

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116-120) : *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from amongst the given choices so as to form a coherent paragraph.*

116. P : In the past, the customised tailoring units were localised to the township or city and catered exclusively to domestic demand.
 Q : Traditionally, Indians preferred custom-made clothing and the concept of ready-to-wear is a relatively recent one.
 R : Consumer awareness of styling issues and the convenience afforded by ready-to-wear helped RMG industry make small inroads into the domestic market in the 1980s.
 S : The customised tailoring outfits have always been a major source of clothing for domestic market.
 (a) Q R S P (b) Q S P R
 (c) R S Q P (d) S Q P R
 (e) None of these
117. P : Such a system will help to identify and groom executives for positions of strategists.
 Q : Evaluation of performance is more often than not done for the purpose of reward or punishment for past performance.
 R : They must become an integral part of the executive system'.
 S : Even where the evaluation system is for one's promotion to assume higher responsibilities, it rarely includes terms that are a key for playing the role of strategist effectively, e.g., the skills of playing the role of change agent and creative problem solving.
 (a) S Q P R (b) S R Q P
 (c) R S Q P (d) Q S R P
 (e) None of these
118. P : Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.
 Q : Through anticipation individuals or organisations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from trauma of learning by shock.
 R : Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.
 S : It is an attitude characterised by the cooperation, dialogue and empathy.
 (a) Q R S P (b) P Q R S
 (c) R Q P S (d) S P Q R
 (e) None of these
119. P : Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first Model T car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.
 Q : Today, it is committed to delivering the 'finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.'
 R : And for over 90 years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor company.
 S : Thus a vehicle is ready for the customers only, if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.
 (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) R S P Q (d) P R S Q
 (e) None of these

120. P : Finish specialists recommended a chewing gum containing xylitol—a natural sweetener present in birch, maple, corn and straw—to be used several times a day by young children.

Q : Chewing gum is a new solution that "may work for parents whose children suffer from chronic ear infections.

R : An experiment was conducted involving three hundred and six children between two and six years.

S : After Finish studies showed that xylitol is effective in preventing cavities, a team of researchers decided to investigate its effects on a very similar type of bacteria which causes ear infections.

- (a) Q R S P (b) P Q R S
 (c) R Q P S (d) Q P S R
 (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Q. 121-125) : *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)*

121. The ongoing merger among /the two companies will/
 (a) (b)
 have an adverse/impact on consumers. No error
 (c) (d) (e)
122. It is evident that/the banking sector has underwent/
 (a) (b)
 tremendous changes during/the past two decades. No error
 (c) (d) (e)
123. According to the consultant/a more detail analysis of/
 (a) (b)
 customer needs / and product pricing is required. No error
 (c) (d) (e)
124. Over the next five years / the government needs to invest/
 (a) (b)
 at less 350 billion dollars/in rural infrastructure. No error
 (c) (d) (e)
125. The lack of no funds / has resulted in several / delays in
 (a) (b)
 launching our / new product in India. No error
 (c) (d) (e)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130) : *Read the following passage carefully to give the answer.*

Regular physical activity provides numerous health benefits — from leaner bodies and lower blood pressure to improved mental health and cognitive functioning. As the school physical education programme promotes physical activity and can teach skills as well as form or change behaviour, it holds an important key to influencing health and well-being across the life span. To improve the fitness of students, we need to rethink the design and delivery of school-based physical education programme. Adults in the United States think that information about health is more important for students to learn than contents in language, arts, mathematics, science, history or any other subject. Despite this high ranking, most schools devote minimal curriculum time to teaching students how to lead healthy lives. Our first step might be to consider ways to increase curriculum time devoted to physical education. In addition, schools need to thoughtfully analyse the design and delivery of school physical education programme to ensure that they are engaging,

146. If a computer is constantly rebooting itself, what is most commonly the problem?
 (a) Insufficient Power-Supply Unit
 (b) Bad Sectors on Hard Drive
 (c) Processor Overheating
 (d) Defective/Bad Memory
 (e) None of these
147. Networks are monitored by security personnel and supervised by _____ who set(s) up accounts and passwords for authorized network users.
 (a) IT managers
 (b) the government
 (c) network administrators
 (d) password administrators
 (e) None of these
148. What is a benefit of networking your computer with other computers?
 (a) Increase in the computer's speed
 (b) Sharing of cables to cut down on expenses and clutter
 (c) You have another computer if yours has a breakdown
 (d) Increase in the speed of the network
 (e) Sharing of resources to cut down on the amount of equipment needed
149. In a synchronous modem, the digital-to-analog converter transmits signal to the _____.
 (a) equalizer (b) modulator
 (c) demodulator (d) terminal
 (e) None of these
150. The term "host" with respect to the internet, means _____.
 (a) A computer that is a stand along computer
 (b) A computer that is connected to the Internet
 (c) A computer reserved for use by the host
 (d) A large collection of computers
 (e) Hyperlink
151. Which of the following operations is safe if an e-mail from an unknown sender is received?
 (a) Open it to know about the sender and answer it.
 (b) Delete it after opening it.
 (c) Delete it without opening it.
 (d) Open it and try to find who the sender is.
 (e) None of these
152. Letters, numbers and symbols found on a keyboard are –
 (a) Icon (b) Screen
 (c) Keys (d) Menu
 (e) None of these
153. Capital letters on a keyboard are referred to as –
 (a) caps lock key (b) grownups
 (c) big guys (d) upper case letters
 (e) None of these
154. A symbol on the screen that represents a disk, document or program that you can select –
 (a) keys (b) caps
 (c) icon (d) monitor
 (e) None of these
155. To insert a copy of the clipboard contents, whatever was last cut or copied at the insertion point.
 (a) paste (b) stick in
 (c) fit in (d) push in
 (e) None of these
156. Documentation of computer program is important so that
 (a) users can learn how to use the program
 (b) other programmers can know how to maintain the program
 (c) the programmer can see why the code is written that way while hunting for sources of error
 (d) All of the above
 (e) None of the above
157. A program that enables you to perform calculations involving rows and columns of numbers is called a _____.
 (a) spreadsheet program
 (b) word processor
 (c) graphics package
 (d) window
 (e) None of the above
158. What does the data dictionary identify?
 (a) Field names (b) Field types
 (c) Field formats (d) All of the above
 (e) None of these
159. Which is one function of a database management system (DBMS)?
 (a) Ensuring usability
 (b) Identifying what a user needs
 (c) Deciding what to do with legacy systems
 (d) Preventing errors arising, while enabling multiple, simultaneous users
 (e) None of these
160. A relation (from the relational database model) consists of a set of tuples, which implies that
 (a) relational model supports multi-valued attributes whose values can be represented in sets.
 (b) for any two tuples, the values associated with all of their attributes may be the same.
 (c) for any two tuples, the value associated with one or more of their attributes must differ.
 (d) all tuples in particular relation may have different attributes.
 (e) None of these

GENERAL AWARENESS WITH REFERENCE TO BANKING

161. To combat the menace of money laundering, which of the following financial institutions has introduced the 'Know Your Customer' Scheme?
 (a) IDBI (b) RBI
 (c) NABARD (d) SIDBI
 (e) None of these
162. Which of the following sectors contributes maximum in deciding the growth in income of the states in India?
 (a) Energy (b) Tourism
 (c) Service (d) Transport
 (e) Agriculture
163. Which of the following is the state where the number of people living below poverty line is maximum?
 (a) Bihar (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
 (e) Odisha

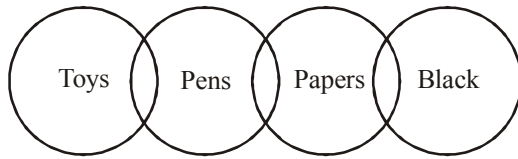
164. Who is the person closely associated with operation flood programmes and was honoured by Padma Vibhushan recently?
- (a) Dr. V. Kurien (b) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
(c) Dr. Amartya Sen (d) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(e) None of these
165. What is the full form of MTSS?
- (a) Money Transfer Service Scheme
(b) Money Transparency Service Scheme
(c) Market Transfer Service Scheme
(d) Market Tax Service Scheme
(e) None of these
166. What is the full form of EFT?
- (a) Electric funds transfer
(b) Electronic finance transaction
(c) Electronics Fund Transfer
(d) Emergency fund transfer
(e) None of these
167. RuPay is an Indian domestic card scheme conceived and launched by
- (a) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
(b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)
(c) National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NDMC)
(d) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)
(e) None of these
168. Which of the following is referred as Fastest mode of transaction?
- (a) Transfer funds into different bank's accounts using NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer).
(b) Transfer funds into other bank accounts using RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement).
(c) Transfer funds into various accounts using IMPS (Immediate Payment Service).
(d) Transfer funds into different account of the same bank
(e) None of these
169. What is the full form of CBS?
- (a) Customer Bond Solution
(b) Core banking System
(c) Core Banking Solution
(d) Customer Bond system
(e) None of these
170. What do you mean by Customer relationship management (CRM)?
- I. It is a system for managing a company's interactions with current and future customers.
II. It is a system for managing a company's interactions with current and past customers.
III. It often involves using technology to organize, automate, and synchronize sales, marketing, customer service, and technical support.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both II and III (d) Both I and III
(e) None of these
171. How RBI measures to liquidate the market?
- (a) By Reverse Repo rate
(b) By Repo rate
(c) By Cash Reserve Ratio
(d) By Statutory liquidity ratio
(e) None of these
172. The Bank should comply and intimate the compliance of Award to Ombudsman?
- (a) Within Two Months
(b) Within 3 months
(c) Within one month
(d) Within one year
(e) None of these
173. Cheque truncation can be done by?
- (a) Using MICR data
(b) Sending cheque by speed post
(c) Using image processing
(d) Both (a) & (b)
(e) None of the above
174. Which of the following is not insured by the DICGC (Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation)?
- (a) All Indian commercial Banks
(b) Foreign Banks branches functioning in India
(c) Local Area Banks
(d) Cooperative Banks
(e) Primary cooperative societies
175. Who is the current Secretary General of UNO?
- (a) Ban Ki-moon
(b) Kofi Annan
(c) U Thant
(d) Trygve Halvdan Lie
(e) None of these
176. What is the new name given to the Cadbury's India?
- (a) Ferrero Rocher Ltd
(b) Dante Confections
(c) Tootsie Roll Industries
(d) Mondelez India Foods Ltd
(e) None of these
177. Which day would be celebrated as Safe Motherhood Day as announced by Health Ministry of India?
- (a) 7th March
(b) 8th March
(c) 9th March
(d) 10 March
(e) None of these
178. Which Hollywood personality got awarded at IIFA 2014?
- (a) John Travolta (b) Arnold Schwarzenegger
(c) Vin Diesel (d) Kevin Spacey
(e) None of these
179. Which author had received Padma Vibhushan award 2014?
- (a) Shobha Dey (b) Ruskin Bond
(c) Ravinder Singh (d) Chetan Bhagat
(e) None of these
180. What is the full form of IBSA?
- (a) Indonesia, Brazil, South Africa
(b) Italy, Brazil, Sudan

- (c) India, Brazil, South Africa
(d) India, Belgium, Saudi Arabia
(e) None of these
181. Who is the author of the book '2 states' in the same name a film was released recently?
(a) Ravinder Singh
(b) Drijoy Dutta
(c) Amish Patel
(d) Chetan Bhagat
(e) None of these
182. Who is appointed as the new deputy governor of RBI?
(a) R Gandhi (b) S S Mudra
(c) Arjit Patel (d) Anil Sinha
(e) None of these
183. Name the committee which is probing the IPL Spot-Fixing?
(a) Murali Panel Committee
(b) Mudgal Panel committee
(c) Rangaswamy Panel Committee
(d) Rangarajan Panel Committee
(e) None of these
184. Kudamkulam Nuclear power plant is situated in which state?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Odhisha (d) TamilNadu
(e) None of these
185. Who is the current Prime Minister of UK?
(a) David Cameroon
(b) James Cameroon
(c) Robert Cameroon
(d) Davis Cameroon
(e) None of these
186. Shivasumdamam Hydro Power Project is located in which state?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala (d) Tamilnadu
(e) None of these
187. Catolania referendum is related to which country?
(a) Spain (b) Italy
(c) Brazil (d) Germany
(e) None of these
188. What is the minimum capital required for foreign bank to open branch in India?
(a) 400 Crore (b) 450 Crore
(c) 500 Crore (d) 550 Crore
(e) None of these
189. Priyanka Chopra in the movie Mary Kom, played the role of?
(a) Gymnastics (b) Singer
(c) Boxer (d) Wrestler
(e) None of these
190. What is the current Repo Rate?
(a) 7% (b) 7.5 %
(c) 8% (d) 8.5 %
(e) None of these
191. 2014 Asian Games was held at?
(a) Doha, Qatar
(b) Incheon, South Korea
(c) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
(d) Beijing, China
(e) None of these
192. Recently, Northern Railways started a smart Card system, what is the name of the Card?
(a) Go Bharat Smart Card
(b) Go Nation Smart Card
(c) Go India Smart Card
(d) Go Railway Smart Card
(e) None of these
193. What is the name of the Pension Scheme of the Unorganised Sector in India?
(a) Aajeevika Scheme
(b) Swavalamban Scheme
(c) Indira Awas Yojna
(d) Varishtha Scheme
(e) None of these
194. SEBI extended the time guideline to appoint at least one women in board of director to _____?
(a) 31st December 2014
(b) 31st March 2015
(c) 30th June 2015
(d) 31st December 2015
(e) None of these
195. Which account will not come under RBI's limitation of ATM Transaction?
(a) Current Deposits/Account
(b) Basics Savings Bank Deposit Account
(c) Recurring Deposit/Account
(d) Fixed Deposit/Account
(e) None of these
196. What is the name of BRICS Bank?
(a) Federative Republic Bank
(b) New Republic Bank
(c) New Development Bank
(d) New BRICS Bank
(e) None of these
197. What is the capital of Portugal?
(a) Ankara (b) Tunis
(c) Lisbon (d) Algiers
(e) None of these
198. What is the currency of Saudi Arabia?
(a) Dinar (b) Riyal
(c) Take (d) Ruble
(e) None of these
199. Upalappu Srinivas of famous for?
(a) Mandolin (b) Table
(c) Guitar (d) Sexophone
(e) None of these
200. Who is the new Chairman & Managing Director of Allahabad Bank?
(a) S. K. Roy (b) T.C.A Ranganathan
(c) Rakesh Sethi (d) U. K. Sinha
(e) Rahul Khullar

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

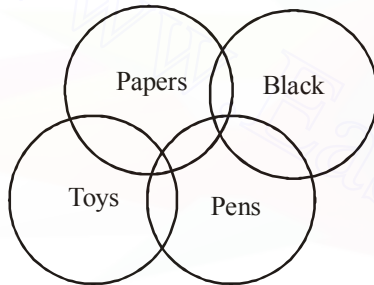
1-5 :

1. (c) All possible cases

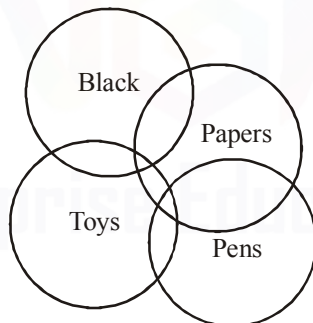


- I. False
 II. False
 III. False
 IV. False
- Either

OR

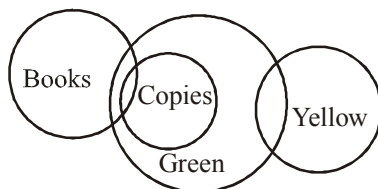


OR



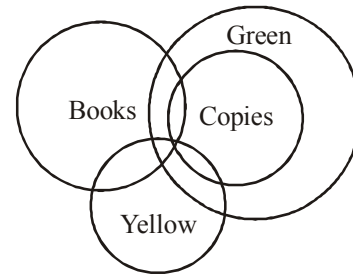
Alternative Here, special case can be applied for Conclusions I and III. Also for Conclusion II and Conclusion IV.

2. (a) All possible cases

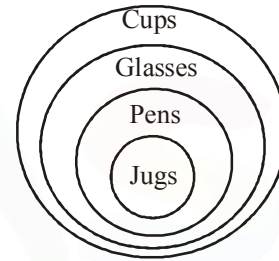


- I. False
 II. True
 III. False
 IV. False
- Hence, only II follows.

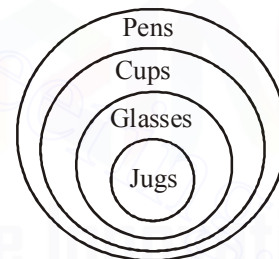
OR



3. (e) All possible cases are



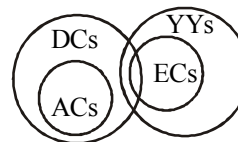
OR



- I. False
 II. False
 III. False
 IV. False

Hence, none follows.

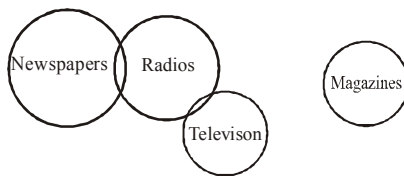
4. (d) All possible cases



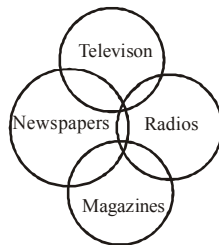
- I. False
 II. True
 III. False
 IV. False
- Either

Hence, either I or III and II follow.

5. (b) All possible cases

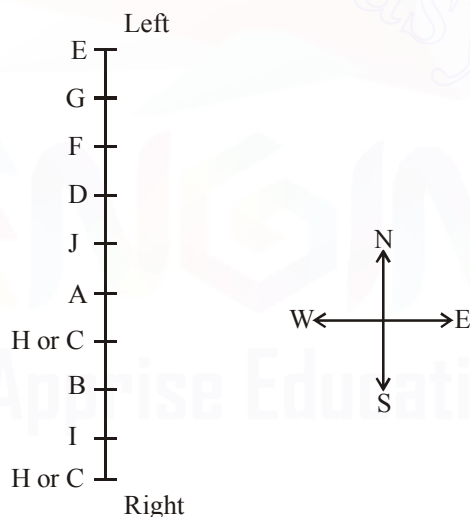


OR



- I. False II. False
III. True IV. False
Hence, conclusions III follow.

6-10 :



6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)

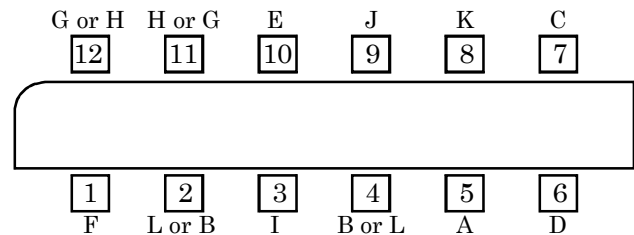
11-15 :

Let us denote these 12 students by their 1st letter of name, like Abhishek is A and so on.

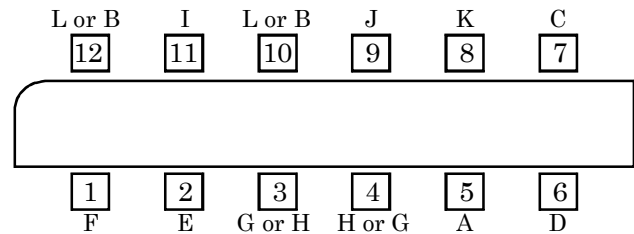
From the given information we can conclude that (C) and (D) are at seat numbers 7 and 6, respectively. And (K) is the only person between (C) and (J) while (A) is opposite to (K). Hence, (A), (K) and (J) must be at seat numbers 5, 8 and 9, respectively.

Then we have following two cases:

Case I



Case II



11. (d) From the above 2 cases, it follows case (i) and opposite to Fatima is either Lalit or Binit.
12. (b) From the above 2 cases,
In case (i) if Lalit is sitting opposite to Hena then Fatima is sitting opposite to Garima.
In case (ii) if Lalit is sitting opposite to Hena then Jatin is sitting opposite to Garima.
13. (c) From the above 2 cases, it follows case (i) and number of persons sitting between Binit and Dhiraj is either 1 or 3.
14. (c) From the given options only option (c) is correct.
15. (c) From the given options option (c) is in correct.

16-20 :

Given that there are five stages of the project from stage 1 to stage 5 on the field with starting and ending points from amongst P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5. Now given information is as follows:

- (i) Stage 3 finished at P1.
(ii) Stage 4 must have started from point P1.
(iii) Fourth stage work was given to farmer F4; hence, from all these outcomes we can conclude that 2nd stage is from P5 to P3.

Hence we can conclude that-

Stage 1- From point P2 to point P5

Stage 2- From point P5 to point P3

Stage 3- From point P3 to point P1

Stage 4- From point P1 to point P4

Stage 5- From point P4 to point P2

Now it is given that-

Farmer F3 first stage.

Farmer F4 fourth stage (from 5th information).

Farmer F5 fifth stage (given that work of stage starting at point P4 is given to farmer 5).

Farmer F1 second stage.

Stage 1- From point P2 to point P5 Farmer F3

Stage 2- From point P5 to point P3 Farmer F1

Stage 3- From point P3 to point P1 Farmer F2

Stage 4- From point P1 to point P4 Farmer F4

Stage 5- From point P4 to point P2 Farmer F5

16. (a) Point P1
 17. (e) From the above result, we get that the fifth stage was ploughed by farmer F5.
 18. (b) From the above result we get that the starting and ending points of stage 2 are P5 and P3.
 19. (e) From the above result, we get that the P2 was the finishing point for farmer F5.
 20. (a) From the above result, we get that the starting point for farmer F3 was P2.

21-25 :

$$\begin{aligned} P * Q &\Rightarrow P > Q \\ P \oplus Q &\Rightarrow P \geq Q \\ P \$ Q &\Rightarrow P = Q \\ P \notin Q &\Rightarrow P < Q \\ P @ Q &\Rightarrow P \leq Q \end{aligned}$$

21. (e) **Statements**

$$O \geq F \geq E \geq P = R$$

Conclusions

- I. $O \$ P \rightarrow O = P$ (False)
 II. $E \oplus R \rightarrow E \geq R$ (True)
 III. $P \notin O \rightarrow P < O$ (False)

22. (a) **Statements**

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

Conclusions

- I. $E * B \rightarrow E > B$ (True)
 II. $C \$ A \rightarrow C = A$ (False)
 III. $D @ E \rightarrow D \leq E$ (False)

23. (b) **Statements**

$$I \geq H = T > S \leq R$$

Conclusions

- I. $I * T \rightarrow I > T$
 II. $I \$ T \rightarrow I = T$ } Either

III. $S * H \rightarrow S > H$ (False)

24. (e) **Statements**

$$S \leq T < N = Q > O$$

Conclusions

- I. $S \$ N \rightarrow S = N$ (False)
 II. $N \oplus O \rightarrow N \geq O$ (False)
 III. $N * O \rightarrow N > O$ (True)

25. (d) **Statements**

$$H \geq J > K = L, K \leq M$$

Conclusions

- I. $K \notin M \rightarrow M > K$ (False)
 II. $L \$ J \rightarrow L = J$ (False)
 III. $H \oplus L \rightarrow H \geq L$ (False)

26. (d) **From I and II:** We get

$$D > B \dots (i)$$

$$K > W > M \dots (ii)$$

Still, we lack some clue as to whether B or M is the youngest. Hence, both statements I and II even together are not sufficient.

27. (d) **From I:** Na Ni Nok Ne \rightarrow I will tell you ... (i)

Ni Nok Ne Nam \rightarrow he will tell you ... (ii)

From (i) & (ii) Na \rightarrow I and Nam = he

From II: Ni Ne Mo Nam \rightarrow will he call you ... (iii)

Ne Mok Sac Ni \rightarrow how will you go ... (iv)

Ne Ni is common in all the four statements. Exact transformation of Ne can't be determined.

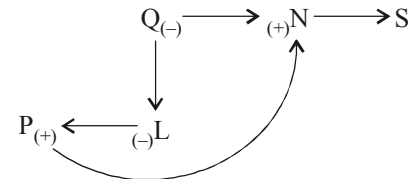
28. (c) **From I:** $P > R, P > T, U > P, U > Q, U > S \rightarrow U$ is tallest. [Since U is taller than P, Q & S and P is taller than R and T]

From II: $R < U, P & Q \dots (i); Q > P \dots (ii)$

From (i) and (ii) $R < P < Q < U$

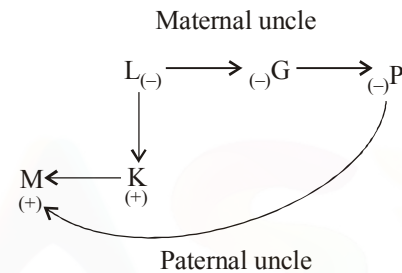
Hence U is tallest.

29. (b) **From I:**



N is maternal uncle of P.

From II:



M is the paternal uncle of P

30. (c) **From I:** Ramesh = 17th

$$\therefore \text{Shyam} = (17 + 6) = 23\text{th}$$

$$\text{Sudin} = (23 + 7) = 30\text{th}$$

From II:

$$\text{Suketu} \xleftarrow{25} \text{Sudin} \xrightarrow{5} \text{Shyamala}$$

$$\text{Suketu} \xrightarrow{15} \text{Savita} \xrightarrow{15} \text{Shyamala}$$

$$\text{Suketa} \xrightarrow{16} \text{Savita} \xrightarrow{8} \text{Sudin} \xrightarrow{15} \text{Shyamala}$$

So, sudin is 26th in rank in class of 44 students.

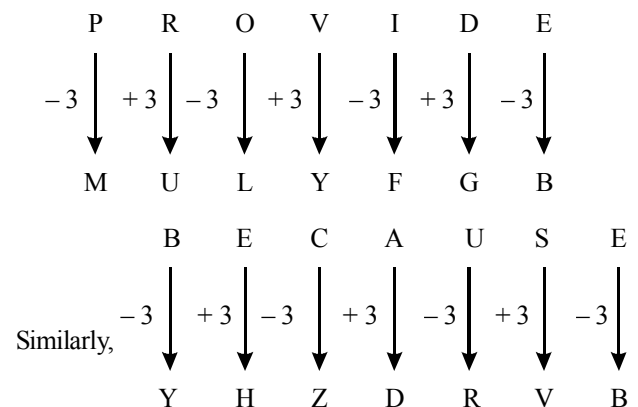
31. (e) In online shopping the customer may be deceived as he cannot touch the product he is paying for.

32. (d) The customer whose view is presented has shopped at retail stores as well as online.

33. (e) The number of people migrating from rural to urban areas in search of jobs may reduce.

34. (a) At least some people who visits the park have pets.

35. (c) As,



36-38 :

Total Number of flats = 13; Unoccupied flats = 5

Occupied flats = 8

Number of flats on second floor = 4

Second floor comprises four flats. One occupant is lawyer and since he has only one neighbour, this implies that out of four flats on second floor, two are unoccupied.

Again, since no flat is unoccupied on the third floor, it implies that there are three unoccupied flats on floor IV.

Since there are at least three flats on any floor and no two same profession stay on any floor and the doctor is not the neighbour of any lawyer, then floor III comprises only three flats. Thus, floor IV comprises six flats (3 occupied + 3 unoccupied).

Since there are three managers and no two same profession stay on any floor, therefore, there will be a manager in each floor. Also there are only two occupant in second floor and one of them is lawyer, therefore, second occupant should be manager.

Again, since there are two teachers, there will be a teacher each on floors III and IV. Again, doctor can't be neighbour of a lawyer. Hence, the doctor and lawyer will not reside on same floor. Therefore, on floor III – either Doctor or Lawyer then, on floor IV – either Lawyer or Doctor.

Floor	Total Flats	Occupied flats	Unoccupied flats	Occupants
II	4	2	2	Lawyer, Manager
III	3	3	0	Teacher, Manager, Lawyer or Doctor
IV	6	3	3	Teacher, Manager, Doctor or Lawyer

36. (d) Clearly, there are three flats.
37. (a) From above table that combination is Lawyer & Manager.
38. (c) Both the manager and the teacher are the neighbour of other lawyer.

39-44 :

Here, logic is very simple. It is a case of **Arrangement**. Input and following steps give the following information: **In step I** the word which comes first according to alphabetical order rearranges first.

In the second step the highest among the given numbers gets arranged and occupies the place after the word arranged in step I.

These two steps get repeated alternately. Thus, in the last

step all the words get arranged alphabetically whereas numbers get arranged in descending order.

If any word or number is already arranged in any step, the next number or word is arranged.

39. (c) **Input** : 98 11 64 22 but will an it
Step I : an 98 11 64 22 but will it
Step II : an 98 but 11 64 22 will it
Step III : an 98 but 64 11 22 will it
Step IV : an 98 but 64 it 11 22 will
Step V : an 98 but 64 it 22 11 will
Step VI : an 98 but 64 it 22 will 11
40. (a) **Input** : 32 now 20 gift 53 box 62 at
Step I : at 32 now 20 gift 53 box 62
Step II : at 62 32 now 20 gift 53 box
Step III : at 62 box 32 now 20 gift 53
Step IV : at 62 box 53 32 now 20 gift
41. (d) **Input** : pay by 18 36 nose ear 72 54
Step I : by pay 18 36 nose ear 72 54
Step II : by 72 pay 18 36 nose ear 54
Step III : by 72 ear pay 18 36 nose 54
Step IV : by 72 ear 54 pay 18 36 nose
Step V : by 72 ear 54 nose pay 18 36
Step VI : by 72 ear 54 nose 36 pay 18
42. (b) **Step III** : damn 96 flag 87 78 14 saint put
Step IV : damn 96 flag 87 put 78 14 saint
Step V : damn 96 flag 87 put 78 saint 14
- Step V is the last step. Therefore, penultimate step is step IV.
43. (d) Previous steps cannot be determined .
44. (b) '17' cannot be before 'sky'

45-48 :

From Statement A :-Yellow was the only colour used in all the four rooms. It was used at least once for walls, carpets and curtains

From statement B, Dining and bed room have same set of colours.

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain
Living Room			
Study Room			

From statement C, The same colour was chosen for the curtains in the bedroom, the carpet in the living room and the

walls in the dining room. And that colour is not used in Study Room, hence that colour must not be yellow as it is used in all the four rooms. And must not be grey as it is used only twice and that too for curtains (From statement E)

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain
	////		
			////
Living Room		////	
Study Room			

From statement D:- The only room with both green and grey in its colour scheme had carpet of the same colour as in the dining room. If a room that has green and grey colour then its 3rd colour must be Yellow as it is used in all the rooms. That room must not be Dining and Bed room as they have same set of colours. The Carpet of this room must not be of grey colour (From statement E).

From statement F:-The study room walls were painted the same colour as the living room walls.

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain
Dining Room	////		
Bed Room			////
Living Room	XXXX	////	
Study Room	XXXX		

Now from D, E and F, we have two cases

Case (i)

Walls	Carpet	Curtain
Green /Yellow	Yellow/Green	Grey

This combination must belongs to either Living or Study rooms.

If it belongs to living rooms then

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain
Living Room	Green	Yellow	Grey

But this combination is ruled out as from condition C the common colour can not be Yellow.

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain
Living Room	Yellow	Green	Grey

But in this case from statement D Dining room will have Walls and carpet with green colour, but it is not possible as repetition of colour is not allowed.

Case (ii) So only possibility is that yellow grey green belongs to study room. And then the common colour mentioned in statement C is Orange colour, hence we have two possibilities-

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain	Explanation
Dining Room	Orange	Yellow	Grey	From statement D, Curtains colour is grey
Bed Room			Orange	
Living Room	Green	Orange	Yellow	The 3rd colour in curtain is Yellow
Study Room	Green	Yellow	Grey	

This case is ruled out as Dining and bed room has same combination hence Grey can not be used other than Curtain.

OR

	Walls	Carpet	Curtain	
Dining Room	Orange	Green	Yellow	Carpets Green colour is from Statement D, & Yellow must be present (Step 1)
Bed Room	Green	Yellow	Orange	In carpet Yellow must be used
Living Room	Yellow	Orange	Grey	(As Grey is used at least twice step 2)
Study Room	Yellow	Green	Grey	

45. (c) Using above matrix, we can say Bed room

46. (d) Green carpets:

48. (b) Dining room- yellow curtains.

49. (c) How many goals scored → 5397 ... (1)

Many more matches → 982 ... (2)

He scored five → 163 ... (3)

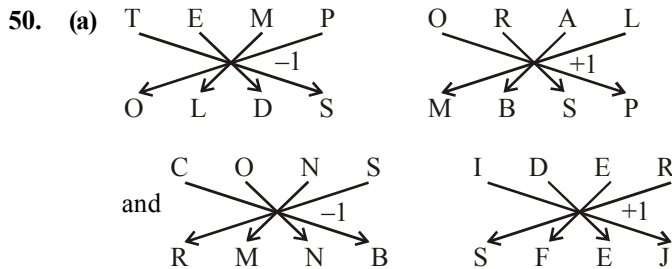
From (1) & (2)

Many $\rightarrow 9$

From (1) & (3)

scored $\rightarrow 3$

\therefore goals can be 5 or 7.



51. (c) Ratio of milk in the containers are,

$$5 \times \frac{1}{6} : 4 \times \frac{3}{8} : 5 \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{6} : \frac{3}{2} : \frac{25}{12}$$

and the ratio of water in the containers are,

$$5 \times \frac{5}{6} : 4 \times \frac{5}{8} : 5 \times \frac{7}{12} = \frac{25}{6} : \frac{5}{2} : \frac{35}{12}$$

Ratio of mixture of milk and water in the containers

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 5 + \frac{3}{8} \times 4 + \frac{5}{12} \times 5 \right) : \left(\frac{5}{6} \times 5 + \frac{5}{8} \times 4 + \frac{7}{12} \times 5 \right)$$

$$= 106 : 230 = 53 : 115$$

52. (a) % change in rate $= \frac{27-24}{24} \times 100 = \frac{100}{8} \%$

For fixed expenditure, % change in consumption

$$= \frac{\% \text{ change in rate}}{100 + \% \text{ change in rate}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100/8}{100 + \frac{100}{8}} \times 100 = \frac{100}{9} \% = 11\frac{1}{9} \%$$

53. (b) $L \times B \times 2 = 48$

$$\Rightarrow L \times B = 24$$

$$\text{Now, } 6 - 6 \times 10\% = 5.4,$$

$$5 - 5 \times 10\% = 4.5 \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } 5.4 \times 4.5 = 24.3$$

$$\text{Clearly, } 5 < L < 5.5$$

54. (d) Let the original rate be $R\%$. Then, new rate $= (2R)\%$.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{725 \times R \times 1}{100} \right) + \left(\frac{362.50 \times 2R \times 1}{100 \times 3} \right) = 33.50$$

$$\Rightarrow (2175 + 725)R = 33.50 \times 100 \times 3 = 10050$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{10050}{2900} = 3.46\%$$

55. (a) For first year, S.I. = C.I.

