

IBPS PO Pre 2023 (30th September) Shift-Wise Previous Year Paper Mock 01

Q1. For what purpose did NIF has been published by MoSPI?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) To analyze flaws and propose ameliorations required before program implementations.
- (b) To facilitate supervision and assessment of sustainable development goals.
- (c) To encourage various approaches for the efficient management of natural resources.
- (d) To ensure that all people have the same opportunities to get their basic needs fulfilled.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q2. What is the significance of the contribution of cities to achieve Agenda 2030 for sustainable development goals?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) If cities contribute efficiently at their levels, half of the targets would be achieved earlier.
- (b) Only urban stakeholders determine the targets required to be accomplished under SDGs.
- (c) Without local urban stakeholders' involvement, over half the targets would remain unachievable.
- (d) Local bodies in cities thoroughly reviews the implementation of policies to achieve SDGs.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q3. Voluntary Local Review can be defined as a.....

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) consent among businesses and the united nations to share development opportunities.
- (b) way to build a coalition of local governments to achieve sustainable development goals.
- (c) roadmap to work on sustainability – from goal setting to measurement and reporting.
- (d) monitoring tool to ensure fair and sustainable transformation for people through local action.
- (e) Both (a) and (d)

Ans.(d)

Q4. What is/are the advantage(s) of a country's VNR being consistent with a city VLR?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) Both processes will become user-friendly after the elimination of complexities.
- (b) Cities can choose their priority SDGs and focus areas while preparing their VLR.
- (c) Cities have the flexibility to present their progress either through quantitative indicators or a narrative describing their efforts and vision.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q5. What is the challenge in undertaking an exhaustive VLR that encompasses all the SDGs?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes

the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) Because targets and milestones for the SDGs to be achieved by 2030 are not yet clearly defined.
- (b) Because Indian cities lack capacity and resources to undertake a comprehensive VLR for all SDGs.
- (c) As the alignment between VLR and VNR is not obligatory, preparing a comprehensive VLR becomes arduous.
- (d) The lack of reliability and inefficiency make it challenging to address all the SDGs comprehensively.
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q6. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect with reference to the passage?

- (A) NITI Aayog noted that minimum of 27 States and Union Territories have developed a vision document based on SDGs.
 - (B) Cities have the option to select particular SDGs for a detailed review based on their priority.
 - (C) States and UTs that have created vision documents based on SDGs have already taken action to localize the SDGs.
- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) Both (A) and (B)
- (b) Only (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (C)
- (d) Both (B) and (C)
- (e) All of these

Ans.(b)

Q7. Which of the following words is the synonyms for 'relevant'?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) resilience
- (b) prudent
- (c) encompassed
- (d) diligent
- (e) pertinent

Ans.(e)

Q8. Which of the following words is an antonym for 'flexibility'?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes

the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) germane
- (b) rigidity
- (c) convoluted
- (d) pivotal
- (e) serene

Ans.(b)

Q9. Which of the following words is the synonyms for 'commendable'?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. India has made commendable efforts towards the adoption, localisation, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has published a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the review and monitoring of the SDGs. As noted in a NITI Aayog report, at least 23 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared a vision document based on SDGs. Almost all of them have initiated steps to localise the SDGs. However, it has taken a while to get to India's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) at the city level since the efforts to localise the SDGs began. Cities are the most important stakeholders in Agenda 2030 as at least 65% of the 169 targets could not be achieved without the engagement of local urban stakeholders. A VLR is a tool to demonstrate that local actions are leading the way in equitable and sustainable transformations for people.

While it is desirable to align a city's VLR to the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the process allows a great deal of flexibility to the cities to tell their story within a framework of their choice. The cities could choose their priority for the VLR process, articulating it either in terms of a quantitative assessment using various city level indicators relevant to the SDG targets or a narrative that describes the efforts and vision of the city. It may seem like a daunting task for Indian cities with limited capacity, and resources to do a comprehensive VLR covering all SDGs. Therefore, a VLR does not have to be exhaustive in quantifying each of the 286 indicators under India's NIF, which translate the global targets under the 17 SDGs into local indicators at the national level. Cities may choose specific SDGs for a detailed review as per their priority. While doing so, they may adapt and further localise the national indicators under the relevant SDGs to reflect the city level realities.

- (a) laudable
- (b) inherent
- (c) cognizant
- (d) inquisitive
- (e) viable

Ans.(a)

Q10. In each question four sentences are given in which only one is correct. Choose the statement that is devoid of all grammatical errors. If all are correct, choose, "All are correct" as your answer choice.

- (a) Many people believe the Internet has make the postal service obsolete.
- (b) It was amiss of you to arrive late to the wedding.

- (c) I have a low amount of residue funds after paying my bills.
- (d) The actor's cameo had him screen for less than two minutes
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(b)

Q11. In each question four sentences are given in which only one is correct. Choose the statement that is devoid of all grammatical errors. If all are correct, choose, "All are correct" as your answer choice.

- (a) A brisk jog helped clear my mind.
- (b) After his master threw the stick into the water, the dog ran to fetch the log.
- (c) The stage manager began to direct the actors where to stand on stage.
- (d) Interest in the robotics competition was varied, with many different groups applying for entry.
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(e)

Q12. In each question four sentences are given in which only one is correct. Choose the statement that is devoid of all grammatical errors. If all are correct, choose, "All are correct" as your answer choice.

- (a) During the hectic holiday months, both the local mall or department stores are incredibly busy.
- (b) People can have unrealistic outlooks on relationships because of the romanticism in books and love stories.
- (c) After losing all his money on a bad bet, the investor became resentful for his still successful partner.
- (d) Police arrested the criminal right after he rob the 5th street bank.
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(b)

Q13. In each question four sentences are given in which only one is correct. Choose the statement that is devoid of all grammatical errors. If all are correct, choose, "All are correct" as your answer choice.

