Company Specific Test - Goldman Sachs

1) Choose the correct answer.

A car travels with a speed of 12 km/h in the first 15 minutes, goes 4 km in next 15 minutes, 10 km in next 15 minutes and 8 km in last 15 minutes. What is the average speed of the car in km/h?
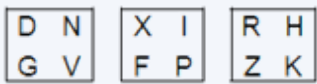
[1]

A) 37 kmph	**B)** 32.50 kmph
C) 25 kmph	**D)** 34 kmph

2) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the below figure series?

[1]

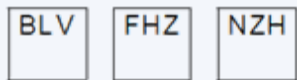|	
A) N A / S L	**B)** M B / T J
C) O A / P G	**D)** L C / Q I

3) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given series?

[1]

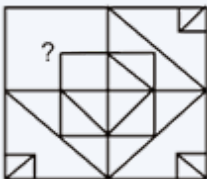|	
A) DJX	**B)** CIW
C) EKY	**D)** AGU

4) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures should appear in place of '?' mark to complete the pattern of the given figure?
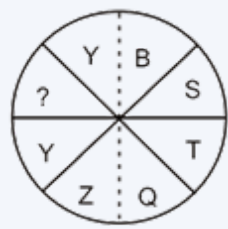

[1]

A)   B)

C)   D)

5) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following alphabets will appear in the place of question mark?

[1]

A) D

B) A

C) B

D) C

6) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following will be the mirror image of the given figure? (The mirror is kept on the right side of the given figure.)

B	Z	7
2	S	G
3	4	R

[1]

A)

B)

C)

D)

7) Choose the correct answer.

There is a relation between diagram '1' and '2'. This same relation exists between '3' and '4'. Which of the following diagram will appear in the box (4)?
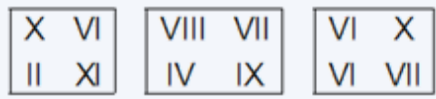

[1]

A)

B)

C)

D)

8) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above figure series?

X	VI
II	XI

VIII	VII
IV	IX

VI	X
VI	VII

[1]

A)
IV	XII
VIII	V

B)
V	XI
VII	V

C)
VII	IX
V	IV

D)
III	XIII
IX	IV

9) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following codes will appear at the place of question mark?

PQR (1)   RSP (2)   RTQ (3)   ? (4)
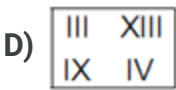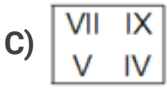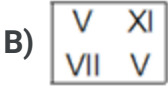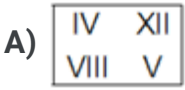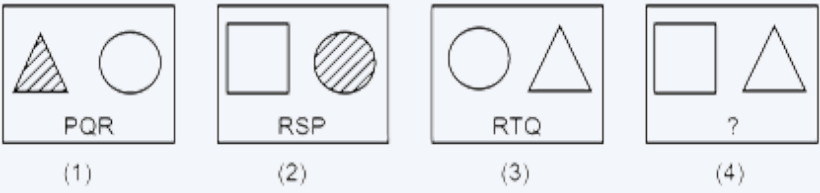
[1]

A) PQS

B) STQ

C) SRT

D) PSR

10) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given figures?

ISCM   TDNX   CMWG

[1]

A) PZJT

B) BKTC

C) DMVE

D) OXGP
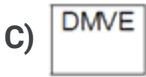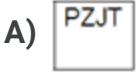
11) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given figure series?

8		1
	9	
3		6

3		5
	8	
6		2

4		0
	4	
1		3
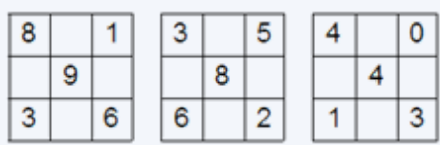
[1]

A)

2	4
6	
5	1

B)

3	2
5	
5	1

C)

1	2
3	
0	3

D)

5	2
7	
6	1

12) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above figure series?

[1]

A)

B)

C)

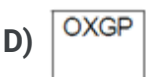**D)**

13) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given figure?

[1]

A)

B)

C)

D)

14) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will come at the place of question mark?

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)   (5)

[1]

A)

B)

C)
▽
MS

D)
▽
MƧ

15) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following images will come at the place of question mark?

| ↑ ↓ ← | ↑ ← → | → ↑ ↓ | ? |

[1]

A) ↑ ← ↓

B) ↓ ↑ ↑

C) ← → ↓

D) → ↓ ↑

16) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given series?
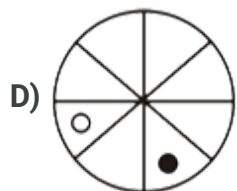
o	x	o	o
x	o	o	o
o	o	o	x
o	x	o	o

o	o	x	o
o	x	o	o
o	o	x	o
x	o	o	o
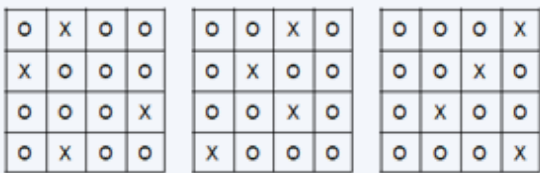
o	o	o	x
o	o	x	o
o	x	o	o
o	o	o	x

[1]

A)
x	o	o	o
o	o	o	x
o	x	o	o
x	o	o	o

B)
o	o	x	o
x	o	o	o
x	o	o	o
o	o	x	o

C)
o	x	o	o
o	o	x	o
o	o	o	x
o	x	o	o

D)
x	o	o	o
o	o	o	x
x	o	o	o
o	o	x	o

17) Choose the correct answer.

You may need one or more of the following operations to answer the following question.

ABC ⇨〰⇨ CAB — All elements move one place to the right

ABC ⇨⋈⇨ CBA — All elements reflect in the vertical axis.

PQR ⧖ PQR — All elements reflect in the horizontal axis.

↑ → ↓ ⇨⋈⇨ ⇨〰⇨ ?

[1]

A) ← ↓ ↑

B) ↑ ↓ →

C) ↓ ↑ ←   D) → ↓ ↑

18) Choose the correct answer.

You may need one or more of the following operations to answer the following question.

Which of the following figures will come at the place of question mark?