Now, ₹ 10 is S.I. on ₹ 100.

$$\therefore ₹ 16 \text{ is S.I. on } ₹ \left(\frac{100 \times 16}{10} \right) = ₹ 160.$$

So, S.I. on principal for 1 year at 10% is ₹ 160

$$\therefore \text{Principal} = ₹ \left(\frac{100 \times 160}{10 \times 1} \right) = ₹ 1600.$$

Amount for 2 years compounded half yearly

$$= ₹ \left[1600 \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^4 \right] = ₹ 1944.81.$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = ₹ (1944.81 - 1600) = ₹ 24.81.$$

$$\text{S.I.} = ₹ \left(\frac{1600 \times 10 \times 2}{100} \right) = ₹ 320.$$

$$\therefore (\text{C.I.}) - (\text{S.I.}) = ₹ (344.81 - 320) = ₹ 24.81.$$

56. (d) Let the principal be ₹ P and rate of interest be $R\%$ per annum.

Difference of C.I. and S.I. for 3 years

$$= \left[P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^3 - P \right] - \left(\frac{P \times R \times 3}{100} \right) = \frac{PR^2}{10^4} \left(\frac{300 + R}{100} \right).$$

$$\text{Difference of C.I. and S.I. for 2 years} = P \left(\frac{R}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{PR^2}{10^4} \left(\frac{300 + R}{100} \right)}{\frac{PR^2}{10^4}} = \frac{25}{8} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{300 + R}{100} \right) = \frac{25}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{100}{8} = 12\frac{1}{2}\%.$$

57. (b) Let x additional men employed.

117 men were supposed to finish the whole work in $46 \times 8 = 368$ hours.

But 117 men completed $\frac{4}{7}$ of the work in 33×8

$$= 264 \text{ hours}$$

\therefore 117 men could complete the work in 462 hours.

Now $(117 + x)$ men are supposed to do $\frac{3}{7}$ of the work,

working 9 hours a day, in $13 \times 9 = 117$ hours, so as to finish the work in time.

i.e. $(117 + x)$ men are supposed to complete the whole

work in $117 \times \frac{7}{3} = 273$ hours.

$$\therefore (117+x) \times 273 = 117 \times 462$$

$$\Rightarrow (117+x) \times 7 = 3 \times 462$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 117 = 3 \times 66 = 198 \Rightarrow x = 81$$

\therefore Required number of additional men to finish the work in time = 81.

58. (a) Let A and B together work for x minutes than amount

of water filled in the period = $x \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} \right) = \frac{7x}{120}$

$$\text{Remaining part} = 1 - \frac{7x}{120} = \left(\frac{120-7x}{120} \right)$$

$$\text{Work done by A in } (10-x) \text{ minutes} = \frac{120-7x}{120}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{7x}{120}$$

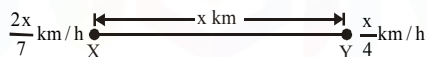
$$\frac{7x}{120} + \frac{10-x}{30} = 1 \text{ or } 7x + 40 - 4x = 120$$

$$3x = 120 - 40 = 80$$

$$x = 26\frac{2}{3} \text{ min}$$

59. (b) Let the distance between X and Y be x km. Then, the

speed of A is $\frac{x}{4}$ km/h and that of B is $\frac{2x}{7}$ km/h.



Relative speeds of the trains

$$= \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{2x}{7} \right) = \frac{15x}{28} \text{ km/h}$$

Therefore the distance between the trains at 7 a.m. =

$$x - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} \text{ km}$$

Hence, time taken to cross each other

$$= \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{15x}{28}} = \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{28}{15x} = \frac{14}{15} \times 60 = 56 \text{ min}$$

Thus, both of them meet at 7 : 56 a.m.

60. (c) Let the man's upstream speed be S_u kmph and downstream speed be S_d kmph. Then,
Distance covered upstream in 8 hrs 48 min.

d = Distance covered downstream in 4 hrs.

$$\Rightarrow \left(S_u \times 8\frac{4}{5} \right) = (S_d \times 4) \Rightarrow \frac{44}{5} S_u = 4 S_d \Rightarrow S_d = \frac{11}{5} S_u.$$

\therefore Required ratio

$$= \left(\frac{S_d + S_u}{2} \right) : \left(\frac{S_d - S_u}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{16S_u}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) : \left(\frac{6S_u}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{8}{5} : \frac{3}{5} = 8 : 3.$$

61. (c) Cost of gear box = $20 \times \frac{1,00,000}{100} \times \frac{15}{100} = 3000$

62. (c) Cost of brake = $\frac{20 \times 1,00,000}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} = 6000$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{6000}{1,00,000} \times 100 = 6.0\%$$

63. (a) Price of tyres = $\frac{20 \times 1,00,000}{100} \times \frac{15}{100} = 3000$

$$\text{Increased price of tyres} = 3000 \times \frac{125}{100} = 3750$$

$$\therefore \text{Price should be increased} = 3750 - 3000 = ₹750$$

64. (b) Increased transmission cost = $20,000 \times \frac{120}{100} = 24000$

$$\therefore \text{increase in transmission cost} = 24000 - 20000 = ₹4000$$

Here, this increase will reduce the profit by 4000.

65. (a) Price of clutch = 30% of 20,000 = 6,000

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{6000}{1,00,000} \times 100 = 6\%$$

66. (d) Total electric energy consume by 60 W bulb in whole month = $16 \times 60 \times 7 \times 30 \text{ W} = 201.6 \text{ unit}$

67. (b) Electricity consumed by all fans = $14 \times 80 \times 11 \times 30 \text{ W}$
Electricity consumed by all laptops = $9 \times 200 \times 5 \times 30$

$$\text{Required}\% = \frac{14 \times 80 \times 11 \times 30}{9 \times 200 \times 5 \times 30} \times 100 = 136.88\%$$

68. (a) Electricity consumed by all fans

$$= 14 \times 80 \times 11 \times 30 = 369600 \text{ W}$$

Electricity consumed by all laptops

$$= 9 \times 200 \times 5 \times 30 = 270000 \text{ W}$$

Electricity consumed by all tubelights

$$= 17 \times 40 \times 8 \times 30 = 163200 \text{ W}$$

Electricity consumed by all TV's

$$= 17 \times 120 \times 8 \times 30 = 288000 \text{ W}$$

Electricity consumed by 100 W bulb

$$= 11 \times 100 \times 9 \times 30 = 297000 \text{ W}$$

hence fans consumed more electricity.

69. (a) One unit cost = ₹ 2.70.

Power (used by AC's) Unit cost = ₹ 3.70

Electricity consumed by all equipment (except AC's)

$$= (201.6 + 369.6 + 270 + 163.2 + 288 + 297) \text{ unit}$$

$$= (1292.4 + 297.00) \text{ unit} = 1589.4 \text{ unit}$$

$$\text{Cost for these unit} = 1589.4 \times 2.7 = 4291.38$$

Electricity consumed by AC's

$$= 11 \times 2100 \times 9 \times 30 \text{ W} = 623700 \text{ W} = 6237 \text{ Unit}$$

$$\text{Cost for it} = 6237 \times 3.7 = 23076.9$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 23076.9 + 4291.38 = ₹ 27368$$

70. (d) Required ratio = $\frac{201.6}{297} = \frac{2}{3}$

71. (b)

I. $2x^2 + 5x + 1 = x^2 + 2x - 1$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + x + 2 = 0$$

$$x(x + 2) + 1(x - 2) = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = -2, -1$$

II. $2y^2 - 8y + 1 = -1$

$$2y^2 - 8y + 2 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= 2 \pm \sqrt{12} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

Hence, $y > x$

72. (b)

I. $x^2 + 2x - 1 = 2$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x + 3x - x - 3 = 0$$

$$x(x + 3) - 1(x + 3) = 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = -3, 1$$

II. $2y^2 - 12y + 18 = 0$

$$y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0$$

$$(y - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$y = 3, 3$$

Hence, $y > x$

73. (b)

I. $4x^2 - 24x + 20 = 0$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x - x + 5 = 0$$

$$x(x - 5) - 1(x - 5) = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 5, 1$$

II. $y^2 - 13y + 42 = 0$

$$y^2 - 7y - 6y + 42 = 0$$

$$y(y - 7) - 6(y - 7) = 0$$

$$(y - 7)(y - 6) = 0$$

$$y = 7, 6$$

Hence, $y > x$.

74. (a)

I. $2y^2 + 3y - 5 = 0$

$$2y^2 + 5y - 2y - 5 = 0$$

$$y(2y + 5) - 1(2y + 5) = 0$$

$$(2y + 5)(y - 1) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-5}{2}, 1$$

II. $x^2 - 3x = 2x - 6$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$x(x - 3) - 2(x - 3) = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = 3, 2$$

Hence, $x > y$

75. (e)

I. $6x^2 + 14x = 12$

$$3x^2 + 7x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = -3, \frac{2}{3}$$

II. $1 + 2y^2 = \frac{17}{6}y$

$$12y^2 - 17y + 6 = 0$$

$$12y^2 - 8y - 9y + 6 = 0$$

$$4y(3y - 2) - 3(3y - 2) = 0$$

$$(3y - 2)(4y - 3) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$$

Hence, $x \leq y$

76. (b) Suppose Giridhar invested ₹ x in company A .

$$\therefore \frac{x \times 14}{100} + \frac{(25000 - x) \times 13}{100} = 3340$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{14x}{100} + 3250 - \frac{13x}{100} = 3340$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{x}{100} = 90 \quad \text{or, } x = ₹ 9000.$$

77. (a) Amount of dividend received by Anuja in 2011 from company B

$$= \frac{35000 \times 19}{100} = ₹ 6650$$

Total amount invested by Anuja in 2012 in Company A
 $= 35000 + 6650 = ₹ 41650$

$$\text{Reqd amount} = 41650 \times \frac{120}{100} = ₹ 49980$$

78. (b) Total dividend $= 18000 \times \left(\frac{20}{100} + \frac{15}{100} \right) = ₹ 6300$

79. (c) Req'd ratio $= \frac{5 \times 12}{8 \times 10} = 3 : 4$

80. (d) From the graph it is obvious that Suraj will get less dividend in 2014 from company A than from B .

Req'd less amount $= 3\%$ of $56000 = ₹ 1680$.

81. (b) Production of company AVC in 2012 $= 360$ crore units

Average production of AVC over the given years

$$= \frac{1970}{6}$$

$$\text{Hence, required percent} = \frac{360 \times 6}{1970} \times 100 = 109.64\%$$

$\approx 110\%$

82. (c) Approximate per cent increase or decrease in production from the previous year for SIO are as follows :

$$2010 = \frac{2}{85} \times 100 = 2.35\% ;$$

$$2011 = \frac{2 \times 100}{87} = 2.29\%$$

$$2012 = \frac{2 \times 100}{89} = 2.24\% ;$$

$$2013 = \frac{1 \times 100}{91} = 1.09\%$$

$$2014 = \frac{4 \times 100}{92} = 4.35\%$$

Quicker method : See the difference of produced units between two consecutive years. The difference

is maximum for 2013 to 2014, and production during all these years is almost same. Hence, in the year 2014, SIO registered maximum increase in production over the previous year.

83. (d) Sum of the productions of companies in the first three years and the last three years is as follows :

Company	First three years	Last three years
TP	358	349
ZIR	238	267
AVC	900	1070
CTU	836	852
PEN	90	127
SIO	261	279

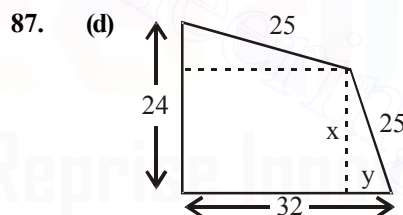
84. (c) Total production of the six companies in first two given years $= 863 + 927 = 1790$

Again, total production of the six companies in last two given years $= 989 + 991 = 1980$

$$\text{Therefore, required per cent} = \frac{1790 \times 100}{1980} = 90.40\%$$

85. (b) The required difference $= (91 - 92)$ crore units $= 1 \times 10000000 = 10000000$ units

86. (a) Net effect $= x + y + \frac{xy}{100} = -20 + 80 + \frac{(-20 \times 80)}{100}$
 $= 60 - 16 = 44\%$ increased



$$(32 - y)^2 + (24 - x)^2 = 625 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 625 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (24)^2 + (32)^2 - 64y - 48x = 0 \quad (\text{From (1) \& (2)})$$

$$\Rightarrow 64y + 48x = 576 + 1024$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y + 3x = 36 + 64 = 100$$

$$\text{or } y = \left(\frac{100 - 3x}{4} \right)$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \left(\frac{100 - 3x}{4} \right)^2 = 625 \quad (\text{From (2)})$$

$$\Rightarrow -600x + 16x^2 + 10000 + 9x^2 = 625 \times 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 600x + 10000 - 625 \times 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24 \text{ and } y = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = (24 \times 25) + \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 7 = 684$$

88. (c) The word 'LEADING' has 7 different letters.

When the vowels EAI are always together, they can be supposed to form one letter.

Then, we have to arrange the letters LNDG (EAI).

Now, 5 (4 + 1 = 5) letters can be arranged in $5! = 120$ ways.

The vowels (EAI) can be arranged among themselves in $3! = 6$ ways.

$$\therefore \text{Required number of ways} = (120 \times 6) = 720.$$

89. (a) Let S be the sample space and E be the event of selecting 1 girl and 2 boys.

Then, $n(S)$ = Number ways of selecting 3 students out of 25

$$= {}^{25}C_3$$

$$= \frac{(25 \times 24 \times 23)}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)} = 2300.$$

$$n(E) = ({}^{10}C_1 \times {}^{15}C_2)$$

$$= \left[10 \times \frac{(15 \times 14)}{(2 \times 1)} \right]$$

$$= 1050.$$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{1050}{2300} = \frac{21}{46}$$

90. (c) Let the amount taxable purchases be Rs. x.

$$\text{Then, } 6\% \text{ of } x = \frac{30}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{100}{6} \right) = 5.$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost of tax free items} = \text{Rs. } [25 - (5 + 0.30)] = ₹19.70$$

91. (d) The correct pattern is $+6^3, +5^3, +4^3, +3^3, \dots$

So, 521 is wrong and must be replaced by $(498 + 3^3)$ i.e. 525.

92. (c) The correct pattern is $\div 12, \div 10, \div 8, \div 6, \dots$

So, 24 is wrong and must be replaced by $(48 \div 6)$ i.e. 8.

93. (a) The terms of the series are $(2^3 - 3), (3^3 - 3), (4^3 - 3), (5^3 - 3), (6^3 - 3), (7^3 - 3), (8^3 - 3)$.

So, 27 is wrong and must be replaced $(3^3 - 3)$ i.e. 24.

94. (c) The given sequence is a combination of two series :

I. 11, 20, 40, 74 and

II. 5, 12, 26, 54

The correct pattern in I is $+9, +18, +36, \dots$

So, 40 is wrong and must be replaced by $(20 + 18)$ i.e. 38.

95. (d) The correct pattern is $\times 2 + 1, \times 3 + 1, \times 4 + 1, \times 3 + 1 + 1, \dots$

So, 356 is wrong and must be replaced by $(129 \times 3 + 1)$ i.e. 388.

96. (d) Having a glance at the given options one can find out that the two nearest values have a difference of 300. So round off the numbers to the nearest ten's values.

$$9228.789 \approx 9230; 5021.832 \approx 5020 \text{ and } 1496.989 \approx 1500$$

Now the equation will become

$$9230 - 5020 + 1500 = ?$$

$$? = 5710$$

But the nearest value is 5700.

97. (a) It can be rounded off to the nearest ten's places.

$$1002 \approx 1000; 49 \approx 50; 99 \approx 100 \text{ and } 1299 \approx 1300$$

Now the equation will become

$$1000 \div 50 \times 100 - 1300 = ?$$

$$20 \times 100 - 1300 = ?$$

$$2000 - 1300 = ?$$

$$? = 700$$

98. (d) The difference between two nearest values is 70 (210 and 280). So round off the numbers to the nearest integers. $29.8\% \text{ of } 260 \approx 30\% \text{ of } 260$; $60.01\% \text{ of } 510 \approx 60\% \text{ of } 510$ and $103.57 \approx 104$

Now the equation will become

$$30\% \text{ of } 260 + 60\% \text{ of } 510 - 104 = ?$$

$$30/100 \times 260 + 60/100 \times 510 - 104 = ?$$

$$78 + 306 - 104 = ?$$

$$? = 384 - 104 = 280$$

99. (a) $(21.98)^2 \approx (22)^2$

$$(25.02)^2 \approx (25)^2$$

$$\text{and } (13.03)^2 \approx (13)^2$$

The equation will becomes

$$22^2 - 25^2 + 13^2 = ?$$

$$484 - 625 + 169 = ?$$

$$653 - 625 = ?$$

$$? = 28 \text{ so the nearest value is } 25$$

100. (e) $\frac{50 \times 25}{10} = \frac{1250}{10} = 125$

101. (d)

102. (b)

103. (c)

104. (b) Only (c)

105. (b) The realization of the link between food security and political stability.

106. (c) To make those countries more self sufficient to whom it previously provided food.

107. (c) It prompted increased investment and interest in agriculture.

108. (a) Misapprehension that it would alleviate poverty as it did in other countries.

109. (e) Only (b) and (c).

110. (c) Only (b)

111. (a) The meaning of the word **Starve (Verb)** as used in the passage is : keep deprived of : to not give something that is needed.

Hence, the words **starved** and **deprived** are synonyms.

112. (b) The meaning of the word **Slap (Verb)** as used in the passage is : impose : to order especially in a sudden or an unfair way, that something must happen or somebody must do something.

Hence, the words **slapped** and **imposed** are synonyms.

113. (a) The meaning of the word **Plow (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to invest a large amount of money in a company or project : to cultivate.

Hence, the words **plowed** and **cultivated** are synonyms.

114. (b) The meaning of the word **Pressing (Adjective)** as used in the passage is : urgent, serious, insistent, needing to be dealt with immediately.

Hence, the words **pressing** and **undemanding** are antonyms.

115. (c) The meaning of the word **Evaporate (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to disappear, especially by gradually becoming less and less.

Hence, the words **evaporated** and **grew** are antonyms.

116. (b) Q is the opening sentence, it defines the status quo, followed by S, because S illustrates about customised tailoring outfit, a subject mentioned in Q 'custom made clothing'. Thus will be followed by P, since P explains further customised tailoring industry.

117. (d) Q is the opening sentence as it introduces the subject of evaluation followed by S, which is linked with Q because, it gives conditions attached with the subject of Q.

118. (c) R is the opening sentence as it has the subject. There may be a confusion between P and R, but the subject of P- participation, is an object in R, Thus R will be the just sentence, followed Q and then P, as Q and P explain the objects of R.

119. (b) P is the opening sentence, followed by R because the 'this' in R refers to the idea stated in the opening sentence and works as a link between them. This will be followed by Q, because the pronoun subject 'it' refers to Ford Motor company.

120. (d) Q is the opening sentence, it introduces the subject. This will be followed by P which has a link with Q- Chewing gum, then will be S which has a link with P-Finish.

121. (a) Substitute between for among

122. (b) Substitute undergone

123. (b) Substitute detailed

124. (c) Substitute at least

125. (a) Delete no.

126. (d) According to this passage, regular physical activity is needed to improve one's physical as well as mental health

127. (d) In order to tone up the physical education programme the programme should be reoriented and implemented

128. (c) According to American, health education is more important than teaching any subject

129. (d) The author wants the reoriented physical education programme to be thoughtful

130. (a) In order to improve the physical education programme, we should first of all allot more time to the teaching and learning of physical activity

131. (e) 132. (d) 133. (b) 134. (b) 135. (c)

136. (c) 137. (d) 138. (a) 139. (e) 140. (b)

141. (b) 142. (b) 143. (a) 144. (a) 145. (b)

146. (a) 147. (c) 148. (e) 149. (b) 150. (b)

151. (c) 152. (c) 153. (a) 154. (c) 155. (a)

156. (d) 157. (a) 158. (d) 159. (d) 160. (c)

161. (b) 162. (c) 163. (e) 164. (a) 165. (a)

166. (c) 167. (a) 168. (b) 169. (c) 170. (d)

171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (d) 174. (e) 175. (a)

176. (d) 177. (b) 178. (a) 179. (b) 180. (c)

181. (d) 182. (a) 183. (b) 184. (d) 185. (a)

186. (b) 187. (a) 188. (c) 189. (c) 190. (c)

191. (b) 192. (c) 193. (b) 194. (b) 195. (b)

196. (c) 197. (c) 198. (b) 199. (a) 200. (c)

SBI MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE EXAM 2014

Based on Memory

REASONING ABILITY

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :

Eight persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing outward, but not necessarily in the same order. They are at equidistant. D is third to the right of H. C is an immediate neighbour of both A and H. C is sitting to the left of B. H is second to the right of A. H is second to the left of E. F is not an immediate neighbour of A.

1. Who is to the immediate left of D ?
(a) F (b) E
(c) G (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
2. How many persons are seated between H and F if we go anticlockwise from H to F ?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
3. Which of the following is A's position with respect to D ?
(a) Third to the right (b) Third to the left
(c) Second to the right (d) Fourth to the left
(e) None of these
4. Who amongst the following is sitting just opposite to G ?
(a) E (b) H
(c) C (d) B
(e) Either B or E
5. Which of the following statements is **not true** regarding the seating arrangement ?
(a) There are only three persons between G and B
(b) D is sitting exactly between E and F
(c) G is second to the left of D
(d) B is third to the right of A
(e) All are true

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6 - 10) : In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

Give answer (a) if only course of action I follows.

Give answer (b) if only course of action II follows.

Give answer (c) if either course of action I or II follows.

Give answer (d) if neither course of action I nor II follows.

Give answer (e) if both courses of action I and II follow.

6. **Statement :** Drinking water supply to many parts of town is disrupted due to loss of water because of leakage in pipes supplying water.

Courses of action :

- I. The government should order an enquiry into the matter.
- II. The civic body should set up a fact-finding team to assess the damage and take effective step.

7. **Statement:** There is an alarming increase in the number of people suffering from malaria in many parts of the city.

Courses of action :

- I. The municipal corporation has advised all the government hospitals to store adequate supply of malaria drugs.
- II. The municipal corporation has urged people to use mosquito repellants and keep their premises clean.

8. **Statement :** Many people have encroached into the government property and built their houses and business establishments.

Courses of action :

- I. The government should take immediate steps to remove all unauthorised constructions on government land.
- II. All the encroachers should immediately be put behind bars and also be slapped with a hefty fine.

9. **Statement :** The meteorological department has predicted normal rainfall throughout the country during the current monsoon.

Courses of action :

- I. The government should reduce the procurement price of foodgrains for the current year.
- II. The government should reduce subsidy on fertilizers for the current year.

10. **Statement :** The number of dropouts in government schools has significantly increased in the urban areas over the past few years.

Courses of action :

- I. The government should immediately close down all such schools in the urban areas where the dropout goes beyond 20 per cent.
- II. The parents of all the students who dropped out of the government schools in urban areas should be punished.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four Conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

11. **Statements :**

All pens are books. All books are chairs.
Some chairs are desks. Some desks are tables.

Conclusions :

- I. Some tables are chairs. II. Some desks are pens.
III. Some chairs are pens. IV. All pens are chairs.
(a) Only I and II follow (b) Only I and III follow
(c) Only I and IV follow (d) Only III and IV follow
(e) None of these

12. **Statements :**

Some trains are buses. Some buses are trucks.
Some trucks are boats. Some boats are cars.

Conclusions :

- I. Some trucks are trains. II. Some cars are trucks.
III. Some boats are buses. IV. Some boats are trains.
(a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow
(c) Only III follows (d) Only IV follows
(e) Only III and IV follow

13. **Statements :**

All hills are roads. All roads are stones.
All stones are jungles. All jungles are rivers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some rivers are stones.
II. Some jungles are hills.
III. Some stones are hills.
IV. All rivers are jungles.
(a) Only I and II follow (b) Only II and III follow
(c) Only I, II and III follow (d) Only II, III and IV follow
(e) All follow

14. **Statements :**

Some books are pens. Some pens are glasses.
Some glasses are plates. Some plates are bottles.

Conclusions :

- I. Some bottles are books.
II. Some glasses are books.
III. Some plates are glasses.
IV. Some bottles are pens.
(a) Only I and II follow
(b) Only III follows
(c) Only I, II and III follow
(d) Only III and IV follow
(e) Only IV follows

15. **Statements :**

Some petals are flowers.
All flowers are desks.
Some desks are cards.
All cards are trains.

Conclusions :

- I. Some desks are flowers.
II. Some desks are petals.
III. Some petals are cards.
IV. Some desks are trains.

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20): In the following questions, the symbols %, \diamond , \$, # and @ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \diamond Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

16. **Statements :**

D, R, R # M, M @ K, K % F

Conclusions :

- I. F \$ M II. K @ R
III. K % R IV. D @ M
(a) None is true (b) Only I is true
(c) Only II is true (d) Only III is true
(e) Only IV is true

17. **Statements :**

R \$ M, B @ A, A % K, K # M

Conclusions :

- I. M % A II. K \$ B
III. A % R IV. K # R
(a) Only IV is true (b) Only I and IV are true
(c) Only II and III are true (d) Only I, III and IV are true
(e) None is true

18. **Statements :**

D # M, M \$ R, R @ J, W % J

Conclusions :

- I. W % R II. M \$ J
III. R % D IV. W % M
(a) Only II and III are true
(b) Only I and IV are true
(c) Only I and II are true
(d) Only III and IV are true
(e) All are true

19. **Statements :**

W @ T, T \$ N, N # F, V % F

Conclusions :

- I. V % N II. W \$ N
III. T \$ F IV. V @ N
(a) Only I and IV are true (b) Only I and II are true
(c) Only IV is true (d) Only II, III and IV are true
(e) Only III and IV are true

20. **Statements :**

B % K, K # D, D \diamond N, N @ T

Conclusions :

- I. N % K II. T \$ D
III. K # B IV. T % K
(a) Only I and II are true
(b) Only II and III are true
(c) Only I, II and IV are true
(d) Only III and IV are true
(e) All are true

21. How many such digits are there in the number 836257419, each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are rearranged in ascending order within the number?
- (a) None (b) One
(c) Two (d) Three
(e) More than three

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-25) : Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

22. Who amongst P, Q, R, S, T and V, each securing different marks, secured the second lowest marks ?
- I. R and T secured more marks than P and Q
II. V secured the highest marks
III. S secured more marks than P but less than Q.
- (a) Only I and III
(b) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
(c) Only II and III
(d) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
(e) Only I and II
23. Which village is to the North-East of village R ?
- I. Village S is to the South-East of village N which is to the South-West of village P and village P is to the North of village Q.
II. Village T is to the North-West of village Q which is to the south of village P.
III. Village R which is to the North of village S, lies between villages N and Q and village N is to the West of village R.
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III
(c) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question
(d) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
(e) Only I and III or only II and III are required to answer the question
24. What is the rank of Animesh in a class of 17 students ?
- I. Nirmal who is thirteenth from the bottom is six rank ahead of Bhumika who is two position below Animesh.
II. Bhumika is four position ahead of Kamal.
III. Bhumika is two position below Animesh and Kamal's rank is 15th.
- (a) Only I and III
(b) Only I and II
(c) Only I or II and III together are required to answer the question
(d) Only II is required to answer the question
(e) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question
25. How is 'them' written in a code language ?
- I. 'tell them young' is written as 'se me ye' and 'wise young sharp tell' is written as 'me yo na ye' in that code language.
II. 'clever sharp come tomorrow' is written as 'na ki pa lo' and 'bring clever young them' is written as 'ki po se ye' in that code language.
III. 'clever sharp come them no' is written as 'pa na se ki te' and 'yellow come sharp run clever no' is written as 'ki ni pa be te na' in that code language.

- (a) Only III is required to answer the question
(b) Only I and III are required to answer the question
(c) Only I or II and III together are required to answer the question
(d) Only II is required to answer the question
(e) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by a question. Read the statement carefully and answer the question that follows :

26. **Statement:** A combination of factors have seen the sales volume of the top 25 listed real estate companies almost halve to about 11.8 million square feet in the quarter ended September 2013. It was 20.73 million square feet in the year ago period.
- Which of the following may be a **probable reason** for the slump in the real estate business ?
- (a) Housing is not a problem in India now-a-days and every family has got a dwelling unit.
(b) The real estate companies have increased the profit margin and hence sales have come down.
(c) High cost of funds have dried up liquidity for the cash starved companies, which in turn log jammed the construction activity across India.
(d) Residential and commercial units are being developed at the faster pace in comparison to actual demand.
(e) The faulty Housing Policy of the Government is an impediment to the real estate market.
27. **Statement :** Democracy in the sense of majority rule is not what people are seeking. The middle classes in the Ukraine, Bosnia, Thailand and Venezuela are demanding greater accountability, and are challenging regimes seen as corrupt, out of touch and which form obstacles to a better future.
- Which of the following **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement ?
- (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted).
- (a) The middle classes want a government that is accountable, responsible and effective in moving their country further into the modern world.
(b) The importance of middle classes has been enhanced in the governance of a democratic country.
(c) The middle classes are capable of overthrowing a corrupt government.
(d) Democracy, in true sense, does not mean the rule of majority which takes into consideration only the numbers.
(e) Except a small number of countries in the world, other countries do not favour democratic form of government.
28. **Statement :** Should admission to all professional courses be made on the basis of past academic performances rather than through entrance tests ?
- Arguments :**
- I. Yes. It will be beneficial for those candidates who are unable to bear the expenses of entrance tests.
II. Yes. Many deserving candidates securing high marks in their qualifying academic examinations do not perform well on such entrance tests.

- III. No. The standard of examinations and assessment conducted by different boards and universities are not comparable and hence there is a need to conduct entrance tests to calibrate them on a common yardstick. Decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' argument(s) and which is/are 'weak' argument(s).
- (a) Only I and II are strong
(b) Only II and III are strong
(c) Only I and III are strong
(d) Only III is strong
(e) All I, II and III are strong
29. **Statement :** Although the education system has progressed from the point of view of the number of schools, most of them are ill equipped and have not achieved excellence in imparting education. Which of the following **inferences** can be drawn from the above statement ?
(An inference is something which is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given facts).
(a) We need not open any more schools in future.
(b) In future, we should provide good teachers and equipment to these schools.
(c) It is necessary to open more schools to accommodate the increasing number of students.
(d) It is very difficult to manage a large number of schools properly.
(e) Any system develops gradually and we should hope for better outcomes.
30. **Statement :** Satisfaction with co-workers, promotion opportunities, the nature of work, and pay goes with high performance among those with strong growth needs. Among those with weak growth needs, no such relationship is present and, in fact, satisfaction with promotion opportunities goes with low performance. The statement best support the premise that
(a) Satisfaction is an inevitable organisational variable
(b) Job satisfaction and performance are directly and closely related
(c) Relationship between job satisfaction and performance is moderated by growth need
(d) Every organisation has few employees having weak growth need
(e) High performance is essential for organisational effectiveness.
-
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions :
- In a group of students, 21 students like football, 26 students like cricket, 29 students like volleyball, 15 students like cricket and volleyball, 14 students like cricket and football, 12 students like volleyball and football and 8 students like all the three games.
31. How many students are there in the group ?
(a) 45 (b) 48
(c) 43 (d) 44
(e) None of these
32. How many students do like volleyball only ?
(a) 10 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 9
(e) None of these
33. How many students do like cricket only ?
(a) 7 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 5
(e) None of these
34. How many students do like football only ?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 6
(e) None of these
35. How many students do like both volleyball and football but not cricket ?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 7
(e) None of these
-
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :
- Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in two cars namely X and Y but not necessarily in the same order. Out of six persons two are driving the cars. There are three persons in each car and one person must be on front seat besides the person who is driving the car. In Car X, D is neither driving nor sitting on the back seat. F is sitting on the back seat in Car Y. C is on the driver's seat but not in the Car X. A is neither driving nor travelling in the Car "Y". E is not on the driver's seat in any car.
36. Who among the following is on the driver's seat in the Car X ?
(a) D (b) F
(c) B (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
37. Who among the following is sitting on the front seat in the Car Y ?
(a) E (b) A
(c) F (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
38. Which of the following groups of three persons are travelling in the Car X ?
(a) B, E and F (b) B, D and E
(c) A, C and E (d) A, B and D
(e) None of these
39. Which of the following pairs represents the persons sitting on the front seats in the Car X and Car Y respectively ?
(a) D and F (b) D and E
(c) B and E (d) A and C
(e) None of these
40. If D shifts his position to the driver's seat in his car, who will shift his position to the driver's seat in other car ?
(a) E (b) F
(c) A (d) B
(e) C
-
- DIRECTIONS (41-45):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions :
- Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are travelling in three different Cars namely X, Y and Z, but not necessarily in the same order. There are at least two persons in each Car and each Car has persons of both the sexes. Out of eight persons three are females. All of them like different colours viz, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Black, White, Grey and Purple but not necessarily in the same order. One female does not like Grey or White colour. D is travelling with G in the Car Z. G likes Black colour. The persons who like Red

and Purple colours, are travelling in the same Car. E does not like Purple colour and he is not travelling with H in the same car. A does not like purple nor Red colour. H is travelling in the Car Y. B, C and H are females in the group. B likes Blue colour and travels with the person who likes Black colour. Red and Green colours are liked by female members. The person who is travelling with H, likes Grey colour. One of the persons travelling in Car Z likes Yellow colour.

41. In which of the following Cars only two persons are travelling ?
 (a) Car X (b) Car Y
 (c) Car Z (d) Cannot be determined
 (e) None of these
42. The female member who is travelling in the Car X likes which colour ?
 (a) Green (b) Blue
 (c) Yellow (d) Red
 (e) None of these
43. Who among the following likes Yellow colour ?
 (a) D (b) E
 (c) A (d) F
 (e) None of these
44. Who among the following is/are travelling with female member C ?
 (a) E and G (b) A and D
 (c) E and F (d) D and E
 (e) F and G
45. Which of the following combinations of Person-Car-Colour is not correct ?
 (a) C X Red (b) F X Purple
 (c) G Z Black (d) D Z Yellow
 (e) E Y Grey

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions :

Following are the conditions for selecting candidates for Post Graduation Diploma in Marketing in an institution.

The candidate must

- (i) have a Graduation Degree with at least 50 percent marks
- (ii) be at least 22 years as on 01.12.2013
- (iii) have secured at least 40 percent marks in the Entrance Test
- (iv) have secured at least 50 percent marks in the Group Discussion and Interview
- (v) be capable to pay a fee of ₹ 4 lakh per annum at the time of admission.