- (a) Sometimes, you are to obdurate for your own good!
- (b) The farmer was upset that the bugs continued to wreaked havoc on his crops and destroy the few healthy plants he had left.
- (c) Scratch your eye will not ameliorate the itching.
- (d) The spectacular fireworks display drew thunderous applause from the audience.
- (e) All are correct.

Ans.(d)

Q14. In each question four sentences are given in which only one is correct. Choose the statement that is devoid of all grammatical errors. If all are correct, choose, "All are correct" as your answer choice.

- (a) The boxer was an undisputed champion unless a youngster came along and grabbed his title.
- (b) A memo was sent to all teachers telling them that it is unprofessional to talk on the phone and eating during class.
- (c) The maid spent most of her day ironing clothes and folding laundry for her mistress.
- (d) The government will no sanction drinking and driving because it is unsafe.
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(c)

- Q15.** (I) After a long day of hiking, the tired hikers found a peaceful spot to _____ under the stars.
(II) During the flight, most passengers tried to catch some _____ to fight off jet lag.

There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences.

- (a) insomnia
- (b) perch
- (c) declension
- (d) uprise
- (e) slumber

Ans.(e)

Q16. (I) The artist's latest masterpiece was met with critical acclaim, marking a _____ in her artistic career.

(II) Overcoming her fear of public speaking was a personal _____, and she delivered a powerful speech with confidence.

There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences.

- (a) botch
- (b) debacle
- (c) setback
- (d) triumph
- (e) muddle

Ans.(d)

Q17. (I) The old man _____ with a cane, showing determination to remain independent despite his mobility challenges.

(II) The injured horse _____ in the paddock, requiring rest and care to recover fully.

There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences.

- (a) glided
- (b) unclogged
- (c) liberated
- (d) furthered
- (e) hobbled

Ans.(e)

Q18. (I) The hurricane's powerful winds _____ the windows and caused extensive damage to buildings.

(II) After the betrayal, she felt her trust in people had been _____, making it difficult to form new relationships.

There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences.

- (a) erected
- (b) reared

- (c) shattered
- (d) patched
- (e) fathered

Ans.(c)

Q19. (I) The reporter interviewed several witnesses and _____ firsthand accounts of the event.
(II) Through years of experience, the farmer had _____ effective techniques for maximizing crop yields.

There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately adding a proper and logical meaning to the sentences.

- (a) uprooted
- (b) extirpated
- (c) mowed
- (d) hayed
- (e) gleaned

Ans.(e)

Q20. Which of the following sentence should be the THIRD of the rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

- (A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.
- (B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.
- (C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.
- (D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.
- (E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.
- (F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

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

Ans.(a)

Q21. Which of the following sentence should be the FOURTH of the rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

- (A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.
- (B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.
- (C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.
- (D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.

(E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.

(F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

(a) B

(b) D

(c) F

(d) E

(e) C

Ans.(e)

Q22. Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST of the rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

(A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.

(B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.

(C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.

(D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.

(E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.

(F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

(a) B

(b) D

(c) F

(d) E

(e) C

Ans.(a)

Q23. Which of the following sentence should be the LAST of the rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

(A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.

(B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.

(C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.

(D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.

(E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.

(F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

(a) D

(b) A

(c) C

(d) E

(e) B

Ans.(d)

Q24. Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND of the rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

- (A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.
- (B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.
- (C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.
- (D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.
- (E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.
- (F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

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

Ans.(c)

Q25. Which of the following should be the correct sequence after rearrangement?

Six sentences are given in the questions, which are not arranged in the correct order. Rearrange these sentences to answer the given questions.

- (A) Researchers suggest that tackling child malnutrition requires a multi-faceted approach.
- (B) India has achieved remarkable economic growth, and yet, it continues to host the highest number of malnourished children in the world.
- (C) Thus, the objective of economic development cannot be met without addressing this issue.
- (D) This leads to irreversible mental and physical damage that is even transmitted to the next generation.
- (E) These include improving the quantity and quality of dietary intake, levels of sanitation, maternal health, access to social safety net programmes etc.
- (F) Child malnutrition is classified as 'undernutrition' (inadequate consumption of calories).

- (a) FBDAEC
- (b) FADECB
- (c) FDCBAE
- (d) BCDFAE
- (e) BFDCAE

Ans.(e)

Q26. research and analyzing data to (A)/ on the project, conducting extensive (B)/ achieve accurate results (C)/ the team worked diligently (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark option 'No rearrangement required' as answer.

- (a) ACBD
- (b) DBAC
- (c) BDCA
- (d) CADB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Ans.(b)

Q27. task of economic policy today (A)/ have permanent access to a healthy (B)/ diet is the most important (C)/ ensuring that Indians (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark option 'No rearrangement required' as answer.

- (a) DBCA
- (b) DABC
- (c) BACD
- (d) ADCB
- (e) No rearrangement required

Ans.(a)

Q28. a platform for experts to (A)/ the conference provided (B)/ and discuss emerging trends (C)/ share their insights (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark option 'No rearrangement required' as answer.

- (a) BCDA
- (b) CADB
- (c) BADC
- (d) ACBD
- (e) No rearrangement required

Ans.(c)

Q29. and facilitated international (A)/ to increased interconnectedness (B)/ globalization has led (C)/ trade and cultural exchange (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark option 'No rearrangement required' as answer.

