SPECIAL SBI ASSISTANT MOCK-3
(Preliminary)
(Based on Latest Pattern)

Reasoning Ability

1. In a certain code, POSITIVE is written as QPTJSHUD. How can EMBRACED be written in that code?
   किसी कूट में POSITIVE को QPTJSHUD लिखा जाता है | उस कूट में EMBRACED को कैसे लिखा जायेगा?
   (a) FNCSZBDC   (b) FNSCZBCD
   (c) FNCSCOBZU   (d) FSNCBDCZ
   (e) None of these

2. In a certain code, ORIENT is written as @1%5$? and STARTLE is written as £?+1?35. How will ENTITLE be written in that code?
   किसी कूट में ORIENT को @1%5$? तथा STARTLE को £?+1?35 लिखा जाता है | ENTITLE को उस कूट में कैसे लिखा जायेगा?
   (a) 5$?%?35   (b) 5%?%?35
   (c) 5$?%?15   (d) 1$?%?31
   (e) None of these

3. If CAT is coded as DEBCUV, what would be the code for RACE?
   यदि CAT का कूट DEBCUV है तो RACE का कूट क्या होगा?
   (a) STBCDFEG   (b) STDCDEFG
   (c) TSBCDEFG   (d) STBCDEFG
   (e) TSCBEDFG

4. C is married to R, who is the mother of K, who is the nephew of B, who is the wife of L, who is the father of M, who is the sister of P. How is K related to P?
   C, R से विवाहित है जोकि K की माता है जोकि B का भतीजा है जोकि L की पत्नी है, जोकि M का पिता है, जोकि P की बहन है | K, P से किस प्रकार सम्बंधित है?
   (a) Brother (b) Cousin (c) Nephew (d) Sister (e) None of these

5. Pointing to the woman in a photograph, a man said,"Her sister's mother is the only daughter of my grandmother." How is the man related to the woman in the photograph?
   एक फोटोग्राफ में एक महिला की तरफ इशारा करते हुए एक आदमी कहता है,"उसकी बहन की माता मेरी नानीजी की इकलौती बेटी है |" फोटोग्राफ वाली महिला से आदमी किस प्रकार सम्बंधित है?
   (a) Father (b) Uncle (c) Brother (d) Nephew (e) None of these

6. A person starts walking from his office towards a party hall. He walks for 30 m towards East. He takes a 90o right turn and walks for 15 m. He again takes a 90o right turn, and walks for another 20 m. He then walks for 25 m after taking a 90o left turn. Turning 90o towards his right, he walks for 10 m to reach the party hall. How far and in which direction is the party hall from his office?
   एक व्यक्ति अपने दफ्तर से पार्टी हॉल की तरफ जाना शुरू करता है | वह 30 मीटर पूर्व की तरफ चलता है | वहां से वह 90 डिग्री पर दायीं ओर मुड़ता है तथा 15 मीटर चलता है | वह फिर से 90 डिग्री पर दायीं तरफ मुड़ता है तथा 20 मीटर चलता है | उसके बाद वह फिर से 90 डिग्री पर दायें मुड़कर 25 मीटर चलता है | अपने दायीं ओर 90 डिग्री पर मुड़कर वह 10 मीटर चलकर पार्टी हॉल में पहुँच जाता है | उसके दफ्तर से पार्टी हॉल कितनी दूर तथा किस दिशा में है?
   (a) 40 m towards West   (b) 40 m towards South
   (c) 45 m towards South   (d) 45 m towards North
   (e) 40 m towards North

7. Point A is 40 m to the north of point B. Point C is 20 m to the west of point A. Point D is 30 m to the south of point C. Point E is exactly in the middle of points D and F in such a manner that points D, E and F form a horizontal straight line of 40 m. Point F is to the east of point D. Point G is 30 m to the north of point F. How far and in which direction is point G from point A?

बिंदु A, बिंदु B से 40 मीटर उत्तर में है | बिंदु C, बिंदु A के 20 मीटर पश्चिम में है | बिंदु D, बिंदु C के 30 मीटर दक्षिण में है | बिंदु E, बिंदु D तथा F के ठीक बीच में इस प्रकार है कि D, E तथा F मिलकर एक 40 मीटर की सीधी रेखा बनाते हैं | बिंदु F, बिंदु D के पूर्व में है | बिंदु G, बिंदु F के 30 मीटर उत्तर में है | बिंदु G, बिंदु A से कितना दूर तथा किस दिशा में है?

(a) 30 m towards west   (b) 40 m towards north
(c) 20 m towards west   (d) 20 m towards east
(e) 30 m towards east

Directions: Study the following information and answer the following question:

निर्देश: निम्न सूचना को ध्यान से पढ़िए तथा प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये:

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H work in 3 different companies: X, Y and Z. Out of these eight, two are females who work in different companies and have different specialization. Two of them are specialists in Finance, two in HR and two in marketing. One is an English teacher and another is a computer specialist. No two people with the same specialization work together.

D is working in company X and has specialized in HR, and her friend G, a finance specialist, is working in company Z. H, an HR, is working with B, a marketing specialist and does not work in company Y. C is not a computer specialist. F is a specialist in marketing and is working in company Y, and her friend A has specialized in finance and is working in company X with only one other specialist. Not more than three of them work in company Z. No female is a teacher or a computer specialist.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G तथा H तीन विभिन्न कंपनियों X, Y तथा Z में काम करते हैं | इन आठ में से दो महिलाएं हैं जो अलग-अलग कंपनियों में काम करती हैं तथा उनकी अलग-अलग विशेषता है | उनमें से दो वाणिज्य में, दो HR में तथा दो मार्केटिंग में विशेषज्ञ हैं | एक अंग्रेजी का अध्यापक है तथा दूसरा कंप्यूटर का विशेषज्ञ है | समान विशेषता वाले दो व्यक्ति एक साथ काम नहीं करते हैं |

D कंपनी X में काम करता है तथा HR विशेषज्ञ है तथा उसका दोस्त एक वाणिज्य विशेषज्ञ G कंपनी Z में काम करता है | एक HR, H एक मार्केटिंग विशेषज्ञ B के साथ काम करता है तथा कंपनी Y में काम नहीं करता है | C कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ नहीं है | F मार्केटिंग विशेषज्ञ है तथा कंपनी Y में काम करता है तथा उसका दोस्त A वाणिज्य में विशेषज्ञ है तथा कंपनी X में सिर्फ एक अन्य विशेषज्ञ के साथ काम करता है | उनमें से तीन से ज्यादा कंपनी Z में काम नहीं करते हैं | कोई भी महिला अध्यापक या कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ नहीं है |

8. In which two companies do the HR specialists work?

निम्न में से किन दो कंपनियों में HR विशेषज्ञ काम करते हैं?

(a) X and Y   (b) Y and Z
(c) X and Z   (d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these

9. Who is a computer specialist?

कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ कौन है?

(a) C (b) E (c) H (d) D (e) F

10. Which of the following pairs represents the two females?

निम्न में से कौनसा युग्म दो महिलाओं को इंगित करता है?

(a) DB (b) DH (c) DG (d) DF (e) DE

11.   What is B's specialization?

B की विशेषता क्या है?

(a) Marketing (b) Finance (c) Computer (d) English (e) HR

12. In which company does G work?

G किस कंपनी में काम करता है?

(a) X (b) Y (c) Z (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Directions: Eight members of a club, viz. Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T and S, are sitting around a circular table, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them are not facing the centre. W is facing the centre and is third to the right of Z, who is third to the right of U, who is facing the centre. X is fourth to the left of T and is the immediate neighbour of U. S is third to the right of V, who is not a neighbour of T. V sits second to the right of X. Y is to the immediate right of T.

निर्देश: एक क्लब के आठ सदस्य Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T तथा S एक वृत्ताकार टेबल के चारों ओर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरुरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों | उनमें से चार का मुंह केंद्र की तरफ नहीं है | W का मुंह केंद्र की तरफ है तथा Z के दायीं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है जोकि U के दायीं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है, जिसका मुंह केंद्र की तरफ है | X, T के बायीं ओर चौथे स्थान पर है तथा U के ठीक पास में बैठा है | S, V के दायीं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है जोकि T के ठीक पास में नहीं बैठा है | V, X के दायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर है | Y, T के ठीक दायीं ओर बैठा है |

13. What is S's position with respect to Y?

Y के सापेक्ष में S का स्थान कौन-सा है?

(a) 2nd to the left   (b) 3rd to the left
(c) 2nd to the right   (d) Either (1) or (3)
(e) None of these

14.   Who is second to the left of V?

V के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर कौन है?

(a) W (b) X (c) Y (d) T (e) None of these

15. Which of the following pairs represents neighbours of T?

निम्न में से कौन-से युग्म T के ठीक पास बैठने वालों को दर्शाते हैं?