In the case of a candidate who fulfills all the conditions EXCEPT (a) at (iii) above but has secured 30 percent marks in the Entrance Test and 80 per cent marks in the Graduation, his/ her case is to be referred to the Dean of the Institution

(b) at (v) above but can deposit an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakh in the beginning of the first year, his/ her case is to be referred to the Director of the Institution.

In each question below, details of one candidate are provided. You have to take one of the following courses of actions based on the conditions given above and the information provided in each question and mark the number of that course of action as your answer. You are not to assume anything than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.12.2013.

Marks answer (a) if the case is to be referred to the Dean of the Institution.

Marks answer (b) if the case is to be referred to the Director of the Institution.

Marks answer (c) if the candidate is to be selected

Marks answer (d) if the candidate is not to be selected

Marks answer (e) if the data provided are inadequate to take a decision.

Now read the information provided in each question and mark your answer accordingly.

46. Anup Bhatnagar was born on 12th June 1989. He can deposit an amount of ₹ 4 lakh at the time of admission. He secured 85 per cent marks in the Graduation and 55 per cent marks in the Group Discussion and Interview. He secured 35 percent marks in the Entrance Test.
47. Nisha Desai was born on 8th April 1991. She secured 80 percent marks in the Graduation and 60 percent marks in Group Discussion and Interview. She can pay an amount of ₹ 4 lakh per annum.
48. Subodh Verma was born on 22nd May 1990. He secured 50 percent marks in the Graduation and 40 percent marks in the Entrance Test. He secured 60 percent marks in Group Discussion and Interview and can deposit an amount of ₹ 4 lakh as fee.
49. Ravindra Sharma was born on 24th September 1988. He secured 60 percent marks in the Entrance Test, 60 percent marks in the Graduation and 65 per cent marks in the Group Discussion and Interview. He can pay ₹ 3 lakh in the beginning of the first year.
50. Rajiv Batra secured 70 percent marks in the Entrance Test and was born on 5th June 1991. He secured 50 percent marks in the Graduation and can pay ₹ 4 lakh at the time of admission. He secured 60 percent marks in the Group Discussion and Interview.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-55) : In the following table, marks obtained by 6 students in 6 different subjects have been given. Read the table carefully and answer the questions. The marks in bracket show maximum marks.

Marks obtained by 6 students in 6 different subjects

Subjects	English	Maths	Physics	Sociology	Psychology	Statistics
Students	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)
Tony	86	78	95	105	72	112
Vicky	97	102	106	115	86	106
Ravi	115	108	87	99	76	69
Shobha	68	76	84	72	66	88
Pallavi	118	106	126	120	112	98
Mahesh	86	99	108	102	78	86

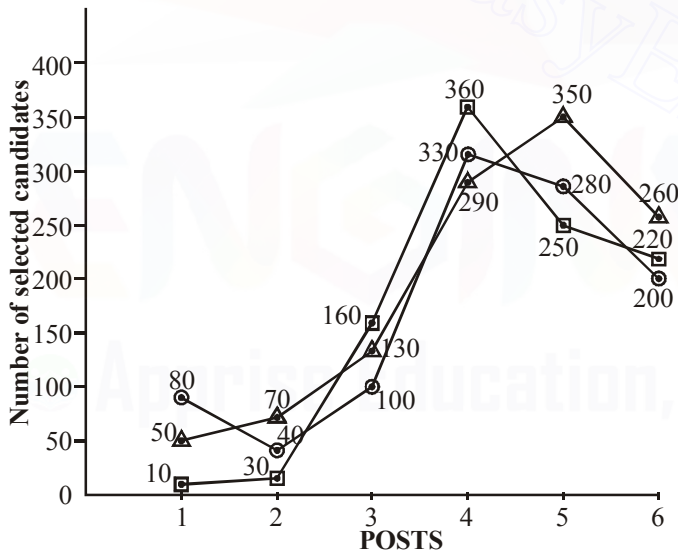
51. Find the respective ratio of the total marks obtained by Vicky and Ravi in Maths and that scored by Pallavi and Mahesh in Sociology ?
 (a) 35 : 37 (b) 37 : 32
 (c) 39 : 59 (d) 29 : 35
 (e) None of these

52. Find the approximate average percentage of marks obtained by all the students in English.
 (a) 61 (b) 63
 (c) 68 (d) 65
 (e) None of these
53. The ratio of total marks scored by Shobha in Sociology and Physics and that scored by Tony in English and Maths is
 (a) 37 : 39 (b) 13 : 23
 (c) 39 : 41 (d) 23 : 13
 (e) None of these
54. What is the average marks scored by all the students in Sociology ?
 (a) 99.5 (b) 98.5
 (c) 100.5 (d) 102.2
 (e) None of these
55. Find the overall percentage of marks obtained by Shobha in Physics, Psychology and Statistics.
 (a) 45% (b) 48%
 (c) 49% (d) 50.2%
 (e) None of these
57. The number of candidates recruited for the post of office assistant operations in company B is approximately what percent of total candidates recruited in that company ?
 (a) 28% (b) 24%
 (c) 30% (d) 31%
 (e) None of these
58. The number of candidates recruited for the posts of assistant manager and advertisement office assistant is what percent of the candidates recruited for the post of junior office administrator and HR officer by the company C ?
 (a) 115% (b) 120%
 (c) 135% (d) 141%
 (e) None of these
59. The total number of candidates recruited for the post of HR officers in all the companies is what percent of the total candidates recruited by the company A for all posts ?
 (a) 16% (b) 11%
 (c) 12% (d) 14%
 (e) None of these
60. What is the respective ratio between the average number of candidates selected for all the posts by company A and company C ?
 (a) 113 : 115 (b) 115 : 113
 (c) 113 : 117 (d) 117 : 113
 (e) 103 : 105

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60) : In the following multiple graphs, the number of selected candidates for 6 different posts by three different companies A, B and C has been shown. Read the graph carefully and answer the questions.

Company A —○— ; Company B —□— ; Company C —△—

Number of Selected Candidates in three companies



POST 1 : HR officer

POST 2 : IT officer

POST 3 : Assistant Manager

POST 4 : Advertisement office Assistant

POST 5 : Office Assistant operations

POST 6 : Junior office Administrator

56. What is the ratio between the number of all candidates selected for company A and that selected for the posts of assistant managers and junior office administrators in all three companies ?
 (a) 103 : 107 (b) 102 : 107
 (c) 103 : 106 (d) 113 : 117
 (e) None of these
61. 37 19 20 31.5 65 165
 21 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 What will come in the place of (e) ?
 (a) 105 (b) 41
 (c) 110 (d) 108
 (e) 116
62. 5 6 16 57 244 1245
 9 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 What will come in the place of (d) ?
 (a) 366 (b) 364
 (c) 368 (d) 378
 (e) 382
63. 7 5 11 49 335 3005
 13 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 What will come in the place of (b) ?
 (a) 31 (b) 27
 (c) 29 (d) 28
 (e) 30
64. 12 47 152 467 1412 4247
 33 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 What will come in the place of (d) ?
 (a) 3131 (b) 1133
 (c) 3311 (d) 3113
 (e) 3123
65. 54 50 84 188 496 1456
 42 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 What will come in the place of (d) ?
 (a) 304 (b) 286
 (c) 293 (d) 281
 (e) 301

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-70): Read the following information carefully to answer the questions.

In a store, there are 600 women. The store is a collection of precious stones namely diamond, ruby and emerald. It is found that 40% of women like diamond, 20% of women like ruby and 10% of women like emerald. 5% of women like diamond and ruby; 3% of women like ruby and emerald and 4% like emerald and diamond. 2% of women like all three stones.

66. Find the number of women who like both ruby and diamond.
 (a) 30 (b) 32
 (c) 12 (d) 6
 (e) 18
67. Find the number of women who like emerald only.
 (a) 32 (b) 30
 (c) 28 (d) 198
 (e) 40
68. Find the number of women who like both diamond and emerald?
 (a) 32 (b) 30
 (c) 24 (d) 28
 (e) 27
69. Find the number of women who like diamond only.
 (a) 60 (b) 240
 (c) 120 (d) 198
 (e) 84
70. Find the number of women who like only ruby.
 (a) 60 (b) 240
 (c) 120 (d) 198
 (e) 30

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71 - 75): Each of the questions 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

Give answer (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.

Give answer (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 question.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 76-80): In the following table the production of different kinds of toys by a company in different years has been given. Read the table carefully and answer the questions.

Production of 5-different Toys and Percentage of Defective Toys in Various Years

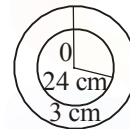
Toys Years	Type-A		Type-B		Type-C		Type-D		Type-E	
	Produc tion	% defective toys	Produc tion	% defective toys	Produc tion	% defective toys	Produc tion	% defective toys	Product ion	% defective toys
2006	18000	06	20000	06	12000	04	22000	07	23000	08
2007	21000	05	15000	05	15000	08	20000	08	18000	06
2008	16000	08	18000	04	17000	05	18000	05	17000	05
2009	22000	09	19000	06	20000	07	24000	06	20000	04
2010	24000	04	21000	09	24000	09	27000	08	24000	08
2011	28000	05	20000	05	28000	05	28000	05	27000	09
2012	26000	07	28000	08	31000	02	30000	05	30000	05

Give answer (c) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (d) if the data given in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question, and

Give answer (e) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

71. What will be the amount at the end of 2 years, if the interest is compounded yearly.
 I. The simple interest on the same sum for a period of 2 years is ₹400 at the same rate of 5% per annum.
 II. The difference between the simple interest and the compound interest for 2 years at the rate of 5% per annum is ₹100.
72. Find the average of five consecutive odd numbers.
 I. The difference of fifth number and the first number is 7.
 II. The sum of the first two numbers is 5 more than the fifth number.
73. Find the ratio of the area of the bigger circle and smaller circle.

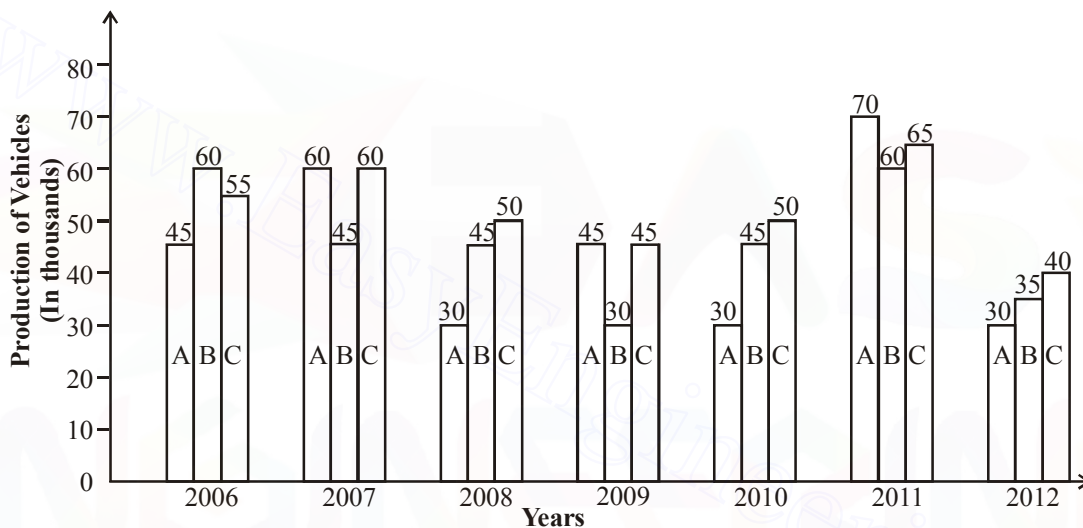


- I. The radius of the smaller circle is 24 cm.
 II. The difference between the radii of bigger and the smaller circles is 3 cm.
74. What is the length of the train?
 I. The train crosses a signal post in 9 seconds.
 II. If the train with speed x kmph crosses another train 100m long coming from the opposite direction at 60 kmph in 15 seconds.
75. Find the radius of the semi-circle.
 I. The area of semi-circle is equal to the area of the rectangle.
 II. The breadth of rectangle is 5 cm less than its length and its perimeter is 50 cm.

76. Find the approximate average number of defect free A, C and E types of toys manufactured in 2007.
 (a) 16890 (b) 16980
 (c) 16880 (d) 17890
 (e) None of these
77. How many defect free C-type of toys were manufactured in 2008?
 (a) 16250 (b) 16150
 (c) 16350 (d) 16450
 (e) None of these
78. Find the difference between the number of E-type of toys manufactured in 2008 and the total number of A type and B type of toys manufactured in 2009.
- (a) 26000 (b) 23000
 (c) 24000 (d) 18000
 (e) None of these
79. In which year was the maximum number of defective toys of type-A manufactured ?
 (a) 2010 (b) 2008
 (c) 2012 (d) 2009
 (e) None of these
80. Find the ratio between the number of defective toys of type A in 2006 and that of defective toys of type-E in 2007 ?
 (a) 3 : 2 (b) 2 : 3
 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 2 : 1
 (e) 1 : 1

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-85) : In the following bar diagram, production of three kinds of vehicles by a company in different years has been given. Read the bar diagram carefully and answer the questions.

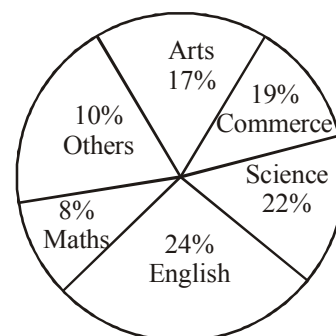
Production of Three Type of Vehicles A, B and C (In Thousands).



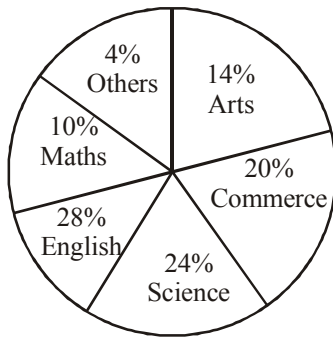
81. Find the ratio between the number of vehicles of type C produced in 2012 and that of vehicles A produced in 2006.
 (a) 8 : 9 (b) 7 : 9
 (c) 7 : 6 (d) 7 : 8
 (e) None of these
82. The number of vehicles of type B produced in 2009 is what percent of the total production of vehicles in 2009?
 (a) 20% (b) 25%
 (c) 18% (d) 21%
 (e) None of these
83. What is the ratio between the total number of vehicles produced in 2012 and total production of A-type of vehicles in the years 2007 and 2008 ?
 (a) 7 : 9 (b) 7 : 8
 (c) 7 : 6 (d) 8 : 7
 (e) None of these
84. In which year is the percentage increase in production of type-A vehicles from the previous year is maximum ?
 (a) 2009 (b) 2007
 (c) 2010 (d) 2011
 (e) None of these
85. The number of type-C vehicles produced in 2010 is approximately what percent of total number of vehicles produced in 2011 ?

DIRECTIONS (86-90): In the following pie-charts, the percentage wise distribution of candidates who have applied for different subjects in a college and that of selected candidates has been given. Read the following pie-charts to answer the questions.

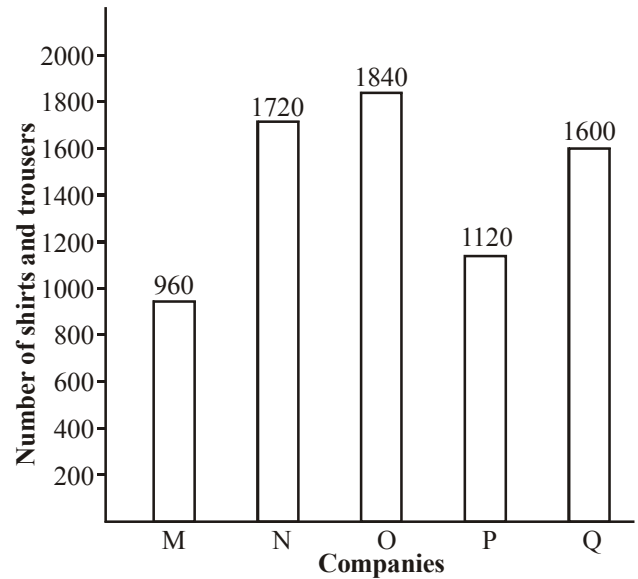
Percentage of Candidates
Applied Number of candidates = 88000



Percentage of Candidates Qualified
Number of candidates = 14400



Number of Shirts and Trousers manufactured by five companies M, N, O, P and Q



86. What is the difference between the total number of candidates who got selected in Science and the number of candidates who applied for the same ?
- (a) 15904 (b) 14904
(c) 15940 (d) 16940
(e) None of these
87. What is the sum of the total number of candidates who applied for Arts and the number of candidates who got selected in Maths and English both ?
- (a) 19432 (b) 20432
(c) 20342 (d) 19432
(e) None of these
88. What is the ratio between the number of candidates who qualified in Arts and commerce together and the number of candidates who qualified in English and Science ?
- (a) 17 : 25 (b) 17 : 29
(c) 17 : 26 (d) 29 : 17
(e) None of these
89. What percent of candidates qualified in English of the total candidates applied for the same ?
- (a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 19
(e) 22
90. Find the average number of candidates who got selected for English, Science and Arts.
- (a) 3618 (b) 3682
(c) 3628 (d) 3268
(e) 3168

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-95) : In the following bar diagram number of shirts and trousers manufactured by five different companies M, N, O, P and Q has been given. The ratio of shirts and trousers has been given in the adjoining table. Read both the data and answer the questions.

Ratio of Shirts & Trousers

Companies	Shirts	Trousers
M	5	3
N	24	19
O	7	9
P	3	5
Q	8	17

91. What is the average of the number of shirts manufactured by the companies M, O and Q ?
- (a) 639 (b) 539
(c) 693 (d) 369
(e) None of these
92. The number of shirts manufactured by company P is
- (a) 320 (b) 420
(c) 480 (d) 460
(e) None of these
93. What is the total number of trousers manufactured by companies N and P ?
- (a) 1360 (b) 1260
(c) 1460 (d) 1406
(e) None of these
94. The number of shirts manufactured by company Q is what per cent of its total production ?
- (a) 25% (b) 28%
(c) 30% (d) 32%
(e) None of these
95. The ratio between the number of shirts manufactured by company M and that of trousers manufactured by company P is
- (a) 9 : 7 (b) 8 : 7
(c) 7 : 8 (d) 5 : 7
(e) 6 : 7

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-100) : In the following table, the number of vehicles passing over a bridge during different time intervals on different days of a week is given. Read the table carefully to answer the following questions. Number of Vehicles (In thousands)

Time Intervals	8-11 am	11 am - 1 pm	1 pm - 4 pm	4 pm - 7 pm	7 pm - 10 pm
Days					
Monday	12	10	8	11	6
Tuesday	15	12	10	12	5
Wednesday	10	8	6	8	6
Thursday	11	7	7	7	7
Friday	13	10	8	10	6
Saturday	8	6	7	8	5

96. What is the difference between the total number of vehicles, crossing during 7pm-10 pm and the number of vehicles crossing during 11am-1pm on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday?
- (a) 8000 (b) 8500
(c) 7500 (d) 7800
(e) None of these
97. Find the difference between the number of vehicles crossing on Tuesday and Saturday during 1pm-4pm and the number of vehicles crossing on Thursday during 1pm-4pm.
- (a) 7000 (b) 10000
(c) 24000 (d) 14000
(e) None of these
98. What is the percentage decrease in the number of vehicles crossing from time interval 8-11am to 7pm-10pm on Wednesday?
- (a) 45% (b) 38%
(c) 40% (d) 50%
(e) 46%
99. Find the average number of vehicles crossing the bridge during 8-11 am.
- (a) 11056 (b) 12500
(c) 11050 (d) 11500
(e) None of these
100. Find the total number of vehicles crossing the bridge during 11 am -1 pm on Thursday and Friday.
- (a) 11000 (b) 19500
(c) 17500 (d) 19000
(e) 17000

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-110) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Indian education sector is one of the largest sunrise sectors contributing to the country's economic and social growth. The Indian education system, considered as one of the largest in the world, is divided into two major segments of core and non-core businesses. While, schools and higher education form the core group, the non-core business consists of pre-schools, vocational training and coaching classes. The education sector in India is evolving, led by the **emergence** of new niche sectors like vocational training, finishing schools, child-skill enhancement and e-learning. India has emerged as a strong potential market for investments in training and education sector, due to its favourable demographics (young population) and being a services-driven

economy. Indian education sector's market size in Financial Year, 2012-13 estimated to be USD 71.2 billion is expected to increase to USD 109.8 billion by Financial Year 2015-2016 due to the expected strong demand for quality education. The market grew at a CAGR of 16.5% during Financial Year 2015-2016. Financial Year 2005-2012.

Education has been made an important and integral part of the national development efforts. The tremendous increase in the number of students and of educational institutions has given rise to the term 'education explosion'. No doubt, this has resulted in serious problems such as inadequacy of financial resources and infrastructure and **dilution** of personal attention to the education and character-formation of the students. Also there is the unwanted side-effect of enormous increase in the number of educated unemployed. However, we cannot overlook the advantages of education explosion in India. Mere increase in the percentage of literate people does not indicate a qualitative change in the educational standards of the people and a substantial improvement in manpower resources of India. Unemployment problem in India cannot be blamed on the availability of large masses of educated people in India.

Uncertainty and vacillation have marked the government's policy regarding the medium of education in India. While the government policy in this respect has not changed, a significant increase in the number of schools-primary and secondary-imparting education through the English medium is a significant development: thousands of nursery schools that have mushroomed since the last decade **purport** to impart education to infants through English. This is an unwanted development which has been **deprecated** by educationalists and political leaders. Regarding the medium of instruction in colleges and universities, many State Governments have already decided, in principle, to switch over to the regional language. However the implementation in this respect has remained very slow.

Today virtually every university in India is offering correspondence courses for different degrees and diplomas. In fact correspondence education has opened new vistas for the educational system which could not successfully meet the challenging problem of providing infrastructure for multitudes of new entrants into the portals of higher education. The public demand for higher education was initially met through evening colleges; now correspondence education has come to the rescue of the worried education administrators.

101. Which of the following facts is **not** true regarding the Indian education sector as per the passage?
- (a) It is still in the process of development
(b) It is one of the contributors to India's growth

- (c) There has been a recent trend towards the adoption of regional languages as the medium of instruction
- (d) Mushrooming of schools imparting English education has been appreciated
- (e) The number of educated unemployed as increased
102. As per the passage, India's education sector has been able to attract investments because of
- A. The demographic factor.
- B. The Indian economy being services-driven.
- C. Indian democratic governance being an attractive issue.
- (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C) (d) Both (A) and (B)
- (e) Both (B) and (C)
103. Which of the following explains the term 'education explosion' as per the passage?
- A. Huge investment in the education sector.
- B. Pro-active Government policy towards the education sector.
- C. Spurt in the number of students and educational institutions.
- (a) Both (A) and (B) (b) Only (C)
- (c) Both (B) and (C) (d) Only (B)
- (e) All of the above statements are correct
104. Which of the following can be inferred as per the passage?
- A. Increase in literacy levels signifies a qualitative increase in educational attainment of people.
- B. Literacy levels are closely related to improvement in manpower resources.
- C. The existence of educated people does not necessarily contribute to the problem of unemployment.
- (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C) (d) Both (A) and (B)
- (e) All three
105. As per the passage, which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) Increase in English medium schools is a welcome sign for the Indian education sector
- (b) Increase in English medium schools in India is an insignificant, though wanted development
- (c) Correspondence education has proved to be a panacea in terms of educating people without proper infra-structure
- (d) The implementation of regional languages as medium of instruction has been quite fast
- (e) The prospects for future growth of India's education sector looks bleak
106. Which of the following statements **cannot** be said to be the highlights of the passage?
- A. India's education sector is marked by increase in the number of educated people paralleled by simultaneous growth in unemployment.
- B. There are both positive and negative aspects of the education explosion in India.
- C. The Government policy towards education has been that of clarity marked by sincere efforts.
- (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C) (d) All three
- (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 107-108) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

107. **Dilution**

- (a) Thickening (b) Concentration
- (c) Extension (d) Diminution
- (e) Development

108. **Emergence**

- (a) Disappear (b) Rise
- (c) Abandonment (d) Fall
- (e) Lessening

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 109-110) Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

109. Deprecate

- (a) Derogate (b) Frown
- (c) Object (d) Commend
- (e) Disparage

110. Purport

- (a) Insignificance (b) Connotation
- (c) Acceptation (d) Intention
- (e) Purpose

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-115) : Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

111. British Airspace has been focusing on build European links.

- (a) focusing on built (b) focusing on forged
- (c) focusing on forging (d) concentrating to build
- (e) No correction required

112. The appetite of banks for funds was lost under the onslaught of the slowdown, corporates refused to borrow even as bank deposits flourished.

- (a) bank deposits flourishing
- (b) bank deposits swelled
- (c) bank deposits were enhanced
- (d) bank deposits flummoxed
- (e) No correction required

113. The 8th century revival of Byzantine learning is an exemplary phenomenon and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.

- (a) phenomenon yet to be discovered.
- (b) a phenomenon incompletely explained
- (c) an inexplicable phenomenon
- (d) an unidentifiable phenomenon
- (e) No correction required

114. NASA is all set to start building the world's first spacecraft that collected samples from an asteroid in 2018.

- (a) that will collect samples
- (b) that has collected samples
- (c) that will have collected samples
- (d) who will collect samples
- (e) No correction required

115. A sculpture by a veteran artist that stands in the lawns of National Art Gallery was found damaged.
- (a) that stood (b) that had stood
(c) that was standing (d) that has stood
(e) No correction required

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116-120) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

116. Politicians and actors (a)/are shining on the Indian (b)/electoral firmament (c)/ for a long time. (d)/ No error (e)
117. Almost all school teachers insist that (a)/ a student's mother (b)/ is responsible for the student's conduct (c) / as well as his dress. (d)/ No error (e)
118. In the forthcoming elections (a)/ every man and woman (b)/ must vote for the candidates (c)/ of their choice. (d)/ No error (e)
119. It is essential that diseases like tuberculosis (a)/ are detected and treated (b)/ as early as possible in order to (c)/ assure a successful cure. (d)/ No error (e)
120. The Mumbai Police have found (a)/ the body of a man (b)/ who they believe to be (c)/ the prime suspect in a murder case. (d)/ No error (e)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125): In the following questions, a set of five words is given. Four of the words are related in some way, the remaining word is not related to the rest. You have to pick the word which does not fit in the relation.

121. (a) Disdain (b) Disloyalty
(c) Infidelity (d) Unfaithfulness
(e) Unreliability
122. (a) Astute (b) Crafty
(c) Wily (d) Naive
(e) Shrewd
123. (a) Discern (b) Recognise
(c) Discriminate (d) Differentiate
(e) Eviscerate
124. (a) Bewildered (b) Perplexed
(c) Confused (d) Reserved
(e) Flummoxed
125. (a) Pageant (b) Pretense
(c) Exhibition (d) Lurid
(e) Plush

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130): In the following questions, each sentence has two blank spaces. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fill the blanks most appropriately.

126. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as ____; sometimes it is even called ____.
- (a) magnificent, irresponsible
(b) insignificant, influential
(c) significant, paltry (d) unimportant, trivia
(e) significance, trivia
127. This simplified ____ to the decision-making process is a must read for anyone ____ important real estate, personal or professional decisions.
- (a) primer, maximizing (b) tract, enacting
(c) introduction, under (d) guide, facing
(e) guide, enactment

128. Physicians may soon have ____ to help paralysed people move their limbs by passing the ____ nerves that once controlled their muscles.
- (a) instruments, detrimental
(b) ways, damaged
(c) reasons, involuntary
(d) impediments, complex
(e) instrumental, damaged
129. The argument that the need for a looser fiscal policy to ____ demand outweighs the need to ____ budget deficits is persuasive.
- (a) assess, minimise (b) outstrip, eliminate
(c) stimulate, control (d) restrain, conceal
(e) facilitate, hide
130. The Internet is a medium where users have nearly ____ choices and ____ constraints about where to go and what to do.
- (a) unbalanced, nonexistent (b) embarrassing, no
(c) unlimited, minimal (d) choking, shocking
(e) limited, maximal.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 131 - 135) : In each question below, four words printed in bold type are given. These are numbered (a), (b), (c) and (d). One of these words printed in bold may either be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark (e) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.

131. People who look (a)/ down on abstract (b)/ art have several major arguments (c)/ to support their beliefs. (d)/ All Correct (e)
132. The world Trade Organisation (a)/ was formed (b)/ in the early 1990s as an outcome (c)/ of the Uruguay Round negotiations. (d)/ All Correct (e)
133. Feminists (a)/ have viewed the Patirarchale (b)/ control of women's bodies as one of the prime issues (c)/ facing the contemporary women's movement. (d)/ All Correct (e)
134. Composed (a)/ with other experimental (b)/ sciences, astronomy (c)/ has certain limitations. (d)/ All Correct (e)
135. Toxic effluents (a)/ deplete the level of oxygen in the rivers, endanger (b)/ all aquatic (c)/ life and render water absolute unfit for human consumption. (d)/ All Correct (e)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : In each of the following questions, five sentences are given that are not in a proper sequence. You are required to arrange all the five sentences so that all together make a logical paragraph. The correct order of the sentences is your answer.

136. A. Most of the available savings channels do not give returns that offset inflation.
B. The prospect of getting a negative real return is forcing investors away from conventional financial savings instruments.
C. The country needs to boost its financial savings to step up the overall investment rate.
D. Besides, the seemingly insatiable demand for gold has very recently created serious macroeconomic problems.
E. Although the threat of an imbalance has receded, ongoing attempts to channel the demand into productive channels need to be encouraged.

- (a) DABCE (b) CADEB
(c) ABCDE (d) EDCBA
(e) BCEDA
137. A. Yet, there appeared to be a contradiction in this, as the geographical area occupied by the charismatic cat was reported to have decreased in some ranges.
B. A fresh exercise to count the country's tigers led by the National Tiger Conservation Authority has now been launched.
C. The results published in 2010 claimed an improvement in estimated tiger numbers, at 1,706 individuals compared to 1,411 in 2006.
D. What is interesting is that a mere 10 per cent of the habitat today hosts 90 percent of the reproducing populations of the big cat.
E. This is an important project, given that India hosts the most number of tigers in the wild.
(a) ABCDE (b) CABED
(c) EADCB (d) DCEBA
(e) BCAED
138. A. When IT moved into the Valley, educated Blacks found opportunities a plenty.
B. Once, Silicon Valley was the valley of fruits.
C. Then the White and Asian-led organisations began to prefer South Asians and subtle discrimination had the African Americans moving out.
D. Then the Hispanics and the Chinese ousted them.
E. Blacks found work in the orchards and canneries and stores.
(a) CADEB (b) AEBDC
(c) EBCAD (d) BEDAC
(e) DACBE
139. A. Then there is the technique of physical expression (angika abhinaya) using postures, hand gestures, etc.
B. A hallmark of Panikkar's presentation is his use of verbal expression (vachika abhinaya) borrowed from Kerala traditions such as Koodiyattam.
C. His own company, Sopanam, is distinguished by the elaborate physical training undergone by all the actors.
D. In relatively short-term production this is not possible.
E. In his Hindi presentations too, this vachika approach is retained.
(a) BEACD (b) ACDBE
(c) EBDCA (d) ADCEB
(e) CAEBD
140. A. Our journey had a destination Thalassery.
B. It was a cloudy day and the beaches were crowded.
C. And that was how I landed in a very tiny hamlet to see a Theyyam performance for the first time.
D. But I wanted to drive through the villages and we promptly got lost.
E. We drove along, turning into smaller villages and hamlets, finding posters of Malayalam stars, while Che Guevara looked on from every street corner.
(a) ABCDE (b) BEADC
(c) CDABC (d) DEBAC
(e) EADCA

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-150) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The fact that the majority of South Asia's population of about 1.5 billion (141) in villages points towards the need for marketers to develop a good understanding of rural markets and the rural marketing phenomenon. For our purpose, we define rural marketing (142) any marketing activity in which one dominant participant is from a rural area. This implies that rural marketing comprises marketing of inputs to rural markets as well as marketing of outputs from rural markets to (143) geographical areas.

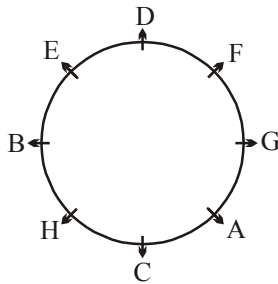
It is not only the size of the population that makes rural markets in South Asia very (144) for marketers in India. Rural markets (145) for a similar proportion for consumer durable products too. Banking system, limited availability of credit facilities, and problems of storage infrastructure are additional (146) for marketers. These challenges need (147) solutions.

All the South Asian governments accord special (148) to the development of rural areas by addressing issues such as poverty, unequal growth, and poor infrastructure. This has led to (149) improvements in rural literacy levels in the last few years in all the South Asian countries. In addition, investments by governments in improving farm productivity and generating greater employment opportunities in rural areas have made rural markets in South Asia more (150) and prosperous.

141. (a) Believes (b) Resides
(c) Concentrates (d) Focuses
(e) Amalgamates
142. (a) Since (b) For
(c) By (d) As
(e) While
143. (a) Diverse (b) Another
(c) Different (d) Other
(e) Many
144. (a) Valid (b) Central
(c) Important (d) Trivial
(e) Prime
145. (a) Responded (b) Counted
(c) Accounted (d) Catered
(e) Seized
146. (a) Attractions (b) Obstacles
(c) Challenges (d) Pitfalls
(e) Diversions
147. (a) Pragmatic (b) Scientific
(c) Radical (d) Innovative
(e) Practical
148. (a) Fund (b) Budget
(c) Attention (d) Primacy
(e) Resources
149. (a) Appreciable (b) Revolutionary
(c) Mind-boggling (d) Astonishing
(e) Surprising
150. (a) Appropriate (b) Relevant
(c) Vibrant (d) Challenging
(e) Dynamic

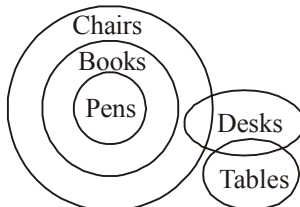
HINTS & SOLUTIONS

(1-5):

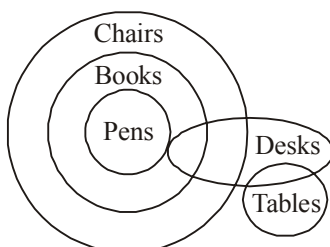


1. (b) E is to the immediate left of D.
2. (c) Three persons – C, A and G are seated between H and F if we go anticlockwise from H to F.
3. (a) A is third to the right of D.
4. (d) B is sitting just opposite to G.
5. (c) G is second to the right of D.
6. (d) Both of the course of action are not necessary because ordering an enquiry into the leakage matter would not solve any purpose and secondly no need of setting up fact-finding team when cause of leakage is known to us.
7. (e) Both the course of action I and II should be followed because sufficient supply of malaria drugs is necessary to avoid malaria. Secondly use of mosquito repellent and cleanliness are necessary to avoid mosquito breeding.
8. (a) Only I course of action is suitable to follow because the government should check all unauthorised construction on government land. II course of action is too harsh to be suitable.
9. (d) Both the courses of action are not suitable because when there is no problem, no action is required.
10. (d) Both the course of action are not practically possible because government cannot close down all such schools and also parents of such children cannot be punished because there may be genuine reason for dropouts.

