**Ans.(c)**

**Q72.** The ratio of the present ages of Alia to Riya is 7:10, respectively, and the present age of Kritika is five years more than that of Alia. 10 years hence the age of Alia will be equal to the present average age of Kritika and Riya. Find the age of Kritika after 5 years (in years).

(a) 45

(b) 40

(c) 35

(d) 30

(e) 55

**Ans.(a)**

**Q73.** A man invested Rs P in simple interest at 15% p.a. for four years, and he invested Rs 1.2P in simple interest at the same rate and same time period. If the difference between the interests is Rs 840, then find the value of P.

(a) 4500

(b) 6000

(c) 5000

(d) 7000

(e) 5500



**Ans.(d)**

**Q74.** The monthly income of a man is Rs 45000. He spent 20% of his income on education, one-third of the remaining income on rent, and the rest he invested in SIP. Find the 8 times of the SIP amount (in Rs).

- (a) 192000
- (b) 204000
- (c) 123400
- (d) 145600
- (e) 156700

**Ans.(a)**

**Q75.** X and Y can complete a piece of work in 5 days and 10 days respectively. They work together for 2 days and then leave. Z completes the remaining work alone, working with an efficiency that is  $\frac{4}{3}$  times the combined efficiency of X and Y. In how many total days will the work be completed?

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q76.** Set A contains four consecutive odd numbers such that the sum of the first and last terms is 84. The sum of numbers in Set B, which contains five consecutive even numbers, exceeds the sum of Set A by 112. Find the sum of the smallest number in Set A and the largest number in Set B.

- (a) 91
- (b) 93
- (c) 96
- (d) 94
- (e) 99

**Ans.(e)**

**Q77.** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$22.022^2 - 99.89 = ? - \frac{4}{5}\text{th of } 224$$

- (a) 564
- (b) 489
- (c) 345
- (d) 402
- (e) 540

**Ans.(a)**

**Q78.** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

---

$$\sqrt{1370 - 13.01 + 25.02\% \text{ of } 80} = ?$$

- (a) 44
- (b) 49
- (c) 32
- (d) 38
- (e) 23

**Ans.(a)**

**Q79.** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$\sqrt[3]{2200 + 12.02 + 45.01\% \text{ of } 399} = ?$$

- (a) 211
- (b) 205
- (c) 214
- (d) 202
- (e) 229

**Ans.(b)**

**Q80.** What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question. (You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$5.01^3 + 19.99\% \text{ of } 240 = ?^2 - (22.99 \times 1.02)$$

- (a) 15
- (b) 12
- (c) 11
- (d) 14
- (e) 16

**Ans.(d)**

**Q81.** Three numbers P, Q, and R are less than a certain number 'Y' by 25%, 40%, and 10% respectively. If the value of Q is 180, then what is the difference between P and R?

- (a) 45
- (b) 50
- (c) 30
- (d) 25
- (e) 60

**Ans.(a)**

**Q82.** The ratio of Asha to Bimal investments in a business is 7:9, while the ratio of Bimal to Chetan investments is 3:4. If the ratio of their investment periods of Asha to Bimal to Chetan is 6 : 5 : 3, respectively, then the profit of Chetan is what percent of the profit of Asha?

- (a) 33.33%
- (b) 14.28%
- (c) 85.71%

(d) 16.67%

(e) 82.25%

**Ans.(c)**

**Q83.** There are 500 students in a school, out of which 35% are girls. If 60% of the girls and 40% of the boys participated in the science exhibition, how many students did not participate in the science exhibition?

(a) 235

(b) 275

(c) 245

(d) 255

(e) 265

**Ans.(e)**

**Q84.** A container contains 720 ml of a mixture of milk and water in the ratio 5:3. If 240 ml of this mixture is removed and then 180 ml of water is added to the container, what will be the quantity of water in the final mixture (in ml)?

(a) 300

(b) 320

(c) 360

(d) 440

(e) 280

**Ans.(c)**

**Q85.** The speeds of two cyclists P and Q are in the ratio 4:5. Cyclist P covers 6 km less than cyclist Q in the same time. What is the distance (in km) travelled by cyclist Q during that time?

(a) 50 km

(b) 40 km

(c) 20 km

(d) 30 km

(e) 10 km

**Ans.(d)**

**Q86.** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

3456, 864, 216, 54, ?, 3.375

(a) 13.5

(b) 14

(c) 14.5

(d) 15

(e) 11.5

**Ans.(a)**

**Q87.** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

108, 252, 504, 840, 1120, ?

- (a) 1124
- (b) 1108
- (c) 1120
- (d) 1090
- (e) 1455

**Ans.(c)**

**Q88.** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

310, ?, 319, 346, 410, 535

- (a) 340
- (b) 323
- (c) 311
- (d) 345
- (e) 304

**Ans.(c)**

**Q89.** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

172, ?, 1548, 4644, 13932, 41796

- (a) 409
- (b) 498
- (c) 423
- (d) 540
- (e) 516

**Ans.(e)**

**Q90.** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series.

?, 94, 109, 126, 145, 166

- (a) 90
- (b) 81
- (c) 88
- (d) 74
- (e) 45

**Ans.(b)**

**Q91.** The average weight of 40 boys in a class is 60 kg. Two boys with weights 72 kg and 78 kg leave the class, and two new boys with weights 60 kg and 58 kg join. Find the new average weight of the class (in kg).