(a) W, Y (b) U, S (c) Z, W (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

16.   Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

पांच में चार किसी तरह से समान हैं तथा एक समूह बनाते हैं | निम्न में से कौन-सा उस समूह से नहीं है?

(a) W (b) Y (c) V (d) Z (e) U

Directions: Study the following information to answer the given question.
Eight friends E, F, G, H, L, M, N and O are seated in a straight line, facing North, but not necessarily in the same order.
O sits at the extreme right end of the line. Only four people sit between O and G. Both F and M are immediate neighbours of G.
Only two people sit between M and L. L is not an immediate neighbour of O. N sits second to the left of E.

निर्देश: दी गई सूचना को ध्यान से पढ़िए तथा प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये:

आठ दोस्त E, F, G, H, L, M, N तथा O एक सीधी पंक्ति में उत्तर की तरफ मुंह करके बैठे हैं, यह जरुरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों | O पंक्ति के एकदम दायें किनारे पर बैठा है | O तथा G के बीच में सिर्फ चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं | दोनों F तथा M, G के ठीक पास में बैठे हैं | M तथा L के बीच में सिर्फ दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं | L, O के ठीक पास नहीं बैठा है | N, E के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है |

17. What is the position of L with respect to G?

G के सापेक्ष में L का स्थान कौन-सा है?

(a) Third to the right दायीं ओर तीसरा

(b) To the immediate left ठीक बायीं ओर

(c) Second to the right दायीं ओर दूसरा

(d) Fourth to the right दायीं ओर चौथा

5. Second to the left बायीं ओर दूसरा

18.Based on the given arrangement, which of the following is true with respect to N?

दी गई बैठक व्यवस्था के अनुसार N के सापेक्ष में कौन-सा सही है?

(a) Only three persons sit between N and O.N तथा O के बीच में ठीक तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं |

(b) Both L and F are immediate neighbours of N.दोनों L तथा F, N के ठीक पास बैठे हैं |

(c) Only one person sits to the right of N.N के दायीं ओर सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति बैठा है |

(d) E sits to the immediate right of N.. E, N के ठीक दायीं ओर बैठा है

(e) None of theseइनमें से कोई नहीं

19. Who amongst the following is seated at the extreme left end of the line?

निम्न में से कौन पंक्ति के ठीक बाएँ किनारे पर बैठा है?

(a) E (b) N (c) L (d) F (e) H

20. How many persons are seated between O and E?

O तथा E के बीच में कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

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

21. Who amongst the following sit exactly between M and L?

M तथा L के ठीक बीच में निम्न में से कौन बैठा है?

(a) E, N (b) F, O (c) F, G (d) E, G (e) H, N

Directions: Choose the correct conclusion(s).सही निष्कर्ष चुनिए |

22 Statements:कथन:

All cars are racing cars.सभी कारें रेसिंग कार हैं |

All racing cars are vehicles.सभी रेसिंग कार वाहन हैं |

No vehicle is two wheeler.कोई भी वाहन दुपहिया नहीं है |

Conclusions:निष्कर्ष:

I.   Some racing cars are vehicles.कुछ रेसिंग कार वाहन हैं

II.   Some cars are vehicles.कुछ कार वाहन हैं |

III.   No racing car is two wheeler.कोई भी रेसिंग कार दुपहिया नहीं है |

IV.   All racing cars are cars is a possibility.सभी रेसिंग कार के कार होने की सम्भावना है |

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

23.   Statements: कथन:

Some lasers are light. कुछ लेज़र प्रकाश हैं |

All lights are rays.सभी प्रकाश किरण हैं |

No ray is wave.कोई भी किरण तरंग नहीं है |

Conclusions:

I. Some lasers are rays.कुछ लेज़र किरणें हैं |

II. Some lights are lasers.कुछ प्रकाश लेज़र हैं |

III. No wave is light.कोई भी तरंग प्रकाश नहीं है

IV. Some lasers are not waves.कुछ लेज़र तरंग नहीं है |

(a) Only I follows   (b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows   (d) Only IV follows
(e) All follow

24. Statements:

No football is bat.कोई भी फुटबॉल बल्ला नहीं है |

Some bats are baseball batsकुछ बल्ले बेसबॉल के बल्ले हैं | .

All baseball bats are wood.सभी बेसबॉल के बल्ले लकड़ी हैं |

Conclusions:

I. Some baseball bats are not footballs.कुछ बेसबॉल के बल्ले फुटबॉल नहीं हैं |

II. Some bats are woods.कुछ बल्ले लकड़ी हैं |

III. Some footballs are bats.कुछ फुटबॉल बल्ले हैं |

IV. Some woods are not footballs.कुछ लकड़ियाँ फुटबॉल नहीं हैं |

(a) Only III   (b) Only IV and I
(c) Only II and IV   (d) Only III and IV
(e) All of these

25. Statements:

All jeans are pants.सभी जीन्स पैन्ट्स हैं |

All pants are clothes.सभी पैन्ट्स कपड़े हैं |

All clothes are threads.सभी कपड़े धागे हैं |

Conclusions:

I. All jeans are clothes.सभी जीन्स कपड़े हैं |

II. All clothes are pants is a possibility.सभी कपड़ों के पैन्ट्स होने की एक सम्भावना है |

III. No thread is cloth is a possibility.किसी भी धागे के कपड़ा नहीं होने की सम्भावना है |

IV. Some pants are threads.कुछ पैन्ट्स धागे हैं |

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

26. Statements:

All females are married.सभी महिलाएं विवाहित हैं

No married is rich.कोई भी विवाहित अमीर नहीं है |

All rich are greedy.सभी अमीर लालची हैं

Conclusions:

I. No rich is female.कोई भी अमीर महिला नहीं है |

II. No greedy is married.कोई भी लालची विवाहित नहीं है |

III. No female is greedy.कोई भी महिला लालची नहीं है |

IV. Some married are rich is a possibility.कुछ विवाहितों के अमीर होने की सम्भावना है |

(a) Only I and II   (b) Only III and IV

(c) Only II and III   (d) Only I, III and either II or IV

(e) All of these

Directions: The item below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and mark your answer as

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन I तथा II दिए गए हैं | आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं है |दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए तथा अपने उत्तर को इंगित कीजिये |

27. Is P the uncle of Q? क्या P, Q का चाचा है?

   I. M is the father of two children N and Q.M दो बच्चों N तथा Q का पिता है |

   II. Q is the niece of P.. Q, P का भतीजा है

(a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question यदि कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है |

(c) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the questionयदि या तो कथन I या कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है |

(d) if the data even in both Statement I and Statement II together are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(e) if the data in both Statement I and Statement II together are necessary to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों I तथा II में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए जरुरी है |

28. Who among S, T, U and V is the tallest?S, T, U तथा V में सबसे लम्बा कौन है?

   I. U is shorter than only T.U सिर्फ T से छोटा है |

   II. V is taller than only S.V सिर्फ S से लम्बा है |

(a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(c) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the questionयदि या तो कथन I या कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है

(d) if the data even in both Statement I and Statement II together are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(e) if the data in both Statement I and Statement II together are necessary to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों I तथा II में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए जरुरी है

Directions 29: The item below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and mark your answer as

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन I तथा II दिए गए हैं | आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं है | दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए तथा अपने उत्तर को इंगित कीजिये

Out of three friends A, B and C, each one likes mangoes, apples or bananas (not necessarily in the same order). Who out of the three likes bananas?

तीन दोस्त A, B, C हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक आम, केले या सेब पसंद करता है लेकिन जरुरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो | उन तीनों में से केले कौन पसंद करता है?

   I. A does not like mangoes.A को आम पसंद नहीं है |

   II. C likes ice apples.C को सेब पसंद है |

(a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(c) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the questionयदि या तो कथन I या कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है

(d) if the data even in both Statement I and Statement II together are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(e) if the data in both Statement I and Statement II together are necessary to answer the question यदि दोनों कथनों I तथा II में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए जरुरी है

Directions 30 : The following item consists of a question and two statements numbered l and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give your answer as

What is today's date (not taking into account the month and the year)?

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन I तथा II दिए गए हैं | आपको यह तय करना है कि कथन में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं है | दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए तथा अपने उत्तर को इंगित कीजिये आज की दिनांक क्या है(महीने तथा वर्ष के बारे में नहीं बताना है)?