11. (d)

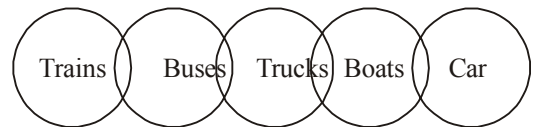


OR

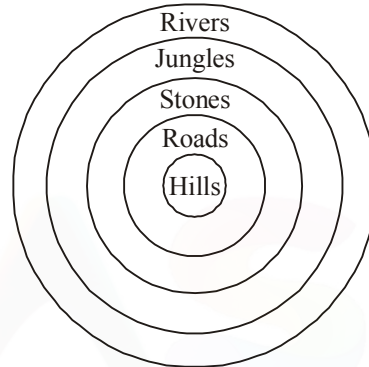
**Conclusions:**

- I. False
- II. False
- III. True, conversion of IV conclusion.
- IV. True

12. (a) None of the conclusion follows.

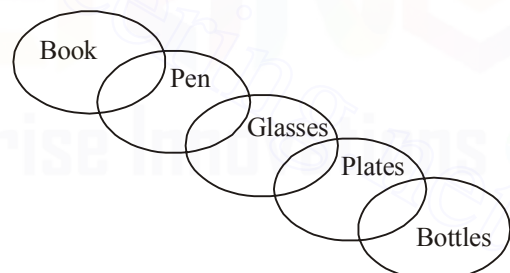


13. (c)

**Conclusions:**

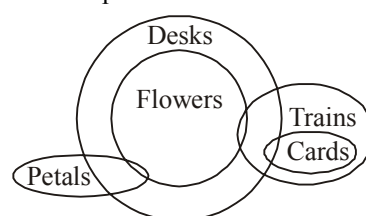
- I. True
 - II. True
 - III. True
 - IV. False
- So only I, II and III follow.

14. (b)



No conclusion follows but conclusion III is converse of third premise so conclusion III is follows

15. (e)

**Conclusions:**

- I. True, Conversion of the first premise
- II. True
- III. False
- IV. True

(16 - 20):

$\% \Rightarrow >$	$\square \Rightarrow \leq$	$\$ \Rightarrow \geq$
$\# \Rightarrow <$	$@ \Rightarrow =$	

16. (d) $D \square R \Rightarrow D \leq R$
 $R \# M \Rightarrow R < M$
 $M @ K \Rightarrow M = K$
 $K \% F \Rightarrow K > F$

Therefore,
 $D \leq R < M = K > F$

Conclusions:

- I. $F \$ M \Rightarrow F \geq M$: Not True
 II. $K @ R \Rightarrow K = R$: Not True
 III. $K \% R \Rightarrow K > R$: True
 IV. $D @ M \Rightarrow D = M$: Not True

17. (a) $R \$ B \Rightarrow R \geq B$
 $B @ A \Rightarrow B = A$
 $A \% K \Rightarrow A > K$
 $K \# M \Rightarrow K < M$

Therefore,
 $R \geq B = A > K < M$

Conclusions :

- I. $M \% A \Rightarrow M > A$: Not True
 II. $K \$ B \Rightarrow K \geq B$: Not True
 III. $A \% R \Rightarrow A > R$: Not True
 IV. $K \# R \Rightarrow K < R$: True

Only conclusion IV follows.

18. (c) $D \# M \Rightarrow D < M$
 $M \$ R \Rightarrow M \geq R$
 $R @ J \Rightarrow R = J$
 $W \% J \Rightarrow W > J$

Therefore,
 $D < M \geq R = J < W$

Conclusions :

- I. $W \% R \Rightarrow W > R$: True
 II. $M \$ J \Rightarrow M \geq J$: True
 III. $R \% D \Rightarrow R > D$: Not True
 IV. $W \% M \Rightarrow W > M$: Not True

Only conclusion I and II follow.

19. (b) $W @ T \Rightarrow W = T$
 $T \$ N \Rightarrow T \geq N$
 $N \# F \Rightarrow N < F$
 $V \% F \Rightarrow V > F$

Therefore,
 $W = T \geq N < F < V$

Conclusions :

- I. $V \% N \Rightarrow V > N$: True
 II. $W \$ N \Rightarrow W \geq N$: True
 III. $T \$ F \Rightarrow T \geq F$: Not True
 IV. $V @ N \Rightarrow V = N$: Not True

So only conclusion I and II follow.

20. (e) $B \% K \Rightarrow B > K$
 $K \# D \Rightarrow K < D$
 $D \square N \Rightarrow D \leq N$
 $N @ T \Rightarrow N = T$

Therefore,

$$B > K < D \leq N = T$$

Conclusions:

- I. $N \% K \Rightarrow N > K$: True
 II. $T \$ D \Rightarrow T \geq D$: True
 III. $K \# B \Rightarrow K < B$: True
 IV. $T \% K \Rightarrow T > K$: True

21. (c) $\begin{array}{cccc|ccc|c} 8 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 4 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array}$

22. (b) From statement I
 $R, T > P, Q$

From statement II

$$V > R, T, P, Q, S$$

From statement III $Q > S > P$

From statements I and II

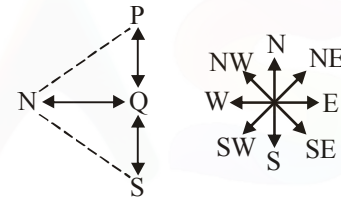
$$V > R, T > P, Q$$

From all the three statements

$$V > R, T > Q > S > P$$

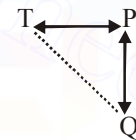
Clearly, S secured the second lowest marks.

23. (e) From statement I



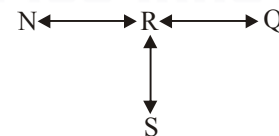
There is no information about the village R in the statement I.

From statement II



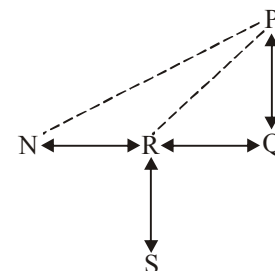
There is no information about the village R in the statement II.

From statement III



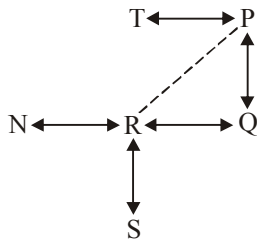
So Statement I and II donot give any information about village R. So we cannot take any decision even with the statements I and II taken together.

From statements I and III



It is clear from the diagram that village P is to the North-East of village R.

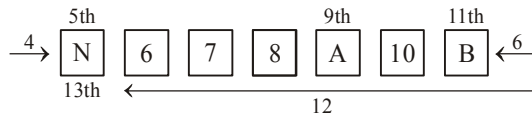
From statements II and III



It is clear from the diagram that village P is to the North-East of village R.

24. (c) From statement I

The position of Nirmal from the top
 $= 17 - 13 + 1 = 5\text{th}$



The rank of Animesh from the either end is 9th.

From statement II

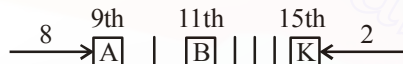


From statement III

The rank of Kamal = 15th

Bhumika is two position below Animesh

From statements II and III



The rank of Animesh is 9th.

So either I or II and III together are required to answer the question.

25. (b) From statement I



wise young sharp tell \rightarrow [me] yo na [ye]

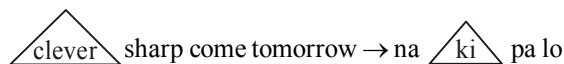
Codes are

tell \Rightarrow me or ye

young \Rightarrow me or ye

them \Rightarrow se

From statement II

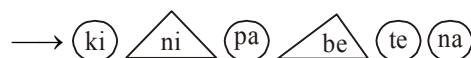
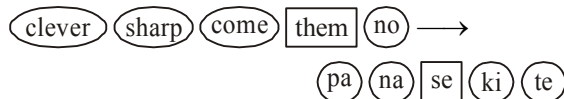


bring young them \rightarrow po se ye

Codes are

clever \Rightarrow ki

From statement III



Codes are

them \Rightarrow se

yellow \Rightarrow ni or be

run \Rightarrow ne or be

Only I and III are required to answer the question.

26. (c) Increase in material and labour cost is the main reason for slump in the real estate business which has affected net margin severely and higher interest rates have affected cost of funds adversely.
27. (a) The middle classes expect from the government more accountability, responsibility and effectiveness in policy implementation so that country as a whole may progress more and more.
28. (d) Argument I and II are weak because deserving students cannot be left at the cost of expenses of entrance test. There is not reason for poor performance in entrance test if a student has performed well in academic examination. So argument III seems to be strong because entrance test is a common yard stick of evaluation.
29. (b) Only statement II can be inferred from the given statement because proper resources like good equipment and good teachers would ensure proper results in imparting education.
30. (c) Statement III best supports the premise because job satisfaction and performance of an individual are directly related with growth.

(31-35) :

Let A, B and C be the sets of students who like Football, Cricket and Volleyball respectively. Then

$$n(A) = 21$$

$$n(B) = 26$$

$$n(C) = 29$$

$$n(A \cap B) = 14$$

$$n(A \cap C) = 12$$

$$n(B \cap C) = 15$$

$$n(A \cap B \cap C) = 8$$

$$\therefore n(A \cup B \cup C)$$

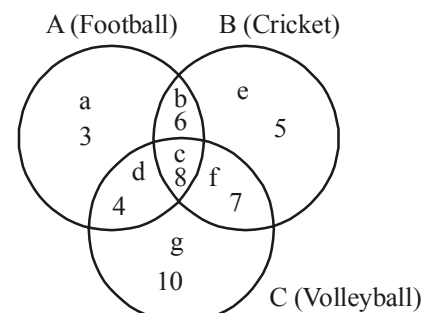
$$= [n(A) + n(B) + n(C) + n(A \cap B \cap C)]$$

$$- [n(A \cap B) + n(A \cap C) + n(B \cap C)]$$

$$= [21 + 26 + 29 + 8] - [14 + 12 + 15]$$

$$= 84 - 41 = 43$$

Now, we can draw the complete Venn diagram as follows:



31. (c) There are 43 students in the group.
32. (a) It is clear from the Venn diagram that 10 students like Volleyball only.

33. (d) It is clear from the Venn diagram that 5 students like Cricket only.
34. (b) It is clear from the Venn diagram that 3 students like Football only.
35. (a) It is clear from the Venn diagram that 4 students like Football and Volleyball but not Cricket.

(36 – 40)

Person	Car	Sitting position in car
A	X	Back-seater
B	X	Driver
C	Y	Driver
D	X	Front-seater
E	Y	Front-seater
F	Y	Back-seater

36. (c) B is on the driver's seat in the Car X.
37. (a) E is sitting on the front-seat in the Car Y.
38. (d) A, B and D are travelling in the Car X.
39. (b) D is sitting on the front-seat in the Car X and E is sitting on the front-seat in the Car Y.
40. (a) D is on the front-seat in the Car X and E is on the front seat in Car Y.

(41-45) :

Person	Gender	Car	Colour
A	Male	Y	Grey
B	Female	Z	Blue
C	Female	X	Red
D	Male	Z	Yellow
E	Male	X	White
F	Male	X	Purple
G	Male	Z	Black
H	Female	Y	Green

41. (b) A and H are travelling in the Car Y.
42. (d) C is the female member in the Car X. She likes Red colour.
43. (a) D likes Yellow colour.
44. (c) E and F are travelling with C.
45. (e) The combination E-Y-Grey is not correct. E travels in Car X and he likes white colour.

(46-50) :

CANDIDATE	CRITERIA						Ans
	(i)	(ii)	(iii) or (a)	(iv)	(v) or (b)		
Anup	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–	1
Nisha	✓	✓	×	–	✓	–	5
Subodh	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–	3
Ravindra	✓	✓	✓	–	×	–	2
Rajiv	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–	3

46. (a) Anup Bhatnagar satisfies conditions (i), (ii), (a), (iv) and (v). Therefore, his case would be referred to the Dean of the Institution.
47. (e) In case of Nisha Desai there is no information about the condition (iii).
48. (c) Subodh Verma satisfies conditions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v). Therefore, he can be selected.
49. (b) Ravindra Sharma satisfies conditions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (b). Therefore, his case would be referred to the Director of the Institution.
50. (c) Rajiv Batra satisfies all the conditions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v). Therefore, he can be selected.

51. (a) Required ratio = $(102 + 108) : (120 + 102)$
 $= 210 : 222 = 35 : 37$

52. (b) Total marks obtained in English
 $= 86 + 97 + 115 + 68 + 118 + 86 = 570$

\therefore Required percentage = $\frac{570}{900} \times 100 = 63.2 \approx 63$

53. (c) Required ratio = $(72 + 84) : (86 + 78)$
 $= 156 : 164 = 39 : 41$

54. (d) Total average marks in Sociology
 $= \frac{105 + 115 + 99 + 72 + 120 + 102}{6} = \frac{613}{6} \approx 102.2$

55. (e) Marks obtained by Shobha in Physics, Psychology and Statistics
 $= 84 + 66 + 88 = 238$

Required percentage = $\frac{238}{450} \times 100 \approx 53\%$

56. (a) Total number of candidates selected for company A
 $= 80 + 40 + 100 + 330 + 280 + 200 = 1030$
 Assistant Managers + Junior Office Administrators
 $= (100 + 130 + 160) + (200 + 220 + 260)$
 $= 390 + 680 = 1070$

Required ratio : $1030 : 1070 = 103 : 107$

57. (b) Total candidates selected in company B
 $= 10 + 30 + 160 + 360 + 250 + 220 = 1030$

\therefore Required percentage = $\frac{250}{1030} \times 100 \approx 24\%$

58. (c) Company C
 Assistant Manager + Advertisement Office Assistant
 $= 130 + 290 = 420$
 Junior Office Administrator + HR Officer
 $= 260 + 50 = 310$

Required percentage = $\frac{420}{310} \times 100 \approx 135\%$

59. (d) Total number of HR officers selected
 $= 80 + 10 + 50 = 140$

\therefore Required percentage = $\frac{140}{1030} \times 100 \approx 14\%$

60. (e) Total candidates selected :
 Company A $\Rightarrow 1030$
 Company C $\Rightarrow 1150$
 Required ratio = $1030 : 1150 = 103 : 115$

61. (a) The pattern of the given series is :

$$37 \times 0.5 + 0.5 = 18.5 + 0.5 = 19$$

$$19 \times 1 + 1 = 19 + 1 = 20$$

$$20 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 30 + 1.5 = 31.5$$

$$31.5 \times 2 + 2 = 63 + 2 = 65$$

$$65 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 162.5 + 2.5 = 165$$

Similarly,

$$21 \times 0.5 + 0.5 = 10.5 + 0.5 = 11$$

$$11 \times 1 + 1 = 11 + 1 = 12$$

$$12 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 18 + 1.5 = 19.5$$

$$19.5 \times 2 + 2 = 39 + 2 = 41$$

$$41 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 102.5 + 2.5 = \boxed{105}$$

62. (b) The pattern of the given series is :

$$5 \times 1 + 1^2 = 5 + 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 + 2^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$$

$$16 \times 3 + 3^2 = 48 + 9 = 57$$

$$57 \times 4 + 4^2 = 228 + 16 = 244$$

$$244 \times 5 + 5^2 = 1220 + 25 = 1245$$

Similarly,

$$9 \times 1 + 1^2 = 9 + 1 = 10$$

$$11 \times 2 + 2^2 = 22 + 4 = 26$$

$$26 \times 3 + 3^2 = 78 + 9 = 87$$

$$87 \times 4 + 4^2 = 348 + 16 = \boxed{364}$$

63. (c) The pattern of the given series is :

$$7 \times 1 - 2 = 7 - 2 = 5$$

$$5 \times 3 - 4 = 15 - 4 = 11$$

$$11 \times 5 - 6 = 55 - 6 = 49$$

$$49 \times 7 - 8 = 343 - 8 = 335$$

$$335 \times 9 - 10 = 3015 - 10 = 3005$$

Similarly,

$$13 \times 1 - 2 = 13 - 2 = 11$$

$$11 \times 3 - 4 = 33 - 4 = \boxed{29}$$

64. (d) The pattern of the given series is :

$$12 \times 3 + 11 = 36 + 11 = 47$$

$$47 \times 3 + 11 = 141 + 11 = 152$$

$$152 \times 3 + 11 = 456 + 11 = 467$$

$$467 \times 3 + 11 = 1401 + 11 = 1412$$

$$1412 \times 3 + 11 = 4236 + 11 = 4247$$

Similarly,

$$33 \times 3 + 11 = 99 + 11 = 110$$

$$110 \times 3 + 11 = 330 + 11 = 341$$

$$341 \times 3 + 11 = 1023 + 11 = 1034$$

$$1034 \times 3 + 11 = 3102 + 11 = \boxed{3113}$$

65. (e) The pattern of the given series is :

$$68 \times 1 - 8 = 60$$

$$60 \times 1.5 + 14 = 90 + 14 = 104$$

$$104 \times 2 - 20 = 208 - 20 = 188$$

$$188 \times 2.5 + 26 = 470 + 26 = 496$$

$$496 \times 3 - 32 = 1488 - 32 = 1456$$

Similarly

$$42 \times 1 - 8 = 42 - 8 = 34$$

$$34 \times 1.5 + 14 = 51 + 14 = 65$$

$$65 \times 2 - 20 = 130 - 20 = 110$$

$$110 \times 2.5 + 26 = 275 + 26 = \boxed{301}$$

(66 – 70) :

$$\text{Diamond} \Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 40}{100} = 240$$

$$\text{Ruby} \Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 20}{100} = 120$$

$$\text{Emerald} \Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 10}{100} = 60$$

Diamond + Ruby

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 5}{100} = 30$$

Ruby + Emerald

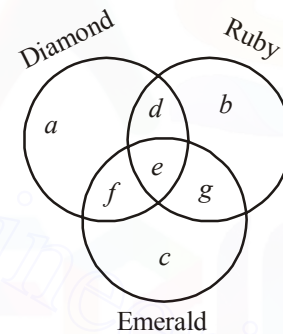
$$\Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 3}{100} = 18$$

Emerald + Diamond

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 4}{100} = 24$$

Diamond + Emerald + Ruby

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 2}{100} = 12$$



$$a + d + e + f = 240$$

$$b + d + e + g = 120$$

$$c + f + e + g = 60$$

$$d + e = 30$$

$$e + g = 18$$

$$e + f = 24$$

$$e = 12$$

$$\therefore f = 24 - 12 = 12$$

$$g = 18 - 12 = 6$$

$$d = 30 - 12 = 18$$

$$c = 60 - 12 - 12 - 6 = 30$$

$$b = 120 - 30 - 6 = 84$$

$$a = 240 - 30 - 12 = 198$$

66. (a) Number of women who like both ruby and diamond = $d + e = 36$

67. (2) Number of women who like emerald only = $c = 30$

68. (c) Number of women who like both diamond and emerald = $f + e = 24$

69. (d) Number of women who like diamond only = $a = 198$

70. (e) Number of women who like ruby only = $b = 30$.

71. (c) From statement I,

$$P = \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{400 \times 100}{5 \times 2} = ₹ 4000$$

Using,

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T, \text{ amount can be determined.}$$

From statement II,

$$\text{Difference} = \frac{PR^2}{(100)^2}$$

We can find principal and hence amount.

Data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

72. (d) From both the statement, we get no result.

73. (e) From both the statements,

$$r_1 = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = r_1 + 3 = 24 + 3 = 27 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{\pi r_2^2}{\pi r_1^2} = \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2} = \frac{27^2}{24^2} = \frac{81}{64}$$

So data in both the statements together are necessary to answer the question

74. (e) From both the statements,

If the length of the train be y metre,

$$\text{Speed of train} = \frac{y}{9} \text{ m/sec} = \frac{5y}{9 \times 18} \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Again, } \left(\frac{5y}{9 \times 18} + 60 \right) \times \frac{15}{60 \times 60} = \frac{y+100}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5y}{162} + 60 \right) \times \frac{15}{36} = \frac{y+100}{10} \quad \dots (i)$$

It is to be noted that when a train crosses a pole, the distance covered = length of the train, When it crosses another train,

Relative speed \times time = sum of lengths of both trains.

Hence, from equation (i), we can determine length of train.

75. (e) From statement II,

$$\text{length} = x \text{ cm, breadth} = (x - 5) \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore 2(x + x - 5) = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 5 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 25 + 5 = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15 \text{ cm} = \text{length}$$

$$\therefore \text{Breadth} = 15 - 5 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

From statement I,

$$\frac{\pi r^2}{2} = 15 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi r^2 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{300}{\pi}}$$

This gives us value of radius,

76. (a) Required number of defect free toys

$$= \frac{21000 \times 95}{100} + \frac{15000 \times 92}{100} + \frac{18000 \times 94}{100}$$

$$= 19950 + 13800 + 16920 = 50670$$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{50670}{3} = 16890$$

$$77. (b) \text{ Required answer} = \frac{17000 \times 95}{100} = 16150$$

$$78. (c) \text{ Required difference} = 22000 + 19000 - 17000 = 24000$$

$$79. (d) \text{ Number of defective toys of type - A :}$$

Year 2006

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18000 \times 6}{100} = 1080$$

Year 2008

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16000 \times 8}{100} = 1280$$

Year 2009

$$\Rightarrow \frac{22000 \times 9}{100} = 1980$$

Year 2012

$$\Rightarrow \frac{26000 \times 7}{100} = 1820$$

So in the year 2009 maximum number of defective toys of type A manufactured

$$80. (e) \text{ Required ratio} = \frac{18000 \times 6}{100} : \frac{18000 \times 6}{100} = 1 : 1$$

$$81. (a) \text{ Required ratio} = 40 : 45 = 8 : 9$$

$$82. (b) \text{ Required percentage} = \frac{30}{45 + 30 + 45} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{30}{120} \times 100 = 25\%$$

$$83. (c) \text{ Required ratio} = (30 + 35 + 40) : (60 + 30)$$

$$= 105 : 90 = 7 : 6$$

84. (d) For vehicles of type A :

Year, 2007 \Rightarrow From 45 thousand to 60 thousand

Year, 2011 \Rightarrow From 30 thousand to 70 thousand

$$85. (e) \text{ Required percentage} = \frac{50}{195} \times 100 \approx 26$$

86. (a) Number of candidates who applied for Science

$$= 88000 \times \frac{22}{100} = 19360$$

Number of candidates selected for Science

$$= 14400 \times \frac{24}{100} = 3456$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 19360 - 3456 = 15904$$

87. (b) Number of candidates who applied for Arts

$$= 88000 \times \frac{17}{100} = 14960$$

Number of selected candidates in Maths and English

$$= 14400 \times \frac{38}{100} = 5472$$

$$\text{Required sum} = 14960 + 5472 = 20432$$

88. (c) Required ratio = $(14 + 20) : (28 + 24) = 34 : 52 = 17 : 26$
89. (d) Number of applicants for English = $88000 \times \frac{24}{100} = 21120$
 Number of selected candidates = $\frac{14400 \times 28}{100} = 4032$
 Required percentage = $\frac{4032}{21120} \times 100 \approx 19$
90. (e) Required average = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{14400 \times 63}{100} = 3024$
91. (a) Required average = $\frac{1}{3} \left(960 \times \frac{5}{8} + 1840 \times \frac{7}{16} + 1600 \times \frac{8}{25} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} (600 + 805 + 512) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1917 = 639$
92. (b) Required number of shirts = $1120 \times \frac{3}{8} = 420$
93. (c) Required number of trousers = $1720 \times \frac{19}{43} + 1120 \times \frac{5}{8}$
 $= 760 + 700 = 1460$
94. (d) Number of shirts manufactured by Company Q
 $= 1600 \times \frac{8}{25} = 512$
 Required percentage = $\frac{512}{1600} \times 100 = 32\%$
Alternatively
 Required percentage = $\frac{8}{8+17} \times 100 = \frac{8}{25} \times 100 = 32\%$
95. (e) Required ratio = $960 \times \frac{5}{8} : 1120 \times \frac{5}{8}$
 $= 96 : 112 = 6 : 7$
96. (a) Required difference
 $= [(12 + 7 + 6) - (5 + 7 + 5)] \text{ thousand}$
 $= (25 - 17) \text{ thousand} = 8 \text{ thousand}$
97. (b) Required difference = $10 + 7 - 7 = 10 \text{ thousand}$
98. (c) Percentage decrease = $\frac{10-6}{10} \times 100 = 40\%$
99. (d) Required average
 $= \left(\frac{12+15+10+11+13+8}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$
 $= \frac{69}{6} \times 1000 = 11500$
100. (e) Required answer = 17000
101. (d) It is mentioned in the last few lines of the second last paragraph that many state governments have decided in principle to switch over to the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges and universities. However the implementation in this regard has been slow.
102. (d) It is mentioned in the last few lines of the first paragraph that India has emerged as a strong potential market for investments in training and education sector due its favorable demographics (young population) and being a service driven economy.
103. (b) The meaning of education explosion is mentioned in the second paragraph. It means a tremendous rise in the number of educational institutions and students.
104. (c) Option (c) can be inferred from the last few lines of the second paragraph where it says that unemployment problem in India cannot be blamed on the availability of large masses of educated people in India.
105. (c) Option (c) can be inferred from the first few lines of the last paragraph where it says that correspondence education has opened new vistas for the education system which could not be met earlier because of the challenges of providing necessary infrastructure for it.
106. (c) Option (a) and (b) are clearly mentioned in the paragraphs. There is total contradiction to point (c) in the first few lines of the second last paragraph where it says that uncertainty and vacillation have marked the government policy towards medium of education in India.
107. (d) Dilution means weakening in force, content or value. Diminution means reduction in size, content, importance.
108. (b) Emergence means the process of coming into existence, prominence, visibility.
109. (d) Deprecate means to express disapproval. Commend means to praise, approve.
110. (d) Purport as used as a verb means to claim, profess, pretend falsely. Intention in general is clear as expressed.
111. (c) 112. (b)
113. (c) For the candidate.
114. (a) 115. (e)
116. (b) Are shining in the.
117. (c) 118. (d)
119. (d) Ensure a successful cure.
120. (a) The Mumbai police has found.
121. (a) Disdain means disrespect, to consider unworthy of one's consideration or respect. All the others are synonyms meaning unfaithfulness.
122. (d) Naïve means unsophisticatedly simple. All the others are synonyms meaning clever, shrewd.
123. (e) Eviscerate means deprive of essential contents. All the others are synonyms meaning infer.
124. (d) Reserved means to keep to oneself. All the others are synonyms meaning confused.
125. (d) Lurid means unpleasantly bright in color, shocking, sensational, horrifying. All the other words have positive connotations related to beauty pageant or contest.
126. (d) 127. (d) 128. (b) 129. (c) 130. (c)
131. (e)
132. (c) Outcome. 133. (b) Patriarchial.
134. (a) Combined. 135. (d) Absolutely.
136. (c) 137. (b) 138. (d) 139. (a) 140. (b)
141. (b) 142. (d) 143. (d) 144. (c) 145. (c)
146. (c) 147. (d) 148. (c) 149. (a) 150. (c)

SBI SPECIALIST OFFICER ONLINE EXAM 2014

Based on Memory

REASONING ABILITY

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-7) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digit numbers).

Input :	screen	31	award	93	blind	57	troop	19
Step I :	93	screen	31	award	blind	57	troop	19
Step II :	93	award	screen	31	blind	57	troop	19
Step III :	93	award	57	screen	31	blind	troop	19
Step IV :	93	award	57	blind	screen	31	troop	19
Step V :	93	award	57	blind	31	screen	troop	19
Step VI :	93	award	57	blind	31	screen	19	troop

And Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained.

As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input : vital 54 cards 72 help 24 wall 66 lamp 49

- How many steps would be required to complete the rearrangement ?
(a) Eight (b) Six
(c) Seven (d) Nine
(e) Cannot be determined
- How many elements (words/ numbers) are there between "lamp" and "66" as they appear in Step V ?
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Four (d) Seven
(e) Three
- Which step number is the following output ?
72 cards 66 help 54 lamp vital 24 wall 49
(a) Step III (b) Step IV
(c) Step V (d) Step VI
(e) There is no such step
- Which word/number would be to the immediate right of the fourth element from the right end in Step III ?
help 24 wall 66 lamp 49
(a) help (b) wall
(c) 24 (d) lamp
(e) 54
- In the final step "66" is related to "lamp" and "72" is related to "help" in a certain way, then "cards" is related to
(a) vital (b) 66
(c) 49 (d) wall
(e) 54
- At what position of "wall" would come from the left end in the Step V ?
(a) Ninth (b) Eighth
(c) Sixth (d) Seventh
(e) Fifth
- Which word/number would be at the seventh position from the right end in the Step VI ?
(a) 54 (b) lamp
(c) cards (d) help
(e) 66
- What will come at the place of question-mark (?) in the following alphabetical series ?
AG IN PT ?
(a) VZ (b) VY
(c) WZ (d) UX
(e) UY
- What will come at the place of question-mark (?) in the following number series ?
1 2 3 4 1 2 5 3 4 1 2 5 6 3 4 1 2 5 6 ?
(a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 3
(e) 2
- Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
(a) JN (b) CG
(c) WZ (d) LP
(e) FT

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-17) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below : P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W live on different floors in the same building having eight floors numbered one to eight (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it. Number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 8).

There are only two floors between the floors on which P and R live. R lives on an odd numbered floor. There are four floors between the floors on which P and W live. T lives on a floor immediately above the floor on which U lives. There are only two floors between the floors on which V and S live. V lives on a floor above the floor of S. Q does not live on a floor immediately above or immediately below the floor on which R lives.

11. On which of the following floors does Q live ?
 (a) Fifth (b) Third
 (c) Second (d) Fourth
 (e) Sixth
12. Who amongst the following live on the floors exactly between S and R?
 (a) V, W and Q (b) V, U and W
 (c) U, V and Q (d) T, U and Q
 (e) U, Q and W
13. Who amongst the following live on the odd numbered floors excluding R ?
 (a) U, W and S (b) Q, V and U
 (c) U, T and S (d) T, W and S
 (e) None of these
14. Who amongst the following lives on the topmost floor ?
 (a) T (b) P
 (c) V (d) Q
 (e) W
15. On which of the following floors does R live ?
 (a) Fifth (b) First
 (c) Seventh (d) Third
 (e) Either third or fifth
16. How many persons live between the floors of T and Q ?
 (a) Five (b) Three
 (c) Two (d) Either three or four
 (e) Four
17. Who amongst the following live on the floor immediately above the floor of W ?
 (a) U (b) R
 (c) V (d) T
 (e) None of these
18. In a certain code language INSTEAD is written as HMRUFBE and PHRASED is written as OGQBTFE. How will DOUBLES be written in the same code language ?
 (a) CNTAMFT (b) EPVAMFT
 (c) EVPCKDR (d) CNTCMFT
 (e) CNTCKDR
19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
 (a) PTSQ (b) UYXV
 (c) INMJ (d) KONL
 (e) DHGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20-25) : In these questions relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (a) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

(20-21) : Statements

$O = L \leq T > S; L > I; T \leq Z$

20. Conclusions

I. $I < O$ II. $Z > S$

21. Conclusions

I. $Z > I$ II. $S < I$

22. Statements

$G \leq K = O \geq U > P < S$

Conclusions

I. $G \leq U$ II. $S > O$

23. Statements

$A \geq L < P \leq B; P > M$

Conclusions

I. $B \geq M$ II. $A > M$

(24-25) : Statements

$I \geq M = P > R; B < P \geq A$

24. Conclusions

I. $A < I$ II. $I = A$

25. Conclusions

I. $A \leq R$ II. $B < I$

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-31) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In a certain code language,

(i) "simple game no rules" is written as "ro sa bi ka".

(ii) "no game played now" is written as "ka za bi te".

(iii) "why no rules given" is written as "ro fo ce ka".

(iv) "now we were given" is written as "ge te fo li".

26. What is the code for "now" ?

- (a) fo (b) te
 (c) ge (d) ka
 (e) li

27. What is the code for "game" ?

- (a) za (b) sa
 (c) ro (d) bi
 (e) ka

28. Which of the following is coded as 'ce' ?

- (a) why (b) no
 (c) rules (d) given
 (e) Cannot be determined

29. What is the code for "rules" ?

- (a) fo (b) sa
 (c) ro (d) ka
 (e) bi

30. Which of the following is coded as 'fo' ?

- (a) why (b) given
 (c) we (d) rules
 (e) were

31. Which of the following represents "we played simple" ?

- (a) ge sa za (b) za sa li
 (c) te sa bi (d) li za ro
 (e) Cannot be determined

32. If it is possible to make only one meaningful English word with the second, the fifth, the seventh and the ninth letters of the word SUBSTANTIAL, which of the following will be the second letter of that word ? If no such word can be formed, give '#' as the answer and if more than one such word can be formed, give '@' as the answer.

- (a) U (b) T
(c) N (d) #
(e) @
33. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CHARGED, each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabetical series (in both forward and backward directions) ?
(a) None (b) One
(c) Two (d) Three
(e) More than three
34. Each consonant in the word BLARING is replaced with the previous letter and each vowel is replaced with next letter in the English alphabetical series and the new letters are rearranged alphabetically. Which of the following will be the third letter from the right end ?
(a) K (b) B
(c) M (d) J
(e) F
35. B is 7 metres away in the north of A. A moves 9 metres towards east from the starting point, takes a right turn and walks 2 metres, then takes a left turn and moves 1 metre and finally he takes a left turn and moves 9 metres. Now, how far and in which direction is A from the B?
(a) 5 metres East (b) 10 metres West
(c) 5 metres West (d) 10 metres East
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) : In each question below are two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (a) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (b) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (c) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (d) if neither conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(36-37) : Statements :

All crops are fields. No yield is a field.

All fields are harvests.

36. **Conclusions:**

I. No field is a crop.

II. All crops being harvest is a possibility.

37. **Conclusions:**

I. All harvests being yield is a possibility.

II. All harvests are fields.

38. **Statements :**

Some trades are exports. All businesses are trades.