- (a) BACD
- (b) CBAD
- (c) DCAB
- (d) ABDC
- (e) No rearrangement required

Ans.(b)

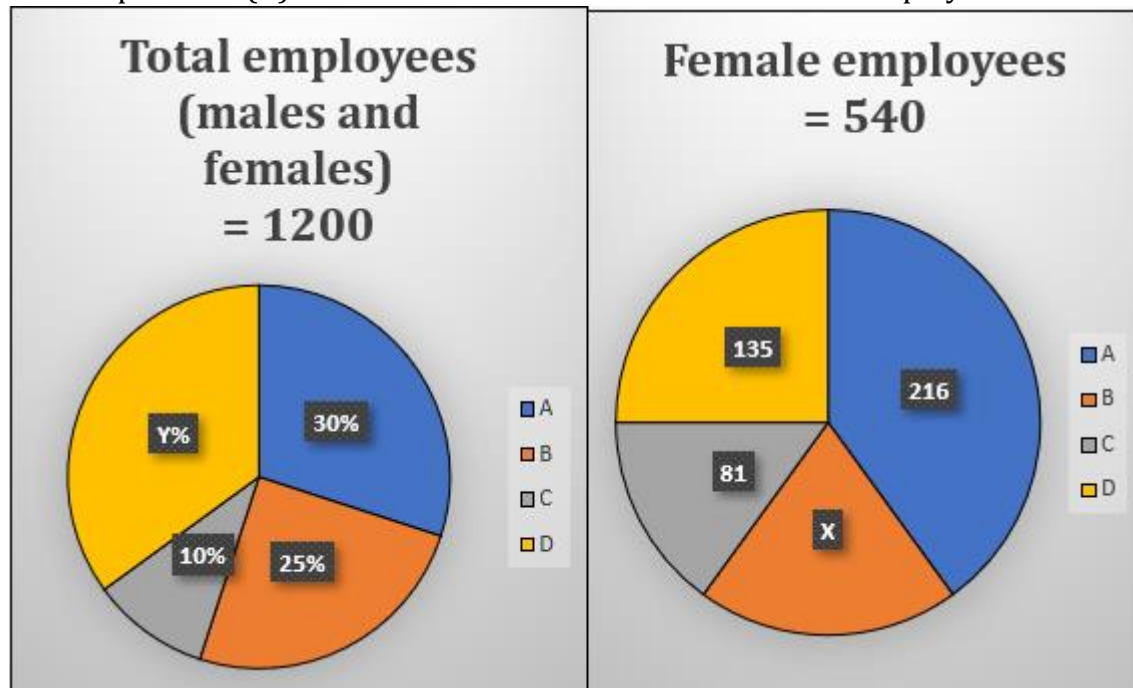
Q30. health and well-being (A)/ obesity is a medical condition (B)/ effects on a person's (C)/ which can have detrimental (D).

In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark option 'No rearrangement required' as answer.

- (a) BACD
- (b) CDBA
- (c) DCAB
- (d) BDCA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Ans.(d)

Directions (31-35): Read the following pie chart carefully and answer the questions given below. The pie chart (I) shows the percentage distribution of the total number of employees (males and females), and the pie chart (II) shows the number distribution of female employees in four different companies.



Q31. Find the ratio between the total number of male employees in A and B together to the total number of female employees in D.

- (a) 111:46
- (b) 112:45
- (c) 110:47
- (d) 113:49
- (e) 115:43

Ans.(b)

Q32. Total number of male employees in C is how much percentage more or less than the total number of female employees B (approx.)?

- (a) 64%
- (b) 69%
- (c) 45%
- (d) 41%
- (e) 57%

Ans.(a)

Q33. Total number of male employees in E is $2X$ and the total number of female employees in E is $(Y+5)\%$ more than that in D. Find the difference between the total employees (males and females) in A and that in E.

- (a) 60
- (b) 40
- (c) 55
- (d) 50
- (e) 45

Ans.(e)

Q34. 20% of female employees in D are graduates, and the rest are non-graduates. The number of non-graduate male employees in D is 25% more than the number of non-graduate female employees. Find the average number of graduate male employees and the number of non-graduate female employees.

- (a) 128
- (b) 132
- (c) 134
- (d) 129
- (e) 130

Ans.(d)

Q35. The total number of female employees in B is what percentage of the difference between the total number of employees (males and females) in C and D?

- (a) 31%
- (b) 36%
- (c) 34%
- (d) 33%
- (e) 39%

Ans.(b)

Q36. Find the average of the total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by A, B and C.

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

The information about three companies (A, B, and C) manufactured two different products, i.e., cotton and silk.

The ratio of cotton products manufactured by A to silk products manufactured by B is 3:5. The silk products manufactured by C are 20% more than the cotton products manufactured by B. Total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by B are 300, and cotton products are 30 more than the silk products

manufactured by B. Silk products manufactured by A are equal to cotton products manufactured by C. Average cotton products manufactured by all three companies is 115.

- (a) 241
- (b) 259
- (c) 245
- (d) 249
- (e) 255

Ans.(b)

Q37. Find the ratio of the silk products manufactured by C to the cotton products manufactured by B. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The information about three companies (A, B, and C) manufactured two different products, i.e., cotton and silk.

The ratio of cotton products manufactured by A to silk products manufactured by B is 3:5. The silk products manufactured by C are 20% more than the cotton products manufactured by B. Total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by B are 300, and cotton products are 30 more than the silk products manufactured by B. Silk products manufactured by A are equal to cotton products manufactured by C. Average cotton products manufactured by all three companies is 115.

- (a) 4:5
- (b) 5:6
- (c) 6:5
- (d) 5:4
- (e) 4:7

Ans.(c)

Q38. The silk products manufactured by A is what percentage of the cotton products manufactured by A (approx.)