I. Exactly four weeks ago, the date was 24th.ठीक चार ससाह पहले दिनांक 24 थी |

II. The previous month was one of the longest months in terms of number of days.पिछला महिना दिनों की संख्या के सन्दर्भ में सबसे लम्बे महीनों में से एक था |

(a) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(b) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन कथन I में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(c) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the questionयदि या तो कथन I या कथन II में दी गई सूचना अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है

(d) if the data even in both Statement I and Statement II together are not sufficient to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है

(e) if the data in both Statement I and Statement II together are necessary to answer the questionयदि दोनों कथनों I तथा II में दी गई सूचना प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए जरुरी है

Directions 31-35: In this question, the symbols ($, #, %, @ and &) are used with different meanings as shown below:

निम्न सूचना को पढ़िए तथा प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये |

'A $ B' means A is neither greater than nor equal to B.'A $ B' का मतलब A, B से ना ही बड़ा है, ना ही बराबर है |

'A # B' means A is neither smaller than nor equal to B.'A # B' का मतलब A, B से ना ही छोटा है, ना ही बराबर है |

'A % B' means A is not smaller than B.'A % B' का मतलब A, B से छोटा नहीं है |

'A @ B' means A is not greater than B.'A @ B' का मतलब A, B से बड़ा नहीं है |

'A & B' means A is neither greater than nor smaller than B.'A & B' का मतलब A, B से ना ही बड़ा है, ना ही छोटा है |

In the question, four statements showing relationships have been given, which are followed by three conclusions I, II and III. Assuming that the given statements are true, find out which conclusion(s) is/are definitely true.

इस प्रश्न में, सम्बन्ध दर्शाते हुए चार कथन दिए हुए हैं तथा उसके बाद तीन निष्कर्ष I, II तथा III दिए हुए हैं | दिए गए कथनों को सही मानते हुए ज्ञात कीजिये कि कौन-सा निष्कर्ष निश्चित ही सही है |

31. Statements:
S & R, P # Q, R @ Q, T % S
Conclusions:
I. T % R
II. S $ P
   III. Q # T
   (a) Only I and III   (b) Only II and either I or III
   (c) Either I or III   (d) Only I and II
   (e) None of these

32. Statements:
   I @ J, C # J, G & I, G % K
   Conclusions:
   I. J $ K   II. I & K   III. C # G
   (a) Either I or III   (b) Only II and III
   (c) Only I and III   (d) Only III
   (e) None of these

33. Statements:
   L # A, P % L, A @ C, E % C
   Conclusions:
   I. P # A   II. A & C   III. A $ E
   (a) Only I and III   (b) Only I and II
   (c) Either II or III   (d) Only I
   (e) All of the above

34. Statements:
   J @ K, M & L, L $ K, M # N

Conclusions:
I.   N $ K   II.   K & M   III.   L # M
(a) Only I and II   (b) Only I and III
(c) Only I   (d) Either II or III
(e) Only I and either II or III

35. Statements:
A @ B, D % E, B # C, D $ C
Conclusions:
I. E # B II. A & D   III.B @ D
(a) Either II or III   (b) Only I and II
(c) Only II and III   (d) All follow
(e) None follows

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

36. Directions: What will come in place of the question mark?
? = 39 + 4 x 6 x 24 ÷ 2 + 64 ÷ 2 x 91
(a) 3239 (b) 10245 (c) 3249 (d) 54286 (e) 143780

37. ?=268-24÷3×8+216-186
(a) 640 (b) - 220 (c) - 1764 (d) - 1800 (e) 2200

38. ? = 816 ÷ 24 + 56 ÷16 - 42 ÷ 12 + 15 30
(a) 15.5 (b) 30.5 (c) 31.5 (d) 34.5 (e) 36.5

39.? = 42 ÷ 7 x 8 - 25 + 63 ÷ 9
(a) 14 (b) - 10 (c) - 20(d) 30 (e) 0

40. The value of $6\frac{1}{3} \div 3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{2}{6}$ is
(a) - 1.28 (b) - 3.61(c) (b)12(d) 1.29(e)   0.28

Directions: In the question, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give the answer.

इस प्रश्न में, दो समीकरण I तथा II दिए हुए हैं | आपको दोनों समीकरणों को हल करना है तथा उत्तर दीजिये |

41. I. $x^2 + 18x + 81 = 0$ II. $y^2 + 14y + 49 = 0$
(a) x > y (b) x ≥ y (c) x < y (d) x ≤ y (e) x = y

42. I. $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ II. $y^2 - 5y + 6 = 0$
(a) x > y (b) x < y (c) x ≥y (d) x ≤ y (e) x = y

43. $x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$ II. $y^2 + 16y + 55 = 0$
(a) x > y (b) x ≥y (c) x < y(d) x ≤ y (e) x = y

44. I. $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$ II. $y^2 + 13y + 42 = 0$
(a) x > y (b) x ≥ y (c) x < y (d) x ≤ y (e) x = y

45. I. $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$ II. $y^2 - 13y + 42 = 0$
(a) x > y (b) x ≥ y (c) x < y (d) x ≤y (e) x = y

Directions 46-50: A series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

एक श्रृंखला दी गई है जिसका एक पद गायब है | दिए गए विकल्पों में से वह चुनिए जो श्रृंखला को पूरा करेगा |

46.   13, 25, 37, 49, _____, 73, 85
(a) 55 (b) 58 (c) 61 (d) 90 (e) None of these

47.   88, 73, 58, ____, 28, 13
(a) 43 (b) 40 (c) 35 (d) 30 (e) 23

48. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, _____, 128
(a) 38 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 64 (e) 114

49. 25, 49, ?, 121, 169

(a) 64 (b) 50 (c) 9 (d) 81 (e) 36

50. 51, 38, ?, 18, 11, 6

(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 26 (d) 24 (e) None of these

51. A bag contains Rs. 60 in the denominations of 1-rupee and 2-rupee coins. The ratio of respective numbers of coins is 7 : 4. What is the total number of coins in the bag?

एक थैले में 1 रूपए तथा 2 रूपए के सिक्कों के रूप में 60 रुपए रखे हुए हैं | सिक्कों की संख्या का अनुपात 7 : 4 है | थैले में कुल कितने सिक्के हैं?

(a) 28 coins (b) 16 coins (c) 44 coins (d) 4 coins (e) None

52. Three numbers are in the ratio 3 : 7 : z. The 2nd number is greater than the 1st number by 8. Find the value of z if the sum of the numbers is 40.

तीन संख्याओं का अनुपात 3 : 7 : z है | अगर दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से आठ अधिक है, तो z का मान पता करें, अगर संख्याओं का योग 40 है

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16 (e) None of these

53. A dealer mixes $14 per kg of tea and $23 per kg of tea and sells that mixture at the cost of $22 per kg. What is the proportion of each type of tea that he should mix and sell to earn a profit of 10%?

एक डीलर $ 14 प्रति किग्रा की चाय को $ 23 प्रति किग्रा की चाय के साथ मिलाता है और मिश्रण को $22 प्रति किग्रा की दर से बेचकर 10% का लाभ कमाता है। वह चाय की दोनों किस्मों को किस अनुपात में मिलाता है?

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

54. If the cost price of an article is 18/5 of the cost price of another article and total loss on both articles is 8%, then what is the loss % on the 1st if there is 12% profit on selling the 2nd?

यदि एक वस्तु का लागत मूल्य दूसरी वस्तु के लागत मूल्य का 18/5 है तथा दोनों वस्तुओं पर कुल हानि 8% है तो पहली वस्तु पर हानि % कितना है, यदि दूसरी वस्तु की बिक्री में 12% लाभ होता है?

(a) 14.2% loss (b) 13.5% loss
(c) 14.5% loss (d) 18.5% loss
(e) None of these

55. The price of a chair is Rs. 1260 which got increased by 30% during the month of June. Enakshi went to buy the chair. The shopkeeper had applied 28% discount on the marked price of the chair. If she paid 8% more amount than the cost price, then what is the marked price of the chair?

एक कुर्सी का मूल्य 1260 रूपए है जोकि जून के महीने के दौरान 30% बढ़ जाती है | एनाक्षी कुर्सी खरीदने जाती है | दुकानदार ने कुर्सी के अंकित मूल्य पर 28% छूट लागू की हुई है | यदि वह लागत मूल्य से 8% अधिक मूल्य देती है तो कुर्सी का अंकित मूल्य कितना है?

(a) Rs. 2537 (b) Rs. 2385 (c) Rs. 2400 (d) Rs. 2457
(e) Rs. 2600

56. For a sum of Rs. 100, simple interest becomes 70% of the sum at the same rate after 7 years. What will be the compound interest for Rs. 12,000 after 3 years at the same rate?

100 रूपए के धन पर, 7 वर्षों बाद समान दर पर साधारण ब्याज धन का 70% हो जाता है | समान दर पर 3 वर्षों के लिए 12000 रूपए पर चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज कितना होगा?

(a) Rs. 3560 (b) Rs. 3960 (c) Rs. 3900 (d) Rs. 3972 (e) Rs. 4000

57. Three successive discounts are offered on an article of cost Rs. 1500. If the first discount is 15% and the second and third discounts respectively are 20% and 30% less than the first, then what is the price (in Rs.) of the article after the discount?

एक 1500 रूपए लागत वाली वस्तु पर तीन लगातार छूट दी जाती हैं | यदि पहली छूट 15% है तथा दूसरी तथा तीसरी छूट पहली छूट से क्रमशः 20% तथा 30% कम है, तब छूट के बाद वस्तु का मूल्य (रूपए में) कितना होगा?