Conclusions:

I. At least some businesses are exports.

II. All businesses being exports is a possibility.

(39-40) : Statements :

Some countries are towns.

All countries are districts.

All districts are villages.

39. **Conclusions:**

I. At least some towns are villages.

II. All countries are villages.

40. **Conclusions:**

I. At least some districts are towns.

II. All towns are villages.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-47) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Seven persons - I, J, K, L, M, N and O — are sitting in a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre and some are facing outside the centre. O is facing outside. J sits second to the right of O. N is sitting second to the left of P. P is not an immediate neighbour of J or O. N is not an immediate neighbour of J. The immediate neighbour of K faces towards the centre. K and P face the same direction. I is sitting second to the right of N. The immediate neighbour of M faces outside. I and M face the same direction as that of J.

41. Who amongst the following are not facing the centre ?

(a) K, N, O and J

(b) I, M, J and P

(c) J, M, I, O and N

(d) P, K, O and N

(e) None of these

42. Which of the following is the J's position with respect to N ?

(a) Third to the right

(b) Fourth to the right

(c) Third to the left

(d) Second to the left

(e) Fifth to the left

43. Which of the following is the K's position with respect to M ?

(a) Third to the left

(b) Third to the right

(c) Fourth to the left

(d) Second to the right

(e) None of these

44. Who among the following is sitting exactly between M and K?

(a) N

(b) P

(c) O

(d) I

(e) J

45. Which of the following is the P's position with respect to J ?

(a) Third to the right

(b) Fourth to the left

(c) Fourth to the right

(d) Third to the left

(e) Fifth to the left

46. How many persons are sitting between M and O if we move clockwise starting from M ?

(a) None

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) One

(e) Four

47. Which of the following statements is true regarding the seating arrangement ?

(a) There are only two persons seated between K and I

(b) M, K and I are seated adjacent

(c) N, P and J are seated adjacent

(d) Three persons are facing the centre

(e) One of the neighbours of I is K

48. **Statement:** Many major auto makers will increase the prices of their vehicles by 7 percent from next month, mainly to offset higher input and operational costs.

Which of the following arguments would weaken the facts given in the statement ?

(a) The largest auto maker in the country, Verontee had failed to make any profit when prices for its vehicles were increased by almost 4 per cent

(b) Operational and input costs continue to be 85 per cent of the total costs of the vehicles

- (c) Both input and operational costs were gradually increased by the government to avoid sudden transit losses to the companies
- (d) At any given time, a price rise of more than 5 per cent definitely leads to substantial decrease in sales of the vehicles
- (e) Rather than increasing profit, 7 per cent price rise would bring it at the same level which existed before the rise in input/operational costs.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-50) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Four Management Institutes have decided to conduct a Common Admission Test for selecting suitable candidates for the new session.

49. Which of the following can be possible consequence(s) of this decision ?
- (A) The aspirants would take only one test in a year.
(B) The Common Admission Test would save the application fee.
(C) Now the aspirants will have only one attempt to prove themselves.
(D) Only the top most Institute will receive more number of applications if aspirants fill up different forms.
(E) A large number of aspirants would be selected as there are more Institutes to accommodate them.
(F) It is not possible to allot Institutes to the selected candidates as per their preferences.
- (a) Only (B), (C) and (F) (b) Only (A), (C) and (F)
(c) Only (A), (B) and (E) (d) Only (C), (E) and (F)
(e) Only (B), (C) and (D)
50. Which of the following can be the **probable cause** for this decision ?
- (A) To select the most suitable candidates
(B) To streamline the selection process
(C) To concede the demands of aspirants
(a) Only (A) and (B) (b) Only (B) and (C)
(c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (C)
(e) All (A), (B) and (C)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-55) : Each of the questions 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

Give answer (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.

Give answer (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 question.

Give answer (c) if the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (d) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (e) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

51. How is H related to B ?
- I. H is married to P. P is the mother of T. T is married to D. D is the father of B.
II. B is the daughter of T. T is the sister of N. H is the father of N.
52. Among five persons D, E, F, G and H each of whom having different height, who is the second tallest ?
- I. D is taller than only G and E. F is not the tallest.
II. H is taller than F. G is taller than E but shorter than D.
53. In which direction is J with respect to R ?
- I. R is to the west of P. P is to the south of G. J is to the west of G. When R, P, G and J are joined by straight lines, a square is formed.
II. K is to the south of J. H is to the east of K. R is to the north-west of H. When R, K and H are joined by straight lines, a right angled triangle is formed.
54. What is the position of K from the right end in a row ?
- I. There are even number of students in the row. There are not more than 11 students in the row.
II. C stands at the extreme left end of the line. There are five students between C and B. O is third to the right of B. K is not at the extreme end. There is only one student between O and K.
55. On which day of the week did Arvind visit Mumbai ?
- I. Arvind visited Mumbai after Monday but before Thursday but not on an odd day of the week.
II. Arvind visited Mumbai before Friday but after Monday.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-59) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In a certain code language :

"can we skip" is written as "& 4 2".

"we skip this" is written as "\$ & 2".

"that was part" is written as "9 3 5".

"skip that part" is written as "3 & 9".

56. What is the code for 'that' ?
- (a) 3 (b) 9
(c) 5 (d) &
(e) Either 3 or 9
57. Which of the following represents 'we skip this' ?
- (a) 3 & 4 (b) \$ 2 4
(c) \$ 2 & (d) & 2 3
(e) None of these
58. What is the code for 'skip' ?
- (a) & (b) \$
(c) 4 (d) 2
(e) 9
59. Which of the following represents 'can skip that part' ?
- (a) 2 & 4 9 (b) 3 4 9 &
(c) 3 5 & 2 (d) 2 & 9 3
(e) 5 3 \$ 9

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 60-65): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons - P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W — are standing in a straight line at equidistance. Some of them are facing North while some others are facing South. R is third to the left of W. W is facing North. T is third to the right of W. S is second to the left of Q. Q is not an immediate neighbour of W or R. Both the immediate neighbours of P face South. The immediate neighbour of V faces

opposite direction. Immediate neighbours of U face opposite direction (If U is facing North, immediate neighbour of U face South and vice-versa). V faces just opposite of Q. U is not an immediate neighbour of P and faces opposite direction with respect to that of P (If U faces South P faces North and vice-versa). T faces the same direction as that of V.

60. Who among the following are facing North ?
 (a) P, V, W and Q (b) R, W, U and Q
 (c) U, S, T and Q (d) P, W, S and Q
 (e) None of these
61. Who among the following is to immediate left of S ?
 (a) U (b) T
 (c) V (d) W
 (e) None of these
62. How many persons are there between P and U ?
 (a) Three (b) Four
 (c) Two (d) One
 (e) There is no person
63. Who among the following are standing on the extreme ends of the line ?
 (a) P and Q (b) R and Q
 (c) U and R (d) R and S
 (e) None of these
64. Who among the following is third to the right of U ?
 (a) P (b) V
 (c) R (d) Q
 (e) None of these
65. Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of V ?
 (a) R and W (b) P and U
 (c) R and S (d) P and W
 (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-70): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons — P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and Z — are going to the four destinations viz. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata and they represent four different departments viz., Human Resources, Sales, Finance and Marketing but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons belong to the same department and at least two of them visit the same destination.

P belongs to the Finance Department and he visits the same city as that of V. V does not belong to the Finance, Marketing or Human Resources Department. V does not visit Kolkata or Mumbai. R visits Chennai and belongs to the Human Resources Department. The person who belongs to the Finance Department other than P visits Chennai. Q and V belongs to the same Department. U visits Mumbai and he does not belong to Sales and Marketing Department. The two persons who belong to the Marketing Department visit Kolkata. S does not belong to the Marketing Department.

66. Which of the following combinations of Person – City – Destination is correct ?
 (a) P – Mumbai – Finance
 (b) R – Chennai – Human Resources
 (c) T – Kolkata – Marketing
 (d) S – Chennai – Sales
 (e) U – Delhi – Marketing

67. Which of the following two persons visit Mumbai ?
 (a) Q and V (b) R and S
 (c) Q and S (d) R and U
 (e) Q and U
68. T belongs to which department?
 (a) Marketing (b) Sales
 (c) Human Resources (d) Finance
 (e) Cannot be determined
69. Who among the following belongs to the Sales Department?
 (a) Q and Z (b) R and V
 (c) Q and V (d) R and Z
 (e) U and Z
70. Which of the following cities is visited by S ?
 (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
 (c) Delhi (d) Chennai
 (e) Either Chennai or Delhi

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) : Which of the phrases at places (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrases printed in **bold** in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

71. People in underdeveloped countries **are distressing because of the** antagonistic attitude of developed countries.
 (a) have been distressing (b) are distressed because
 (c) are distressed at (d) were distressing by
 (e) No correction required
72. He **had been behaved** impolitely and suffered owing to that.
 (a) was behaved (b) had behaved
 (c) have been behaved (d) would have behaved
 (e) No correction required
73. It has become **a commonly practice to talk about** women liberation.
 (a) commonly practised talk about
 (b) common practice to talk about
 (c) common practice of talking with
 (d) commonly practising to talk about
 (e) No correction required
74. He is so brisk himself that he cannot **tolerate any efficiency**.
 (a) tolerate hardly any inefficiency
 (b) hardly tolerates lethargy
 (c) tolerate any haste
 (d) tolerate any delay
 (e) No correction required
75. No person with a **reasonably self-esteem** would ever like to succumb to any pressure.
 (a) reasonable self-esteem
 (b) reasonable self-esteem
 (c) reasonably self-esteem
 (d) reasonably a self esteem
 (e) No correction required
76. **Unless you dedicated to** your studies, you cannot expect success.
 (a) Unless you donot dedicate to
 (b) If you dedicate to
 (c) In case you didnt dedicate to
 (d) Unless you dedicate to
 (e) No correction required

77. The output of our factory **was not been satisfactory** monitored.
 (a) was not being satisfactory
 (b) has not been satisfactorily
 (c) has not being satisfactorily
 (d) is not being satisfactory
 (e) No correction required
78. He **is firmly believing** on democratic principles.
 (a) firm believer for (b) firmly believe in
 (c) firmly believes in (d) firmly belief on
 (e) No correction required
79. He persevered and succeeded **to face of all the** obstacles.
 (a) to face of all the (b) to all the face of
 (c) in the face of all (d) at the face of the all
 (e) No correction required
80. He always **claims to be superior than** everyone in his company.
 (a) claim to be superior to
 (b) claims to be superior to
 (c) claimed to superiority over
 (d) claims superiority for
 (e) No correction required

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

81. They started to scratch (a)/ a few years ago and leveraged (b)/ the mobile services boom (c)/ to become key market players. (d)/ No error (e)
82. Private banks and financial services firms (a)/ too had a reasoning quarter (b)/ given an apparent (c) / slowdown in the economy. (d)/ No error (e)
83. Air India is considering (a)/ selling of its properties (b)/ in foreign destinations (c)/ because of parting of asset monetisation to garner resources. (d)/ No error (e)
84. The law will prevail over (a)/ a standard (b)/ clause unilateral (c)/ printed on a bill. (d)/ No error (e)
85. Industry experts points out (a)/ that there is an urgent need (b)/ to overhaul the patent filing (c)/ and generation process. (d)/ No error (e)
86. A 24-year-old metallurgical engineer (l)/who lost his leg (b)/ in a road accident, awarded (c)/ ₹ 30 lakh as a compensation. (d)/ No error (e)
87. It is imperative to (l)/clear communication (b)/priority areas (c)/and a credible road-map for deficit reduction. (d)/ No error (e)
88. There are certain aspects for (a)/ modern life that are (b)/ a special challenge (c)/ to traditional table manners. (d)/ No error (e)
89. It will be (a)/ a terrible mistake (b)/ for them to ascribe any victory (c)/ to their popularity. (d)/ No error (e)
90. Tornadoes ripped through the south-central US (a)/ killing at least 100 people (b)/ and wiped out (c)/ entire neighbourhoods. (d)/ No error (e)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-105): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Four years ago, some of us watched with a mixture of **incredulity** and horror as elite discussion of economic policy went completely off the rails. Over the course of just a few months, influential people all over the Western world convinced themselves and each other that budget deficits were an existential threat, trumping any and all concern about mass unemployment. The result was a turn to fiscal austerity that deepened and prolonged the economic crisis, inflicting immense suffering.

And now it's happening again. Suddenly, it seems as if all the serious people are telling each other that despite high unemployment there's hardly any **"slack"** in labour markets — as evidenced by a supposed surge in wages — and that the Federal Reserve needs to start raising interest rates very soon to **head off** the danger of inflation.

To be fair, those making the case for monetary tightening are more thoughtful and less overtly political than the archons of **austerity** who drove the last wrong turn in policy. But the advice they're giving could be just as destructive.

O.K., where is this coming from?

The starting point for this turn in elite opinion is the assertion that wages, after stagnating for years, have started to rise rapidly. And it's true that one popular measure of wages has indeed picked up, with an especially large bump last month.

But that bump is probably a snow-related statistical illusion. As economists at Goldman Sachs have pointed out, average wages normally jump in bad weather — not because anyone's wages actually rise, but because the workers idled by snow and storms tend to be less well-paid than those who aren't affected.

Beyond that, we have multiple measures of wages, and only one of them is showing a notable **uptick**. It's far from clear that the alleged wage acceleration is even happening.

And what's wrong with rising wages, anyway? In the past, wage increases of around 4 percent a year — more than twice the current rate — have been consistent with low inflation. And there's a very good case for raising the Fed's inflation target, which would mean seeking faster wage growth, say 5 percent or 6 percent per year. Why? Because even the International Monetary Fund now warns against the dangers of "lowflation": too low an inflation rate puts the economy at risk of Japanification, of getting caught in a trap of economic stagnation and intractable debt.

Over all, then, while it's possible to argue that we're running out of labour slack, it's also possible to argue the opposite, and either way the prudent thing would surely be to wait: Wait until there's solid evidence of rising wages, then wait some more until wage growth is at least back to precrisis levels and preferably higher.

Yet for some reason there's a growing drumbeat of demands that we not wait, that we get ready to raise interest rates right away or at least very soon. What's that about?

Part of the answer, is that for some people it's always 1979. That is, they're eternally vigilant against the danger of a runaway wage-price spiral, and somehow they haven't noticed that nothing like that has happened for decades. Maybe it's a generational thing. Maybe it's because a 1970s-style crisis fits their ideological preconceptions, but the **phantom** menace of stagflation still has an outsized influence on economic debate.

Then there's **sado-monetarism**: the sense, all too common in banking circles, that inflicting pain is ipso facto good. There are some people and institutions — for example, the Basel-based

Bank for International Settlements — that always want to see interest rates go up. Their rationale is ever-changing — it's commodity prices; no, it's financial stability; no, it's wages — but the recommended policy is always the same.

Finally, although the current monetary debate isn't as openly political as the previous fiscal debate, it's hard to escape the suspicion that class interests are playing a role. A fair number of commentators seem oddly upset by the notion of workers getting raises, especially while returns to bondholders remain low. It's almost as if they identify with the investor class, and feel uncomfortable with anything that brings us close to full employment, and thereby gives workers more bargaining power.

Whatever the underlying motives, tightening the monetary screws anytime soon would be a very, very bad idea. We are slowly, painfully, emerging from the worst **slump** since the Great Depression. It wouldn't take much to abort the recovery, and, if that were to happen, we would almost certainly be Japanified. stuck in a trap that might last decades.

Is wage growth actually taking off? That's far from clear. But if it is, we should see rising wages as a development to cheer and promote, not a threat to be squashed with tight money.

91. As mentioned in the passage, at what point the influential people of the western world got convinced four years ago ?
- Budget deficits are an existing threat, trumping any and all concern about mass unemployment
 - Budget deficits are non existing threat and there will be mass employment soon.
 - Budget deficits decline rapidly and give sign of flourishing economy.
 - There is good sign of employment, despite long standing budget deficits.
 - None of these
92. Why the serious people seemingly are of the opinion that despite high unemployment there is hardly any slack in labour markets ?
- They have evidenced a supposed surge in wages
 - Federal Reserve needs to start raising interest rates
 - A decline in wages has been expected
 - Demand for labourers has increased
 - None of these
93. According to an economist at Goldman Sachs, average wages normally jump in bad weather because
- workers are paid hand-somely in bad weather
 - the workers idled by snow and storms tend to be less well paid than those who are not affected
 - Workers in bad weather are humanly treated and paid well at home
 - Workers idled by storm tend to be more well-paid than those who aren't affected
 - None of these
94. What does the writer mean by using the term risk of Japanification' ?
- Getting caught in economic inflation
 - Getting encouraging growth like Japan
 - Getting caught in a trap of economic stagnation and intractable debt
 - Getting growth rate of 5 per cent or 6 per cent per annum like Japan.
 - None of these

95. What, according to the passage, sadomonetarism interprets?
- Inflicting pain is not good.
 - Inflicting gain is painful.
 - Inflicting higher taxes is good for economic health.
 - Inflicting pain is ipso facto good.
 - None of these
96. How does the writer see the rising wages ?
- He sees it as a threat to economy
 - He sees it as a development to cheer and promote, not a threat to be squashed
 - He sees it as an obstacle to development
 - He is of the view that un-employment will grow intensely
 - None of these
97. Bank for International Settlements is located in
- Basel
 - Tokyo
 - London
 - New York
 - Berne
98. What is the central idea of the passage ?
- Rising wages is a bad omen for development
 - Rising wages is a good omen for development
 - Lowering wages is good for a developing economy
 - Stagnation is an existing feature of world economy
 - None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 99-102) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

99. **Head off**
- promote
 - act to prevent
 - encourage
 - feel headache
 - ameliorate
100. **Uptick**
- small increase
 - small decrease
 - urchin
 - upwind
 - downtrend
101. **Phantom**
- real
 - true
 - quantitative
 - imaginary
 - optimum
102. **Slump**
- depression
 - incline
 - increase
 - inflate
 - insult

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 103-105) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

103. **Slack**
- lull
 - lukewarm
 - quiet period
 - period of activity
 - lump
104. **Austerity**
- simplicity
 - abstinence
 - hardness
 - luxury
 - lustre
105. **Incredulity**
- disbelief
 - belief
 - incrustation
 - convenience
 - credible

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-115) : *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

India with its 600 universities and 35,000 colleges is the third (106) education system in the world. But 68 per cent of these universities and 73 per cent of colleges are (107) to be medium or low quality by Indian standard itself. With a severe shortage of quality higher education institutions, India faces the challenge of educating nearly 30 per cent of its 1.1 billion people. Certainly, India requires many more institutions of higher (108) since nearly 100 million students are going to the higher education market in the next 10 years. In such a scenario improving the standards of (109) universities and establishing quality institutions should be our priority.

Steps should be (110) to reduce the disconnect between higher education institutions and industry requirements. The possibilities of private sector contributions in higher education should be fully exploited. The practice of big business houses and philanthropists promoting quality universities in the west could be (111) in India. But before initiating such private sector participation in higher education the government should ensure that there are proper checks and controls on the activities of such entities. Also it is our recent experience that the mushrooming of substandard schools and (112) universities (113) resulted in the deterioration of educational standards in India.

Upgrading the higher education sector especially in terms of patents filed and cutting edge research output is essential in improving India's global ranking. Our sustainable economic development depends on human resources. A quality higher education base is essential (114) reap full benefits of our demographic dividend. In its mission to redress inefficiencies in higher education, the strategies of the 12th plan focus on technical education, distance learning, quality research, infrastructure, faculty and curriculum content. Wholehearted, co-ordinated efforts of the government departments and the private sector are needed to (115) the plan's educational goals.

106. (a) largest (b) large
(c) larger (d) bigger
(e) affluent
107. (a) founded (b) found
(c) finding (d) being found
(e) been founded
108. (a) learn (b) learning
(c) played (d) paid
(e) paying
109. (a) existing (b) existed
(c) perished (d) excellent
(e) exciting
110. (a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d) stopped
(e) forwarded
111. (a) repeated (b) replicated
(c) copying (d) repeating
(e) replicating

112. (a) deemed (b) deeming
(c) dreaming (d) dreamt
(e) deemful
113. (a) have (b) has
(c) has been (d) have been
(e) would be
114. (a) for (b) in
(c) with (d) to
(e) by
115. (a) realise (b) realising
(c) understand (d) achieving
(e) realised

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116-120) : *Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

- (A) A study commissioned by a trade group, the National Association of Software and Service Companies, or Nasscom, found only one in four engineering graduates to be employable.
- (B) India still produces plenty of engineers, nearly 400,000 a year at last count.
- (C) The skills gap reflects the narrow availability of high-quality college education in India and the galloping pace of country's service-driven economy, which is growing faster than nearly all but China's.
- (D) The best and most selective universities generate too few graduates, and new private colleges are producing graduates of uneven quality.
- (E) The rest were deficient in the required technical skills, fluency in English or ability to work in a team or deliver basic oral presentations.
- (F) But their competence has become the issue.
116. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?
(a) F (b) B
(c) A (d) C
(e) D
117. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E
118. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) F
119. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) E
(e) F
120. Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement ?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

(1-7) :

If we examine the pattern of rearrangement carefully. We would find in the given input and various steps that in each step one number or one word is getting arranged in the first step, the highest number is shifting to extreme left position and in next step the word which comes first in alphabetical order moves to the second position. Pattern in these two steps is repeated till all the numbers are arranged in descending order and the words in alphabetical order.

Input : vital 54 cards 72 help 24 wall 66 lamp 49

Step I : 72 vital 54 cards help 24 wall 66 lamp 49

Step II : 72 cards vital 54 help 24 wall 66 lamp 49

Step III : 72 cards 66 vital 54 help 24 wall lamp 49

Step IV : 72 cards 66 help vital 54 24 wall lamp 49

Step V : 72 cards 66 help 54 vital 24 wall lamp 49

Step VI : 72 cards 66 help 54 lamp vital 24 wall 49

Step VII: 72 cards 66 help 54 lamp 49 vital 24 wall

And, Step VII is the last step.

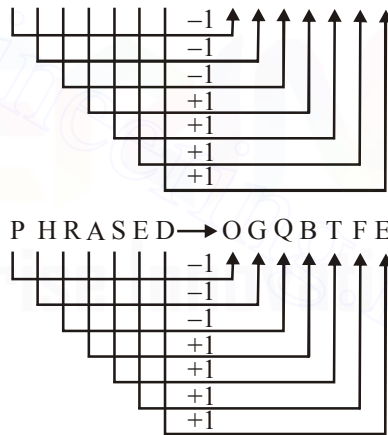
1. (c) Seven steps would be required to complete the rearrangement.
2. (a) There are five elements (help, 54, vital, 24, wall) between "66" and "lamp" in the Step V.
3. (d) This is Step VI.
4. (b) Fourth element from the right end in the Step III \Rightarrow 24 Immediate to the right of "24" \Rightarrow wall
5. (e) There are two elements between "66" and "lamp" in the final Step. Similarly, there are two elements between "72" and "help" in the final Step. So, "cards" would be related to "54".
6. (b) The element "wall" would come at the eighth position from the left end in the Step V.
7. (d) The element "help" would be at the seventh position from the right end in the Step VI.
8. (b) $A \xrightarrow{+8} I \xrightarrow{+7} P \xrightarrow{+6} V$
 $G \xrightarrow{+7} N \xrightarrow{+6} T \xrightarrow{+5} Y$
9. (c)

1	2	3	4		
1	2	5	3	4	
1	2	5	6	3	4
1	2	5	6	7
10. (c) $J \xrightarrow{+4} N$
 $C \xrightarrow{+4} G$
 $L \xrightarrow{+4} P$
 $P \xrightarrow{+4} T$
 But,
 $W \xrightarrow{+3} Z$

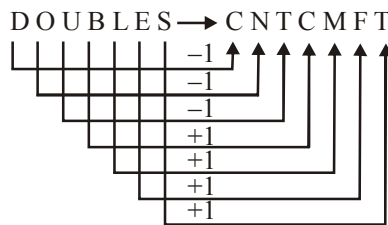
(11-17):

Floor Number	Person
8	P
7	T
6	U
5	R
4	V
3	W
2	Q
1	S

11. (c) Q lives on the floor number 2.
12. (a) V, W and Q live on floors exactly between the floors of S and R.
13. (d) $T \rightarrow$ Floor Number 7
 $W \rightarrow$ Floor Number 3
 $S \rightarrow$ Floor Number 1
14. (b) P lives on the topmost floor.
15. (a) R lives on the floor number 5.
16. (e) Four persons U, R, V and W live between the floors of T and Q.
17. (c) V lives on the floor immediately above the floor of W.
18. (d) I N S T E A D \rightarrow H M R U F B E



Therefore.



19. (c) $P \xrightarrow{+4} T \xrightarrow{-1} S \xrightarrow{-2} Q$
 $U \xrightarrow{+4} Y \xrightarrow{-1} X \xrightarrow{-2} V$
 $K \xrightarrow{+4} O \xrightarrow{-1} N \xrightarrow{-2} L$
 $D \xrightarrow{+4} H \xrightarrow{-1} G \xrightarrow{-2} E$

But,

$$I \xrightarrow{+5} N \xrightarrow{-1} M \xrightarrow{-3} J$$

(20–21):

$$O = L \leq T > S.$$

$$L > I$$

$$T \leq Z$$

$$O = L \leq T \leq Z$$

$$Z \geq T > S$$

$$O = L > I$$

$$I < O = L \leq T > S$$

$$I < O = L \leq T \leq Z$$

20. (e) **Conclusions:**

I. $I < O$: True

II. $Z > S$: True

21. (a) **Conclusions:**

I. $Z > I$: True

II. $S < I$: Not True

22. (d) $G \leq K = O \geq U > P < S$

Conclusions:

I. $G \leq U$: Not True

II. $S > O$: Not True

23. (a) $A \geq L < P \leq B$

$$P \geq M$$

$$A \geq L < P \geq M$$

$$M \leq P \leq B$$

Conclusions:

I. $B \geq M$: True

II. $A > M$: Not True

(24–25):

$$I \geq M = P > R$$

$$B < P \geq A$$

$$I \geq M = P > B$$

$$I \geq M = P \geq A$$

$$A \geq M = P > R$$

$$B < M = P > R$$

24. (c) **Conclusions:**

I. $A < I$: Not True

II. $I = A$: Not True

A is either smaller than or equal to I.

25. (b) **Conclusions:**

I. $A \leq R$: Not True

II. $B < I$: True

(26–31):

simple game no rules \rightarrow ro sa bi ka

no game played now \rightarrow ka za bi te

Why no rules given \rightarrow ro fo ce ka

now we were given \rightarrow ge te fo li

Codes are

simple \Rightarrow sa

game \Rightarrow bi

no \Rightarrow ka

rules \Rightarrow ro

played \Rightarrow za

now \Rightarrow te

why \Rightarrow ce

given \Rightarrow fo

we \Rightarrow ge or li

were \Rightarrow ge or li

26. (b) now \Rightarrow te

27. (d) game \Rightarrow bi

28. (a) ce \Rightarrow why

29. (c) rules \Rightarrow ro

30. (b) fo \Rightarrow given

31. (e) we \Rightarrow 'ge' or 'li'

played \Rightarrow za

simple \Rightarrow sa

So code for 'we' is not fixed.

32. (c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
S U B S T A N T I A L

Specified letters \Rightarrow U, T, N and I

Meaningful word \Rightarrow UNIT

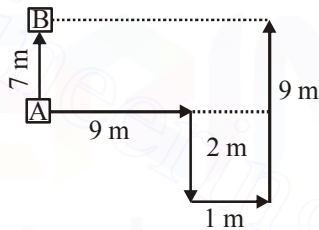
33. (d) $\begin{array}{cccccc} & \downarrow & & & & \\ 3 & 8 & 1 & 18 & 7 & 5 & 4 \\ C & H & A & R & G & E & D \\ & \uparrow & & & \uparrow & & \end{array}$

So 3 such pairs are there.

34. (a) $\begin{array}{ccccccc} B & L & A & R & I & N & G \\ -1 \downarrow & -1 \downarrow & +1 \downarrow & -1 \downarrow & +1 \downarrow & -1 \downarrow & -1 \downarrow \\ A & K & B & Q & J & M & F \end{array}$

Now,

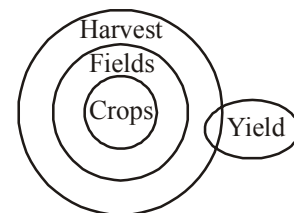
A B F J K M Q
3rd from right

35. (d) 

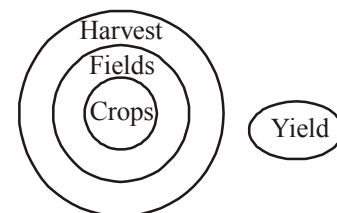
Required distance = (9 + 1) metres = 10 metres

Direction \Rightarrow East

36–37:



OR



36. (b) **Conclusions :**

I. False

II. True

So only conclusion II follows.

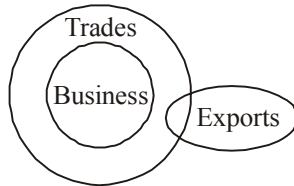
37. (d) **Conclusions :**

I. False

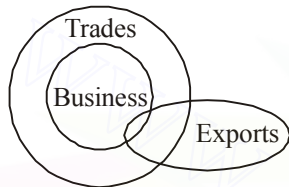
II. False

So none of the conclusion follows.

38. (d)



OR



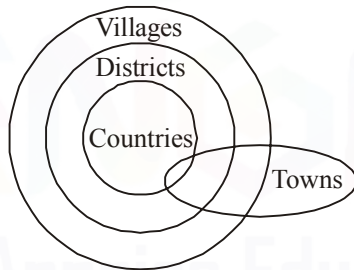
Conclusions :

I. False

II. False

So none of the conclusion follows.

(39 – 40):



39. (e) **Conclusions :**

I. True

II. True

So both conclusions I and II follow.

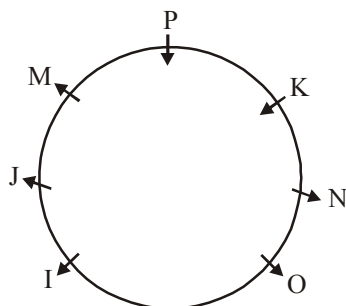
40. (a) **Conclusions :**

I. True

II. False

So only conclusion I follows.

(41 – 47):



41. (c) P and K face the centre while N, O, I, J and M face outward.

42. (a) J is third to right of N. J is fourth to left of N.

43. (d) K is second to the right and fifth to the left of M.

44. (b) P is sitting exactly between M and K.

45. (e) P is second to the right and fifth to the left of J.

46. (c) Three persons P, K and N are sitting between M and O if we move clockwise from M.

47. (a) N and O are seated between K and I.

Only two persons, P and K are facing the centre.

J and O are neighbours of I.
So only statement I is true.

48. (d) Clearly option (4) would contradict the facts given in statement because profits will reduce alongwith reduction in sales.

49. (c) Statement (B), (E) and (F) are the possible consequences because common admission test would save the money and time of the aspirants. Institutes have to consider multiple factors for allotment of seats so statement (F) is also correct.

50. (a) Clearly statement (A) and (B) can be the probable cause of the decision because common admission test is the most suitable method for selection process.

51. (c) From statement I

$H \leftrightarrow P$

(+) (-)

\downarrow

$T \leftrightarrow D$

(-) (+)

\downarrow

B

Hence, H is the grandfather of B

From statement II

$H(+)$

\downarrow

$N \leftrightarrow T(-)$

\downarrow

B(-)

Hence H is the grandfather of B

So data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

52. (a) From statement I

$[H] > [F] > [D] > [G], [E]$

Clearly, H is the tallest and F is the second tallest.

From statement II

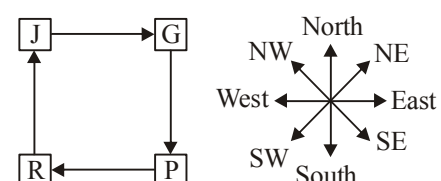
$[H] > [F]$

$[D] > [G] > [E]$

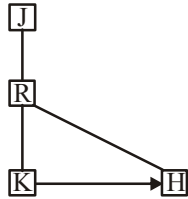
No answer.

So data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.

53. (c) From statement I



It is clear from the diagram that J is to the north of R.
From statement II



It is clear from the diagram that J is to the north of R.

54. (b) From statement I

The number of students may be 4, 6, 8 or 10.

From statement II



It is clear that there are 10 students in the row. K is third from the right.

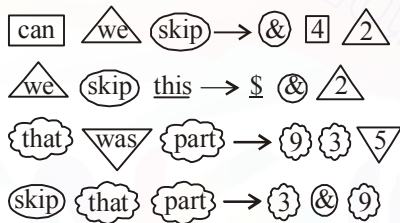
55. (a) From statement I

Arvind visited Mumbai on Tuesday or Wednesday. Wednesday is an odd day. Therefore, Arvind visited Mumbai on Tuesday.

From statement II

Arvind visited Mumbai on Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday.

(56-59) :



Codes are

can \Rightarrow 4 was \Rightarrow 5
we \Rightarrow 2 part \Rightarrow 9 or 3
skip \Rightarrow &
this \Rightarrow \$
that \Rightarrow 9 or 3

56. (e) that \Rightarrow 3 or 9

57. (c) we \Rightarrow 2

skip \Rightarrow &

this \Rightarrow \$

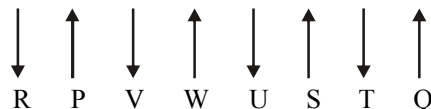
58. (a) skip \Rightarrow &

59. (b) can \Rightarrow 4

skip \Rightarrow &

that part \Rightarrow 3 or 9

(60-65):



60. (d) P, W, S and Q face North.

61. (a) U is to the immediate left of S.

62. (c) There are two persons V and W between P and U.

63. (b) R and Q are standing at the extreme ends.

64. (a) P is third to the right of U.

65. (d) P and W are immediate neighbours of V.

(66-70):

Person	City	Department
P	Delhi	Finance
Q	Mumbai	Sales
R	Chennai	Human Resources
S	Chennai	Finance
T	Kolkata	Marketing
U	Mumbai	Human Resources
V	Delhi	Sales
Z	Kolkata	Marketing

66. (b) The combination R -Chennai - Human Resources is correct.

67. (e) Q and U visit Mumbai.

68. (a) T belongs to the Marketing Department.

69. (c) Q and V belong to the Sales Department.

70. (d) S visits Chennai.

71. (b) 72. (b) 73. (c) 74. (d)

75. (a) 76. (d) 77. (b) 78. (c)

79. (c) 80. (b)

81. (a) They started from scratch.

82. (b) Too had a reasonable equarter.