ABC	⇨〰⇨	CAB	All elements move one place to the right
ABC	⇨⋈⇨	AꞰƆ	All elements reflect in the vertical axis.
PQR	⧖	bӪꞦ	All elements reflect in the horizontal axis.
?	⧖⇨ ⋈⇨	UƆՈ

[1]

A) UƆՈ   B) ՈƆՈ

C) ՈƆU   D) ՈƆU
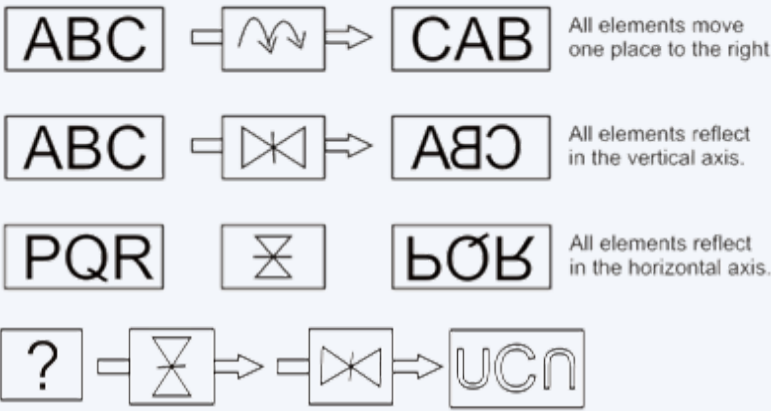
19) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following codes will appear at the place of question mark?

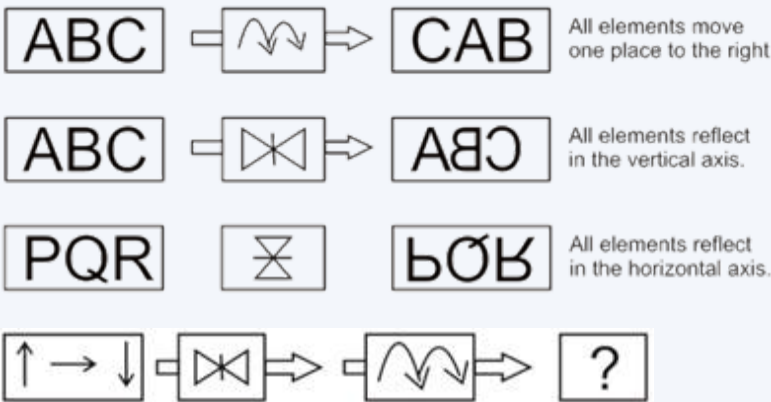| ↑ ↓ → | → ↘ ↑ | ↓ ↑ ↘ | → ↓ ↑ |
| J K L | M J K | M L J | ? |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
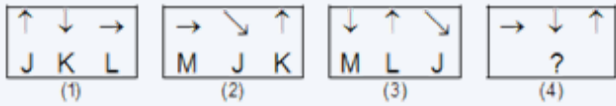
[1]

A) MKL   **B)** JKL

C) JML   **D)** MJL

20) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following number will come at the place of question mark?

Circle divided into segments: 8, 24, 0, 48, ?, 80, 168, 120
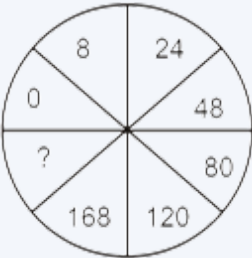
[1]

A) 200   **B)** 226

C) 224   **D)** 222

21) Choose the correct answer.

There is a relation between diagram '1' and '2'. This same relation exists between '3' and '4'. Which of the following diagram will appear at the place of question mark?

| 5 | 3125 | : | 9 | ? |
| (1) | (2) | | (3) | (4) |

[1]

A) 65610

B) 59049

C) 55962

D) 62262

22) Choose the correct answer.

There is a relation between diagram '1' and '2'. This same relation exists between '3' and '4'.

| H | 512 | : | P | ? |
| (1) | (2) | | (3) | (4) |

[1]

A) 4096

B) 3024

C) 3890

D) 4290

23) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given series?

[1]

A)

B)

C)

D)

24) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following figures will appear next in the above given series?

[1]

A)
O	O	X	O
O	X	O	O
O	O	O	X
X	O	O	O

B)
O	O	O	X
X	O	O	O
O	O	O	X
O	X	O	O

C)
O	O	O	X
O	O	X	O
O	X	O	O
X	O	O	O

D)
O	O	O	O
O	O	O	X
X	O	O	O
O	O	X	X

25) Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following will be the mirror image of the given figure?

[1]

A)

B)

C)

D)

26) Choose the correct answer.

Find the remainder when -46 is divided by 7.

[1]

A) 4

B) 3

C) -4

D) 1

27) Choose the correct answer.

A person spends 65% of his income on household activities, saves 10% and spends rest of the amount on expanding his business. If due to the expansion in business, the income increases by 15%, expenditure increases by 10% and he saves 3% more. Then what is the percentage change in budget for expansion?

[1]

A) 33%

B) 30%

C) 32%

D) 31%

28) Choose the correct answer.

1kg of tea and 4kg of sugar costs Rs. 88.20, but if the price of sugar is raised by 50% and tea by 10% they would cost Rs. 114.30. Find the price per kg of tea and sugar.

[1]

A) Tea = 45, Sugar = 43.20

B) Tea = 45, Sugar = 10.80

C) Tea = 43, Sugar = 10

D) Tea = 50, Sugar = 10

29) Choose the correct answer.

A precious stone is broken into 3 parts whose weight are in the ratio 5 : 6 : 7. If stone had been broken into three equal parts by weight then there would have been a further loss of ₹20000. Cost of stone varies directly with square of its weight. What is the actual cost of the original stone?

[1]

A) 1080000

B) 10000

C) 3240000

D) 20000

30) Choose the correct answer.

How much time it takes for the sum of Rs. 2400 to become Rs. 3016 at the rate of 5.5% p.a simple interest?

[1]

A) 4 years & 4 months

B) 4 years & 6 months

C) 4 years & 8 months

D) 4 years

31) Choose the correct answer.

A bus left Delhi at 1 p.m. sharp. Three hours later another bus started from Delhi in the same direction. The second bus overtook the first bus at 10 p.m. Find the average speed of the two buses over this journey if the sum of their speeds is 100 km/h.

[1]

A) 50 km/h

B) 48 km/h

C) 60 km/h

D) 40 km/h

32) Choose the correct answer.