- (a) 59.2
- (b) 44.5
- (c) 49.3
- (d) 51.8
- (e) 57.3

**Ans.(a)**

**Q92.** Quantity I: The ratio of the monthly income of Aarav to Meera is 4:7 respectively, and the ratio of the monthly income of Aarav to Vikram is 8:5. If Meera's monthly income is Rs. 56000, then find the difference between the monthly incomes of Vikram and Aarav (in Rs).

Quantity II: Rs 11000

- (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)**

**Q93.** Quantity I: The heights of 4 boys are 150 cm, 155 cm, 160 cm, and 165 cm. The average height of 4 other boys is 20 cm more than the average height of the first 4 boys. What is the average height of all 8 boys (in cm)?

Quantity II: 167.5 cm

In the given questions, two quantities are given, one as 'Quantity I' and another as 'Quantity II'. You must determine the relationship between numerical values of these two quantities and choose the appropriate option:

- (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)**

**Q94.** Quantity I: Ava is 5 years older than Leo, and Leo is 3 years older than Nia. Four years from now, the ratio of ages of Ava is Leo is 5:4 respectively. What is the sum of the present ages of Ava, Leo, and Nia?

Quantity II: 54 years

- (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)**

**Q95.** Quantity I: Anjali bought an article for Rs. 15000. She marked the price of the article 20% above the cost price and allowed a discount of 10% while selling it to Sameer. Sameer marked the price of the article 20% above his cost price and allowed a discount of 25% while selling. Find the profit or loss earned by Sameer (in Rs).