83. (c)

84. (c) Clause unilaterally.

85. (a) Industry experts point out.

86. (c) In a road accident, was awarded.

87. (e)

88. (a) Certain aspects of.

89. (e)

90. (d) Entire neighbourhood.

91. (a) It is mentioned in the first paragraph.

92. (a) It is mentioned in the second paragraph.

93. (b) It is mentioned in the sixth paragraph.

94. (c) It is mentioned in the eighth paragraph.

95. (d) It is mentioned in the twelfth paragraph.

96. (b) It is mentioned in the last paragraph.

97. (a) It is mentioned in the twelfth paragraph.

98. (b) It can be clearly inferred from the entire passage especially the last paragraph.

99. (c) 100. (a) 101. (d) 102. (a)

103. (d) 104. (d) 105. (e) 106. (a)

107. (b) 108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (c)

111. (b) 112. (a) 113. (b) 114. (d)

115. (a) 116. (a) 117. (b) 118. (a)

119. (c) 120. (d)

SBI PO EXAM 2014

Based on Memory

REASONING (HIGH LEVEL)

DIRECTIONS (Qs.1-2) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

There are five statues - L, M, N, O and P - each of them having different height. Statue L is smaller than only statue M. Statue O is smaller than statue N. Statue O is longer than statue P. The height of the tallest statue is 20 feet. The height of the second smallest statue is 11 feet.

- What Will be the height of statue P?
(a) 13 feet (b) 15 feet
(c) 9 feet (d) 12 feet
(e) 14 feet
- What Will be the height of the third tallest statue?
(a) 13 feet (b) 10 feet
(c) 19 feet (d) 9 feet
(e) 11 feet
- If the expressions $S = T > O \geq R$ and $P \leq O < Z$ are true, then which of the following is not true?
(a) $T > O$ (b) $R < S$
(c) $Z > R$ (d) $P > T$
(e) $P < Z$

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 4-10) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons - H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O - are standing in a straight line at equidistant. Some of them are facing north while others are facing south. M is standing third to the right to H. M is standing at one of the extreme ends. L is standing third to the left to H. The immediate neighbours of J face north. N is not an immediate neighbour of H. The persons standing at the extreme ends face the same direction (Both are facing either north or South). The immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction as that of M. The immediate neighbours of O face opposite directions with respect to each other. One of the immediate neighbours of L is K who is facing north. I is standing between J and M. Not more than four persons are facing north.

- Who among the following is third to the left of N?
(a) K (b) J
(c) H (d) I
(e) O
- The immediate neighbours of L are:
(a) M and N (b) N and O
(c) K and N (d) N and H
(e) J and H
- How many persons are standing exactly between I and O?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) One (d) Two
(e) None

- Who among the following is to the immediate left of H?
(a) O (b) J
(c) I (d) L
(e) K
- Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the above arrangement and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
(a) N (b) L
(c) O (d) I
(e) K
- Who among the following is exactly between L and J?
(a) N (b) O
(c) H (d) I
(e) None
- Who among the following is fourth to the right of J?
(a) N (b) I
(c) H (d) L
(e) K

DIRECTIONS (Qs.11-15) : In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (a) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (e) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

- Statements :**
 $B > C = D \geq X ; E \leq X ; Z \geq D$
Conclusions : I. $B > E$
II. $Z \geq B$
- Statements:**
 $E > F \geq G < H \leq I < J$
Conclusions : I. $G \leq E$
II. $J \geq F$
- Statements:**
 $K \leq L < M > N \geq O ; T > M \leq P$
Conclusions: I. $T > K$
II. $P > O$
- Statements :**
 $B > O = K \geq L ; D > K \geq S$
Conclusions : I. $O < D$
II. $S \leq L$
- Statements :**
 $B > O = K \geq L ; D > K \geq S$
Conclusions : I. $L > D$
II. $B > S$

DIRECTIONS (Qs.16-20): Each of the questions 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—

Give answer (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.

Give answer (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 question.

Give answer (c) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (d) if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (e) if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

16. What is the code of 'shine' in a certain code language ?

- I. In that code language shine was peeled off is written as '&#@9' and 'no paint but shine' is written as '75#8'.
- II. In that code language 'try the new shine' is written as '13#0' and 'we try the new' is written as '6013'.

17. How C is related to H?

- I. N is son of H. J is mother of Z. N and Z are cousins. C is husband of J.
- II. L is father of C. A is mother of D. L is married to A. H is wife of D. J is wife of C.

18. In which direction point 'A' is located with respect to point 'B'?

- I. A man starts walking from point 'A' towards east and after walking 3 metres reaches point 'N', he turns right and walks 7 metres to reach point 'M'. Then he turns right and walks 6 metres to reach point 'O'. He again turns right and walks 7 metres to reach point 'P'. He, then, turns left and walks 2 metres to reach point 'B'.

- II. A man starts walking from point 'A' towards east and after walking 3 metres reaches point 'N'. From point 'N' he walks 7 metres towards south and reaches point 'M'. From point 'M' he walks 6 metres towards west and reaches Point 'O'. From point 'O' he walks 7 metres towards north and reaches point 'P'. From point 'P' he walks towards west and reaches point 'B'. The distance between points A and B is 8 metres.

19. How many students scored more than B in a class of 25 students?

- I. More than four but less than ten students scored more than that of B. B's rank is an odd number. Seventeen students scored less than D.

- II. The rank of C is 16th from the last. B got more marks than C. Only two students are there between B and C.

20. Five persons - A, B, C, D and E - are sitting around a circular table. Some of them are facing towards centre while others are facing outside.

Who is sitting second to the left of A?

- I. B is facing outside. C is to the immediate left of B. D is second to the right of C. A is to the immediate left of E.
- II. D is to the immediate right of A. Both D and A are facing towards the centre. D and B are immediate neighbours of each other.

DIRECTIONS (Qs.21-27) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and various steps of rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digit numbers).

Input :	sweet	46	nice	36	friend	26	help	96	bright	76	kind	66
Step I :	sweet	46	nice	36	friend	26	help	bright	76	kind	66	96
Step II :	sweet	nice	46	36	friend	26	help	bright	kind	66	76	96
Step III:	sweet	nice	kind	46	36	friend	26	help	bright	66	76	96
Step IV:	sweet	nice	kind	help	36	friend	26	bright	46	66	76	96
Step V :	sweet	nice	kind	help	friend	26	bright	36	46	66	76	96
Step VI:	sweet	nice	kind	help	friend	bright	26	36	46	66	76	96

And Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement as the desired arrangement is obtained.

As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input : arrow 98 paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 rent 88

21. Which word/number would be fifth to the left of the sixth element from the right in the step V?

- (a) great
- (b) arrow
- (c) lamb
- (d) 38
- (e) 48

22. Which of the following represents the position of "58" in the step IV?

- (a) Eighth from left
- (b) Third from right
- (c) Ninth from left
- (d) Eleventh from left
- (e) Fifth from right

23. How many elements (words/numbers) are there between "most" and "78" as they appear in the Step VI?

- (a) Eight
- (b) Seven
- (c) Nine
- (d) Five
- (e) Four

24. Which step number is the following output?

rent paint most arrow 58 lamb 38 each great 18 48 78 88 98

- (a) There is no such step
- (b) Step II
- (c) Step V
- (d) Step VI
- (e) Step III

25. Which element (word/number) would be at the eleventh position from the right in the Step III?

- (a) lamb
- (b) arrow
- (c) 58
- (d) 38
- (e) each

26. Which element (word/number) would be at the sixth position from the left in the Step VI ?

- (a) 18
- (b) arrow
- (c) great
- (d) each
- (e) 38

27. At which of the following positions "great" would appear from the left in the Step V?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Fifth | (b) Sixth |
| (c) Fourth | (d) Second |
| (e) Third | |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 28-34): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight friends -R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y - are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of the them studies in the different Standards viz, standards I to Standard VIII, but not necessarily in the same order. T is second to the right of the person who studies in standard VII. Only one person sits between T and the person who studies in standard V. X is sitting third to the left of the person who studies in Standard VIII. The person studying in Standard VIII is not an immediate neighbour of the person studying in Standard VII. T does not study in Standard VIII. The person studying in Standard VI to the left of U. U does not study in Standard V or Standard VIII. The persons studying in Standard VI and VII are immediate neighbours of each other. One of the immediate neighbours of the person studying in Standard VIII, studies in Standard II. S and Y are immediate neighbours of each other. There is one person between S and R. V does not study in Standard I. R studies in Standard V. Y does not study in Standard II. W is sitting between the person who study in Standard VII and Standard IV. X is second to the right of the person studying in Standard I.

28. Who among the following is sitting third to the right of T.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) S | (b) The person studying in Standard II |
| (c) The person studying in Standard V | (d) Y |
| (e) The person studying in Standard I | |
29. Who among the following is sitting just opposite to 'R'?
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) The person studying in Standard VI | (b) W |
| (c) The person studying in Standard V | (d) S |
| (e) The person studying in Standard VII | |
30. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of 'V'?
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) R and person studying in Standard VIII | (b) S and the person studying in Standard III |
| (c) The person studying in Standard V and Y | (d) Cannot be determined |
| (e) None of these | |
31. What is the position of 'W' with respect to 'S'?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Fourth to the right | (b) Fourth to the left |
| (c) Third to the right | (d) Fifth to the right |
| (e) Sixth to the left | |
32. Starting from R, if all the persons are made to sit in the alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding R) will remain unchanged?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three |
| (c) Four | (d) One |
| (e) None | |

33. Who among the following is sitting fourth to the left of the person who studies in Standard II?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| (a) U | (b) W |
| (c) X | (d) S |
| (e) Cannot be determined | |
34. Who among the following is sitting exactly between the person who studies in Standard III and W?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) T | (b) U |
| (c) R | (d) V |
| (e) Y | |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 35-40) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A college planned to conduct an education fair. The college asked foreign universities to participate in the education fair so that students could know about the foreign universities. Even foreign universities can tell which course is good in which university. The courses offered by these universities are-Social Science, Psychology, Medicine, Commerce, Astronomy, Computer Science and Architecture. The fair will start on Monday and will end on Sunday of the same week. Social Science stall will be set up immediately before the Medicine stall. Medicine stall will not be set up on Tuesday or Thursday. There will be a gap of one day between the stalls of Astronomy and Medicine. Architecture stall will be set up immediately after Astronomy stall. Computer Science stall will be set up on Monday.

35. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Thursday ?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Astronomy | (b) Psychology |
| (c) Medicine | (d) Architecture |
| (e) None of these | |
36. Which of the following stalls will be set up immediately after the Computer Science stall?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Medicine | (b) Commerce |
| (c) Psychology | (d) Social Science |
| (e) None of these | |
37. On which of the following days of the week the stall on Architecture will be set up?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Saturday | (b) Tuesday |
| (c) Thursday | (d) Friday |
| (e) None of these | |
38. Which of the following pairs of stalls will be set up between the stalls on Computer Science and Psychology?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Social Science and Astronomy | (b) Medicine and Astronomy |
| (c) Social Science and Medicine | (d) Medicine and Commerce |
| (e) None of these | |
39. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Friday?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Commerce | (b) Medicine |
| (c) Psychology | (d) Architecture |
| (e) None of these | |
40. Which of the following stalls will be set up on Wednesday?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Medicine | (b) Architecture |
| (c) Psychology | (d) Social Science |
| (e) None of these | |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) : Below in each question are given two statements (A) and (B). These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

Mark answer (a) if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

Mark answer (b) if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.

Mark answer (c) if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes.

Mark answer (d) if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.

Mark answer (e) if both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

41. (A) A substantial increase in the unhealthy competition has been observed among the students.
(B) A rise of 23% is reported every year in the cases of suicides after declaration of grade 10th and 12th examination results.
42. (A) The glaciers at the poles of the earth are melting at a fast rate.
(B) In recent times there has been a substantial increase in the incidents of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
43. (A) Most of the shopkeepers in the locality closed their shops for the second continuous day.
(B) Two groups of people living in the locality have been fighting with each other with bricks and stones forcing people to stay indoors.
44. (A) The Government has decided to increase the prices of LPG gas cylinders with immediate effect.
(B) The Government has decided to increase the prices of kerosene with immediate effect.
45. (A) The country 'X' has banned the import of fruit.
(B) The intake of that fruit causes disease.

DIRECTIONS(Qs. 46-50) : In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statements.

46. **Statements :**

- No star is a cone.
- Some cones are triangles.
- All kites and stars.

Conclusions :

- I. All stars are kites.
- II. At least some triangles are stars.
- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows

- (c) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- (d) There is possibility that some stars are triangles.
- (e) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

47. **Statements :**

- All drums are banjos
- Some drums are guitars
- No banjo is a flute

Conclusions :

- I. Some guitars are flutes
- II. No guitar is flute
- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) There is possibility that some flutes are banjos
- (d) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- (e) Both Conclusions I and II follows

48. **Statements :**

- Some pins are needles.
- All needles are swords
- Some swords are knives.

Conclusions :

- I. All swords being pins is a possibility
- II. No needle being knife is a possibility.
- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
- (e) There is possibility that some pins are knives.

49. **Statements :**

- Some schemes are offers.
- Some offers are discounts
- No discount is a loan

Conclusions :

- I. Those offers which are discounts can never be loans.
- II. Some loans are definitely schemes
- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) There is possibility that all schemes are loans
- (c) Only Conclusion II follows
- (d) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
- (e) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

50. **Statements :**

- No car is hotel
- All lodges are hotels
- No lodge is house.

Conclusions :

- I. Some houses are not lodges
- II. No lodge is car
- (a) There is possibility that all houses are cars
- (b) Only Conclusion I follows
- (c) Only Conclusion II follows
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
- (e) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follows

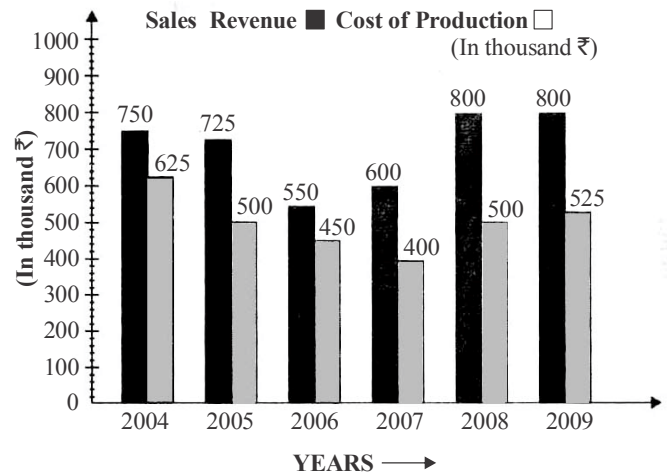
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-57) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

For a room, the rate of painting is ₹ 3200 per square metre. The rate of carpeting per square metre is 120% of that of tiling. The cost of decorating the room is 14 times to that of carpeting on the floor. The cost of electrification is 75% of that of carpeting the floor. The rate of tiling on the floor is 125% of that of painting. The dimensions of the room are $6\text{m} \times 6\text{m} \times 5\text{m}$.

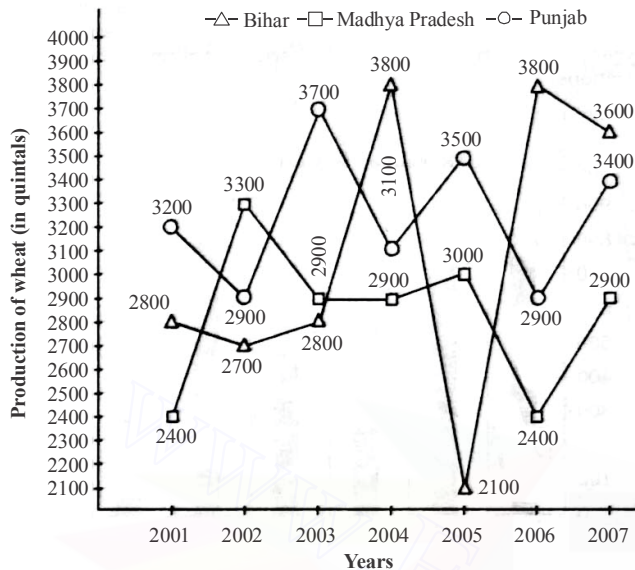
51. What is the ratio of the cost of painting the four walls of the room and that of decoration?
 - (a) 10 : 63
 - (b) 10 : 61
 - (c) 10 : 21
 - (d) 21 : 10
 - (e) None of these
52. What will be the total cost of decorating the room and tiling the floor when the four walls have also been tiled to a height of 0.25 metre?
 - (a) ₹ 5287200
 - (b) ₹ 2587200
 - (c) ₹ 2588200
 - (d) ₹ 2577200
 - (e) None of these
53. What will be the total cost of painting, carpeting, decoration and electrification of the room if the dimensions of the room be $21\text{m} \times 42\text{m} \times 27\text{m}$?
 - (a) ₹ 30888000
 - (b) ₹ 8388000
 - (c) ₹ 80388000
 - (d) ₹ 40888000
 - (e) None of these
54. What will be the cost of tiling the floor of the room if the rate of tiling be increased by 75% and the dimensions of the room be $51\text{m} \times 59\text{m} \times 84\text{m}$?
 - (a) ₹ 21163000
 - (b) ₹ 1263000
 - (c) ₹ 2163000
 - (d) ₹ 21063000
 - (e) None of these
55. If the length of the room be increased by 20%, breadth by 32% and height by 12%, then what will be the total cost of painting of the four walls of the room and tiling the floor?
 - (a) ₹ 76996.80
 - (b) ₹ 67996.80
 - (c) ₹ 67796.80
 - (d) ₹ 76796.80
 - (e) None of these
56. What will be the total cost of carpeting, decoration, electrification and tiling the floor if the rate of painting be doubled?
 - (a) ₹ 5771200
 - (b) ₹ 5731200
 - (c) ₹ 5371200
 - (d) ₹ 7571200
 - (e) None of these
57. What will be the cost of decoration of the room if its cost be increased by 25%?
 - (a) ₹ 60480
 - (b) ₹ 604800
 - (c) ₹ 6048000
 - (d) ₹ 6448000
 - (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 58-63) : In the following multiple bar diagram, the data regarding cost of production and sales revenue of the company XYZ in the given years have been given. Study the bar diagram carefully and answer the questions.



58. By what per cent is the amount received from the sales in the year 2005 of the company, more than the expenditure on production in the year 2008?
 - (a) 45%
 - (b) 40%
 - (c) 48%
 - (d) 49%
 - (e) 50%
59. In how many years the cost of production is more than the average cost of production of the given years?
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
 - (e) None of these
60. In how many years the sales revenue is less than the average sales revenue of the given years?
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 4
 - (e) None of these
61. If the cost of production in 2004 and 2007 be increased by 25% and 30% respectively, then by what per cent will the total cost in these both years be more than the sales revenue of the year 2008?
 - (a) 62.7%
 - (b) 65.7%
 - (c) 67.7%
 - (d) 68.5%
 - (e) None of these
62. In which year the company had maximum profit per cent?
 - (a) 2008
 - (b) 2007
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2005
 - (e) 2004
63. If the sales revenues in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 increase by 20%, 25% and 30% respectively and the costs of production in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 increase by 20%, 25% and 35% respectively, what will be the difference between average sales revenue and average cost of production?
 - (a) ₹ 185.59 thousands
 - (b) ₹ 188.59 thousands
 - (c) ₹ 174.59 thousands
 - (d) ₹ 200.59 thousands
 - (e) None of these

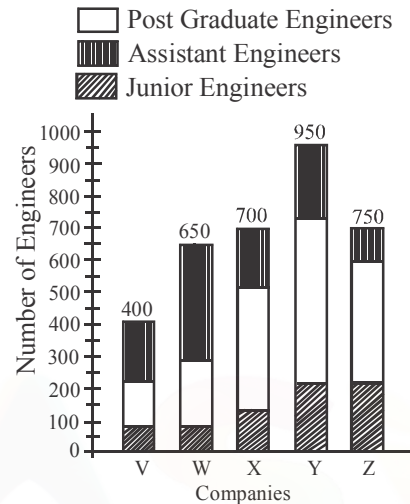
DIRECTIONS (Qs.64-69) : In the following multiple graphs production of wheat (in quintals) by three states - Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have been given. Study the following graphs carefully to answer the questions.



64. If the production of wheat by Madhya Pradesh in the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007 increase by 30%, 40%, 45% and 40% respectively, what will be the overall percentage increase in the production of wheat in the state in the given years?
- (a) 22% (b) 25%
(c) 35% (d) 16%
(e) 19%
65. What was the average production of wheat by all three states in the year 2005? (in quintals)
- (a) $2866\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $2866\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $2688\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $2688\frac{1}{3}$
(e) None of these
66. In the given years, what is the average production of wheat in Bihar? (in quintals)
- (a) 3068 (b) 3076
(c) 3086 (d) 3088
(e) None of these
67. If the productions of wheat in Bihar in the years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 increase by 20%, 25%, 28% and 35% respectively, what will be the percentage increase in the average production of the state for the given years?
- (a) 35.7% (b) 38.7%
(c) 40.7% (d) 42.5%
(e) None of these
68. By what per cent is the total production of wheat by three states in the year 2002, 2003 and 2004 more or less than that in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007?
- (a) 2.5% (b) 2.6%
(c) 1.9% (d) 1.09%
(e) None of these

69. What was the total production of wheat by these three states in the year 2007? (in quintals)
- (a) 9900 (b) 9700
(c) 9980 (d) 8800
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 70-75) : In the following bar diagram the number of engineers employed in various companies has been given. Study the bar diagram carefully to answer the questions.

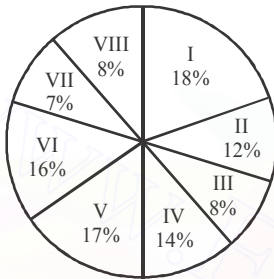


70. The number of post graduate engineers employed in the company W is what per cent of the total engineers employed in that company?
- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) $30\frac{1}{3}\%$
(c) $25\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) $36\frac{1}{3}\%$
(e) None of these
71. What is the average number of junior engineers employed in all the companies?
- (a) 150 (b) 170
(c) 160 (d) 180
(e) 190
72. What is the difference between the average number of junior engineers and assistant engineers taking all the companies together?
- (a) 18 (b) 15
(c) 10 (d) 22
(e) 25
73. If the number of assistant engineers employed in all the companies be increased by 37% and the number of post graduate engineers employed in all the companies be decreased by 20%, by what percent will the number of assistant engineers be less than that of post graduate engineers?
- (a) 5.6% (b) 7.8%
(c) 8% (d) 9.3%
(e) None of these
74. If the numbers of all the engineers in the company V, company X and company Y be increased by 30%, 35% and 40% respectively, what will be the overall percentage increase in the number of all engineers of all the companies taken together?

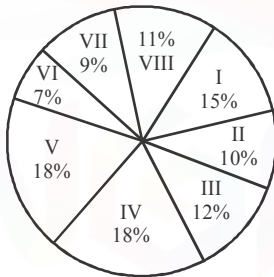
- (a) 20% (b) 22%
 (c) 24% (d) 25%
 (e) None of these
75. What is the ratio between the number of assistant engineers employed in company V and company X?
- (a) 3 : 5 (b) 3 : 4
 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 3 : 2
 (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs.76-81) : In the following pie charts the percentage of employees of a company working in 8 different countries has been given. Study these pie-charts carefully to answer the questions.

Total number of employees = 86000



Number of male employees = 56000



Note: Roman digits show the countries.

76. What is the ratio between male employees working in the country I and country II respectively?
- (a) 3 : 4 (b) 5 : 4
 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 3 : 2
 (e) 2 : 3
77. What is the ratio between the number of male employees and female employees in country II?
- (a) 70 : 53 (b) 70 : 31
 (c) 70 : 59 (d) 53 : 70
 (e) None of these
78. What is the approximate average number of male employees in countries I, II and III ?
- (a) 9670 (b) 6970
 (c) 6907 (d) 6977
 (e) None of these
79. What is the average number of female employees in the countries IV and VII?
- (a) 1370 (b) 1070
 (c) 1570 (d) 1470
 (e) None of these

80. If an increase of 40% is made in the average number of female employees, working in countries III, IV and V, then their resulting average number will be what per cent of the average number of female employees?
- (a) 83% (b) 85%
 (c) 65% (d) 68%
 (e) 69%
81. By what per cent is the total number of employees in countries V, VI and VII more than the number of male employees working in the countries II, III and IV?
- (a) 50.2% (b) 53.6%
 (c) 55% (d) 48%
 (e) 49%

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-87) : In the following table, information regarding publishing books by different publishers has been given. Study the table carefully and answer the questions.

Publishing Houses	Number of Books published	Ratio of Academic and non-academic books	Percentage of books distributed	Number of distributors in publishing house
M	28200	7 : 3	81	17
N	32200	5 : 9	74	23
O	29700	6 : 5	92	18
P	31200	8 : 5	86	24
Q	33800	7 : 6	79	25
R	35700	11 : 6	82	21
S	37800	5 : 13	89	24

82. What is the difference between the number of academic books published by publishing houses M and P ?
- (a) 450 (b) 640
 (c) 540 (d) 504
 (e) None of these
83. How many books were given to each distributor by publisher Q if each publisher gets equal number of books ?
- (a) 1806 (b) 1068
 (c) 1608 (d) 1308
 (e) None of these
84. What is the average number of non-academic books published by publisher R and S?
- (a) 18750 (b) 18850
 (c) 19950 (d) 18950
 (e) 19990
85. What is the total number of books distributed by publishers O and Q?
- (a) 26702 (b) 27324
 (c) 55026 (d) 54026
 (e) None of these
86. If the total number of books published by publishers P, Q and R is increased by 30% and the total number of books published by remaining publishers be decreased by 20%, what will be the new average of books published by all the publishers ?
- (a) 33418 (b) 33318
 (c) 32518 (d) 33618
 (e) None of these

87. The ratio of the number of books published by publishers P and Q is
 (a) 156 : 139 (b) 156 : 169
 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 5 : 17
 (e) None of these

- (a) 300 (b) 315
 (c) 328 (d) 345
 (e) 360

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 88-95) : In the following table, the number of candidates appeared and qualified for different posts in an institute during various years has been given. Read the table carefully and answer the questions.

Description of appeared - qualified candidates

Years	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Posts	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
A	242	157	345	190	330	240	387	309	433	390	483	417
B	387	310	427	280	410	380	417	354	456	412	339	265
C	378	302	411	280	520	415	340	221	381	355	335	290
D	420	364	577	315	487	290	490	480	512	487	410	370
E	392	370	380	316	250	180	430	416	447	423	381	351
F	509	412	480	423	390	322	227	190	329	279	370	337

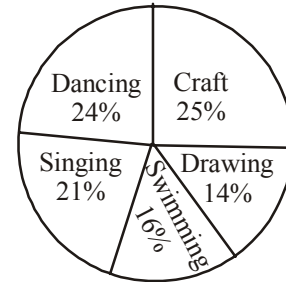
Note : App. - Appeared Qual. - Qualified

88. What is the **approximate** average number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2002 ?
 (a) 300 (b) 280
 (c) 290 (d) 310
 (e) 314
89. What is the **approximate** average number of candidates who appeared for all the posts in the year 2006 ?
 (a) 366 (b) 389
 (c) 386 (d) 375
 (e) 390
90. The difference between the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for the post D in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 is
 (a) 615 (b) 605
 (c) 601 (d) 515
 (e) 505
91. What **approximate** percentage of candidates qualified for the post of A in the year 2003?
 (a) 73% (b) 70%
 (c) 68% (d) 69%
 (e) 75%
92. The respective ratio between the number of candidates who qualified for the posts of A and D in the year 2002 is
 (a) 67 : 38 (b) 38 : 63
 (c) 38 : 67 (d) 19 : 31
 (e) None of these
93. In which year maximum number of candidates were selected for the post of A?
 (a) 2003 (b) 2004
 (c) 2005 (d) 2006
 (e) 2002
94. In which year minimum number of candidates qualified for the post of F?
 (a) 2002 (b) 2003
 (c) 2004 (d) 2006
 (e) 2005
95. The average number of candidates who qualified for all the posts in the year 2004 is

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-100) : Study the pie-charts carefully to answer the following questions.

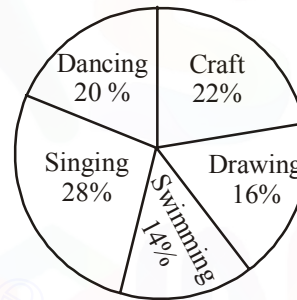
Percentage of students enrolled in different activities in a school

N = 3000



Percentage break-up of girls enrolled in these activities out of the total students.

n = 1750



96. Number of girls enrolled in Dancing form what per cent of total number of students in the school? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
 (a) 12.35 (b) 14.12
 (c) 11.67 (d) 10.08
 (e) None of these
97. How many boys are enrolled in Singing and Craft together?
 (a) 505 (b) 610
 (c) 485 (d) 420
 (e) None of these
98. What is the respective ratio of number of girls enrolled in Swimming to the number of boys enrolled in Swimming ?
 (1) 47 : 49 (b) 23 : 29
 (c) 29 : 23 (d) 49 : 47
 (e) None of these
99. What is the total number of girls enrolled in Swimming and Drawing together ?
 (a) 480 (b) 525
 (c) 505 (d) 495
 (e) None of these
100. What is the approximate percentage of boys in the school?
 (a) 34 (b) 56
 (c) 28 (d) 50
 (e) None of these

GENERAL AWARENESS, MARKETING & COMPUTER

101. Banks with higher proportion of demand deposits will have
 - (a) Low cost money at its disposal
 - (b) Low interest money at its disposal
 - (c) Higher number of current and savings accounts
 - (d) High amount of liquid money
 - (e) All of the above
102. Which commercial bank of India recently became the first to launch Mobile Branch with ATM, titled 'Branch on Wheels'?
 - (a) State Bank of India
 - (b) Axis Bank
 - (c) ICICI Bank
 - (d) ABN Amro Bank
 - (e) Punjab National Bank
103. To which of the following crops does the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (NAIS) provide insurance?
 - (a) Food crops (cereals and pulses)
 - (b) Oilseeds
 - (c) Horticultural crops
 - (d) Commercial crops
 - (e) All of the above
104. According to the Reserve Bank of India which of the following contribute to more than three-fourth of the total Non- Performing Assets (NPAs)?
 - (a) Public Sector bank
 - (b) Foreign Bank
 - (c) Private Bank
 - (d) Regional Rural Bank
 - (e) Co-operatives
105. Who has been selected for the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2013?
 - (a) Chandi Prasad Bhatt
 - (b) Desmond Tutu
 - (c) Medea Benjamin
 - (d) Julius Nyerere
 - (e) Gopalkrishna Gandhi
106. What is the term for the cheque issued by a person to another person in which the issuing date is after a few days (a date which is yet to come)?
 - (a) Anti-dated cheque
 - (b) Stale cheque
 - (c) Post-dated cheque
 - (d) Crossed cheque
 - (e) Order cheque
107. Which of the following characterizes the top level management of corporates?
 - (a) Spend more time in co-ordinating and communicating
 - (b) Executes (implements) the policies and plans
 - (c) Determine the objectives, policies and plans of the organisation
 - (d) Spend more time in directing and controlling
 - (e) Coordinate the activities of all the departments
108. Through which of the following ways can devices be connected to a computer?
 - (a) USB
 - (b) Bluetooth
 - (c) CD/DVD Drive
 - (d) RAM
 - (e) Only (a) and (b)
109. Which of the following is the correct sequence of compilation?
 - (a) Compilation, Assembly, Linking
 - (b) Assembly, Linking, Compilation
 - (c) Linking, Assembly, Compilation
 - (d) Assembly, Compilation, Linking
 - (e) Compilation, Linking, Assembly
110. Which of the following is the proper removal of any malicious program from a computer System?
 - (a) Reconfiguration
 - (b) Reboot
 - (c) Restart
 - (d) Uninstallation
 - (e) Only (b) and (d)
111. What is the secured messaging system device used by IDBRT in the field of banking?
 - (a) NEFT
 - (b) SFMS
 - (c) RTGS
 - (d) EFT
 - (e) All of the above
112. Which of the following public sector banks recently became the first to launch the Instant Money Transfer (IMT) scheme which is a innovative domestic money remittance facility from ATMs without an account in the bank?
 - (a) State Bank of India
 - (b) Axis Bank
 - (c) Punjab National Bank
 - (d) Bank of India
 - (e) Bank of Baroda
113. Which of the following does not come under the second level of management in an organization?
 - (a) Purchase Managers
 - (b) Departmental Heads
 - (c) Supervisors
 - (d) Branch Managers
 - (e) Finance Managers
114. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called?
 - (a) Configuration
 - (b) Download
 - (c) Storage
 - (d) Upload
 - (e) Installation
115. In the field of banking, what does CRAR stand for?
 - (a) Capital Reserve Adequacy Ratio
 - (b) Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio
 - (c) Capital Reserve Assets Ratio
 - (d) Capital Risk Adequacy Ratio
 - (e) None of these
116. Which of the following terms /expressions is used to describe a business unit with a competitive advantage that will capture some of the extra economic values it creates, no matter how intense competition is?
 - (a) Consonance
 - (b) Advantage
 - (c) Consistency
 - (d) Feasibility
 - (e) All of the above
117. Which of the following commercial banks of India recently opened its branch in Shanghai?
 - (a) State Bank of India
 - (b) Axis Bank
 - (c) ICICI Bank
 - (d) Oriental Bank of Commerce
 - (e) Corporation Bank
118. Which of the following come under Policy Framework for Investment Decisions as outlined by the OECD?
 - (a) Policy coherence
 - (b) Importance of transparency approach to policy formulation
 - (c) Regular evaluation of policies on investment environment
 - (d) Corporate governance
 - (e) All of the above