Direction: A man walks 9m in the east direction and then turns 90º in the clockwise direction and walks for 2m. From there, he takes a right turn and walks for 3m and then again, he takes a right turn and walks for 10m.

What is the shortest distance between his initial and final position?

[1]

A) 8 m

B) 10 m

C) 12 m

D) 16 m

33) Choose the correct answer.

Direction: A man walks 9m in the east direction and then turns 90º in the clockwise direction and walks for 2 m. From there, he takes a right turn and walks for 3m and then again, he takes a right turn and walks for 10 m.

In which direction is he facing at the end?

[1]

A) East

B) West

C) North

D) South

34) Choose the correct answer.

Direction: A man walks 9m in the east direction and then turns 90° in the clockwise direction and walks for 2m. From there, he takes a right turn and walks for 3m and then again, he takes a right turn and walks for 10m.

Which of the following is his final position with respect to his initial position?

[1]

A) North East

B) North West

C) South East

D) South West

35) Choose the correct answer.

In a class of 300 students, where boys are thrice the number of girls, Riya is ranked 62nd from the top. If there are 48 boys ahead of Riya, how many girls are after her in rank?

[1]

A) 86

B) 85

C) 84

D) 83

36) Choose the correct answer.

In an assembly, 90 students are arranged in a queue, Rishabh is 19th from the front while Shiv is 30th from end. Laksh is just in the middle of the two. What position does Laksh occupy from the end?

[1]

A) 50

B) 51

C) 52

D) 53

37) Direction: There are 6 friends A, B, C, D, E and F. F is taller than E but shorter than D. A is taller than E but shorter than F. D is not the tallest but C is the shortest.

How many people in the given question are taller than A?

[1]

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

38) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

98, 72, 14, ?

[1]

A) 8

B) 4

C) 2

D) 0

39) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

2, 2, 8, 72, ?

[1]

A) 1080

B) 1224

C) 1360

D) 1152

40) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

94, 48, 26, 16, ?

[1]

A) 12

B) 8

C) 4

D) 2

41) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

14, 18, 27, 43, ?

[1]

A) 68

B) 70

C) 72

D) 74

42) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

38, 180, 890, 4440, ?

[1]

A) 15980

B) 18720

C) 22190

D) 23460

43) Choose the correct answer.

Find the next term in the series given below-

23, 95, 383, 1535, ?

[1]

A) 2083

B) 4123

C) 5173

D) 6143

44) Direction: M, N, O, P, Q and R are the six members in the family. M is the brother of Q's husband. O is the sister of N. R is the father of P and grandfather of N. There are two father, a mother and three brothers in the family.

How many male members are there in the family?

[1]

A) 3

B) 4

C) 5

D) Cannot be determined

45) Direction: M, N, O, P, Q and R are the six members in the family. M is the brother of Q's husband. O is the sister of N. R is the father of P and grandfather of N. There are two father, a mother and three brothers in the family.

Which of the following is the group of brother?

[1]

A) PMN

B) RPN

C) MPR

D) MNR

46) Direction: M, N, O, P, Q and R are the six members in the family. M is the brother of Q's husband. O is the sister of N. R is the father of P and grandfather of N. There are two father, a mother and three brothers in the family.

Who amongst the following is Q's husband?

[1]

A) R

B) N

C) A

D) Cannot be determined

47) Direction: Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing centre.

(I)B is sitting second to the left of C.

(II) H is sitting third to the left of G.

(III) E is the neighbour of C but not A.

(IV) B is sitting forth to the left of A, who is the immediate neighbour of D.

(V) A is sitting fifth to the right of F.

A is related to B in the same way as G is related to C based on the given seating arrangement. To whom amongst the following is H related to following the same pattern?

[1]

A) F

B) D

C) E

D) G

48) **Direction:** Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing centre.

(I)B is sitting second to the left of C.

(II) H is sitting third to the left of G.

(III) E is the neighbour of C but not A.

(IV) B is sitting forth to the left of A, who is the immediate neighbour of D.

(V) A is sitting fifth to the right of F.

How many people are sitting between A and C?

[1]

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

49) **Direction:** Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing centre.

(I)B is sitting second to the left of C.

(II) H is sitting third to the left of G.

(III) E is the neighbour of C but not A.

(IV) B is sitting forth to the left of A, who is the immediate neighbour of D.

(V) A is sitting fifth to the right of F.

Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of F?

[1]

A) G and D

B) B and E

C) E and H

D) G and B

50) Single Correct Option

Direction : Which of the following numbers best completes the analogy given below?

729:18::478:?

[1]

A) 19

B) 20

C) 21

D) 22

51) Single Correct Option

Direction : Which of the following numbers best completes the analogy given below?

2731:17::8052:?

[1]

A) 8

B) 10

C) 12

D) 14

52) Single Correct Option

Direction : Which of the following numbers best completes the analogy given below?

9835:133::4721:?

[1]

A) 60

B) 64

C) 68

D) 72

53) Single Correct Option

In a certain code language, the word 'VIRUS' is written as '49931'. Which of the following will be the code for the word 'DISEASE'?

[1]

A) 4915125

B) 4915115

C) 4925115

D) 4925125

54) Single Correct Option

In a certain code language, 'ONION' is written as 'HGBHG'. Which of the following will be the code for the word 'TOMATO'?

[1]

A) NHTFNH

B) NHFTNH

C) MHTFMH

D) MHFTMH

55) Single Correct Option

In a certain code language, 'CUP' is written as 'UCJ'. Which of the following will be the code for the word 'PLATE'?

[1]

A) FUUXC

B) GTUXC

C) FTUXC

D) GUUXC

---

56) A box contains 2 red, 4 white and 3 black pens. Two pens are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of different colours?

[1]

A) 2/9

B) 2/3

C) 1/18

D) 13/18

---

57) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

I take goodness in this sense, the affecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call philanthropia, and the word humanity (as it is used) is a little too light to express it. Goodness, I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This of all virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing; no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity and admits no excess but error. The desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire for knowledge in excess caused the man to fall, but in charity, there is no excess; neither can an angel or man come in danger by it. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply like a man; in so much that if it is an issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures: as it is seen in the Turks, a group of cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, and give alms to dogs and birds: in so much as Busbechius reporteth, a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl. Errors indeed in this virtue of goodness or charity may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious proverb, Tanto buno che val niente (So good that he is good for nothing). And one of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in plain terms, that the Christian faith had given up good men in prey to those that are oppressive and unjust. Which he spake because there was never any law or sect or opinion that did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. Therefore, to avoid scandal and danger, it is good to know the errors of habit so excellent. Seek the good of other men, but he not in bondage to their faces or fancies: for that is but facility or softness; which taketh honest mind prisoner.