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

The information about three companies (A, B, and C) manufactured two different products, i.e., cotton and silk.

The ratio of cotton products manufactured by A to silk products manufactured by B is 3:5. The silk products manufactured by C are 20% more than the cotton products manufactured by B. Total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by B are 300, and cotton products are 30 more than the silk products manufactured by B. Silk products manufactured by A are equal to cotton products manufactured by C. Average cotton products manufactured by all three companies is 115.

- (a) 128%
- (b) 119%
- (c) 125%
- (d) 134%
- (e) 122%

Ans.(e)

Q39. The cotton products manufactured by C is how much more or less than the silk products manufactured by B.

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

The information about three companies (A, B, and C) manufactured two different products, i.e., cotton and silk.

The ratio of cotton products manufactured by A to silk products manufactured by B is 3:5. The silk products manufactured by C are 20% more than the cotton products manufactured by B. Total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by B are 300, and cotton products are 30 more than the silk products manufactured by B. Silk products manufactured by A are equal to cotton products manufactured by C. Average cotton products manufactured by all three companies is 115.

(a) 35

(b) 32

(c) 34

(d) 36

(e) 39

Ans.(d)

Q40. Find the sum of the silk products manufactured by all three companies.

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

The information about three companies (A, B, and C) manufactured two different products, i.e., cotton and silk.

The ratio of cotton products manufactured by A to silk products manufactured by B is 3:5. The silk products manufactured by C are 20% more than the cotton products manufactured by B. Total products manufactured (cotton and silk) by B are 300, and cotton products are 30 more than the silk products manufactured by B. Silk products manufactured by A are equal to cotton products manufactured by C. Average cotton products manufactured by all three companies is 115.

(a) 418

(b) 432

(c) 428

(d) 423

(e) 438

Ans.(b)

Q41. 91, 109, 140, 186, 250, ?

Find the missing number in the following number series.

(a) 349

(b) 337

(c) 340

(d) 321

(e) 325

Ans.(b)

Q42. 204, 215, 230, 254, 294, ?

Find the missing number in the following number series.

(a) 362

(b) 359

- (c) 345
- (d) 378
- (e) 399

Ans.(b)

Q43. ?, 110, 220, 660, 2640, 13200

Find the missing number in the following number series.

- (a) 55
- (b) 90
- (c) 45
- (d) 220
- (e) 110

Ans.(e)

Q44. 83, 208, -8, 335, -177, ?

Find the missing number in the following number series.

- (a) 552
- (b) -552
- (c) 456
- (d) -456
- (e) 299

Ans.(a)

Q45. 24, ?, 99, 199, 399, 799

Find the missing number in the following number series.

- (a) 48
- (b) 49
- (c) 12
- (d) 36
- (e) 50

Ans.(b)

Q46. Find the average number of females in A, C and D.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the total males and percentages of females in four different villages. The table also shows the total students (males and females) who were not selected for the SAP course out of the total students (males and females) in these villages.

Note: Number of females in village C = X

Villages	Total males	Percentage of females	Total students (males and females) who were not selected to SAP course
A	600	20%	250
B	240	25%	140
C	175	30%	60
D	180	X%	245

- (a) 280
(b) 265
(c) 255
(d) 270
(e) 250

Ans.(c)

Q47. The ratio of the males to females who selected the SAP course in A is 19:6, respectively. Find the ratio between the difference between the males and females who were not selected for the SAP course in A and the total females in C.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the total males and percentages of females in four different villages. The table also shows the total students (males and females) who were not selected for the SAP course out of the total students (males and females) in these villages.

Note: Number of females in village C = X

Villages	Total males	Percentage of females	Total students (males and females) who were not selected to SAP course
A	600	20%	250
B	240	25%	140
C	175	30%	60
D	180	X%	245

- (a) 36:11
(b) 39:14
(c) 38:15
(d) 33:17
(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q48. Find the difference between the total females in C and D together and the total students (males and females) who were selected for the SAP course in B.

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the total males and percentages of females in four different villages. The table also shows the total students (males and females) who were not selected for the SAP course out of the total students (males and females) in these villages.

Note: Number of females in village C = X

Villages	Total males	Percentage of females	Total students (males and females) who were not selected to SAP course
A	600	20%	250
B	240	25%	140
C	175	30%	60
D	180	X%	245

- (a) 415
- (b) 405
- (c) 465
- (d) 445
- (e) 435

Ans.(e)

Q49. Total students (males and females) in E is (X-5)% of the total students (males and females) in A. If the total females in E are half that of D, then the total males in E are how many percentage more or less than the total males in B?

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the total males and percentages of females in four different villages. The table also shows the total students (males and females) who were not selected for the SAP course out of the total students (males and females) in these villages.

Note: Number of females in village C = X

Villages	Total males	Percentage of females	Total students (males and females) who were not selected to SAP course
A	600	20%	250
B	240	25%	140
C	175	30%	60
D	180	X%	245

- (a) 12.5%

- (b) 6.67%
(c) 8.25%
(d) 5.5%
(e) 6.25%

Ans.(e)

Q50. Total students who were selected in SAP course in C and B together is what percentage of the total males in A?

Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below. The table shows the total males and percentages of females in four different villages. The table also shows the total students (males and females) who were not selected for the SAP course out of the total students (males and females) in these villages.

Note: Number of females in village C = X

Villages	Total males	Percentage of females	Total students (males and females) who were not selected to SAP course
A	600	20%	250
B	240	25%	140
C	175	30%	60
D	180	X%	245

- (a) 61.67%
(b) 45.5%
(c) 32.5%
(d) 66.67%
(e) 34.33%

Ans.(a)

Q51.