119. What is the corpus of the National Social Security Fund?
 (a) ₹ 250 crore (b) ₹ 500 crore
 (c) ₹ 1000 crore (d) ₹ 1200 crore
 (e) ₹ 1500 crore
120. We regularly come across some lines marked on the back of products. What are they called?
 (a) Bar-code (b) Spooler
 (c) Scanner (d) Output reader
 (e) Price tag
121. In the field of computers, which of the following converts input into output?
 (a) Mouse (b) Trackball
 (c) Keyboard (d) Bar Code Reader
 (e) Light Pen
122. Which application is used for the purposes of basic accounting?
 (a) Worksheet (b) Spreadsheet
 (c) infographic (d) Data sheet
 (e) Document
123. Which insurance company has launched Asha Kiran, an health insurance cover, for a family with girl children?
 (a) Oriental Insurance comp. Ltd.
 (b) Reliance General insurance
 (c) United India Insurance Comp. Ltd.
 (d) New India Assurance comp. Ltd.
 (e) National Insurance Company
124. Who is the author of 'India at Risk'?
 (a) Stephen Cohen (b) Jaswant Singh
 (c) Tony Alcott (d) Lal Krishna Advani
 (e) Manmohan Singh
125. Which of the following was/ were not the subsidiary company of the General Insurance Corporation of India?
 (a) National Insurance Company Limited
 (b) Life Insurance Corporation
 (c) New India Assurance Company Limited
 (d) Oriental Insurance Company Limited
 (e) United India Insurance Company Limited
126. Which of the following countries will participate in the NATO 2014 Summit?
 (a) Russia (b) China
 (c) Germany (d) India
 (e) Australia
127. Market Segmentation can be defined as
 (a) Segment, Target, Price
 (b) Sales, Target, Product
 (c) Segment, Target, Position
 (d) Sales, Time, Product
 (e) Service, Sales, Segment
128. Which of the following provides power back to a computer system even when main current is off?
 (a) UPS (b) Inverter
 (c) CMOS battery (d) Soft Power
 (e) Motherboard Power Connector
129. Which team won the Asia Cup 2014?
 (a) India (b) Pakistan
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh
 (e) Both (a) and (c)
130. President Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of international Women's Day presented which award to six individuals for their contribution for the social development and empowerment of women in the country?
 (a) Stree Shakti Puraskar award
 (b) Nirbhaya Puraskar
 (c) Mother Teresa Award
 (d) Florence Nightingale Award
 (e) Ahilyabai Puraskar
131. What is the goal in Two Fold Marketing?
 (a) To attract new customers by promising superior value
 (b) To keep current customers by delivering satisfaction
 (c) To undertake aggressive marketing campaigns
 (d) Only (a) and (b)
 (e) All of the above
132. How can one see the content of a file?
 (a) By left clicking with the mouse once
 (b) By left clicking with the mouse twice
 (c) By holding the mouse down
 (d) From the keyboard shortcuts
 (e) All of the above
133. What is it called when computer connects to other computer and sends information?
 (a) LAN (b) Remote Desktop
 (c) Boot (d) Network
 (e) internet Protocol
134. How does every bank pay interest on savings?
 (a) Daily (b) Weekly
 (c) Fortnightly (d) Monthly
 (e) Quarterly
135. What is the alphanumeric code on cheques called ?
 (a) RTGS (b) MICR
 (c) IFSC (d) NEFT
 (e) CC
136. How can a file be saved in a computer with other name ?
 (a) Save command (b) Save as command
 (c) Place command (d) Duplicate command
 (e) Export command
137. Which is the new airline company to get licence recently in India ?
 (a) Indigo (b) Spice Jet
 (c) Air Asia (d) Kingfisher
 (e) GoAir
138. How instrument is used by the Reserve Bank of India to control market liquidity?
 (a) Repo rate
 (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 (c) Marginal Adjustment Facility
 (d) Reserve Repo Rate
 (e) Only (a) and (d)
139. Banking Ombudsman is appointed by
 (a) Union Ministry of Finance
 (b) Competition Commission of India
 (c) Reserve Bank of India
 (d) Indian Banks Association
 (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India

140. Which state in India has the highest urban population?
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Delhi
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
 (e) Gujarat
141. What was the reason behind the decision of the Reserve Bank of India to withdraw currency notes issued before 2005?
 (a) To replace them with plastic notes
 (b) to check counterfeit notes
 (c) To replace mutilated and spoilt notes
 (d) To check illicit notes of Pakistan
 (e) None of these
142. Which film was presented the award of Best film at the 61st National Awards ?
 (a) Ship of Theseus (b) Bhaag Milkha Bhaag
 (c) Jolly LLB (d) December 1
 (e) Yellow
143. Which of the following is the fastest mode of transaction?
 (a) RTGS (b) Cheque payment
 (c) ATM Cash Withdrawal (d) NEFT
 (e) None of these
144. A marketing technique where marketer plays a specific role in a particular segment is called
 (a) Mass Marketing
 (b) Niche Marketing
 (c) Strategic Marketing
 (d) Communication Marketing
 (e) None of these
145. In Marketing Mix 4 P's imply
 (a) Product, Price, Place, Promotion
 (b) Product, Price, Policy, Place
 (c) Place, People, Product, Promotion
 (d) People, Price, Profit, Place
 (e) None of these
146. Which aspect of a project/ business is/are evaluated in a SWOT Analysis?
 (a) Strengths (b) Weaknesses
 (c) Opportunities (d) Threats
 (e) All of these
147. Which of the following best explains the Delphi Method ?
 (a) It is a profit-maximization method
 (b) It is a forecasting method
 (c) It is a retrenchment method
 (d) It is a output enhancement method
 (e) It is a risk analysis method
148. In Market segmentation which among the following is not an economic component?
 (a) Age (b) Gender
 (c) Income Level (d) Taxes
 (e) Only (a) and (b)
149. What does Innovation in Marketing refer to ?
 (a) Creating a new idea of thought
 (b) Discovering new products
 (c) Modifying an old idea to present needs
 (d) Exploring new ways of being competitive
 (e) All of the above

150. Which of the following come under the ambit of Customer relationship management?
 (a) Sales (b) Marketing
 (c) Customer Service (d) Technical support
 (e) All of the above

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-160) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

India is rushing headlong toward economic success and modernisation, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. India's recent announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of the World Trade Organisation while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the **Achilles' Heel** of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists, or managers to **sustain** high-tech development.

India's main competitors especially China but also Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea are investing in large and differentiated higher education systems. They are providing access to large number of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research-based universities that are able to compete with the world's best institutions. The recent *London Times Higher Education Supplement* ranking of the world's top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong, Three in South Korea, one in Taiwan, and one in India (an Indian institute of Technology at number 41- the specific campus was not specified). These countries are positioning themselves for leadership in the knowledge-based economies of the coming era.

There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy. India has chosen that path, but will find a major stumbling block in its university system.

India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector - the third largest in the world in student numbers, after China and the United States. It uses English as a primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments, and centres that can form the basis of quality sector in higher education. The fact that the States, rather than the Central Government, exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather **cumbersome** structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches.

Yet the weaknesses far out-weigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialised

countries and 15 per cent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems resemble a pyramid. With a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupies a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centres, and there is a small number of outstanding undergraduate colleges. The University Grants Commission's recent major support of five universities to build on their recognised strength is a step toward recognising a **differentiated** academic system – and fostering excellence. At present, the world-class institutions are mainly limited to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and perhaps a few others such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. These institutions, combined, enroll well under 1 per cent of the student population.

India's colleges and universities, with just a few exceptions, have become large, under-funded, ungovernable institutions. At many of them, politics has intruded into campus life, influencing academic appointments and decisions across levels. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories, and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top-quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research.

The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have affected morale in the academic profession. The lack of accountability means that teaching and research performance is seldom measured. The system provides few incentives to perform. Bureaucratic inertia hampers change. Student unrest and occasional faculty agitation disrupt operations. Nevertheless, with a semblance of normality, faculty administrators are able to provide teaching, coordinate examinations, and award degrees.

Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India. Perhaps half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad – and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study, another significant group, of about 30 per cent, decides to earn MBAs in India because local salaries are higher – and are lost to science and technology. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector make it increasingly difficult to lure the best and brightest to the academic profession.

Few in India are thinking creatively about higher education. There is no field of higher education research. Those in government as well as academic leaders seem content to do the “same old thing.” Academic institutions and systems have become large and complex. They need good data, careful analysis, and creative ideas. In China, more than two-dozen higher education research centres, and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy.

India has survived with an increasingly mediocre higher education system for decades. Now as India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important.

India cannot build internationally recognised research-oriented universities overnight, but the country has the key elements in place to begin and sustain the process. India will need to create a dozen or more universities that can compete internationally to fully participate in the new world economy. Without these universities, India is destined to remain a scientific backwater.

151. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in the context of the given passage ?
- I. India has the third largest higher education sector in the world in student numbers.
 - II. India is moving rapidly toward economic success and modernisation through high tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to make the nation to prosperity
 - III. India's systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded world class research and many world class trained scholars, scientists to sustain high-tech development.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) Both I and III
(e) All I, II and III
152. Which of the following statements in regard to the information given in the passage is **not** true ?
- (a) The London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities has included three universities of South Korea.
 - (b) India has recently announced not to produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals that will be a challenge for the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms.
 - (c) Contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy.
 - (d) China has the fourth largest higher education sector in the world.
 - (e) None of these
153. According to the view expressed by the writer in the passage, what is a step toward recognising a differentiated academic system and fostering excellence ?
- (a) The University Grant Commission's recent major support to five universities to build on their strength.
 - (b) New Education policy of the new government.
 - (c) Scholarships granted by the Central government for research.
 - (d) Government policy to open new world class institutions
 - (e) None of these
154. In writer's opinion which of the following reason(s) is/are responsible for poor higher education in India?
- I. India's colleges and universities, with some exceptions, have become large under funded, ungovernable institutions.
 - II. Politics has intruded into many compuses that influences academic appointments and decisions across levels.
 - III. Under investment in libraries, laboratories, IT and classrooms hinder cutting edge research.

- (a) Only I (b) Both I and II
(c) Both II and III (d) All I, II and III
(e) None of these
155. Which of the following statements is **not** true as per the given information in the passage ?
- (a) About fifty per cent of IIT graduates leave India to pursue advanced study abroad.
(b) About 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in US do not return home following their study.
(c) In China more than two-dozen higher education research centres and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy.
(d) The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have boosted morale in academic profession in India.
(e) None of these
156. What in your opinion should be an appropriate title of the given passage ?
- (a) Poor state of Higher Education in India
(b) Politics in India's Education system
(c) Modernisation of Indian Education System
(d) Higher Education Supplement Ranking
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs.157-158) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

157. **Achilles' Heel**
- (a) weakness (b) strength
(c) acquiescence (d) vulnerable
(e) strong heel
158. **Sustain**
- (a) suffer (b) maintain
(c) swag (d) swallow
(e) weaken

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 159-160) : Choose the word/ group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word / group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

159. **Cumbersome**
- (a) complicated (b) complex
(c) simple (d) bulky
(e) heavy
160. **Differentiated**
- (a) Distinguished (b) similar
(c) distinct (d) undistinguished
(e) distraught

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-170) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Asia's rapid rise is the most successful story of economic development in recent history. Income per capita reached nearly \$5,000 in purchasing power parity terms in 2010. Investment rates averaged 35% of GDP over the decade. The number of people living below the \$1.25-a-day poverty line fell by 430 million between 2005 and 2010.

With such achievements at a time when much of the rest of the world struggles with **austerity** measures and economic recovery. Asian leaders might be tempted to switch to autopilot. But closer examination of the region's economic and social prospects soon reveals many paradoxes.

The world's fastest growing region remains home to nearly half the world's extreme poor. While Asia has made tremendous **inroads** in the fight against poverty, not enough of the region's economic prosperity is reaching its poorest people.

In urban areas of China, for example, the *Gini coefficient* (a measurement used to calculate inequality) has risen more than 35% since 1990. Nearly half a billion Asians still lack access to safe drinking water and infant mortality in many nations is more than 10 times higher than the levels seen in developed economies.

While "Factory Asia" may be true for manufacturing and information technology services, vast number of its people are illiterate and unemployed. Its financial sector is underdeveloped, with many people having no access to simple banking, let alone other financial services. Asia's future prosperity, and the eradication of extreme poverty, will require much more than simply high growth. Growth must be accompanied by a narrowing of inequality.

It is essential to balance the region's economic expansion with more inclusive policies. Cut off by poor roads, telecommunications, or government policies that don't allow them to easily borrow or save, Asia's poor and vulnerable are watching the chasm between rich and poor grow ever wider. That gap in prosperity can **aggravate simmering** social, economic and political tensions.

Asian governments can help stem widening inequality by creating better conditions for the private sector to take the lead on economic expansion, continuing to promote economic diversification, and by spending on social services, education and healthcare, and regional road, sea and air networks that will open more opportunities to more people.

There are areas where western governments can help too. By investing in infrastructure alongside public lenders, they can help attract much larger sums from the private sector. Asia can also capitalise on financial lessons from the west, particularly when it comes to setting banking regulations, strengthening regional links, and promoting bonds to better utilise Asian savings.

When describing where Asia stands today, it's useful to remember that what we are witnessing is not the emergence of Asia, but rather the re-emergence of Asia.

In 1820, Asia accounted for about 60% of total global output, with China and India together accounting for nearly half of global GDP. This was followed by nearly two centuries of economic decline once the western industrial evolution took hold – a trend that, since the information age, has been solidly reversed. By implementing structural reforms and opening their economies. China and others have rapidly emerged as engines of the global economy.

The recent Asian Development Bank study suggests that we could see Asia producing over half of global GDP by mid-century, and 3 billions Asians would be considered part of the rich world, with capita income levels equal to that of Europe today.

Carefully calibrated government support can help steer Asia's economic potential, reducing political risks while opening

new markets to help move the west beyond the current crisis. In the long run, an Asian economy built on sustainable growth can support greater levels of trade, and generate growth in tourism. Conversely, a weaker Asia presents a host of threats to the west's future growth and prosperity.

Embracing globalisation and regional co-operation has helped bring developing Asia success. By further strengthening this process by focusing on greater access and inclusion within economics, and pursuing sustainable development and improved governance, an "Asian century" is both plausible and within reach.

But policies that worked when Asia was low-income and capital scarce are less likely to work today and unlikely to work in the future. Asia's leaders must devise bold and innovative national policies while pursuing regional and global co-operation. Long term prosperity will depend on the intensity of resource use, including water and food, and success in managing the region's carbon footprint.

Asia's challenges remain formidable, and its future prosperity must be earned. The right policy choices today could indeed make this the "Asian century", but this is far from preordained.

161. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct in the context of the passage?
- Asia's per capita income reached approximately \$5000 in purchasing power parity terms in 2010.
 - The number of people living below the \$1.25 a day poverty line in Asia fell by 430 million between 2005 and 2010.
 - In 1820, Asia accounted for about 60% of total global output.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) Both II and III
(e) All I, II and III
162. What in your opinion should be the appropriate title of the given passage?
- Asia's Economic Rise and Paradoxes
 - Asia's Rise and Europe's Re-emergence
 - Economic Backwardness of Asia
 - Developed and Developing Regions of the world
 - None of these
163. Which of the following is not true as per the given information in the passage?
- In urban areas of China, the Gini coefficient that is a measurement used to calculate inequality has risen more than 45% since 1990.
 - Nearly half a billion Asians still lack access to safe drinking water.
 - The infant mortality rate in many Asian nations is more than 10 times higher than the levels seen in developed economics.
 - Investment rates in Asia averaged 35 per cent of Gross Domestic Product over the decade
 - Embracing globalisation and regional cooperation has helped bring developing Asia success.
164. In the author's opinion what are the areas where western government can help Asia boost economic development ?
- By investing in infrastructure alongside public lenders. western governments can help attract much larger sums from the private sector.
 - Asia can capitalise on financial lessons from the west, Particularly when it comes to setting banking regulations, strengthening regional links and promoting bonds to better utilise Asian savings.
 - "Factory Asia" can make vast number of its people literate and employed.
- (a) Only II (b) Only III
(c) Both I and III (d) Both II and III
(e) Both I and II
165. What suggestions has the author of this passage made that can help Asian governments stem widening inequality in the region ?
- By creating better conditions for the private sector to take the lead on economic expansion.
 - By continuing to promote economic diversification.
 - By spending on social services, education and healthcare and regional road, sea and air networks that will open more opportunities to more people.
- (a) Only I (b) Both II and III
(c) Both I and II (d) Both I and III
(e) All I, II and III
166. Which of the following statements is **not** correct as per the given information in the passage ?
- According to the Asian Development Bank study. Asia can produce over half of global GDP by mid-century.
 - In 1820. China and India together accounted for nearly half of global GDP.
 - The author opines the necessity to balance the Asian region's economic expansion with more inclusive policies.
 - The widening gap between rich and poor people can aggravate simmering social, economic and political tensions.
 - The world's fastest growing Asian region remains home to more than sixty five per cent of the world's extreme poor.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 167-168) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

167. **Austerity**

- (a) auscultation (b) decoration
(c) extravagance (d) spendthrift
(e) simplicity

168. **Inroads**

- (a) Noticeable effect (b) making road
(c) insecurities (d) inquest
(e) identification

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 169-170) : Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word / group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

169. **Aggravate**

- (a) worsen (b) irritate
(c) aggregate (d) assuage
(e) astonish

170. **Simmering**

- (a) seething (b) calm
(c) boiling (d) simulating
(e) exhilarating

DIRECTIONS (Qs.171-175) : In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the number of correct letter combination.

171. (A) dominate (B) radical
(C) determined (D) monopolise
(a) A - B (b) B - C
(c) A - D (d) B - D
(e) C - D

172. (A) critical (B) equitable
(C) impartial (D) unearth
(a) A - B (b) B - C
(c) A - D (d) B - D
(e) C - D

173. (A) shining (B) raise
(C) flourish (D) thrive
(a) A - B (b) B - C
(c) C - D (d) B - D
(e) A - C

174. (A) Affable (B) rude
(C) pacify (D) cajole
(a) A - B (b) B - C
(c) C - D (d) A - D
(e) B - D

175. (A) energetic (B) partial
(C) diffuse (D) dispassionate
(a) A - B (b) B - C
(c) C - D (d) A - D
(e) B - D

DIRECTIONS (Qs.176-180) : Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words make the sentences meaningfully complete.

176. Weather officials have ___ below-normal rains this year. If the predictions come true, farm output could ___ as most of India's farmlands depend on rainwater for irrigation.

- (a) forecasted-shrank (b) forecast-shrank
(c) forecast-shrink (d) predicted-expand
(e) predictions-wan

177. It is the role of the state to ___ crime and protect people and property. If the state is unable to prevent a crime it falls upon the state to ___ the victim.

- (a) prevent-support (b) preventing-encourage
(c) prevent-supporting (d) forbid-discourage
(e) forbid-discouraging

178. A person who is clean and tidy in how he dresses up commands better—from those around him than those "who have a—and unkempt appearance—

- (a) respectful - slovenly (b) respect - slovenly
(c) respected - untidy (d) respect - tidy
(e) respect - careful

179. Today we have achieved a milestone by completing 60 years of independence. It's now the time for everyone or every Indian to undergo—of the achievements we already made and also those that are to be still—

- (a) self-introspection-achiver
(b) self-examination-achieve
(c) introspection-achieved
(d) search-found
(e) cross-inspection - made

180. Education is an essential means of—women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to fully—in the development process.

- (a) empower- include
(b) empowering - participate
(c) empowered - participating
(d) empowerment - participate
(e) strengthening - participate

DIRECTIONS (Qs.181-185) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) As a consequence, even if it is plausible that ambient air pollution plays a role for the onset and increasing frequency of respiratory allergy, it is not easy to prove this conclusively.
(B) Another factor clouding the issue is that laboratory evaluations do not reflect what happens during natural exposure when atmospheric pollution mixtures are inhaled.
(C) Interpretation of studies are confounded by the effect of cigarette smoke. exposure to indoor pollutants and to outdoors and indoors allergens.
(D) However, despite evidence of a correlation between the increasing frequency of respiratory allergy and the increasing trend in air pollution, the link and interaction is still speculative.
(E) Allergic respiratory diseases such as hay fever and bronchial asthma have indeed become more common in the last decades in all industrialized countries and the reasons for this increase are still debated.
(F) Several studies have shown the adverse effects of ambient air pollution on respiratory health.

181. Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement ?

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

182. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?

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

183. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) E
184. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) E
185. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) E

DIRECTIONS (Qs.186-190) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, mark (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

186. In the first two months of this fiscal, tractor sales has seen (a)/a drop of about five percent (b)/ however, the industry is waiting for the monsoon (c)/ to really arrive at a firm conclusion about growth prospects for the current year. (d)/No error (e)
187. Dolphins are truly out of the ordinary because of their intelligence (a) / and, among the many creatures that share the earth form (b)/they come closest to humankind in terms of (c)/familial traits, emotions and learning. (d)/ No error (e)
188. Corruption indulged in by the high and mighty adversely impacts (a)/ our nation, and in the coming months (b) / we may see revival of efforts (c)/ to tackle such large scale corruption. (d)/ No error (e)
189. It is notable and welcome that the ministry of (a)/ environmental and forests is to issue approvals online (b)/ in a time bound manner, with clear timelines (c)/in place for the various sub-steps along the way. (d)/No error (e)
190. To portray (a)/ what a fairness cream does without (b)/ any sort of comparison or visual (c)/ references are very difficult. (d)/ No error (e)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 191-200) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Women **(191)** up half the world's population and yet represent a staggering 70% of the world's poor. We live in a world in which women living in poverty face gross **(192)** and injustice from birth to death. From poor education to poor nutrition to **(193)** and low pay employment, the sequence of discrimination that a woman may suffer during her entire life is unacceptable but all too common.

Millennium Development Goal 3 is to promote gender equality and empower women. This MDG is critical for **(194)** poverty and improving prospects for women. But how can women break gender based stereotypes to minimise discrimination and **(195)** gender based violence when they are trapped in societies with socio-cultural practices which routinely discriminate them from having equal opportunities in education, health and livelihood? These women are invisible and the **(196)** in their way prevent them from accessing the most basic human rights and needs. The outlook is bleak.

Women make up 70% of the world's working hours and **(197)** only 10% of the world's income and half of what men earn. This leads to greater poverty, slower economic growth and a **(198)** standard of living. In developing countries, millions of women also die each year as a result of gender-based **(199)**. This deep-rooted gender discrimination creates a bleak outlook for women in developing countries. For millions of girls living in poverty, it is often those closest to them who work against the child's interests and their immediate environment is often **(200)** and sometimes, down-right harmful. Parents arrange marriages when you are a child. Neighbours say, if you are a girl, you must limit your activities to your home. Friends say, it is OK not to go to school.

191. (a) made (b) make
 (c) look (d) has made
 (e) complete
192. (a) equality (b) affection
 (c) inequality (d) support
 (e) justice
193. (a) vulnerable (b) weakness
 (c) vulnerability (d) specific
 (e) weakest
194. (a) tackle (b) tackling
 (c) fight (d) tackled
 (e) fought
195. (a) increase (b) support
 (c) weak (d) reduce
 (e) influencing
196. (a) obstacles (b) make
 (c) pleasantries (d) pebbles
 (e) encouragements
197. (a) earns (b) carried
 (c) spend (d) earn
 (e) spends
198. (a) slow (b) slower
 (c) low (d) lowest
 (e) lower
199. (a) violence (b) violent
 (c) virulent (d) corruption
 (e) violation
200. (a) functional (b) natural
 (c) artificial (d) dysfunctional
 (e) disfunctional

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

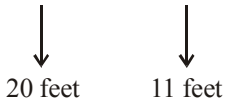
1 and 2 :

Statue L is smaller than only statue M. Therefore, M is the tallest statue.

$N > O > P$

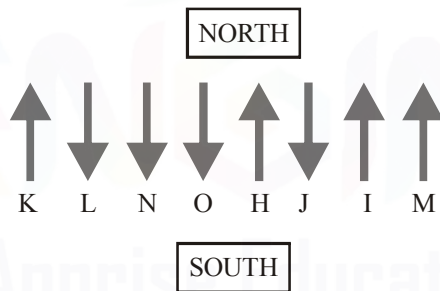
Now,

$$M > L > N > O > P$$



1. (c) Statue P is the smallest. The height of the second smallest statue O is 11 feet. Therefore, the height of the statue of P will be less than 11 feet. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
2. (a) The tallest statue is 20 feet high. Therefore, the second tallest statue may be 19 feet, 18 feet high. Therefore, the third tallest statue will be less than 19 feet and more than 11 feet high.
3. (d) $S = T > O \geq R$ (Given)
 $P \leq O < Z$ (Given)
 Therefore, $S = T > O \geq P$
 $Z > O \geq R$
 Hence, $P \leq O \geq R$
 P is smaller than T.

4 - 10 :



4. (b) N is facing south. Therefore, J is third to the left of N.
5. (c) The immediate neighbours of L are K and N.
6. (d) Two persons - H and J are standing between I and O.
7. (a) O is to the immediate left of H.
8. (e) Except K, all others are facing south. K faces north.
9. (b) O is sitting exactly between L and J.
10. (d) L is to the fourth of J.
11. (a) $B > C = D \geq X \geq E$
 $B > C = D \leq Z$

Conclusions:

- I. $B > E$: True
- II. $Z \geq B$: Not True

12. (d) $E > F \geq G < H \leq I < J$

Conclusions:

- I. $G \leq E$: Not True
- II. $J \geq F$: Not True

13. (e) $K \leq L < M > N \geq O$
 $K \leq L < M < T$
 $P \geq M > N \geq O$

Conclusions:

- I. $T > K$: True
- II. $P > O$: True

14 - 15 :

- $$B > O = K \geq L$$
- $$D > K \geq S$$
- $$B > O = K \geq S$$
- $$D > K = O \geq L$$
- $$S \leq O = K \geq L$$

14. (a) Conclusions:

- I. $O < D$: True
- II. $S \leq L$: Not True

15. (d) Conclusions:

- I. $L > D$: Not True
- II. $B > S$: Not True

16. (c) From Statement I :

(shine) was peeled off \Rightarrow & (#) @ 9

no paint but (shine) \Rightarrow 7 5 (#) 8

The code for shine is #

From Statement II :

try the new (shine) \Rightarrow [13] (#) [0]

we try the new \Rightarrow 6 [0] [1] [3]

The code for shine is #

17. (c) From statement I :

$H \leftrightarrow C \leftrightarrow J$
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$
 $N \quad \quad Z$
 $(+)$

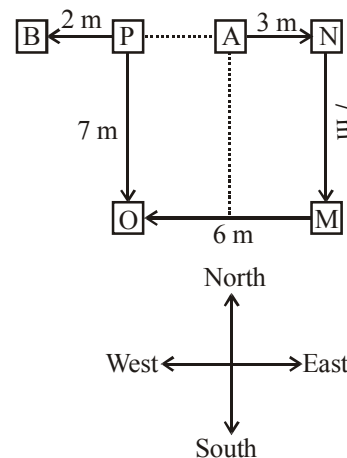
Hence, C is the brother of H.

From Statement II.

$L \leftrightarrow A$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $J \leftrightarrow C \quad D \leftrightarrow H$
 $(-)$ $(+)$ $(+)$ $(-)$

Hence, C is brother-in-law of H.

18. (c) From statement I



It is clear from the diagram that Point A is to the east of Point B.

From statement II

From the information given in statement II, we get the same diagram given above.

19. (b) From statement I

Five to nine students scored more than that of B. The rank of D is 8th from the top.

From statement II

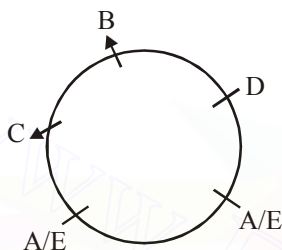
Rank of C from the beginning

$$= 25 - 16 + 1 = 10\text{th}$$

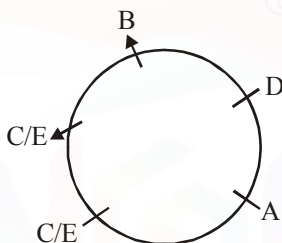


Thus, six students scored more than that of B.

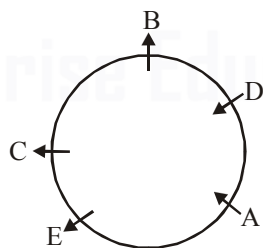
20. (e) From statement I



From statement II



From both the statements



C is sitting second to the left of A.

- 21 - 27 : After careful analysis of the input and various steps of rearrangement, it is evident that in each step one word and one number are rearranged. The word which comes last in the dictionary order is moved to the extreme left position while the highest number is moved to the extreme right position in the Step I. In the next step, the word which comes at the second position in dictionary order is placed at the second position from the left and the second highest number is placed at the second position from the right. Such procedure is continued till all the words get rearranged in dictionary order but in reverse manner and all the numbers get rearranged after the words in ascending order.

Input: arrow 98 paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 rent 88

Step I: rent arrow paint 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 88 98

Step II: rent paint arrow 58 lamb 38 each 78 great 18 most 48 88 98

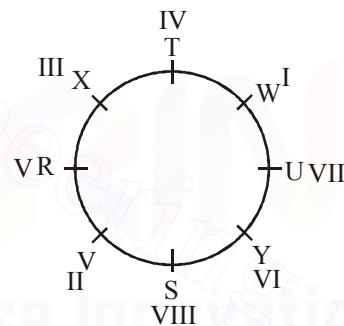
Step III: rent paint most arrow 58 lamb 38 each great 18 48 78 88 98

Step IV: rent paint most lamb arrow 38 each great 18 48 58 78 88 98

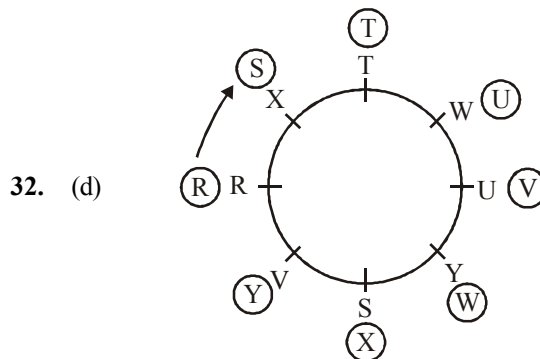
Step V: rent paint most lamb great arrow 38 each 18 48 58 78 88 98

Step VI: rent paint most lamb great each arrow 18 38 48 58 78 88 98.

21. (c) 5th to the left of the sixth from the right means 11th from the right.
11th from the right in the Step V \Rightarrow lamb
22. (d) The position of '58' in Step IV is eleventh from the left and fourth from right.
23. (a) There are eight elements (lamb, great, each, arrow, 18, 38, 48, 58) between "most" and "78" in the Step VI.
24. (e) This is Step III.
25. (b) 11th from the right in Step III is "arrow".
26. (d) In the Step VI, "each" is at the sixth position from the left.
27. (a) In Step V, "great" is at the fifth position from the left.
- 28 - 34 :



28. (b) V is sitting third to the right of T. V studies in Standard VII.
29. (e) The person studying in Standard VII is sitting just opposite to R. U studies in Standard VII.
30. (a) R and S are immediate neighbours of V. R studies in Standard V and S studies in Standard VIII.
31. (c) W is third to the right of S. W is fifth to the left of S.

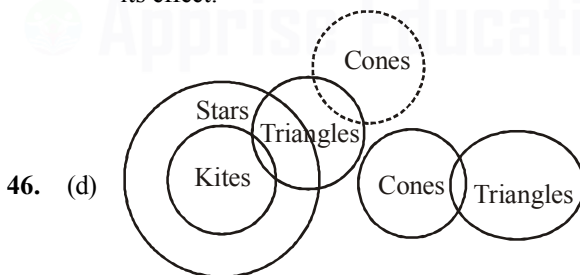


33. (b) V studies in Standard II. W is sitting fourth to the right of V.
34. (a) X studies on Standard III. T is sitting between X and W.

35 - 40 :

Day	Course
Monday	Computer Science
Tuesday	Social Science
Wednesday	Medicine
Thursday	Psychology
Friday	Astronomy
Saturday	Architecture
Sunday	Commerce

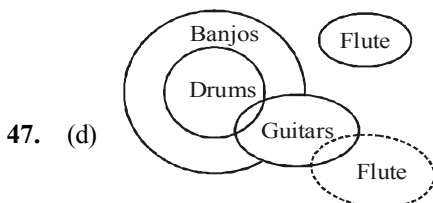
35. (b) The stall of Psychology will be set up on Thursday.
36. (d) The stall of Social Science will be set up immediately after the stall of Computer Science.
37. (a) The stall of Architecture will be set up on Saturday.
38. (c) The stalls of Social Science and Medicine will be set up between the stalls of Computer Science and Psychology.
39. (e) The stall of Astronomy will be set up on Friday.
40. (a) The stall of Medicine will be set up on Wednesday.
41. (a) Clearly statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.
42. (d) Clearly, both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.
43. (b) Clearly statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.
44. (e) Both the statements (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.
45. (b) Clearly statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.



Conclusions:

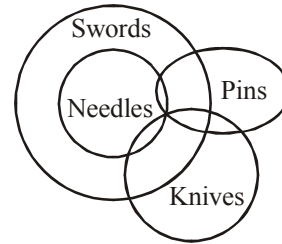
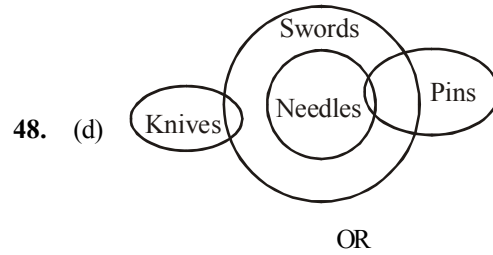
- I. False
II. False

From the above diagram it can say that there is possibility that some stars are triangles.