The author is most likely to agree with all of the following statements except:

[1]

A) Goodness is inherent in us.

B) Goodness makes us divine.

C) Too much goodness is bad.

D) Goodness is an excellent habit.

---

58) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

I take goodness in this sense, the affecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call philanthropia, and the word humanity (as it is used) is a little too light to express it. Goodness, I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This of all virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing; no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity and admits no excess but error. The desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire for knowledge in excess caused the man to fall, but in charity, there is no excess; neither can an angel or man come in danger by it. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply like a man; in so much that if it is an issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures: as it is seen in the Turks, a group of cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, and give alms to dogs and birds: in so much as Busbechius reporteth, a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl. Errors indeed in this virtue of goodness or charity may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious proverb, Tanto buno che val niente (So good that he is good for nothing). And one of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in plain terms, that the Christian faith had given up good men in

prey to those that are oppressive and unjust. Which he spake because there was never any law or sect or opinion that did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. Therefore, to avoid scandal and danger, it is good to know the errors of habit so excellent. Seek the good of other men, but he not in bondage to their faces or fancies: for that is but facility or softness; which taketh honest mind prisoner.

According to the author, how does charity score over the other virtues?

[1]

A) It's the most viable virtue of all.

B) Man service is service to God.

C) The Bible endorses charity as the mother of all the virtues.

D) There is no negative out of indulging in too much charity.

59) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

I take goodness in this sense, the affecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call philanthropia, and the word humanity (as it is used) is a little too light to express it. Goodness, I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This of all virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing; no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity and admits no excess but error. The desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire for knowledge in excess caused the man to fall, but in charity, there is no excess; neither can an angel or man come in danger by it. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply like a man; in so much that if it is an issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures: as it is seen in the Turks, a group of cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, and give alms to dogs and birds: in so much as Busbechius reporteth, a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl. Errors indeed in this virtue of goodness or charity may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious proverb, Tanto buno che val niente (So good that he is good for nothing). And one of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in plain terms, that the Christian faith had given up good men in prey to those that are oppressive and unjust. Which he spake because there was never any law or sect or opinion that did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. Therefore, to avoid scandal and danger, it is good to know the errors of habit so excellent. Seek the good of other men, but he not in bondage to their faces or fancies: for that is but facility or softness; which taketh honest mind prisoner.

Why does the author mention the example of the Christian boy?

[1]

A) To prove that even if a person is not good to his fellow beings, he will show kindness to other living beings.

B) To prove that social pressure can ensure goodness and righteous behaviour.

C) To show that the might of religion is greater than that of society.

D) To show that things can take an ugly turn if goodness is not complied with.

60) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

I take goodness in this sense, the affecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call philanthropia, and the word humanity (as it is used) is a little too light to express it. Goodness, I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This of all virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing; no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity and admits no excess but error. The desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire for knowledge in excess caused the man to fall, but in charity, there is no excess; neither can an angel or man come in danger by it. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply like a man; in so much that if it is an issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures: as it is seen in the Turks, a group of cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, and give alms to dogs and birds: in so much as Busbechius reporteth, a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl. Errors indeed in this virtue of goodness or charity may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious proverb, Tanto buno che val niente (So good that he is good for nothing). And one of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in plain terms, that the Christian faith had given up good men in

prey to those that are oppressive and unjust. Which he spake because there was never any law or sect or opinion that did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. Therefore, to avoid scandal and danger, it is good to know the errors of habit so excellent. Seek the good of other men, but he not in bondage to their faces or fancies: for that is but facility or softness; which taketh honest mind prisoner.

The word 'confidence' as used in the passage can be best replaced.

[1]

A) Aplomb

B) Arrogance

C) Temerity

D) Brazenness.

61) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

I take goodness in this sense, the affecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call philanthropia, and the word humanity (as it is used) is a little too light to express it. Goodness, I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This of all virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing; no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity and admits no excess but error. The desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire for knowledge in excess caused the man to fall, but in charity, there is no excess; neither can an angel or man come in danger by it. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply like a man; in so much that if it is an issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures: as it is seen in the Turks, a group of cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, and give alms to dogs and birds: in so much as Busbechius reporteth, a Christian boy in Constinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl. Errors indeed in this virtue of goodness or charity may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious proverb, Tanto buno che val niente (So good that he is good for nothing). And one of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in plain terms, that the Christian faith had given up good men in prey to those that are oppressive and unjust. Which he spake because there was never any law or sect or opinion that did so much to magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth. Therefore, to avoid scandal and danger, it is good to know the errors of habit so excellent. Seek the good of other men, but he not in bondage to their faces or fancies: for that is but facility or softness; which taketh honest mind prisoner.

What advice would the author like to give to his readers?

[1]

A) Honesty is the best policy.

B) Help one, help all

C) Cultivate the value of goodness but be careful of the pitfalls

D) Man service is service to God.

62) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan is only the last in a series of social movements against large dams. True, the spectacular schemes of the 1950s and 1960s - Bhakra, Hirakund, Tungabhadra and the like - came up with scarcely a sign of protest. On the contrary, villages in the way of the reservoir were made to depart in the name of "national interest". It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interest of the urban-industrial elite. Thus, the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Odisha and Vishnuprayag and Tehri projects in Garhwal. These varied movements and the questions they raised inspired the editors of the Second Citizens' Report on the Indian environment, published in 1985, to dedicate their labours to the "dam- displaced people of India."

These movements were accompanied by intellectual critiques of the big dam idea. In 1981, the Gandhi Peace Foundation published a seminal document called Major Dams: A second look based on a seminar held in Sirsi in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Then in 1984, to college students, Ashish Kothari and Rajiv Bhartari published a wide-ranging critique on the Narmada Valley projects in the Economic and Political Weekly. After reading this essay, Medha Patkar was encouraged to move from social work in Mumbai to mobilising Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. The following year, the Annual Number of the Economic and Political Weekly printed an essay by Nirmal Sengupta entitled "Irrigation: Traditional vs Modern", an empirically rich and thoughtful analysis that made a strong case for the continuing relevance of indigenous methods of water harvesting.