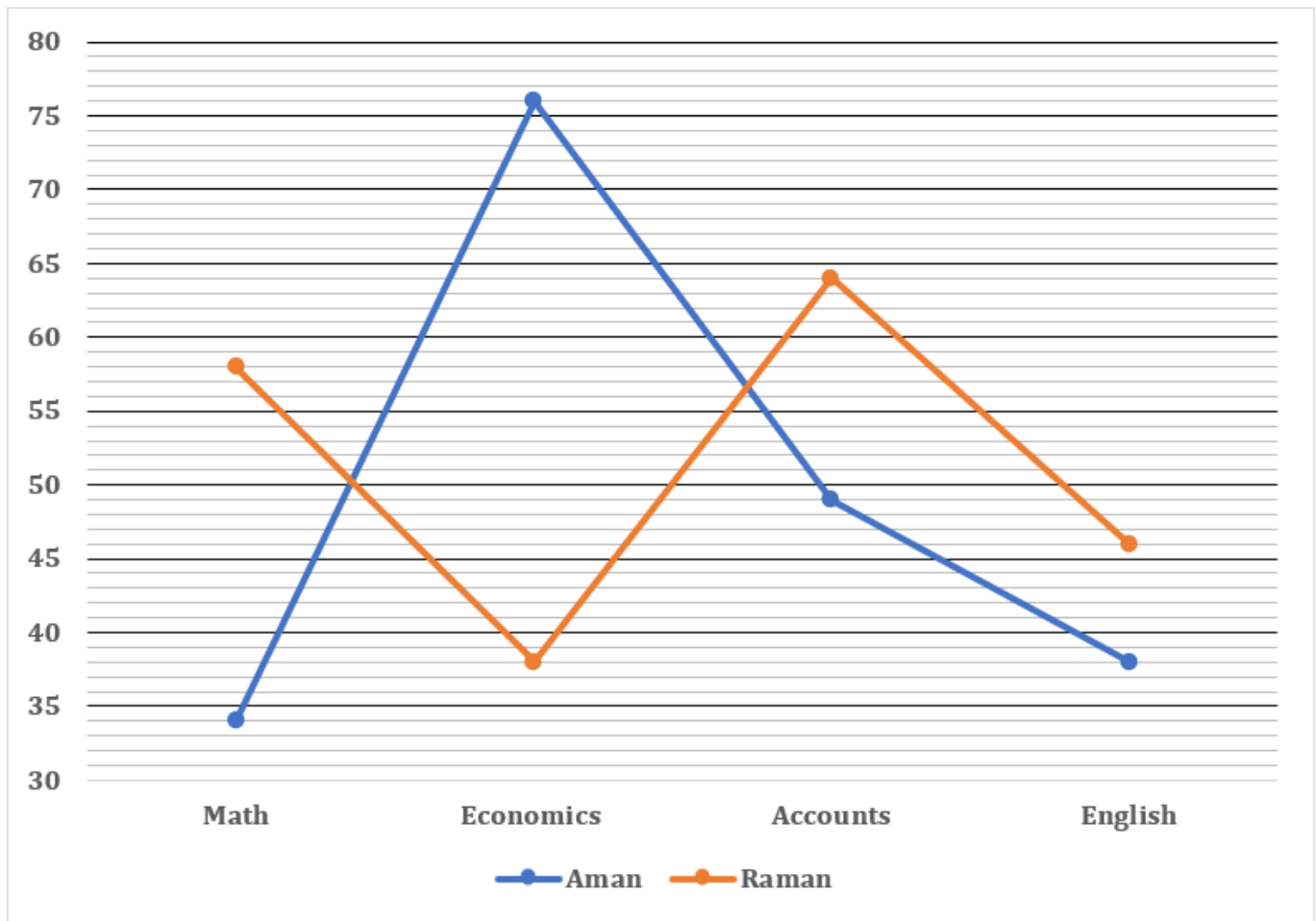
Quantity II: Rs 1620



- (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)**

**Directions (96-100):** Read the following line graph carefully and answer the questions given below. The line graph shows the marks scored by Aman and Raman in four different subjects in 11th class.



**Q96.** The total marks scored by Aman in 12th class in Economics are 20 marks more than the average marks scored by Raman in Math and English in 11th class. Find the difference between the marks scored by Aman in 12th class in Economics and the marks scored by Raman in Accounts in 11th class.

- (a) 8  
 (b) 10  
 (c) 4  
 (d) 6  
 (e) 9

**Ans.(a)**

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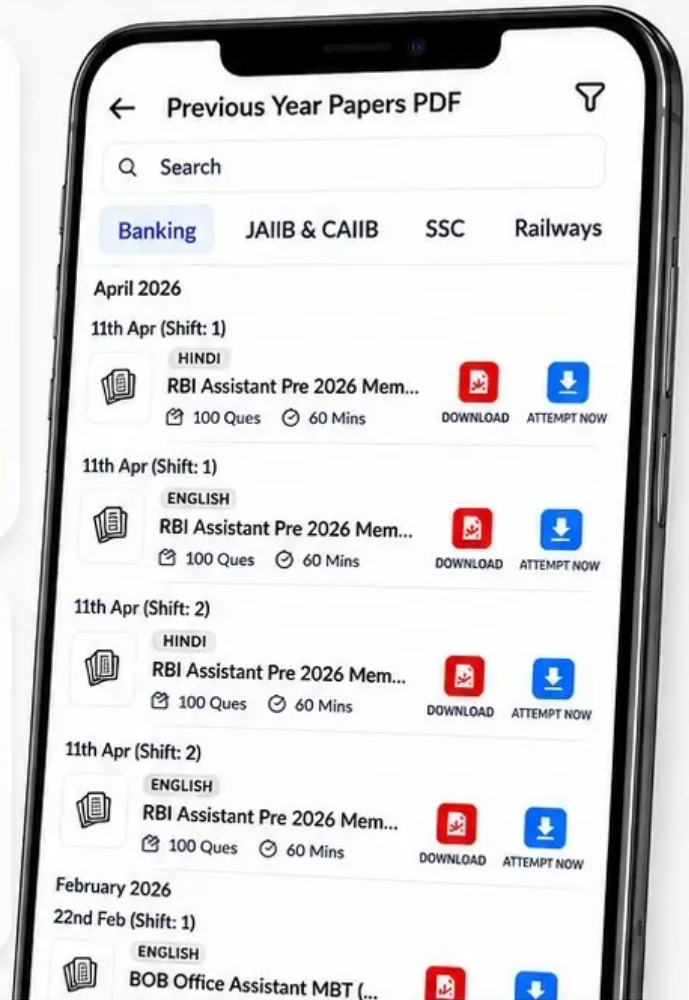
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**Q97.** The marks scored by Raman in business studies are 25% more than the marks scored by Aman in English. If the average marks scored by Aman and Raman in business studies is 65, then the marks scored by Aman in business studies are how many more or less than the marks scored by Aman in Economics?

- (a) 4.5
- (b) 5.6
- (c) 6.5
- (d) 7.8
- (e) 8.5

**Ans.(c)**

**Q98.** The marks scored by Aman in Accounts and Economics together are what percentage more or less than the marks scored by Raman in English and Math together (approx.)?

- (a) 11%
- (b) 17%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%
- (e) 29%

**Ans.(c)**

**Q99.** Find the ratio of the total marks scored by Aman in English, Math, and Economics together to the marks scored by Raman in Math, Accounts, and English together.

- (a) 37:42
- (b) 42:31
- (c) 41:37
- (d) 43:38
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(a)**

**Q100.** The marks scored by Chaman in Economics are  $\frac{11}{19}$ th of those of Raman, and the marks scored by Chaman in English are 10 more than half the marks scored by Aman in English. Find the total marks scored by Chaman in Economics and English together.

- (a) 54
- (b) 59
- (c) 55
- (d) 51
- (e) 53

**Ans.(d)**