I. $3x + 7y = 96$

II. $9x - 4y = 63$

In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

- (a) $x < y$
(b) $x \leq y$
(c) $x = y$ or No relation
(d) $x > y$
(e) $x \geq y$

Ans.(d)

Q52.

I. $3x^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$

II. $y^2 - y - 12 = 0$

In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

(a) $x < y$

(b) $x \leq y$

(c) $x = y$ or No relation

(d) $x > y$

(e) $x \geq y$

Ans.(c)

Q53.

I. $x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 2y - 15 = 0$

In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

(a) $x < y$

(b) $x \leq y$

(c) $x = y$ or No relation

(d) $x > y$

(e) $x \geq y$

Ans.(c)

Q54.

I. $2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

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

In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

(a) $x < y$

(b) $x \leq y$

(c) $x = y$ or No relation

(d) $x > y$

(e) $x \geq y$

Ans.(b)

Q55.

I. $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 12y + 35 = 0$

In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

(a) $x < y$

(b) $x \leq y$

(c) $x = y$ or No relation

(d) $x > y$

(e) $x \geq y$

Ans.(a)

Q56. Atishi and Negi started a business with investments of Rs 3000 and Rs 4000, respectively. After eight months, Atishi withdrew Rs. P and Negi added Rs. P. At the end of the year, the profit share of Negi is Rs 2600 out of the total profit of Rs 4200. Find the value of P.

- (a) 1000
- (b) 1200
- (c) 1500
- (d) 1100
- (e) 1050

Ans.(a)

Q57. The length of a train is one-third of the length of platform A, and the speed of the train is 90 km/hr. If the train can cross platforms A and B in 24 and 12 seconds, then find the length of platform B.

- (a) 110
- (b) 160
- (c) 120
- (d) 180
- (e) 150

Ans.(e)

Q58. The perimeter of a parallelogram is 60 cm, and the ratio of the length and breadth of the parallelogram is 3:2, respectively. If the area of a right-angled triangle is 135 sq. cm and the base of the triangle is equal to the length of the parallelogram, then find the height of the triangle.

- (a) 15
- (b) 11
- (c) 18
- (d) 10
- (e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q59. A container contains two liquids A and B in the ratio 8 : 5 .When 13 liters of mixture is drawn off and is completely replaced with liquid B, then the ratio of A and B in the container becomes 1 : 1. How many liter of liquid A was in the container initially ?

- (a) $128/3$ liters
- (b) 117 liters
- (c) $134/3$ liters
- (d) $121/3$ liters
- (e) 130 liters

Ans.(a)

Q60. A shopkeeper marked his article 60% above the cost price and ratio of discount allowed to profit earned is 4 : 1. If profit earned is Rs.180 less than discount allowed, then find ratio of selling price to marked price of the article?

- (a) 3 : 5
- (b) 6 : 7
- (c) 4 : 7
- (d) 7 : 10

(e) 7 : 12

Ans.(d)

Q61. Four men and four women can complete a piece of work in 5 days, while six men & 8 women can complete the same work in 3 days. If ten men and 'x' women start three times of the previous work and complete it in 90/13 day, then find 'x'?

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 8

(d) 6

(e) 10

Ans.(d)

Q62. Present age of S is $\frac{4}{5}$ th of that of A age, while age of A after 5 years will be equal to twice the present age of P. If the sum of ages of all three is 37 years, then find the present age (in years) of S?

(a) 15

(b) 10

(c) 12

(d) 17

(e) 20

Ans.(c)

Q63. The upstream speed of the boat is 60% of downstream speed of a boat and the time to cover 20.09 km downstream and 18.05 km upstream is 5 hours 25 seconds. Find time taken by boat to cover 36 km in upstream?

(a) 4 hours

(b) 8 hours

(c) 6 hours

(d) 12 hours

(e) 10 hours

Ans.(c)

Q64. The distance between two places is 100 km. A and B start walking towards each other at the same time and meet each other after 4 hours. If A travelled with double of his speed while B travelled with $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of his speed, they would have met after 3 hours 20 minutes. What is the speed of A?

(a) 4 km/hr

(b) 6 km/hr

(c) 10 km/hr

(d) 12 km/hr

(e) 16 km/hr

Ans.(c)

Q65. An amount of Rs. 8000 is lent by a man on simple interest in two parts at 20% and 10% respectively. If after one year, he will received get Rs. 1150 as total interest, then find amount which was lent at 20% per annum?

(a) Rs.3000

- (b) Rs.5000
- (c) Rs.3500
- (d) Rs.4500
- (e) Rs. 4200

Ans.(c)

Q66. Four of the following five are in the same group, who among the following does not belong to that group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six persons- M, N, O, P, Q and R - are living in the three-floor building (but not necessarily in the same order). The ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each floor has 2 flats in it i.e., Flat 1, Flat 2. Flat 1 of floor 2 is immediately above flat 1 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 1 of Floor 3. Flat 2 of Floor 2 is immediately above flat 2 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 2 of Floor 3. Flat 1 is exactly to the west of Flat 2. Each person likes different colour- Blue, Black, White, Red, Pink and Green.

M lives on an even number floor. The one who lives just below M in the same named flat likes white colour. One floor is between the one who likes white colour and the one who likes green colour. M and the one who likes green colour does not live in same named flat. O lives two floors above P. O and P does not live in same named flat. N likes green colour. R does not like white colour and no one lives east of R. O, P and M does not like red colour. P and M does not like pink colour. The one who likes red colour and the one who likes black colour does not live in same named flat.