Sengupta's work in English was complemented by the superb field studies of water conservation published in Hindi by Anupam Mishra. Meanwhile, Pune economist Vijay Paranjype was conducting case studies of individual dams, which showed that the actual cost incurred in their construction generally exceeded their putative benefits.

With which of the following would the author agree the most?

[1]

A) After the middle of the 20th century, social movements against the displaced have regained impetus.

B) Dams in India are a necessary component to save the villages.

C) The Tungabhadra dam was constructed after a series of rabid protests.

D) Villages lose their charms when dams are constructed near them.

63) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan is only the last in a series of social movements against large dams. True, the spectacular schemes of the 1950s and 1960s - Bhakra, Hirakund, Tungabhadra and the like - came up with scarcely a sign of protest. On the contrary, villages in the way of the reservoir were made to depart in the name of "national interest". It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interest of the urban-industrial elite. Thus, the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Odisha and Vishnuprayag and Tehri projects in Garhwal. These varied movements and the questions they raised inspired the editors of the Second Citizens' Report on the Indian environment, published in 1985, to dedicate their labours to the "dam- displaced people of India."

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The Subarnarekha project started:

[1]

A) in the 1950s

B) in 1970

C) in the 1960s

D) after 1970

64) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan is only the last in a series of social movements against large dams. True, the spectacular schemes of the 1950s and 1960s - Bhakra, Hirakund, Tungabhadra and the like - came up with scarcely a sign of protest. On the contrary, villages in the way of the reservoir were made to depart in the name of "national interest". It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interest of the urban-industrial elite. Thus, the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Odisha and Vishnuprayag and Tehri projects in Garhwal. These varied movements and the questions they raised inspired the editors of the Second Citizens' Report on the Indian environment, published in 1985, to dedicate their labours to the "dam- displaced people of India."

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When were the second citizens report on the Indian environment published?

[1]

A) in the 1960s	**B)** in 1985
C) in the 1970s	**D)** after the 1970s

65) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan is only the last in a series of social movements against large dams. True, the spectacular schemes of the 1950s and 1960s - Bhakra, Hirakund, Tungabhadra and the like - came up with scarcely a sign of protest. On the contrary, villages in the way of the reservoir were made to depart in the name of "national interest". It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interest of the urban-industrial elite. Thus, the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Odisha and Vishnuprayag and Tehri projects in Garhwal. These varied movements and the questions they raised inspired the editors of the Second Citizens' Report on the Indian environment, published in 1985, to dedicate their labours to the "dam- displaced people of India."

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The author mentions that

[1]

A) dams are necessary but dangerous.	**B)** dams are a method of forcibly displacing poor villages and farmers.
C) dams of the interest of urban-industrial elites.	**D)** dams have become symbolic with protests after the 70s.

66) Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the following question.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan is only the last in a series of social movements against large dams. True, the spectacular schemes of the 1950s and 1960s - Bhakra, Hirakund, Tungabhadra and the like - came up with scarcely a sign of protest. On the contrary, villages in the way of the reservoir were made to depart in the name of "national interest". It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interest of the urban-industrial elite. Thus, the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against

the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Odisha and Vishnuprayag and Tehri projects in Garhwal. These varied movements and the questions they raised inspired the editors of the Second Citizens' Report on the Indian environment, published in 1985, to dedicate their labours to the "dam- displaced people of India."

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According to the given passage, ideally dam should be seen as

[1]

A) An industrial benefit

B) A tool for displacement

C) A symbol for democratic oppression.

D) A structure which can serve a common interest.

Answers

1) C	2) B	3) A	4) C
5) C	6) D	7) B	8) A
9) B	10) A	11) D	12) A
13) A	14) B	15) C	16) D
17) C	18) D	19) A	20) C
21) B	22) A	23) C	24) B
25) A	26) B	27) A	28) B
29) C	30) C	31) B	32) B
33) C	34) A	35) A	36) B
37) C	38) B	39) D	40) B
41) A	42) C	43) D	44) B
45) A	46) D	47) A	48) A
49) D	50) A	51) B	52) C
53) B	54) D	55) C	56) D
57) C	58) D	59) A	60) D
61) C	62) A	63) D	64) B
65) C	66) D		

Explanations

1) In first 15 minutes, distance covered = Speed × Time

$= 12 \times \frac{15}{60}$ = 3 km

So, total distance covered in 60 minutes,

= 3 + 4 + 10 + 8 = 25 km

So, the speed is 25 km/hr.

2) Pattern which is being followed in the above figure series is explained with the help of the following diagram
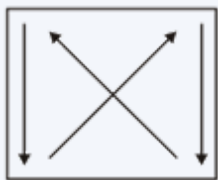
The element which is at top left goes to the bottom left, top right goes to the bottom right, bottom left goes to the top right and bottom right goes to the top left in every successive figure.

Also, alphabets move +2 in every successive figure.

After following the required pattern, we get the correct answer as

M	B
T	J

.
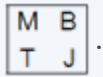
3) Set of letters, which appears in the first figure is {B, L, V} and pattern followed by these letters are:

'B' and 'V' follows the pattern of +4, +8, +16 and so on.

'L' follows the pattern of −4, −8, −16 and so on.

Therefore, the correct answer will be

D	J	X

4) No explanation available

5) Pattern in the given figure, starting with 'Y', follows +3, −9, +27, −81 and so on.

6) No explanation available

7) The diagram '2' is the mirror image of diagram '1', Hence, the mirror image of diagram '3' will be

.

8) The elements present in the figures are roman numbers. The numbers which are at top left and bottom right move −2 in every successive figure. And, the numbers which are at top right and bottom left move +2 in every successive figure. Therefore, the correct answer will be

IV	XII
VIII	V

.
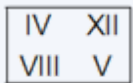
9) From (1) (2) and (3)

Code for shaded diagram is 'P'.

Code for circle is 'R'

Code for triangle is 'Q'

Code for unshaded diagram is 'T'.

Code for square is 'S'.

Therefore, the code for (4) figure will be 'STQ'.

10) The pattern followed by given figures is as follows: I moves +10 to get S then S moves +10 to get C then C moves +10 to get M.