(a) 1005 (b) 1004.18 (c) 1005.13 (d) 1007.29 (e) None

58. hree different numbers are chosen such that when each of the numbers is added to the average of the remaining two, the results are 65, 69 and 76. The average of the three numbers is

तीन अलग-अलग संख्याओं को इस प्रकार चुना गया ताकि जब प्रत्येक संख्या को अन्य दो संख्याओं के औसत में जोड़ा जाता है तो परिणाम 65, 69 तथा 76 होता है | तीनों संख्याओं का औसत है:

(a) 31 (b) 32 (c) 33 (d) 34 (e) 35

59. A and B can together dig a pond in 10 days. They worked together for 4 days and then B left the job. In how many days will A complete the remaining job, if he can alone dig the pond in 30 days?

A तथा B मिलकर किसी तालाब को 10 दिन में खोद सकते हैं | वे दोनों मिलकर 4 दिन काम करते हैं तथा उसके बाद B काम छोड़ देता है | कितने दिनों में A बचा हुआ काम पूरा कर लेगा यदि वह अकेला तालाब 30 दिनों में खोद सकता है?

(a) 12 days   (b) 14 days
(c) 18 days   (d) 30 days
(e) 10 days

60. If Kanika can do a certain piece of work in 120 days, then her rival Kashish can do the same in 90 days. Khemankar, another student of the class, can do it in 60 days. If for the first 10 days, Khemankar and Kashish work, and for the next 10 days, Kashish and Kanika work, then what is the ratio of work done by Kanika to that done by Khemankar?

यदि कनिका किसी काम को 120 दिन में पूरा कर सकती है, तो उसकी प्रतिद्वंदी कशिश उसी काम को 90 दिन में पूरा कर सकती है | कक्षा का दूसरा विद्यार्थी खेमनकर उसी काम को 60 दिन में पूरा कर सकता है | यदि पहले 10 दिन खेमनकर तथा कशिश काम करते हैं तथा अगले 10 दिन कशिश तथा कनिका काम करते हैं तो कनिका के काम का खेमनकर द्वारा किये गए काम से अनुपात क्या होगा?

(a) 5 : 7 (b) 5 : 11 (c) 3 : 11 (d) 8 : 13 (e) None of these

61. If 4 men and 6 women working together can complete a piece of work within 10 days, and 3 men and 7 women working together can complete the same work within 8 days, then in how many days will 10 women complete this work?

यदि 4 आदमी तथा 6 महिलाएं किसी काम को 10 दिन में पूरा कर सकते हैं तथा 3 आदमी तथा 7 महिलाएं उसी काम को 8 दिन में पूरा कर सकते हैं तो कितने दिनों में 10 महिलाएं काम पूरा कर सकती हैं?

(a) 7 days (b) 5 days (c) 6 days (d) 4 days
(e) None of these

62. Ritika went to Axis Bank on her scooty, driving at 60 km/hr. She got late by 15 minutes. Next day, she increased her speed by $33\frac{1}{2}$. When will she reach the bank if her actual time of reaching is 1 hour?

ऋतिका अपनी स्कूटी पर 60 किमी/घंटा की गति से एक्सिस बैंक जाती है | वह 15 मिनट देर से पहुँचती है | अगले दिन वह अपनी गति $33\frac{1}{3}$ बढ़ा देती है | वह बैंक कब पहुंचेगी यदि उसका पहुँचने का वास्तविक समय 1 घंटा है?

(a) 7.5 min late   (b) 3.75 min early
(c) 3.75 min late   (d) 7.5 min early
(e) The usual time

63. A PRTC bus and a Libra bus start from Ludhiana to move to Jalandhar. The average speed of PRTC bus is 60 km/hr and that of Libra bus is 72 km/hr. If Libra bus took 10 min more than PRTC bus, then what is the extra time taken per stoppage by Libra bus as compared to that taken by PRTC bus, provided the distance was 90 km and there were 3 stoppage points? (PRTC bus took 2 hours.)

एक PRTC बस तथा एक लिब्रा बस लुधियाना से जालंधर जाने के लिए निकलती हैं | PRTC बस की औसत गति 60 किमी/घंटा है तथा लिब्रा बस की औसत गति 72 किमी/घंटा है | यदि लिब्रा बस को PRTC बस

से 10 मिनट ज्यादा लगते हैं, तो PRTC बस के मुकाबले लिब्रा बस प्रत्येक स्टॉप पर कितना ज्यादा समय रूकती है, यदि दिया गया है कि दूरी 90 किमी है तथा वहां तीन स्टॉप बिंदु हैं? (PRTC बस को 2 घंटे लगते हैं)

(a) 13.33 min   (b) 8.33 min

(c) 17.66 min   (d) 8 min

(e) None of these

64. A man rows 5 km/hr in still water. If the river is flowing at 1 km/hr, it takes him 75 minutes to row to a place and back. How far is the place?

एक व्यक्ति शांत जल में 5 किमी/घंटा की चाल से नाव चलाता है । यदि नदी 1 किमी/घंटा की चाल से बह रही है, तो एक स्थान से जाने और वापस आने में उसे 75 मिनट लगते हैं । वह स्थान कितनी दूर है?

(a) 6 km (b)5 km(c) 4 km(d) 5 km(e) 3 km

65. In a college examination, a candidate is required to answer 6 out of 10 questions, which are divided into two sections, each containing 5 questions. Further the candidate is not permitted to attempt more than 4 questions from either of the sections. The number of ways in which he can make up a choice of 6 questions is

कॉलेज की एक परीक्षा में एक अभ्यर्थी को 10 में से 6 प्रश्न हल करने हैं जोकि दो खण्डो में विभाजित हैं तथा प्रत्येक में 5 प्रश्न हैं | अभ्यर्थी एक खंड से 4 से ज्यादा प्रश्न हल नहीं कर सकता है | 6 प्रश्नों को चुनने के कुल तरीके हैं:

(a) 200 (b) 150(c) 100 (d) 50(e) 120

Directions: Study the following data carefully to answer the question that follows:

The below bar graph shows the number of Arts, Science and Commerce students in different colleges:

निम्न सूचना को ध्यान से पढ़िए तथा दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये |

नीचे दिया गया बार आरेख विभिन्न कॉलेजों में कला, वाणिज्य तथा बिज्ञान में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या दर्शाता है |
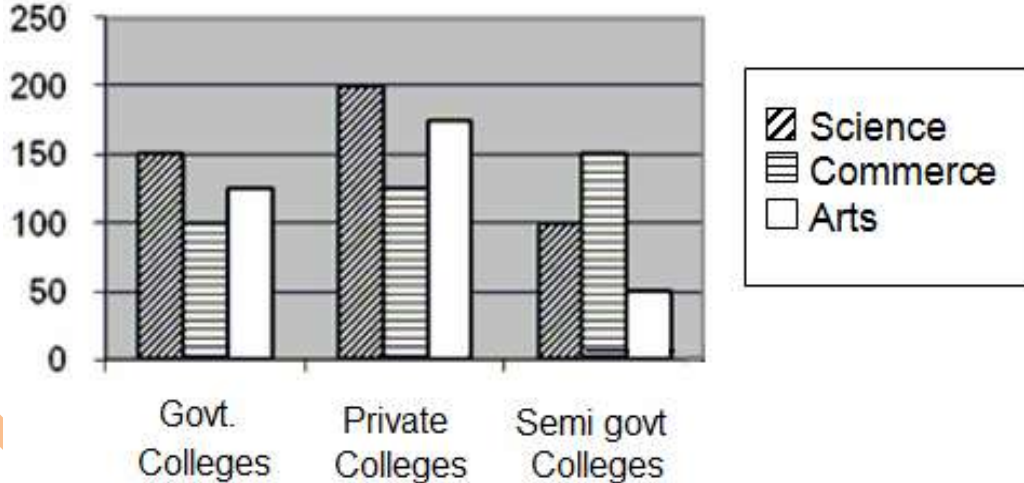
66. What is the difference between the total numbers of students in private college and govt. college?

सरकारी कॉलेज तथा निजी कॉलेज में कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में अंतर कितना है?

(a) 100 (b) 125(c) 175(d) 150(e) 120

67. What was the total number of students in semi govt. college after one year, assuming an increase of 10%?

एक वर्ष बाद अर्ध-सहकारी कॉलेज में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी होगी यदि 10% की बढ़त मानी जाये?

(a) 300 (b) 330(c) 350(d) 325 (e) 337

68. What percent of commerce students are studying in semi govt. college?

अर्ध-सहकारी कॉलेज में वाणिज्य के विद्यार्थियों का % कितना है?

(a) 40%(b) 50%(c) 60%(d) 45%(e) 33.8%

69. How much percent extra students of commerce are there in semi govt. college as compared to private college?

निजी कॉलेज की तुलना में अर्ध-सहकारी कॉलेज में वाणिज्य के कितने % विद्यार्थी अधिक हैं?