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

Ans.(e)

Q67. The one who lives immediately above P in the same named flat, which colour does he like?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six persons- M, N, O, P, Q and R - are living in the three-floor building (but not necessarily in the same order). The ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each floor has 2 flats in it i.e., Flat 1, Flat 2. Flat 1 of floor 2 is immediately above flat 1 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 1 of Floor 3. Flat 2 of Floor 2 is immediately above flat 2 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 2 of Floor 3. Flat 1 is exactly to the west of Flat 2. Each person likes different colour- Blue, Black, White, Red, Pink and Green.

M lives on an even number floor. The one who lives just below M in the same named flat likes white colour. One floor is between the one who likes white colour and the one who likes green colour. M and the one who likes green colour does not live in same named flat. O lives two floors above P. O and P does not live in same named flat. N likes green colour. R does not like white colour and no one lives east of R. O, P and M does not like red colour. P and M does not like pink colour. The one who likes red colour and the one who likes black colour does not live in same named flat.

- (a) Red
- (b) Green
- (c) Black
- (d) Blue

(e) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q68. Which of the following options is correct?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six persons- M, N, O, P, Q and R - are living in the three-floor building (but not necessarily in the same order). The ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each floor has 2 flats in it i.e., Flat 1, Flat 2. Flat 1 of floor 2 is immediately above flat 1 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 1 of Floor 3. Flat 2 of Floor 2 is immediately above flat 2 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 2 of Floor 3. Flat 1 is exactly to the west of Flat 2. Each person likes different colour- Blue, Black, White, Red, Pink and Green.

M lives on an even number floor. The one who lives just below M in the same named flat likes white colour. One floor is between the one who likes white colour and the one who likes green colour. M and the one who likes green colour does not live in same named flat. O lives two floors above P. O and P does not live in same named flat. N likes green colour. R does not like white colour and no one lives east of R. O, P and M does not like red colour. P and M does not like pink colour. The one who likes red colour and the one who likes black colour does not live in same named flat.

- (a) O likes pink colour
- (b) Q lives on bottom most floor
- (c) P likes blue colour
- (d) N lives on third floor
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(e)

Q69. Who lives on third floor of flat 2?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six persons- M, N, O, P, Q and R - are living in the three-floor building (but not necessarily in the same order). The ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each floor has 2 flats in it i.e., Flat 1, Flat 2. Flat 1 of floor 2 is immediately above flat 1 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 1 of Floor 3. Flat 2 of Floor 2 is immediately above flat 2 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 2 of Floor 3. Flat 1 is exactly to the west of Flat 2. Each person likes different colour- Blue, Black, White, Red, Pink and Green.

M lives on an even number floor. The one who lives just below M in the same named flat likes white colour. One floor is between the one who likes white colour and the one who likes green colour. M and the one who likes green colour does not live in same named flat. O lives two floors above P. O and P does not live in same named flat. N likes green colour. R does not like white colour and no one lives east of R. O, P and M does not like red colour. P and M does not like pink colour. The one who likes red colour and the one who likes black colour does not live in same named flat.

- (a) O
- (b) R
- (c) N
- (d) M
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q70. . Which of the following option is correct regarding P?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six persons- M, N, O, P, Q and R - are living in the three-floor building (but not necessarily in the same order). The ground floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each floor has 2 flats in it i.e., Flat 1, Flat 2. Flat 1 of floor 2 is immediately above flat 1 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 1 of Floor 3. Flat 2 of Floor 2 is immediately above flat 2 of floor 1 and immediately below flat 2 of Floor 3. Flat 1 is exactly to the west of Flat 2. Each person likes different colour- Blue, Black, White, Red, Pink and Green.

M lives on an even number floor. The one who lives just below M in the same named flat likes white colour. One floor is between the one who likes white colour and the one who likes green colour. M and the one who likes green colour does not live in same named flat. O lives two floors above P. O and P does not live in same named flat. N likes green colour. R does not like white colour and no one lives east of R. O, P and M does not like red colour. P and M does not like pink colour. The one who likes red colour and the one who likes black colour does not live in same named flat.

- (a) P lives on second floor
- (b) P lives on third floor
- (c) No one lives west of P
- (d) No one lives east of P
- (e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q71. Statements:

Only a few flowers are tree

Some orange are Mango

No tree are Mango

Some Orange are not tree

Conclusions:

I. Some flowers are Orange

II. All tree can be orange

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

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(b)

Q72. Statements:

No GA is PA

Some PA are NA

Only a few GA are TA

Only PA are WA

Conclusions:

I. No WA are NA

II. All TA can be PA

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

(a) If only conclusion I follows

(b) If only conclusion II follows

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(a)

Q73. Statements:

All home is bricks

Some bricks are not cement

Only a few cement are sand

Some sand are not steel

Conclusions:

I. All home can be steel

II. Some bricks are not sand

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

(a) If only conclusion I follows

(b) If only conclusion II follows

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(a)

Q74. Statements:

Only a few laddu are peda

All peda are kaju ketli

All kaju ketli is Jalebi

Some Jalebi are samosa

Conclusions:

I. No laddu is samosa

II. No peda can be samosa

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

(a) If only conclusion I follows

- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow

Ans.(b)

Q75. Who belongs to Surat?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Five persons A, E, I, O and U were born in five different years- 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003 but not necessarily in the same order. They all belongs to five different cities- Lucknow, Mumbai, Ayodhya, Delhi and Surat.

The one who belongs to Surat was born after 2000. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Ayodhya. One person was born between One who belongs to Ayodhya and the one who is from Lucknow. A was born before O and U. E was born before I who was not born after A. Neither O nor U is from Lucknow. The one who was born somewhere before U belongs to Delhi.