Some pattern is followed in rest of the given figures. Therefore, the correct answer will be PZJT .

11) In all the given figures, the sum of the numbers in first row is equal to the sum of the number in last row which in turn is equal to the number present at the middle.
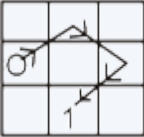
Therefore, the correct answer will be

5		2
	7	
6		1

12) In the above four figures, the pattern followed by {X, X} is given in the following diagram.
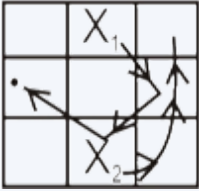
Again, in the above four figures, the pattern followed by {O} is given in the following diagram
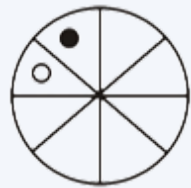
Therefore, the correct answer will be

		X
X		
	O	

13) The pattern followed by elements in the given figure are-

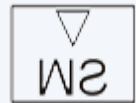The shaded circle moves +3, +4, +5 and so on it anti-clockwise direction.

The unshaded circle moves +4, +3, +2 and so on in clockwise direction.

Therefore, the correct answer will be

14) Figure (1) is flipped horizontally to get figure (2) then figure (2) is flipped vertically to get figure (3), then this process is repeated again and agan.
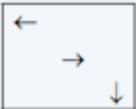
Therefore, the correct answer will be

15) Pattern followed by all the arrows in the given figure are-

Figure 1 rotates 90 degrees in clockwise direction to obtain figure 2, then figure 2 rotates 90 degrees in clockwise direction to obtain figure 3 and so on.
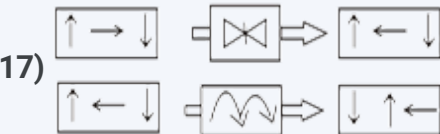
Note: All the rotation takes place in clockwise direction. Therefore, the correct answer will be
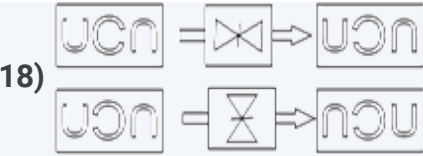
16) The element 'x' present in first two rows move one cell to its right whereas 'x' which are present in last two rows move one cell to its left.

Therefore, the correct answer will be

x	o	o	o
o	o	o	x
x	o	o	o
o	o	x	o

17)

18)

19) From figures (1), (2) and (3)

Code for '↑' is 'J'

Code for '↓' is 'L'.

Code for '→' is 'K'

Code for '↘' is 'M'

Therefore, the correct answer will be 'MKL'

20) The pattern followed by the numbers in the given figure is-

$1^2 - 1 = 0$

$3^2 - 1 = 8$

$5^2 - 1 = 24$

$7^2 - 1 = 48$

$9^2 - 1 = 80$

$11^2 - 1 = 120$

$13^2 - 1 = 168$

$15^2 - 1 = 224$

21) The pattern followed by numbers in figure '1' and '2' is

$5^2 > 3125$

Therefore, correct answer will be $9^5 = 59049$.

22) The pattern followed in the figures '1' and '2' is

Position of H in English alphabet from beginning = 8 $\Rightarrow 8^3 = 512$

Position of P in English alphabet from beginning = 16 $\Rightarrow 16^3 = 4096$
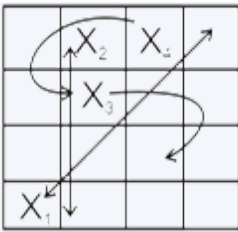
Therefore, the correct answer will be 4096.

23) Pattern which is being followed in the above figure series is explained with the help of the following diagram.
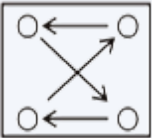
The element which is at top left goes to bottom right, bottom right goes to bottom left bottom left goes to top right and top right goes to top left in every successive figure.

24) In the above three figures, the pattern followed by {X, X, X, X} is given in the following diagram.

The empty cells are filled by 'O's'.

Therefore, the correct answer will be

25) No explanation available

26) −46 = 7 × (−6) + (−4)

Here, the remainder = −4, but it is not possible as remainder cannot be negative.

So, −46 = 7 × (−7) + 3

Hence, remainder = 3

27) Let the total earning be x.

New income = x × $\frac{115}{100}$ = 1.15 x

New expenditure on households = x × $\frac{65}{100}$ × $\frac{110}{100}$ = 0.715 x

New savings = $x \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{103}{100}$ = 0.103 x

So, new budget on expansion = 1.15x − 0.715 x − 0.103x = 0.332 x

So, percentage increase in budget = $\frac{0.332x - 0.25x}{0.25x}$ = 32.8%

28) If the price of both tea and sugar were to rise 50%, the cost of 1kg of tea and 4kg of sugar would be 88.20 × $\frac{150}{100}$

⇒ 132.30

But the price of tea rises by 10%

∴ 40% of the cost of 1kg of tea = 132.30 − 114.30 = 18

∴ cost of 1kg of tea = 18 × $\frac{100}{40}$ = 45

Cost of 4kg of sugar = 88.20 − 45 = 43.20

So, cost of 1kg of sugar = 10.80.

29) C ∝ (w)^2

$w_1 : w_2 : w_3$ = 5 : 6 : 7

Cost = (5x)^2 + (6x)^2 + (7x)^2 = 110 x^2

Again $w_1 : w_2 : w_3$ = 6 : 6 : 6 (When weight are equal)

Cost = (6x)^2 + (6x)^2 + (6x)^2

= 36x^2 + 36x^2 + 36x^2 = 108x^2

Loss = $110x^2 - 108x^2 = 2x^2$

$2x^2 = 20000$

$x = 100$

Actual cost of unbroken stone

$= (6x + 6x + 6x)^2$

$= (18x)^2 \Rightarrow 324 \times 10000$

= ₹3240000.

30) Principle, P = 2400

Interest = 3016 − 2400 = 616

Rate = 5.5%

Time = t

So, Interest $= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

$616 = \frac{2400 \times 5.5 \times t}{100}$

$t = \frac{616}{24 \times 5.5}$

t = 4.66 years

Time = 4 years, 8 months

31) The travel time is 9 hours & 6 hours. So the ratio of time for the travel is 9:6 i.e. 3:2 (Bus 1 to Bus 2).