(a) 20% (b) 25% (c) 15% (d) 28% (e) 33.8%

70. The total number of science students in private college is what percent of the total number of science students?

निजी कॉलेज में विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी कुल विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी का कितना % है?

(a) 44.44% (b) 45% (c) 43.33% (d) 44.5% (e) 43.8%

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions: Read the passage and answer the following question.

Every Christmas Eve, when I was small, my father and I would take the subway to downtown Manhattan and go shopping for presents for my mother, my aunt, my friends, my teacher, and other significant persons in my life. These were special, even magical times. Everything was decorated for Christmas. The windows of the stores up and down Fifth Avenue were magnificent, and some even had whole mechanical villages that moved or a mechanical Santa that waved. It was almost always cold, and the nighttime streets were crowded with smiling people carrying beautifully wrapped packages, the women in furs and the men in overcoats with velvet collars. Thinking back on it now after more than fifty years, it seems to me that I could see the joy in people shining in the streets. Christmas music poured out of every open doorway. In my memory, it is always lightly snowing, and everyone had snowflakes on their coats and in their hair.

We would start at Rockefeller Plaza and stare in awe at the enormous, beautifully decorated tree, debating whether this year's decorations were more beautiful than last. They always were. We would watch the skaters for a while. And then we would move slowly down Fifth Avenue, stopping in every store, thinking of the people I loved, one at a time, looking at many, many things until I found just the right one for each of them.

At some point during the evening, my father would hand me his big gold pocket watch and tell me that when it chimed I was to come and meet him right where we were standing, and then I would go off alone in whatever store we were in to find his present. While I was gone, my father would do a little shopping of his own.

I got to stay up late, far later than my usual bedtime, and it was often close to midnight when we got home, our arms filled with boxes, each of which had been specially wrapped at the store. My mother always had cocoa waiting, and we would show her the beautiful boxes and tell her about the wonderful things we had found for everyone--but not, of course, what we had found for her.

It was a chance to think about each one of my beloved people, who they were and what might make them glad. I remember the indescribable feeling of finding each present and the joy of recognizing it as just the very thing. There was much pleasure in choosing the paper and ribbon and watching it wrapped in a way that was as special as the person it was for. I loved finding these presents. It made me feel very lucky.

In thinking back, I realize that I never actually saw many of these presents opened. They would be mailed away or left under other people's Christmas trees. Somehow this never mattered. The important moment wasn't in the opening, or in the thanking. The important thing was the blessing of having someone to love.

71. The narrator remembers the Christmas festivity days

(a) fondly (b) sadly (c) tacitly (d) gravely (e) ungratefully

72. What did the narrator and his father do at the Rockefeller Plaza?

A. Watched the shopkeepers

B. Stared in awe at the enormous, beautifully decorated tree

C. His father would do a little shopping of his own

D. Compared this year's decorations with those of last year's

E. Looked at the gifts

(a) Both A and B   (b) Both C and D

(c) Both A and C   (d) Both B and D

(e) Both D and E

73.   Why did the narrator's father give him his big gold pocket watch?
    (a) So that he could watch the trees
    (b) To take care of it
    (c) His father could not take care of it on his own
    (d) To keep track of time
    (e) As a Christmas present

74. Why was buying presents a special part of the narrator's Christmas?
    (a) He loved buying gifts for everyone he ever knew.
    (b) He loved talking to the people who sold the gifts.
    (c) The streets and shops looked beautiful during Christmas.
    (d) He thought about what might make his beloved people glad.
    (e) Christmas was his favorite festival.

75.   The incidents recounted in this passage are in
    (a) the present   (b) the future
    (c) the past   (d) None of these
    (e) All of these

76.   Which of these was not a part of the Christmas celebrations?
    (a) Everything was decorated for Christmas.
    (b) Christmas music poured out of every open doorway.
    (c) The nighttime streets were crowded with smiling people carrying food.
    (d) Windows of the stores up and down Fifth Avenue were magnificent.
    (e) None of these

77.   Which of these is the correct antonym for "enormous"?
    (a) Mighty (b) Heroic (c) Puny(d) Great (e) Distinct

78.   Which of these is the correct synonym for "chimed"?
    (a) Broke (b) Stolen (c) Stopped(d) Halted(e) Tolled

79.   Which of these is the correct antonym for "pleasure"?
    (a) Agony (b) Pain (c) Fun (d) Dream (e) Instinct

80.   Which of these is the correct synonym for "mechanical"?
    (a) Slow (b) Fast (c) Rapid(d) Automated (e) None of these

Directions: In the question below, a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All correct' as your answer.

81.   Did either Mary or Bella realize that their decision would be so critical to the situation?
    (a) Did (b) realize (c) their (d) would (e) All correct

82. As the boys were saying their goodbyes, Nisha's eldest son declares that he would go to the city and become a carpenter.
    (a) were (b) their (c) declares (d) become (e) All correct

83. Things have never been worst, parents are out on streets, protesting and going on hunger strike, yet they feel they have gone unheard.
    (a) worst (b) out (c) going on (d) unheard (e) All correct

84. On August 15, six days after the bombing of Nagasaki and the Soviet Union's declaration of war, Japan announced it's surrender to the Allies.
    (a) after (b) declaration (c) it's (d) to (e) All correct

85.   Zero tolerance means punishing transgressions to the full extent of the law without considering extenuating circumstances or the early criminal record of the transgressor.
    (a) to (b) without (c) early (d) of (e) All correct

Directions: In the following passage there are blanks, each of which is numbered.

Marinette Dupain had been helping out at her parent's bakery since she was around eight or nine. ___1___ it was sweeping up before and after hours to discard those pesky crumbs or taking orders with her trademark smile or making deliveries across Paris, Marinette had always ___2___ in the art of customer service. Even more so, she enjoyed how happy it ___3___ to make her family. Even though it occasionally got in the ___4___ of her designing job or spending time with friends, it was something that brought her a different kind of joy. She remembered splitting cookies with Alya at school, and she remembered every year around her birthday when she used to ___5___ with her those big boxes full of multiple flavors of macarons with the logo on them.

86. Fill in the blank (1)
    (a) Weather (b) Whether (c) Either (d) Because (e) As
87. Fill in the blank (2)
    (a) liked (b) mishandled (c) failed (d) thrived (e) squashed
88. Fill in the blank 3.
    (a) seemed (b) deemed (c) wanted (d) resolved (e) conducted
89. Fill in the blank 4.
    (a) road (b) way (c) side (d) position (e) face
90. Fill in the blank 5.
    (a) take (b) buy (c) get (d) make (e) have

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below them.
(1) The able bodied men of the tribe gathered to discuss how to climb the mountain.
(2) As part of their plundering, they kidnapped a baby of one of the families.
(3) One day, the mountain tribe invaded those living in the valley.
(4) "We couldn't climb the mountain. How could you?", they asked, "It wasn't your baby!" she replied.
(5) There were two tribes in the Andes: one lived in the valley and the other high up in the mountains.
(6) Two days later, they noticed the child's mother coming down the mountain that they hadn't yet figured out how to climb.

91. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) (1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e) (5)
92. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) (6) (b) (5) (c) (4) (d) (3) (e) (2)
93. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) (1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e) (5)
94. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (last) sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) (1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e) (5)
95. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) (1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e) (5)

96. Directions: The following sentence tests your ability to recognise grammar and usage errors. The sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select (5), i.e. No error.
    (a) Republican Donald Trump and Democrat Hillary Clinton
    (b) scored big victory in their
    (c) home state of New York as they wrested
    (d) back control of the US presidential race
    (e) No error

97. Directions: The following sentence tests your ability to recognise grammar and usage errors. The sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select (5), i.e. No error.
    (a) The first set of seven women officers
    (b) to be given permanent commission

(c) are from the navy's education

(d) and naval construction wings

(e) No error

98. Directions: The following sentence tests your ability to recognise grammar and usage errors. The sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select (5), i.e. No error.

(a) The government is set to back a proposal

(b) to punish the parents of children who drive

(c) a move aimed at curbing rising fatalities

(d) from the underage getting above the wheel

(e) No error

99. Directions: The following sentence tests your ability to recognise grammar and usage errors. The sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select (5), i.e. No error.

(a) Actually, she knew very(b) little about the man

(c) with who she had promised(d) to spend the summer

(e) No error

100. Directions: The following sentence tests your ability to recognise grammar and usage errors. The sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select (5), i.e. No error.

(a) The French Revolution is a particularly

(b) macabre affair where the degree and cruelty

(c) of the retribution reached heights seldom

(d) seen in Europe since the fall of Rome

(e) No error

Best of Luck !!!!