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) Either O or U
- (d) O
- (e) U

Ans.(c)

Q76. The one who is from Delhi was born in which year?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Five persons A, E, I, O and U were born in five different years- 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003 but not necessarily in the same order. They all belongs to five different cities- Lucknow, Mumbai, Ayodhya, Delhi and Surat.

The one who belongs to Surat was born after 2000. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Ayodhya. One person was born between One who belongs to Ayodhya and the one who is from Lucknow. A was born before O and U. E was born before I who was not born after A. Neither O nor U is from Lucknow. The one who was born somewhere before U belongs to Delhi.

- (a) 1998
- (b) 1999
- (c) 2000
- (d) 2002
- (e) 2003

Ans.(b)

Q77. How many persons were born between E and O?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Five persons A, E, I, O and U were born in five different years- 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003 but not necessarily in the same order. They all belongs to five different cities- Lucknow, Mumbai, Ayodhya, Delhi and Surat.

The one who belongs to Surat was born after 2000. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Ayodhya. One person was born between One who belongs to Ayodhya and the one who is from Lucknow. A was born before O and U. E was born before I who was not born after A. Neither O nor U is from Lucknow. The one who was born somewhere before U belongs to Delhi.

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None
- (e) Can't be determined

Ans.(e)

Q78. Who was born in the year 1998?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Five persons A, E, I, O and U were born in five different years- 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003 but not necessarily in the same order. They all belongs to five different cities- Lucknow, Mumbai, Ayodhya, Delhi and Surat.

The one who belongs to Surat was born after 2000. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Ayodhya. One person was born between One who belongs to Ayodhya and the one who is from Lucknow. A was born before O and U. E was born before I who was not born after A. Neither O nor U is from Lucknow. The one who was born somewhere before U belongs to Delhi.

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) I
- (d) O
- (e) U

Ans.(b)

Q79. Four of the following five are in the same group, who among the following does not belong to that group (Consider U was born before O)?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Five persons A, E, I, O and U were born in five different years- 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003 but not necessarily in the same order. They all belongs to five different cities- Lucknow, Mumbai, Ayodhya, Delhi and Surat.

The one who belongs to Surat was born after 2000. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Surat and the one who belongs to Ayodhya. One person was born between One who belongs to Ayodhya and the one who is from Lucknow. A was born before O and U. E was born before I who was not born after A. Neither O nor U is from Lucknow. The one who was born somewhere before U belongs to Delhi.

- (a) E
- (b) I
- (c) A
- (d) O
- (e) U

Ans.(c)

Q80. Who is the aunt of O?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are 8 persons- F, H, I, J, K, M, N and O in a family and related to each other in a way. No single parents are in the family. Every couple has only one child.

I is married to J. H is maternal uncle of I. F is sister in law of N. O is niece of N. M is grandfather of K. O is daughter of F. O is cousin of I. N is not male member. J is mother of K. Gender of K and H is same.

- (a) M
- (b) N
- (c) I
- (d) J
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q81. How many female members are there in the family?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are 8 persons- F, H, I, J, K, M, N and O in a family and related to each other in a way. No single parents are in the family. Every couple has only one child.

I is married to J. H is maternal uncle of I. F is sister in law of N. O is niece of N. M is grandfather of K. O is daughter of F. O is cousin of I. N is not male member. J is mother of K. Gender of K and H is same.

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

Ans.(d)

Q82. What is the relation of M with respect to H?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are 8 persons- F, H, I, J, K, M, N and O in a family and related to each other in a way. No single parents are in the family. Every couple has only one child.

I is married to J. H is maternal uncle of I. F is sister in law of N. O is niece of N. M is grandfather of K. O is daughter of F. O is cousin of I. N is not male member. J is mother of K. Gender of K and H is same.

- (a) Brother
- (b) Brother-in-law
- (c) Father
- (d) Father-in-law
- (e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q83. Who is sitting immediately to the left of A?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit in a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face inside and four of them face outside.

A sits opposite to B and both face opposite direction to each other. H sits second to the right of B. Three person sit between H and D. E sits third to the right of D but does not sit near to A. F sits second to the

right of C and G who is not an immediate neighbour A. Immediate neighbour of H face same direction but is opposite to H. F faces outside but opposite direction to E.

- (a) C
- (b) F
- (c) E
- (d) G
- (e) H

Ans.(b)

Q84. What is the position of E with respect to C?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit in a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face inside and four of them face outside.

A sits opposite to B and both face opposite direction to each other. H sits second to the right of B. Three person sit between H and D. E sits third to the right of D but does not sit near to A. F sits second to the right of C and G who is not an immediate neighbour A. Immediate neighbour of H face same direction but is opposite to H. F faces outside but opposite direction to E.

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

Ans.(e)

Q85. Who is facing same direction as D?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit in a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face inside and four of them face outside.

A sits opposite to B and both face opposite direction to each other. H sits second to the right of B. Three person sit between H and D. E sits third to the right of D but does not sit near to A. F sits second to the right of C and G who is not an immediate neighbour A. Immediate neighbour of H face same direction but is opposite to H. F faces outside but opposite direction to E.

- (a) B
- (b) The one who sits third to the right of B
- (c) E
- (d) The one who sits second to the left of H
- (e) All except (d)

Ans.(e)

Q86. Four of the following five are in the same group, who among the following does not belong to that group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit in a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face inside and four of them face outside.

A sits opposite to B and both face opposite direction to each other. H sits second to the right of B. Three person sit between H and D. E sits third to the right of D but does not sit near to A. F sits second to the

right of C and G who is not an immediate neighbour A. Immediate neighbour of H face same direction but is opposite to H. F faces outside but opposite direction to E.