Hence, the ratio of speeds would be 2 : 3. Since, the sum of their average speeds is 100 km/h, therefore their respective speeds would be $\frac{2}{5} \times 100 = 40$ km/h and $\frac{3}{5} \times 100 = 60$ km/h. respectively.

Using allegation to get the answer.

Let the average speed be x.
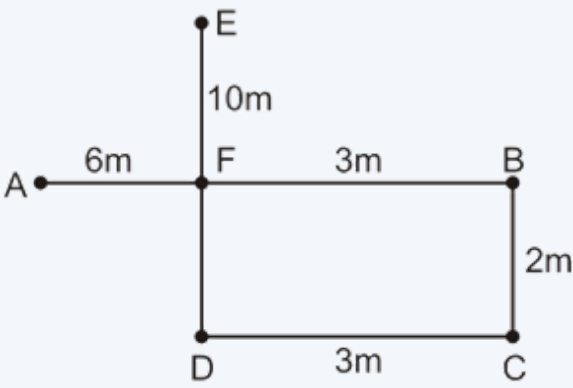
So, $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{x-40}{60-x}$

$120 - 2x = 3x - 120$

$5x = 240$

$x = 48$

Hence, the average speed of two buses is 48 kmph.

32) The given information can be represented as-

Shortest distance between his initial and final position = AE
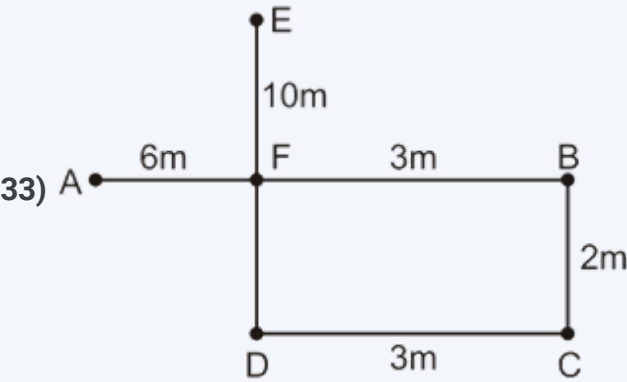
We know that, $AE^2 = AF^2 + EF^2$

Now, EF = ED − FD
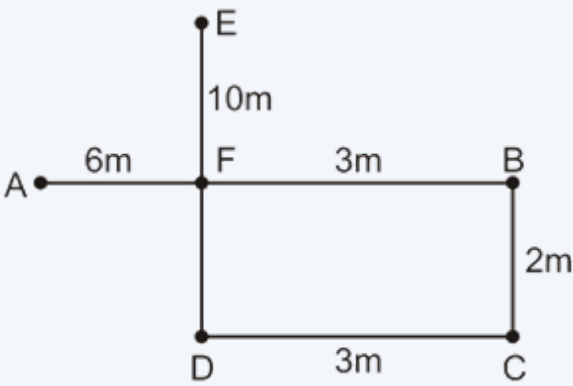
= 10 − 2 = 8

$\therefore AE^2 = (6)^2 + (8)^2 = 36 + 64$

AE = 10 m

Therefore, the shortest distance is 10 m.

33)

Clearly he is facing in North direction at the end.

34) The given information can be represented as-

From the above figure, it is clear that his final position is to the North East with respect to his initial position.

35) No. of girls upto the 62nd rank = 62 − 48 = 14

Total no. of girls = $300 \times \frac{1}{3}$ = 100

No. of girls after the rank of Riya = 100 − 14 = 86

36) Number of students between Rishabh and Shiv = 90 − (19 + 30) = 41

Since, Laksh lies in the middle of these 41 students, so Laksh's position is 21st from Shiv, i.e, 51st from the end.

37) According to the question,

B > D > F > A > E > C

Therefore, it is clear that 3 people are taller than A in the given question.

38) Solution:

In the given series, following pattern is observed-

9 × 8 = 72

7 × 2 = 14

1 × 4 = 4

So, the next term will be- '4'

39) In the given series, following pattern is observed-

$2^2 - 3 = 1$

$1^2 - 3 = -2$

$(-2)^2 - 3 = 1$

$(1)^2 - 3 = -2$

So, the next term will be- '−2'

40) In the given series, following pattern is observed-

$(94 \div 2) + 1 = 47 + 1 = 48$

$(48 \div 2) + 2 = 24 + 2 = 26$

$(26 \div 2) + 3 = 13 + 3 = 16$

$(16 \div 2) + 4 = 8 + 4 = 12$

So, the next term will be- '12'

41) In the given series, following pattern is observed-

$14 + 2^2 = 14 + 4 = 18$

$18 + 3^2 = 18 + 9 = 27$

$27 + 4^2 = 27 + 16 = 43$

$43 + 5^2 = 43 + 25 = 68$

So, the next term will be- '68'

42) In the given series, following pattern is observed-

$38 \times 5 - 10 = 180$

$180 \times 5 - 10 = 890$

$890 \times 5 - 10 = 4440$

$4440 \times 5 - 10 = 22190$

So, the next term will be- '22190'

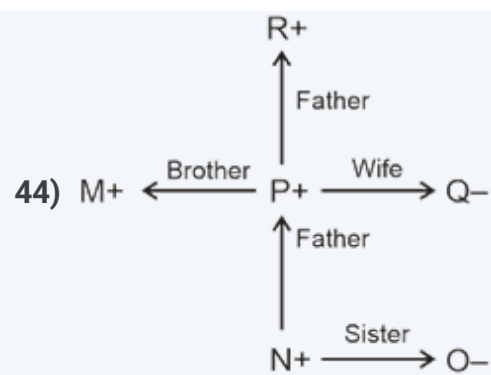**43)** In the given series, following pattern is observed-

$23 \times 4 + 3 = 95$
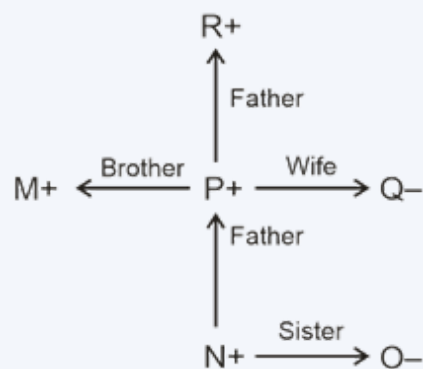
$95 \times 4 + 3 = 383$

$383 \times 4 + 3 = 1535$

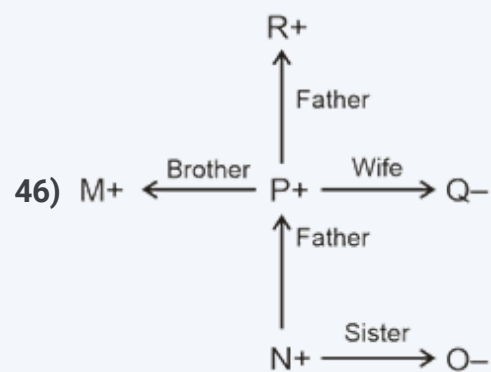$1535 \times 4 + 3 = 6143$

So, the next term will be- '6143'

44)

$$R+$$
↑ Father

$$M+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} P+ \xrightarrow{\text{Wife}} Q-$$

↑ Father

Sister
$$N+ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} O-$$

therefore, there are 4 male members in the family.