Solution

1.A

P	(+1)	Q	E	(+1)	F
O	(+1)	P	M	(+1)	N
S	(+1)	T	B	(+1)	C
I	(+1)	J	R	(+1)	S
T	(−1)	S	A	(−1)	Z
I	(−1)	H	C	(−1)	B
V	(−1)	U	E	(−1)	D
E	(−1)	D	D	(−1)	C

2.A. O = @, R = 1, I = %, E = 5, N = $, T = ?
   Also, S = £, T = ?, A = +, R = 1, T = ?, L = 3 and E = 5
   Similarly, E = 5, N = $, T = ?, I = %, T = ?, L = 3 and E = 5

3.D.
C→ DE
   A→ BC
   T→ UV
   Similarly,
   R→ ST
   A→ BC
   C→ DE
   E→ FG
Hence, RACE : STBCDEFG

4.B

Or
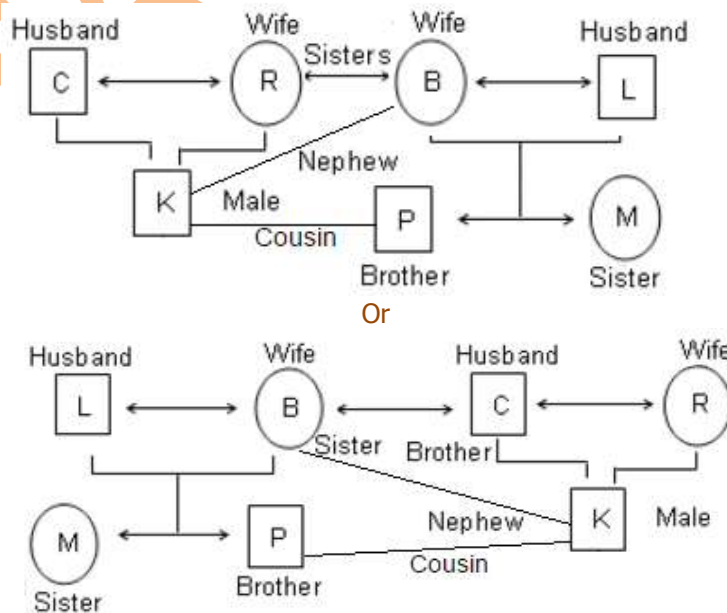
Uncle's son is P's cousin.

5. C.
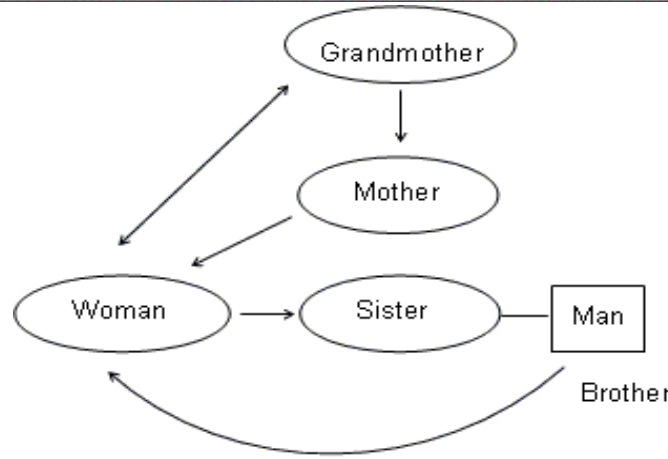
Or
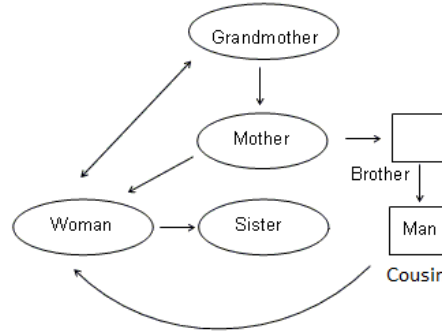
As cousin is not available in the options, so brother is the correct answer.

6.B

Party hall is 40 m towards South from his office.

7.D
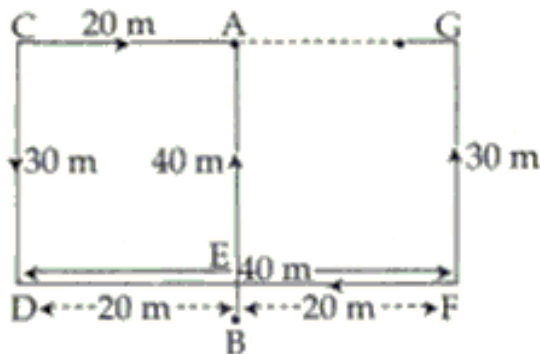
Point G is 20 m towards east from point A.

8.C.

Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
A	M	X	Finance

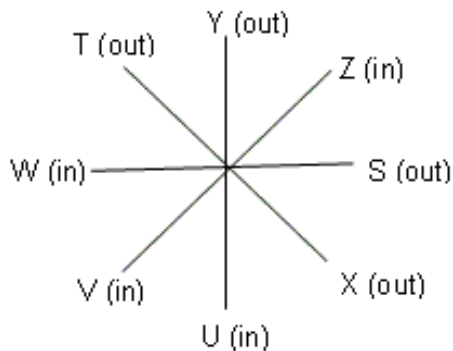| Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
B	M	Z	English
C	M	Y	Marketing
D	Female	X	HR
E	Male	Y	CS
F	Female	Y	Marketing
G	Male	Z	Finance
H	Male	Z	HR

9.B

Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
A	M	X	Finance
B	M	Z	English
C	M	Y	Marketing
D	Female	X	HR
E	Male	Y	CS
F	Female	Y	Marketing
G	Male	Z	Finance
H	Male	Z	HR

10.D

Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
A	M	X	Finance
B	M	Z	English
C	M	Y	Marketing
D	Female	X	HR
E	Male	Y	CS
F	Female	Y	Marketing
G	Male	Z	Finance
H	Male	Z	HR

11.A

Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
A	M	X	Finance
B	M	Z	English
C	M	Y	Marketing
D	Female	X	HR
E	Male	Y	CS
F	Female	Y	Marketing
G	Male	Z	Finance
H	Male	Z	HR

12.C

Person	Gender	Company	Specialization
A	M	X	Finance
B	M	Z	English
C	M	Y	Marketing
D	Female	X	HR
E	Male	Y	CS
F	Female	Y	Marketing
G	Male	Z	Finance
H	Male	Z	HR

13.C

14.D

Y (out)
T (out)
Z (in)
W (in) — S (out)
V (in)
X (out)
U (in)
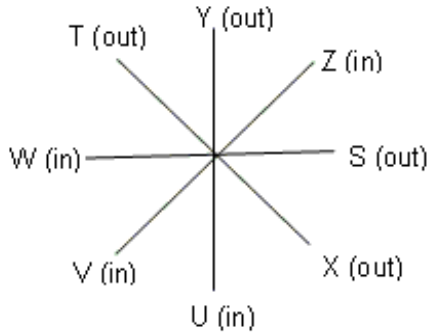
T is 2nd to the left of V.

15.A

Y (out)
T (out)
Z (in)
W (in) — S (out)
V (in)
X (out)
U (in)
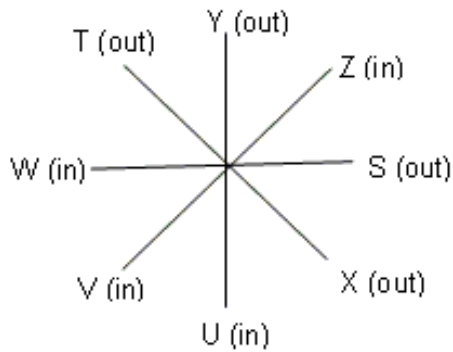
W and Y are neighbours of T.

16.B

Y (out)
T (out)
Z (in)
W (in) — S (out)
V (in)
X (out)
U (in)

17.E

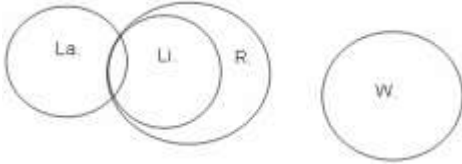
L   F   G   M   N   H   E   O
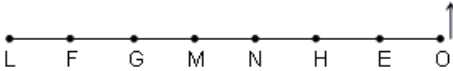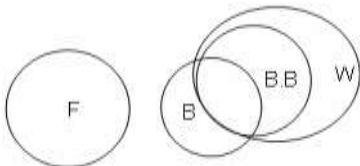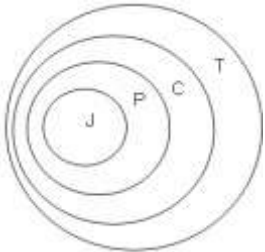
18.E
19.C
20.C
21.C
22.E
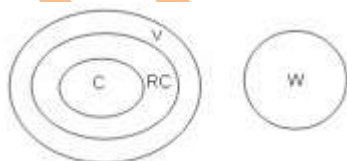
23.E

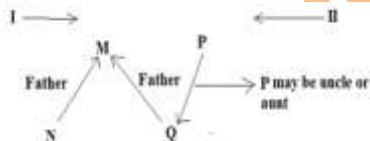I – correct
II – correct
III – correct
IV – correct

24.C

25.A

I – Correct
II – Possible → (Correct)
III – (False)
IV – Correct

26.D
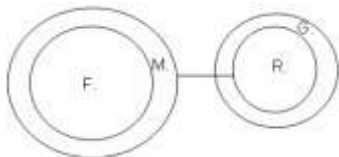
27.D

28.A.I. T > U > (S/V)
II. (T/U) > V > S
Data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.