- (a) B
- (b) G
- (c) H
- (d) A
- (e) F

Ans.(a)

Q87. . Who sits third to the right of one who sits immediately right of B?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit in a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them face inside and four of them face outside.

A sits opposite to B and both face opposite direction to each other. H sits second to the right of B. Three person sit between H and D. E sits third to the right of D but does not sit near to A. F sits second to the right of C and G who is not an immediate neighbour A. Immediate neighbour of H face same direction but is opposite to H. F faces outside but opposite direction to E.

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

Ans.(d)

Q88. Statements: $S \leq H = N \leq J > I \geq \& > \# \leq U, B \geq V \geq I < G$

Conclusions:

- I. $H > G$
- II. $J > \#$

In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I is true.
- (b) If only conclusion II is true.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true.
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Ans.(b)

Q89. Statements: $M \leq N > O = P < Q \geq R, S \geq T > U \geq P = W > X > Y$

Conclusions:

- I. $X < N$
- II. $R \leq S$

In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I is true.
- (b) If only conclusion II is true.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

- (d) If both conclusions I and II are true.
(e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Ans.(a)

Q90. Statements: $A \geq B = C \geq D > E > F$, $Q = W < C \geq \$ > @ = L$

Conclusions:

I. $A \geq \$$

II. $A > F$

In each of the questions, relationships between some elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by conclusions numbered I and II. Read the statements and give the answer.

- (a) If only conclusion I is true.
(b) If only conclusion II is true.
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.
(d) If both conclusions I and II are true.
(e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Ans.(d)

Q91. In the word 'PERPENDICULAR', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them (both forward and backward direction) in the word as in the alphabet?

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

Ans.(e)

Q92. Whose copy is checked second from top?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Seven persons S, T, U, V, W, X and Y have given exams and now their copies are getting checked one by one but not necessarily in the same order. The sequence of checking is ranked from 1 to 7 from first to last respectively.

W's copy is checked before at least three persons. Copy of S is checked before T whose copy is checked before W. One copy is checked between W and X whose copy is not checked second last. U's copy is checked before Y but after V. V's copy is not checked immediately before U.

- (a) S
(b) T
(c) W
(d) U
(e) None of these

Ans.(b)

Q93. How many copies are checked between T and Y?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Seven persons S, T, U, V, W, X and Y have given exams and now their copies are getting checked one by one but not necessarily in the same order. The sequence of checking is ranked from 1 to 7 from first to last respectively.

W's copy is checked before at least three persons. Copy of S is checked before T whose copy is checked before W. One copy is checked between W and X whose copy is not checked second last. U's copy is checked before Y but after V. V's copy is not checked immediately before U.

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

Ans.(d)

Q94. . Which of the following statements is true?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Seven persons S, T, U, V, W, X and Y have given exams and now their copies are getting checked one by one but not necessarily in the same order. The sequence of checking is ranked from 1 to 7 from first to last respectively.

W's copy is checked before at least three persons. Copy of S is checked before T whose copy is checked before W. One copy is checked between W and X whose copy is not checked second last. U's copy is checked before Y but after V. V's copy is not checked immediately before U.

- (a) Copy of U is checked 1st and Copy of X is checked 3rd
- (b) Copy of T is checked 3rd and Copy of X is checked 5th
- (c) Copy of X is checked 5th and Copy of W is checked 3rd
- (d) Copy of W is checked 2nd and Copy of X is checked 4th
- (e) Copy of V is checked 1st and Copy of W is checked 3rd

Ans.(c)

Q95. If 2 is added to each even digit and 2 is subtracted from each odd digit in the number 64395639, then how many digits will appear twice in the new number thus formed?

- (a) Only 7
- (b) Only 3 and 7
- (c) 1, 7 and 8
- (d) 3, 7 and 9
- (e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q96. Who sits at the leftmost end of the row?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine persons- G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O sit in a linear row facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits third to the left of M. Three persons sit between J and N who does not sit at any of the end. Four persons sit between N and H. More than two persons sit to the right of N. O sits third to the left of L. I sits immediately left of K who is not an immediate neighbour of O.

- (a) G
- (b) H
- (c) I
- (d) J
- (e) O

Ans.(b)

Q97. Four of the following five are in the same group, who among the following does not belong to that group?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine persons- G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O sit in a linear row facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits third to the left of M. Three persons sit between J and N who does not sit at any of the end. Four persons sit between N and H. More than two persons sit to the right of N. O sits third to the left of L. I sits immediately left of K who is not an immediate neighbour of O.

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

Ans.(d)

Q98. Who sits exactly middle of the row?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine persons- G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O sit in a linear row facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits third to the left of M. Three persons sit between J and N who does not sit at any of the end. Four persons sit between N and H. More than two persons sit to the right of N. O sits third to the left of L. I sits immediately left of K who is not an immediate neighbour of O.

- (a) G
- (b) O
- (c) L
- (d) I
- (e) M

Ans.(e)

Q99. How many persons are sitting between M and K?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine persons- G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O sit in a linear row facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits third to the left of M. Three persons sit between J and N who does not sit at any of the end. Four persons sit between N and H. More than two persons sit to the right of N. O sits third to the left of L. I sits immediately left of K who is not an immediate neighbour of O.

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

Ans.(c)

Q100. Who sits fifth to the left of L?

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine persons- G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O sit in a linear row facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

J sits third to the left of M. Three persons sit between J and N who does not sit at any of the end. Four persons sit between N and H. More than two persons sit to the right of N. O sits third to the left of L. I sits immediately left of K who is not an immediate neighbour of O.

(a) N

(b) K

(c) G

(d) J

(e) I

Ans.(d)