45) The given information can be represented as:

$$R+$$
↑ Father

$$M+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} P+ \xrightarrow{\text{Wife}} Q-$$

↑ Father

Sister
$$N+ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} O-$$

Therefore, P, M and N is the group of brothers.

46)

$$R+$$
↑ Father

$$M+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} P+ \xrightarrow{\text{Wife}} Q-$$

↑ Father

Sister
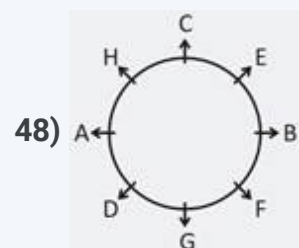$$N+ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} O-$$

Clearly, P is the husband of Q.

47)
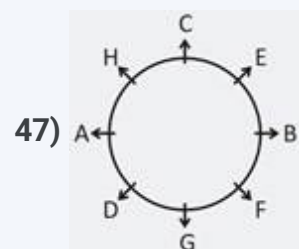
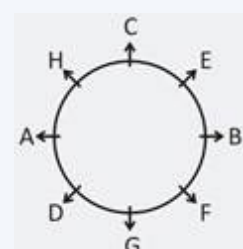The pattern followed in the question is :-

A sits forth to the left of B and G sits forth to the left of C.

In the same way, F sits forth to the left of H.

48)

Clearly 1 person is sitting between A and C

49) The conditions given in the question can be represented as below:

Clearly from the above diagram, G and B are the immediate neighbours of F.

50) In the given situation, relationship is-

729 ⇒ (7 + 2 + 9) = 18

Similarly,

478 ⇒ (4 + 7 + 8) = 19

51) In the given situation, relationship is-

2731 ⇒ (2 × 7) + (3 × 1) = 17

Similarly,

8052 ⇒ (8 × 0) + (5 × 2) = 10

52) In the given situation, relationship is-

9835 ⇒ (98 + 35) = 133

Similarly,

4721 ⇒ (47 + 21) = 68

53) The given code language follows the following pattern:

V→Position of letter = 22 →2 + 2 = 4

I→Position of letter = 9

R→Position of letter = 18 →1 + 8 = 9

U→Position of letter = 21→2 + 1 = 3

S→ Position of letter = 19→1 + 9 = 10→1 + 0 = 1

Similarly, 'DISEASE' will be coded as '4915115'.

54) The letters of the word 'ONION' are moved +7 to get 'HGBHG'. Similarly, 'TOMATO' will be coded as 'MHFTMH'.

55) The pattern followed here is:

C − 10 = U

U + 8 = C

P − 6 = J

Similarly,

P − 10 = F

L + 8 = T

A − 6 = U

T + 4 = X

E − 2 = C

Therefore, 'PLATE' will be coded as 'FTUXC'.

56) Total number of pens in the box = (2 + 4 + 3) = 9

Let E be the event of drawing 2 pens of different colours. Let S be the sample space.

Total number of ways of drawing 2 pens from 9 pens is $^9C_2$ ways.

We can select (1 red and 1 white) or (1 white and 1 black) or (1 black and 1 red)

This can be done in $[(^2C_1 \times {}^4C_1) + (^4C_1 \times {}^3C_1) + (^3C_1 \times {}^2C_1)]$ ways

= 8 + 12 + 6 = 26 ways

$\Rightarrow$ P(E) = $\frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$ = $\frac{26}{36}$ = $\frac{13}{18}$

57) The author uses charity for goodness and says that much of charity is not bad. Read line ".....Goodness answers to the theological.... and admits no excess...". Except for option (c), all other options are mentioned in the passage. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

58) It is indicated in the fifth sentence of the passage. Refer to the line, "-but in charity, there is no excess; neither can angel nor man come in danger by it." Hence the correct answer is (d).

59) The author does not talk about social pressure, the might of religion or mortality. So (b), (c), and (d) can be ruled out. Thus (a) is correct, which is mentioned in the passage.

60) Brazenness implies a behaviour marked by a bold defiance of the proprieties and lack of shame (done without trying to hide anything.) Brazenness would be the correct replacement of the word 'confidence' in the line, "........in Italy, Nicholas Manchiavel, had the confidence to put.....". The word aplomb means confidence and a composed style. This doesn't aptly agree with the required sense of the sentence. Hence option (a) is negated. Option (b), 'arrogance' is also incorrect for the correction. Option (c) 'temerity', which means a reckless disregard of danger, is wrong as it does not align with the sentence's essence. This leads us to option (d) brazenness which can neatly replace the word 'confidence'.

61) The author starts with a eulogy of goodness, but towards the end, he takes a more practical and balanced approach. Options (a), (b) and (d) are half-baked or vague. Thus, option (c) is correct.

62) Refer to the sentence, 'Thus the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to -be dispossessed.' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.

63) Refer to the sentences, 'Thus the 1970s witnessed a series of popular struggles on behalf of the to-be dispossessed. There were movements against the Koel- Karo project in Bihar, the Subarnarekha project in Orissa'. The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.

64) Refer to the line, 'Second Citizens' Report on the Indian Environment, published in 1985'. The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.

65) Refer to the sentence, "It took fully two decades for this national interest to be revealed as the specific interests of the urban-industrial elite.' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.

66) The dams were envisioned as 'national interest' as has been mentioned in the passage. However, it never stuck to its ideal goal and became a tool for displacement. Therefore, the other options are wrong according to the given context.