29.E.From I, A does not like mangoes, which means A like bananas or apples.
From II, C likes apples.
Therefore, from both I and II, we get:
A likes bananas.
B likes mangoes.
C likes apples.

30.E.According to II, longest months in terms of number of days have 31 days.
From Statement I,
$24th + 7 = 31$
$= 3 \times 7 = 21st$
Now, three weeks

31.D.S & R : S = R

P # Q : P $\geq$ Q

R @ Q : R $\leq$ Q

T % S : T $\geq$ S

Conclusions:

I. T % R : T $\geq$ R

II. S $ P : S < P

III. Q # T : Q > T

Combining the given statements,

T $\geq$ S (= R) $\geq$ Q < P

Only I and II are true.

III is not true as Q and T both are individually greater than S; however, Q could be smaller or greater than T and still each could be greater than S.

32.D.I @ J : I $\leq$ J

C # J : C > J

G & I : G = I

G % K : G $\geq$ K

Conclusions:

I. J $ K : J < K

II. I & K : I = K

III. C # G : C > G

Combining the statements:

C > J $\geq$ G (= I) $\geq$ K

Conclusions:

I is false, as J $\geq$ K.

II is false, as I $\geq$ K.

III is true.

33.D.L # A : L > A

P % L : P $\geq$ L

A @ C : A $\leq$ C

E % C : E $\geq$ C

Conclusions:

I. P # A : P > A

II. A & C : A = C

III. A $ E : A < E

Combining the statements:

P $\geq$ L > A $\leq$ C $\leq$ E

I is true.

II is not true, as A can be less than C.

III is not true, as A can be equal to C and C can be equal to E. So, A can be equal to E.

34.C.**Statements:**

J @ K : J $\leq$ K

M & L : M = L

L $ K : L < K

M # N : M > N

Conclusions:

I. N $ K : N < K

II. K & M : K = M

III. L # M : L > M

Combining the statements:

N < M (= L) < K $\geq$ J

Conclusion I is true.

N < M < K $\Rightarrow$ N < K

Conclusion II is false.

K > M

Conclusion III is false.

L = M

35. E. A @ B : A $\lessgtr$ B

D % E : D $\gtrless$ E

B # C : B > C

D $ C : D < C

Conclusions:

I. E # B : E > B

II. A & D : A = D

III. B @ D : B $\leq$ D

Combining the statements:

A $\leq$ B > C > D $\geq$ E

I is false as E < B.

II is false as A $\leq$ B and B > D, A = D cannot be deduced.

III is false as B > D.

None follows.

36. A. ? = 39 + 4 x 6 x 24 ÷ 2 + 64 ÷ 2 x 91 ? = 39 + 4 x 6 x 12 + 32 x 91

? = 39 + 288 + 2912

? = 3239

37. C. 268 - 24 ÷ 3 x 8 + 216 - 168 ÷ 28 x 364

Apply BODMAS, put brackets accordingly and solve.

268 - (24 ÷ 3) x 8 + 216 - (168 ÷ 28) x 364

⇒ 268 - (8 x 8) + 216 - (6 x 364)

⇒ 268 - 64 + 216 - 2184

⇒ - 1764

38. D. ? = 816 ÷ 24 + 56 ÷ 16 - 42 ÷ 12 + 15 ÷ 30

Apply BODMAS, put brackets accordingly and solve.

(816 ÷ 24) + (56 ÷ 16) - (42 ÷ 12) + (15 ÷ 30)

= 34 + 3.5 - 3.5 + 0.5 = 34.5

39. D. ? = 42 ÷ 7 x 8 - 25 + 63 ÷ 9

Apply BODMAS, put brackets accordingly and solve.

(42 ÷ 7) x 8 - 25 + (63 ÷ 9)

⇒ (6 x 8) - 25 + 7

⇒ 48 - 25 + 7 = 30

40. A.

$6\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{19}{3}$ $3\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{2}$ $3\frac{2}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3}$

$\left[\frac{19}{3} \div \frac{7}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{10}{3}\right]$, ⇒ 1.80 + (-3.083)

⇒ 1.80 - 3.08

⇒ - 1.28

41. C. (x + 9) (x + 9) = 0

⇒ x = -9, -9

(y + 7) (y + 7) = 0

⇒ y = -7, -7

⇒ y > x

42. C. (x - 4) (x - 3) = 0

⇒ x = 4, 3

(y - 3) (y - 2) = 0 ⇒ y = 3, 2

x ⇒ y

43. A. (x + 6) (x + 2) = 0

⇒ x = -6, -2

(y + 11) (y + 5) = 0

$\Rightarrow$ y = -11, -5 $\Rightarrow$ x > y

44.A.(x + 5) (x - 4) = 0
$\Rightarrow$ x = -5, +4
(y + 6) (y + 7) = 0
$\Rightarrow$ y = -6, -7
x > y

45.D.(x - 5) (x - 6) $\Rightarrow$ x = 5, 6
(y - 6) (y - 7) = 0 $\Rightarrow$ y = 6, 7
y $\geq$ x

46.C.

47.A.Difference of 15 between the consecutive terms

48.D
2 = 2 x 1 = 2   4 x 2 = 8   16 x 2 = 32
64 x 2 = 128
4= 2 x 2 = 4   8 x 2 = 16   32 x 2 = 64

49.D.All squares of odd numbers 5, 7, 11, 13.... with square of 9, i.e. 81 missing.

50.B.51 - 38 = 13
38 - (27) = 11
(27) - 18 = 9
18 - 11 = 7
11 - 6 = 5

51.C. Let the number of 1-rupee coins be x and that of 2-rupee coins be y.
A.T.Q.
1 $\times$ x + 2 $\times$ y = 60
x + 2y = 60
x = 60 - 2y
$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{4}$
Also,
$\frac{60 - 2y}{y} = \frac{7}{4}$
240 – 8y = 7y
15y = 240
y = 16
$\therefore$ x = 60 – 2 × 16
= 60 – 32
$\therefore$ x = 28
$\therefore$ Total number of coins = x + y = 28 + 16 = 44 coins
Option (3) is correct.

52.A.Let the numbers be 3x, 7x and zx, and given 7x - 3x = 8.
4x = 8, x = 2
$\therefore$ Numbers are 6, 14 and 2z.
And 6 + 14 + 2z = 40
2z = 20
z = 10   **Answer: (1)**

53.B.Costs of two types of tea per kg are $14 and $23.
Selling price of mixture of both types of tea = $22Therefore, cost price of the mixture = $ $\frac{100}{110} \times 22$ = $20   (because profit = 10%)
Let x kg of tea of $14/kg and y kg of tea of $23/kg be bought.
14x + 23y = 20(x + y)
14x + 23y = 20x + 20y
3y = 6x
Ratio =1/2

54.B. Let CP of 2nd article = Rs. 100
CP of 1st = Rs. 360
Total CP = Rs. 460
Total SP = 460 x 0.92
= Rs. 423.2
SP of 2nd article
= Rs. 112
SP of 1st article = 423.2 - 112
= Rs. 311.2

Loss% = $\dfrac{48.8}{360} \times 100$

= 13.5%

55.D. Let initial price = Rs. 1260
After 30% rise, cost price = Rs. 1638
Enakshi paid = Rs. 1769   (1.08 x 1638)
Let marked price be Rs. x. Then,
72% of x = Rs. 1769   (after 28% discount)
x = Rs. 2457

56.D. Let P = Rs. 100
Then, SI = Rs. 70
And T = 7 years

R = $\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{100 \times 70}{100 \times 7}\right)}{}$ = 10% p.a.

Now, P = Rs. 12000, T = 3 years and R = 10% p.a.

$\therefore$ CI = Rs. $\left[12000 \times \left(1 + \dfrac{10}{100}\right)^3 - 12000\right]$

= Rs. $12000 \times \dfrac{331}{1000}$

= Rs. 3972

57.B. MP = 1500
D_1 = 15%
D_2 = 80% of 15% = 12%
D_3 = 70% of 15% = 10.5%

SP = Rs. $1500 \times \dfrac{(100-15)}{100} \times \dfrac{(100-12)}{100} \times \dfrac{(100-10.5)}{100}$

= Rs. 1004.18

58.E. Let the three numbers be a, b and c.

The first equation is $\Rightarrow$ $a + \dfrac{b+c}{2}$ = 65

Or, 2a + b + c = 130   ....(1)
The two other equations are
a + 2b + c = 138   ..... (2)
and   a + b + 2c = 152.   ...... (3)
If we add the three equations, we obtain
4a + 4b + 4c = 420
The average is = 4(a+b+c)/12 = 420/12
Or,   a+b+c/3 = 35

59.C. (A + B)'s 1 day's work = 1/10

(A + B)'s 4 day's work = $4 \times \dfrac{1}{10} = \dfrac{2}{5}$

Remaining work = $1 - \dfrac{2}{5} = \dfrac{3}{5}$

A can alone dig the pond in 30 days.

∴ Number of days in which A will complete the remaining work = $\dfrac{3/5}{1/30}$ = 18 days.

60. B. In first 10 days, work done = $10(1/60 + 1/90)$ =
= 10/36 = 5/18
In next 10 days, work done = $10(1/120 + 1/90)$
= 70/360 = 7/36
In 40 days, 17/18 of work is done.
So, Khemankar and Kashish do the remaining work in 2 days.
Kanika did work for 20 days, i.e. 1/6 of total work.
Khemankar did work for 22 days, i.e. 11/30 of total work.
So, ratio = 5 : 11

61. B. Let x days be the time taken by 1 man to complete the work.
Time taken by 1 woman to complete the work = y days.
A.T.Q.

On solving,
y = 50 days
Here, 1 woman can complete the work in 50 days.
So, 10 women can complete the work in 5 days.

62. B. According to question,
Distance from bank = Initial speed $\times$ Initial time = 60 ■
= $60 \times \dfrac{5}{4}$
= 75 km
New speed = $60 \times 1.33 = 80$ km/hr
Time taken to reach the bank at 80 km/hr = 75/80 hr.

She reached = ■
= 3.75 min early

63. B. Speed of PRTC bus = 60 km/hr
Distance = 90 km
Time = 90/60 = 1.5 hrs
Extra time = 2 − 1.5 = 0.5 hr
Time per stoppage = 30 min/3 = 10 min
Speed of Libra bus = 72 km/hr
Distance = 90 km
Time = 90/72 = 5/4 = 1.25 hrs
Extra time = 130 − 75 = 55 min
Time per stoppage ≈ 18.33 min
Extra time = 8.33 min

64. E. Let the distance of the place be x km.
According to the given condition:
$\dfrac{x}{6} + \dfrac{x}{4}$
= 75/60 $\Rightarrow$ 4(2x + 3x) = 60 $\Rightarrow$ 5x = 15
$\Rightarrow$ x = 3 km.   **Answer: (5)**

65. A. The required number of ways
= $^{5}C_{4} \cdot {}^{5}C_{2} + {}^{5}C_{3} \cdot {}^{5}C_{3} + {}^{5}C_{2} \cdot {}^{5}C_{4} = 50 + 100 + 50 = 200$.

Question No. 66-70:

66. B. Total number of students in private college = 200 + 175 + 125 = 500
Total number of students in govt. college
= 150 + 100 + 125
= 375

Difference = 500 - 375 = 125

67.B. Total number of students in semi govt. college

= 100 + 150 + 50 = 300

Increase in the number of students

= 10% of 300 = 0.1 x 300 = 30

Total number of students after one year = 300 + 30 = 330

68.B. Total number of students studying in commerce = 150

Total number of students studying in semi govt. college = 100 + 150 + 50 = 300

Percentage of students studying in commerce = $\frac{150}{100 + 150 + 50} \times 100 = 50\%$

69.A. Total number of students in commerce in semi govt. college = 150

Total number of students in commerce in private college = 125

Number of extra students = 150 - 125 = 25

Percentage of extra students = 25/125 x 100 = 20%

70.A. Total number of students in science in private college = 200

Total number of students in science in all three colleges = 150 + 200 + 100 = 450

Percentage = 200/450 x 100 = 44.44%

71.A. The narrator says about Christmas time that they "were special, even magical times". Hence, he remembers that time fondly.

72.D. It is given that "We would start at Rockefeller Plaza and stare in awe at the enormous, beautifully decorated tree, debating whether this year's decorations were more beautiful than last."

73.D. "At some point during the evening, my father would hand me his big gold pocket watch and tell me that when it chimed I was to come and meet him right where we were standing, and then I would go off alone in whatever store we were..."

74.D. It is given that "It was a chance to think about each one of my beloved people, who they were and what might make them glad".

75.C. It is given that "Thinking back on it now after more than fifty years, it seems to me that I could see the joy in people shining in the streets"; the recollection is in the past.

76.C. It is given that "the nighttime streets were crowded with smiling people carrying beautifully wrapped packages"; not necessarily food.

77.C. Enormous means something very big, so puny is the correct antonym as it means something very small.

78.E. Chimed means rang, so tolled is the correct synonym for it.

79.C. Pleasure means something that makes one happy, so 'fun' is the correct synonym here.

80.D. Mechanical means something operated by a machine, so automated will be the correct synonym.

81.C. 'Her' is the correct word. When two subjects are connected with either/or, singular verb (her) is used.

82.C. 'Declared' should be used in place of 'declares' as the sentence is in the past tense. The tense of the sentence can be ascertained by the used of 'would'.

83.A. 'Things have never been worse' is the correct phrase. 'Worst' is superlative form. In this sentence, a comparison is being made, so a comparative form will be used.

84.C. 'Its' should be used in place of 'it's'. 'It's' means 'it is' or 'it has' whereas 'its' is the possessive form of the pronoun 'it', which is required here.

85.C. 'Earlier', 'previous' or 'past' is the correct word. Here, it means the crimes he has done in the past.

86.B. **Weather** refers to the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. So, it is incorrect. **Whether** is the correct answer as it indicates that a statement applies whichever of the alternatives mentioned is the case. Either cannot be used it means only one statement applies out of the two given options. Options 4 and 5 do not make any sense as they are used to present a reason or cause for something.

87.D. It is given that it made her family happy. In this context, we need a positive word as it implies that she was doing well. So, options 2, 3 and 5 are incorrect. Option 1 is grammatically incorrect. Option 4 is the correct answer as thrived means succeeded. Squash means to humiliate.

88.A. Here, '*it*' refers to the situation when Marinette worked productively in her parent's bakery. So, only '**seemed**' makes sense. Other options do not make any sense.

89.B. "Get in the way" is the correct phrase. It means to prevent something from happening.

90.A.

91.C. Correct sequence is 532164. Sentence 5 provides the introduction of the passage. It presents the two tribes living in the Andes. Next is sentence 3 as it tells what was done by one tribe to another. Next is sentence 2 as plundering

follows invasion. Next is sentence 1 as the valley tribe discusses how to climb the mountain. Next is sentence 6 as the phrase 'hadn't yet figured out how to climb the mountain' relates to 'climb the mountain' in sentence 5. Last comes sentence 4 as the mother rescues the baby. So, the second sentence is sentence 3.

92. A.Correct sequence is 532164. Sentence 5 provides the introduction of the passage. It presents the two tribes living in the Andes. Next is sentence 3 as it tells what was done by one tribe to another. Next is sentence 2 as plundering follows invasion. Next is sentence 1 as the valley tribe discusses how to climb the mountain. Next is sentence 6 as the phrase 'hadn't yet figured out how to climb the mountain' relates to 'climb the mountain' in sentence 5. Last comes sentence 4 as the mother rescues the baby.

93.E.Correct sequence is 532164. Sentence 5 provides the introduction of the passage. It presents the two tribes living in the Andes. Next is sentence 3 as it tells what was done by one tribe to another. Next is sentence 2 as plundering follows invasion. Next is sentence 1 as the valley tribe discusses how to climb the mountain. Next is sentence 6 as the phrase 'hadn't yet figured out how to climb the mountain' relates to 'climb the mountain' in sentence 5. Last comes sentence 4 as the mother rescues the baby.

94.D.Correct sequence is 532164. Sentence 5 provides the introduction of the passage. It presents the two tribes living in the Andes. Next is sentence 3 as it tells what was done by one tribe to another. Next is sentence 2 as plundering follows invasion. Next is sentence 1 as the valley tribe discusses how to climb the mountain. Next is sentence 6 as the phrase 'hadn't yet figured out how to climb the mountain' relates to 'climb the mountain' in sentence 5. Last comes sentence 4 as the mother rescues the baby.

95.B.

96.B. Both scored individual victories in the state of New York, so it should be 'victories' instead of 'victory'.

97.C. Since the subject (set of officers) is singular, singular verb (is) will be used. 'Is' should replace 'are'.

98.D. 'Behind the wheel' is the correct phrase which means 'to drive'.

99. C.'With whom she had promised' is correct. 'Whom' is used when the person (man) is the object of the adjective.

100. A.Since the whole sentence is in the past tense, 'was' will be used in place of 'is'.