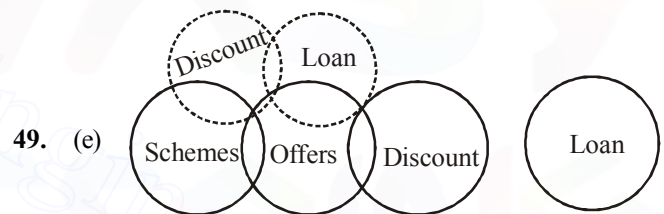
Conclusions:

- I. False
II. False } Either



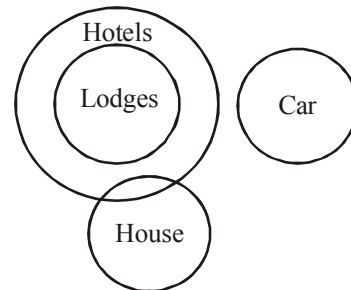
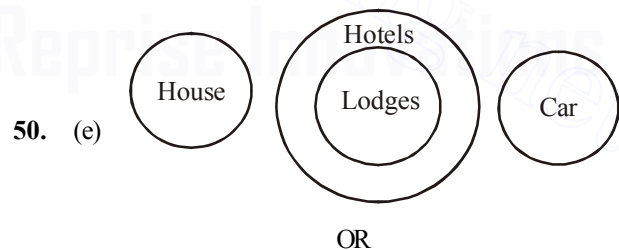
Conclusions:

- I. False
II. False



Conclusions:

- I. False
II. False



Conclusions:

- I. True
II. True

51 - 57 :

Rate of painting per sq. metre = ₹ 3200

Rate of tiling per square metre

$$= \frac{3200 \times 125}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 4000$$

Rate of carpeting per sq. metre

$$= \frac{4000 \times 120}{100}$$

51. (a) Area of the four walls of the room
 $= 2 \times 5(6 + 6) = 120 \text{ sq. metre}$
 \therefore Expenditure on painting
 $= ₹ (120 \times 3200)$
 Area of the floor $= 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ sq. metre}$
 \therefore Expenditure on decoration
 $= ₹ (36 \times 4800 \times 14)$
 \therefore Required ratio
 $= (120 \times 3200) : (36 \times 4800 \times 14)$
 $= 384000 : 2419200 = 10 : 63$

52. (b) Area of tiles on the walls
 $= 2 \times 0.25(6 + 6) = 6 \text{ sq. metre}$
 \therefore Required total cost = ₹
 $[(36 + 6) \times 4000 + 36 \times 4800 \times 14]$
 $= 168000 + 2419200$
 $= ₹ 2587200$

53. (c) Area of the four walls of room
 $= 2 \times 27(21 + 42) = 3402 \text{ sq. metre}$
 Area of the floor
 $= 21 \times 42 = 882 \text{ sq. metre}$
 Painting $\Rightarrow (3402 + 882) \times 3200$
 $= ₹ 13708800$
 Carpeting $\Rightarrow 4800 \times 882$
 $= ₹ 4233600$
 Decoration $\Rightarrow 4233600 \times 14$
 $= ₹ 59270400$

$$\text{Electrification} \Rightarrow \frac{4233600 \times 75}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 3175200$$

 \therefore Total expenditure

$$= ₹ (13708800 + 4233600 + 59270400 + 3175200)$$

$$= ₹ 80388000$$

54. (d) Area of the floor
 $= 51 \times 59 = 3009 \text{ sq. metre}$

$$\text{Rate of tiling} = \frac{4000 \times 175}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 7000$$

 \therefore Total cost = ₹ (3009×7000)

$$= ₹ 21063000$$

55. (a) New length of the room

$$= \frac{6 \times 120}{100} = 7.2 \text{ metre}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = \frac{6 \times 132}{100} = 7.92 \text{ metre}$$

$$\text{Height} = \frac{5 \times 112}{100} = 5.6 \text{ metre}$$

Area of the four walls

$$= 2 \times \text{height} (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$$

$$= 2 \times 5.6 (7.2 + 7.92)$$

$$= 2 \times 5.6 \times 15.12$$

$$= 169.344 \text{ sq. metre}$$

$$\text{Area of the floor} = 7.2 \times 7.92$$

$$= 57.024 \text{ sq. metre}$$

$$\text{Painting} \Rightarrow 3200 \times 169.344$$

$$= ₹ 541900.8$$

$$\text{Tiling} \Rightarrow 57.024 \times 4000$$

$$= ₹ 228096$$

$$\text{Total cost} = ₹ (54190.8 + 228096)$$

56. (b) Carpeting $\Rightarrow 6 \times 6 \times 9600 = ₹ 345600$

$$\text{Decoration} \Rightarrow 36 \times 9600 \times 14 = ₹ 4838400$$

$$\text{Electrification} \Rightarrow \frac{345600 \times 75}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 259200$$

$$\text{Tiling} \Rightarrow 6 \times 6 \times 8000$$

$$= ₹ 288000$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 345600 + 4838400 + 259200 + 288000$$

$$= ₹ 5731200$$

57. (c) Expenditure on decoration of the room

$$= \frac{4838400 \times 125}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 6048000$$

58. (a) Sales revenue

$$= ₹ 725 \text{ thousand}$$

Cost of production in 2008

= Rs. 500 thousand

 \therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{225}{500} \times 100 = 45\%$$

59. (b) Average production cost

$$= ₹ \left(\frac{625 + 500 + 450 + 400 + 500 + 525}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \frac{3000}{6} = ₹ 500 \text{ thousand}$$

Required years $\Rightarrow 2004$ and 2009 .

60. (c) Average sales revenue

$$= ₹ \left(\frac{750 + 725 + 550 + 600 + 800 + 800}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \frac{4225}{6} = ₹ 704 \text{ thousand}$$

In years 2006 and 2007 sales revenue is 550 and 600 respectively.

61. (a) New production cost in the year 2004

$$= \frac{625 \times 125}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 781.25 \text{ thousand}$$

New production cost in the year 2007

$$= \frac{400 \times 130}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 520 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\therefore \text{Total cost} = 781.25 + 520$$

$$= ₹ 1301.25 \text{ thousand}$$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \left(\frac{1301.25 - 800}{800} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \frac{501.25 \times 100}{800} = 62.7\%$$

62. (a) Percentage profit:

$$\text{Year 2004} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{750 - 625}{625} \right) \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Year 2005} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{750 - 500}{500} \right) \times 100 = 45\%$$

$$\text{Year 2006} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{550 - 450}{450} \right) \times 100 = 22.2\%$$

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{600 - 400}{400} \right) \times 100 = 50\%$$

$$\text{Year 2008} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{800 - 500}{500} \right) \times 100 = 60\%$$

63. (c) Increase in sales revenue:

$$\text{Year 2005} \Rightarrow \frac{725 \times 120}{100} = ₹ 870 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Year 2006} \Rightarrow \frac{550 \times 125}{100} = ₹ 687.5 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \frac{600 \times 130}{100} = ₹ 780 \text{ thousand}$$

Average revenue

$$= \frac{870 + 687.5 + 780}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2337.5}{3}$$

$$= ₹ 779.17 \text{ thousand}$$

Increase in production cost

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \frac{400 \times 120}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 480 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Year 2008} \Rightarrow \frac{500 \times 125}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 625 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Year 2009} \Rightarrow \frac{525 \times 135}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 708.75 \text{ thousand}$$

Average cost

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{480 + 625 + 708.75}{3} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \frac{1813.75}{3}$$

$$= ₹ 604.58 \text{ thousand}$$

Difference

$$= ₹ (779.17 - 604.58) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= ₹ 174.59 \text{ thousand}$$

64. (a) Increase in wheat production:

$$\text{Year 2003} \Rightarrow \frac{2700 \times 130}{100} = 3510 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2004} \Rightarrow \frac{2900 \times 140}{100} = 4060 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2005} \Rightarrow \frac{3000 \times 145}{100} = 4350 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \frac{2900 \times 140}{100} = 4060 \text{ quintals}$$

Total earlier production of wheat in Madhya Pradesh
 $= 2400 + 3300 + 2900 + 2900 + 3000 + 2400 + 2800$
 $= 19700 \text{ quintals}$

New wheat production

$$= 2400 + 3300 + 3510 + 4060 + 4350 + 2400 + 4060$$

$$= 24080 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Increase} = 24080 - 19700$$

$$= 4380 \text{ quintals}$$

Percentage increase

$$= \frac{4380}{19700} \times 100 = 22\%$$

65. (b) Required average production

$$= \frac{3500 + 3000 + 2100}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8600}{3} = 2866 \frac{2}{3} \text{ quintals}$$

66. (c) Average production of Bihar.

$$= \frac{2800 + 2700 + 2800 + 3800 + 2100 + 3800 + 3600}{7}$$

$$= \frac{21600}{7}$$

67. (b) Increase in wheat production in Bihar:

$$\text{Year 2001} \Rightarrow \frac{2800 \times 120}{100} = ₹ 3360 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2002} \Rightarrow \frac{2700 \times 125}{100} = ₹ 3375 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2003} \Rightarrow \frac{2800 \times 128}{100} = ₹ 3584 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2004} \Rightarrow \frac{3800 \times 135}{100} = ₹ 5130 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total new production} &= 3360 + 3375 + 3584 + 5130 + \\ &2100 + 3800 + 3600 \\ &= 29949 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total earlier production} &= 2800 + 2700 + 2800 + 3800 + \\ &2100 + 3800 + 3600 = 21600 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Increase} &= 29949 - 21600 \\ &= 8349 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Average increase} = \frac{8349}{7} \text{ quintals}$$

Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{\frac{8349}{7}}{\frac{21600}{7}} \times 100 = 38.7\%$$

68. (d) Wheat production by three states:

$$\text{Year 2002} \Rightarrow 3300 + 2900 + 2700 = 8900 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2003} \Rightarrow 2800 + 2700 + 3700 = 9200 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2004} \Rightarrow 2900 + 3100 + 3800 = 9800 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total production in these years} \\ &= 8900 + 9200 + 9800 = 27900 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Year 2005} \Rightarrow 2100 + 3000 + 3500 = 8600 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2006} \Rightarrow 2400 + 2900 + 3800 = 9100 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow 2900 + 3400 + 3600 = 9900 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total production} &= 8600 + 9100 + 9900 \\ &= 27600 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

Required percentage

$$= \frac{27900 - 27600}{27600} \times 100 = 1.09\%$$

69. (a) Total wheat production in the year 2007

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2900 + 3400 + 3600) \text{ quintals} \\ &= 9900 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

70. (a) Post graduate engineers employed in company W = 200

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{200}{600} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

71. (b) Average number of junior engineers

$$= \frac{100 + 100 + 150 + 250 + 250}{5} = \frac{850}{5} = 170$$

72. (c) Average number of assistant engineers

$$= \frac{150 + 300 + 200 + 150 + 100}{5}$$

$$= \frac{900}{5} = 180$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 180 - 170 = 10$$

73. (d) In all companies:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Assistant engineers} &= 150 + 300 + 200 + 150 + 100 \\ &= 900 \end{aligned}$$

Number after 37% increase

$$= \frac{900 \times 137}{100} = 1233$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Postgraduate engineers} &= 100 + 250 + 400 + 550 + 400 = \\ &1700 \end{aligned}$$

Number after 20% decrease

$$= \frac{1700 \times 80}{100} = 1360$$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{1360 - 1233}{1360} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{127}{1360} \times 100 = 9.3$$

74. (b) Increase in the number of engineers:

$$\text{Company V} \Rightarrow \frac{400 \times 130}{100} = 520$$

$$\text{Company X} \Rightarrow \frac{700 \times 135}{100} = 945$$

$$\text{Company Y} \Rightarrow \frac{950 \times 140}{100} = 1330$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total engineers} &= 520 + 945 + 1330 + 650 + 750 \\ &= 4195 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total original number of engineers} &= 400 + 650 + 700 + \\ &950 + 750 = 3450 \end{aligned}$$

Percentage increase

$$= \frac{4195 - 3450}{3450} \times 100 = 22\%$$

$$= 22\%$$

75. (b) Required ratio = $150 : 200 = 3 : 4$

Country	Total employees	No. of male employees
I	15480	8400
II	10320	5600
III	6880	6720
IV	12040	10080
V	14620	10080
VI	13760	3920
VII	6020	5040
VIII	6880	6160

76. (b) Required ratio
= $8400 : 5600 = 15 : 12 = 5 : 4$

77. (c) Employees in country II:
Males = 5600
Females = $10320 - 5600 = 4720$
Required ratio
= $5600 : 4720 = 70 : 59$

78. (c) Male employees:
Countries (I + II + III)
= $8400 + 5600 + 6720 = 20720$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{20720}{3} = 6907$$

79. (d) Females in country IV
= $12040 - 10080 = 1960$
Females in country VII
= $6020 - 5040 = 980$
Required average

$$= \frac{1960 + 980}{2} = \frac{2940}{2} = 1470$$

80. (a) New number of female employees:

Country III

Total employees = 6880
Female employees = $6880 - 6720 = 160$

Country IV

Total employees = 12040
Female employees = $12040 - 10080 = 1960$

Country V

Total employees = 14620
Female employees

$$\Rightarrow 14620 - 10080 = 4540$$

Total female employees
= $160 + 1960 + 4540$
= 6660

$$\text{Average} = \frac{6660}{3} = 2220$$

$$\text{New average} = \frac{2220 \times 140}{100} = 3108$$

Earlier average

$$= \frac{86000 - 56000}{8} = \frac{30000}{8} = 3750$$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{3108}{3705} \times 100 = 83\%$$

81. (b) Total employees in countries V, VI and VII = $14620 + 13760 + 6020$
= 34400

Total male employees in countries II, III and IV.
= $5600 + 6720 + 10080$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{34400 - 22400}{22400} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12000 \times 100}{22400} = 53.6\%$$

82. (c) Academic books published by publisher M

$$= 28200 \times \frac{7}{10} = 19740$$

Academic books published by publisher P

$$= 31200 \times \frac{8}{13} = 19200$$

Required difference
= $19740 - 19200 = 540$

83. (b) Books distributed

$$= \frac{33800 \times 79}{100} = 26702$$

Books given to each distributor

$$= \frac{26702}{25} = 1068$$

84. (c) Non-academic books:

$$\text{Publisher R} \Rightarrow 35700 \times \frac{6}{17} = 12600$$

$$\text{Publisher S} \Rightarrow 37800 \times \frac{13}{18} = 27300$$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{12600 + 27300}{2}$$

$$= \frac{39900}{2} = 19950$$

85. (d) Required number distributed books

$$= \frac{29700 \times 92}{100} + \frac{33800 \times 79}{100}$$

$$= \frac{39900}{2} = 19950$$

86. (b) Total books published by Publishers P, Q and R

$$= (31200 + 33800 + 35700) \times \frac{130}{100}$$

$$= 100700 \times \frac{130}{100} = 130910$$

Books published by remaining publishers

$$= (28200 + 32200 + 29700 + 37800) \times \frac{80}{100}$$

$$= \frac{127900 \times 80}{100} = 102320$$

$$\therefore \text{Required average} = \frac{130910 + 102320}{7}$$

$$= \frac{233230}{7} = 33318$$

87. (b) Required ratio
= 312 : 338
= 156 : 169

88. (a) Required average
= $\frac{190 + 280 + 280 + 315 + 316 + 423}{6}$

$$= \frac{1804}{6} \approx 300$$

89. (c) Required average
= $\frac{483 + 339 + 335 + 410 + 381 + 370}{6}$

$$= \frac{2318}{6} \approx 386$$

90. (d) For the post of D in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003:
Appeared candidates $\Rightarrow 420 + 577 + 487 = 1484$
Qualified candidates $\Rightarrow 364 + 315 + 290 = 969$
Difference = $1484 - 969 = 515$

91. (a) Required percentage
= $\frac{240}{330} \times 100 = 73$

92. (b) Required ratio
= 190 : 135 = 38 : 27

93. (d) It is clear from the table.
Year 2006 $\Rightarrow 417$

94. (c) It is clear from the table year 2004 $\Rightarrow 190$

95. (c) Required average
= $\frac{309 + 354 + 221 + 480 + 416 + 190}{6}$

$$= \frac{1970}{6} \approx 328$$

96. (c) Required % = $\frac{350}{3000} \times 100 \approx 11.67$

97. (a) Number of boys enrolled in singing and craft
= $(630 - 490) + (750 - 385)$
= $140 + 365$
= 505

98. Number of girls enrolled in swimming = 245
Number of boys enrolled in swimming =
 $(480 - 245) = 235$
Required ratio = 245 : 235
= 49 : 47

99. (b) Total number of girls enrolled in swimming and drawing together = $(245 + 280) = 525$

100. (e) Number of boys
= $3000 - 1750 = 1250$
 \therefore Required percentage
= $\frac{1250}{3000} \times 100$
= $41.67 \approx 42$

101. (e) The amount lying in demand deposits can be withdrawn by the depositors as and when required. This amount is as liquid as the money kept at home. Since the majority of such Demand Deposit accounts are checking and savings accounts, it means that the bank is getting money at low cost, since no interest is paid on the current accounts and the interest paid on savings account is usually low.

102. (c) ICICI Bank Limited, India's largest private sector bank, on 26th February 2014, announced the launch of 'Branch on Wheels' at Bhubaneswar in Odisha, as part of its financial inclusion plan that aims at providing banking services in villages which are so far devoid of banking facilities. This unique initiative will provide basic banking services to the remote unbanked villages.

103. (e) The Government introduced the "National Agricultural Insurance Scheme" (NAIS) or "Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana" (RKBY) in 1999-2000. NAIS envisages coverage of all food crops (cereals and pulses), oilseeds, horticultural and commercial crops. It covers all farmers, both loanees and non-loanees, under the scheme.

104. (a) Public sector banks contribute 86 percent of the total NPAs in the banking system. Currently, a loan is classified as sub-standard – the first NPA category – if principal or interest payment is overdue for 9 days. The share of new private sector banks and foreign banks in the total NPAs has also gone up.

105. (a) Chandi Prasad Bhatt, the noted Gandhian environmentalist and social activist won the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2013 on 28 February 2014. Bhatt was one of the pioneers of the Chipko movement for which he was awarded with the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1982.

106. (c) If a cheque bears a date which is yet to come (future date) which is yet to come (future date) then it is known as post-dated cheque (PDC). It is a form of a crossed or account payee bearer cheque but postdated to meet

the said financial obligation at a future date. Such a cheque cannot be honoured earlier than the date on the cheque.

107. (c) Generally, there are Three Levels of Management, viz., Administrative or Top Level of Management Executive or Middle Level of Management and Supervisory or Lower Level of Management. The Top Level Management determines the objectives, policies and plans of the organisation.
108. (e) A peripheral is a “device that is used to put information into or get information into or get information out of the computer.” USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a serial bus standard to interface devices. Similarly, peripherals can be connected via Bluetooth.
109. (a) Preprocessing is the first pass of any compilation. Compilation is the second pass. It takes the output of the preprocessor, and the source code, and generates assembler source code. Assembly is the third stage of compilation which takes the assembly source code and produces an assembly listing with offsets. Linking is the final stage of compilation. It takes one or more object files or libraries as input and combines them to produce a single (usually executable) file.
110. (e) Malicious programs are used to attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain access to private computer systems. Normally such a program can be removed by simply uninstalling it. However, a reboot will be required to completely remove it from the system.
111. (b) Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS), launched in December 2001, is used practically for all purposes of secure communication within the bank and between banks. The intra-bank part of SFMS can be used by the banks for secure messaging facility it provides.
112. (d) Bank of India, on Monday, in March 2014, launched IMT (Instant Money Transfer), which allows cardless cash withdrawal at its IMT-enabled ATMs, a first-of-its-kind initiative by any public sector bank. IMT allows the customer to send money to a receiver only by using the receiver’s mobile number through the bank’s ATM and retail internet banking facility.
113. (c) The Middle Level Management consists of the Departmental Heads (HOD), Branch Managers, and the Junior Executives. The Departmental heads are Finance Managers, Purchase Managers, etc. The Branch Managers are the head of a branch or local unit. The lower level management consists of the Foremen and the Supervisors.
114. (e) The process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the system’s hard disk is called installation. Computers have primary memory that is not used to store bulk data, so we use storage devices like hard disk, floppy disk, compact disk (C), digital versatile disk (DVD) etc, which are called secondary memory.
115. (b) CRAR is the acronym for capital to risk weighted assets ratio, a standard metric to measure balance sheet strength of banks. BASEL 1 and BASEL II are global capital adequacy rules that prescribe a minimum amount of capital a bank has to hold given the size of its risk weighted assets.
116. (b) Advantage refers to best strategies that lead to the creation and sustainability of a competitive advantage. In order to have that competitive advantage it must possess a favourable asymmetry (e.g. lower unit cost, higher buyer willingness to pay for its product) between itself and its competitors in the market.
117. (b) Axis Bank, country’s third largest private lender, opened a branch in Shanghai in January 2014 after receiving permission from the China Banking Regulatory Commission. With this, it became the first domestic private sector lender to have a branch presence in China.
118. (e) As per the ‘Policy Framework for Investment’ of OECD, there are ten principles to redress weaknesses in the investment environment. Three principles apply throughout the Framework. Policy coherence; importance of a transparent approach to policy formulation and implementation; Regular evaluation of the impact of existing and proposed policies on the investment environment; competition policy, corporate governance, etc. are some of them.
119. (c) The Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, while presenting the Union Budget 2010-11, announced the National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers with an initial allocation of Rs. 1000 crore. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, bidi worker setc.
120. (a) A barcode is an optical machine-readable representation of data relating to the object to which it is attached. It serves as the Universal Product Code. Barcodes originally were scanned by special optical scanners called barcode readers. Later, scanners and interpretive software became available on devices including desktop printers and smartphones.
121. The devices which are used to input the data and the programs in the computer are known as “Input Devices”. Keyboard, mouse, track ball and light pen are all input devices. Output Devices can produce the final product of machine processing into a form usable by humans. For example, Bar code Reader reads bar codes and converts them into electric pulses to be processed by a computer.

122. (b) A spreadsheet is an interactive computer application program for organization and analysis of data in tabular form. The program operates on data represented as cells of an array, organized in rows and columns. Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet application that features calculation, graphing tools, pivot tables, etc.
123. (d) Public sector general insurer, New India Assurance, in March 2014, launched an exclusive health Insurance cover, New India Asha Kiran, for a family with girl children. The family floater health insurance, gives a 50 percent discount for the girl child. It also provides a personal accident cover for parents and an occurrence of any accident to parents.
124. (b) Jaswant Singh, External Affairs and Finance Minister in the previous NDA government released a book entitled India at Risk – Mistakes, Misconceptions of security policy in March 2014. In this book, he has discussed the issues, the conflicts and the consequences of the security related policy of India.
125. (b) General Insurance Corporation of India had four fully owned subsidiary companies: National Insurance Company Limited, New India Assurance Company Limited, Oriental Insurance Company Limited and United India Insurance Company Limited. It is the sole reinsurance company in the Indian insurance market with over four decades of experience.
126. (c) The 2014 summit of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will be held in New Port, Wales, United Kingdom, in September 2014. Russia, China, India and Australia are not the members of NATO which is an international alliances that consists of 28 member states from North America and Europe.
127. (c) Market segmentation pertains to the division of a set of consumers into persons with similar needs and wants. Market segmentation allows for a better allocation of a firm's finite resources. Due to limited resources, a firm must make choices in servicing specific groups of consumers. So it can be defined in terms of the STP acronym, meaning Segment, Target and Position.
128. (e) In 1996 PC makers started switching to the ATX standard which defined a new 20 pin motherboard power connector. It has a standby 5 volt rail which is always on even when the power supply is turned off to provide standby power to the motherboard when the machine is sleeping.
129. (c) Sri Lanka, on 8 March 2014, beat Pakistan in the final to become Asia Cup champions for the fifth time. The 2014 Asia Cup was the twelfth edition of the Asia Cup cricket tournament. The tournament was held in Bangladesh.
130. (a) President Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8 March 2014, awarded the Stree Shakti Puraskar is a Women's Award in the name of eminent women personalities in Indian history, who are famous for their personal courage and integrity.
131. (a) According to 'Introduction to Marketing Management' by Osman Safdar Sarwani, the two fold goal of marketing is to attract new customers by promising superior value which also keeping current customers by delivering satisfaction. Sarwani outlined a five step model of the marketing process.
132. (b) To open a file, the easiest way is to left click with the mouse twice. Another way is to right click the mouse and select 'OPEN'.
133. (b) A remote computer is a computer to which a user does not have physical access, but when he or she can access or manipulate via some kind of network. Remote desktop software allows a person to control a computer from another computer; this allows the user to change anything on the linear computer, and access all of the file contents.
134. (a) At present, banks calculate interest paid on money kept in the savings bank account on a daily basis. This is a departure from the earlier practice of calculating interest on the lowest balance after the 10th of every month. In 2011, the central bank had decided to give freedom to commercial banks to fix savings bank deposit rates, the last bastion of the regulated interest-rate regime.
135. (c) The Indian Financial System Code (IFSC) is an alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the two main electronic funds settlement systems in India: the real time gross settlement (RTGS) and the national electronic funds transfer (NEFT) systems.
136. (a) When we save a file, we can save it to a folder on our hard disk drive, a network location, disk, DVD, CD, the desktop, flash drive, or save as another file format. Save As option is the way to save the data to a different file format.
137. (c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), in May 2014, granted an air operator's permit (AOP) to AirAsia, paving the way for the airline company to launch low-cost services in the country. AirAsia India is a joint venture among Malaysia's AirAsia Berhad, Tata Sons and Telestra Tradeplace.
138. (e) Repo rate is the rate at which the central bank of a country (RBI in case of India) lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds, thereby controlling liquidity. Repo rate is used by monetary authorities to control inflation. Repo and reverse repo rates form a part of the liquidity adjustment facility.

139. (c) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is introduced under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 by RBI with effect from 1995. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was introduced under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 by RBI with effect from 1995.
140. (a) According to the 2011 Census, Maharashtra has highest number of people living in urban areas (5.08 crores). Maharashtra state has 45.23 per cent of the urban population. With these figures, Maharashtra ranks the third most urbanised states in the country, behind Tamil Nadu (48.45%) and Kerala (47.72%)
141. (b) The Reserve Bank of India said its move to withdraw currency notes printed before 2005 is to check counterfeit notes and these notes will continue to be legal tender even after the July deadline. It clarified that the move to withdraw has been taken because they have fewer security features compared to banknotes printed after 2005.
142. (a) Anand Gandhi's 'Ship of Theseus' won the Best Film award at the 61st National Film Awards. It is a complex and philosophical film about an unusual photographer, a Jain monk and a stock broker. Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra directed 'Bhaag Milkha Bhaag' won the award of the most popular film.
143. (a) RTGS stands for 'Real Time Gross Settlement'. RTGS is a funds transfer system where transfer of money takes place from one bank to another on a real time basis. This is the fastest mode of funds transfer available in India through banking channel.
144. (b) Niche marketing is concentrating all marketing efforts on a small but specific and well defined segment of the population. A niche market is the subset of the market on which a specific product is focused. The niche market is highly specialized, and aiming to survive among the competition from numerous super companies.
145. (a) The Marketing Mix, also known as the 4 P's of Marketing, is the combination of product, price, place (distribution), and promotion. These four P's are the parameters that the marketing manager can control, subject to the internal and external constraints of the marketing environment.
146. (e) A SWOT analysis is a structure planning method used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats involved in a project of in a business venture. It can be carried out for a product, place, industry or person.
147. (b) The Delphi method is a structured communication technique, originally developed as a systematic, interactive forecasting method which relies on a panel of experts. It has been widely used for business forecasting and has certain advantage over another structured forecasting approach, prediction markets.
148. (e) Segmentation is the process of slicing a market for a particular product or service into a number of different segments. The segments are usually based on factors such as demographics, beliefs or the occasion of use of the product. Age and gender are demographic components of segmentation.
149. (a) Innovation is about finding a better way of doing something. Innovation can be viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new requirements. In-articulated needs, or existing market needs. This is accomplished through more effective products, processes, services, technologies, or ideas that are readily available to markets.
150. (e) Customer relationship management (CRM) is a system for managing a company's interactions with current and future customers. It involves using technology to organize, automate and synchronize sales, marketing, customer service, and technical support.
151. (c) 152. (d) 153. (a) 154. (d) 155. (d) 156. (a) 157. (a) **Achilles heel (Noun)** = a weak point or fault in somebody's character which can be attacked by other people.
158. (b) **Sustain (Verb)** = to make something continue for sometime without becoming less; maintain.
Look at the sentence:
She managed to sustain everyone's interest until the end of her speech.
159. (c) **Cumbersome (Adjective)** = large and heavy; difficult to carry; bulky; complex; complicated.
Look at the sentence:
Government should ease the cumbersome legal procedures.
160. (d) **Differentiated (Adjective)**
= distinguished; to be the particular thing; important.
Look at the sentence:
I think grey hair makes you look very differentiated.
161. (e) 162. (a) 163. (a) 164. (e) 165. (e) 166. (e) 167. (e) **Austerity (Noun)** = simplicity; a situation when people do not have much money to spend because there are bad economic conditions.
Look at the sentence:
War was followed by many years of austerity.
168. (a) **Inroads (Noun)** = something that is achieved, especially by reducing the success of something else.
Look at the sentence:
Tax rises have made some inroads into the country's national debt.
169. (a) **Aggravate (Verb)** = to make a bad/unpleasant situation worse; worsen

Assuage (Verb) = to make an unpleasant situation less severe.

170. (b) **Simmering (Adjective)** = to be filled with a strong feeling especially anger which you have difficulty in controlling; seething.

Calm = peaceful.

Look at the sentence:

There was simmering anger among agitators.

171. (c) **Dominate (Verb)** = to control or have a lot of influence over somebody/something; to be the most important feature of something.

Monopolise (Verb) = to have or take control of the larger part of something.

Hence, synonymous relationship.

172. (b) **Equitable (Adjective)** = fair and reasonable; treating everyone in an equal way.

Impartial (Adjective) = not supporting one person or group more than other; unbiased.

Hence, synonymous relationship.

173. (c) **Flourish (Verb)** = to develop quickly and be successful; to grow well; thrive.

Look at the sentence:

Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.

174. (a) **Affable (Adjective)** = pleasant, friendly and easy to talk to; genial.

Rude (Adjective) = discourteous; impolite; showing lack of respect for other people.

Hence, antonymous relationship.

175. (e) **Partial (Adjective)** = showing or feeling too much support for one person, idea etc. in a way that is unfair; biased.

Dispassionate (Adjective) = not influenced by emotion; impartial.

Hence, antonymous relationship.

176. (c) 177. (a) 178. (b) 179. (c) 180. (b) 181. (a)

182. (e) 183. (d) 184. (c) 185. (e)

186. (a) Here subject (tractor sales) is plural. Hence, . . . tractor sales have seen should be used.

187. (b) It is preposition related error. Hence, that share the earth with us should be used.

189. (b) Here, Noun i.e., environment and forests is should be used.

190. (d) Here, Infinitive i.e., To portray is subject. Hence, singular verb i.e. references is very difficult should be used.

191. (b) 192. (c) 193. (a) 194. (b) 195. (d) 196. (a)

197. (d) 198. (e) 199. (a) 200. (d)

IBPS SPECIALIST (I.T.) OFFICER EXAM 2014

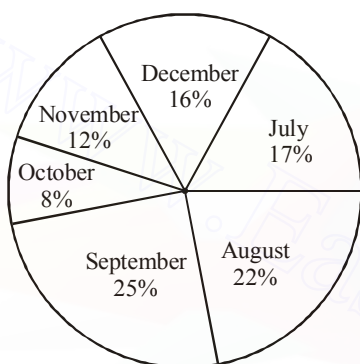
Based on Memory

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : Study the following pie-chart and table carefully and answer the questions given below :

PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF MOBILE PHONES SOLD BY A SHOPKEEPER DURING SIX MONTHS

Total number of mobile phones sold = 45,000



The respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company A and company B during six months

Month	Ratio
July	8:7
August	4:5
September	3:2
October	7:5
November	7:8
December	7:9

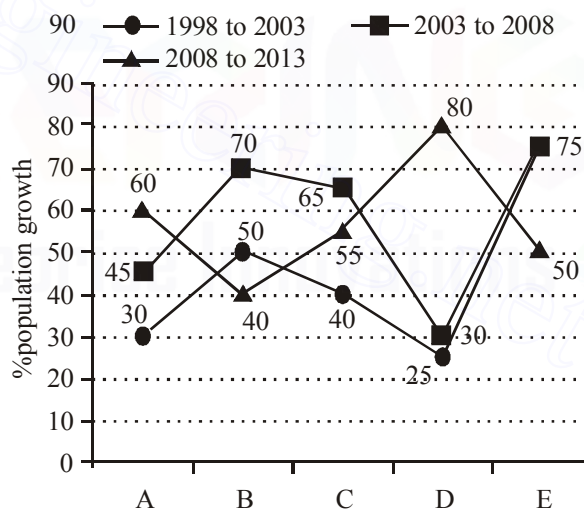
- What is the respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company B during July and those sold during December of the same company ?
(a) 119:145 (b) 116:135
(c) 119:135 (d) 119:130
(e) None of these
- If 35% of the mobile phones sold by company A during November were sold at a discount, how many mobile phones of company A during that month were sold without a discount?
(a) 882 (b) 1635
(c) 1638 (d) 885
(e) None of these
- If the shopkeeper earned a profit of ₹433/- on each mobile phone sold of company B during October, what was his total profit earned on the mobile phones of that company during the same month ?

- ₹ 6,49,900/- (b) ₹ 6,45,900/-
- ₹ 6,49,400/- (d) ₹ 6,49,500/-
- None of these

- The number of mobile phones sold of company A during July is approximately what percent of the number of mobile phones sold of company A during December ?
(a) 110 (b) 140
(c) 150 (d) 105
(e) 130
- What is the total number of mobile phones sold of company B during August and September together ?
(a) 10,000 (b) 15,000
(c) 10,500 (d) 9,500
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : Answer the following questions based on the given line-graph.

Percentage population growth of five cities in three five-year intervals from 1998 to 2013.



- If the population of City B was 16 lakh in the year 1998, then what is its population in the year 2013?
(a) 54.16 lakh (b) 56.28 lakh
(c) 57.12 lakh (d) 58.6 lakh
(e) None of these
- If the population of City D in 2008 was 13.65 lakh, then what was its population in the year 1998?
(a) 8.4 lakh (b) 8.2 lakh
(c) 7.8 lakh (d) 7.6 lakh
(e) None of these

8. If the population of City A and City C was equal to 12 lakh each in the year 1998, then what is the difference between the population of City C and the population of City A in the year 2003?
- (a) 2.4 lakh (b) 1.84 lakh
(c) 1.62 lakh (d) 1.4 lakh
(e) 1.2 lakh
9. Population of City D in the year 2008 is what percentage more than its population in the year 1998?
- (a) 47.5% (b) 56.25%
(c) 62.5% (d) 65%
(e) 67.5%
10. If the population of City E and the population of City C in the year 1998 was 20 lakh and 24 lakh respectively, then population of city C is what percentage of the population of City E in the year 2003?
- (a) 72% (b) 84%
(c) 87.5% (d) 92%
(e) 96%

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : Study the table carefully to answer the following questions.

Number of cars (in thousands) manufactured and sold by six companies over the years.

Company → Year ↓	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
2008	2.58	1.96	1.98	1.62	1.97	1.53	2.46	2.11	2.35	2.16	1.88	1.50
2009	2.34	1.98	2.15	2.00	2.20	2.03	2.46	2.14	2.45	2.20	1.95	1.62
2010	2.85	2.05	2.35	1.99	2.18	1.87	2.55	2.23	2.60	2.13	2.25	1.93
2011	2.87	2.11	2.62	2.01	2.25	1.95	2.62	2.30	2.79	2.31	2.39	2.08
2012	2.91	2.22	2.71	2.12	2.68	2.32	2.71	2.19	2.88	2.19	2.58	2.10
2013	2.94	2.25	2.84	2.15	2.86	2.36	2.76	2.28	2.90	2.32	2.67	2.30

M - Manufactured
S - Sold

11. What is the ratio of the total number of cars manufactured by Companies A, B and C together in the year 2009 to that of those manufactured by Companies D, E and F together in the year 2011?
- (a) 164 : 217 (b) 223 : 260
(c) 260 : 223 (d) 217 : 164
(e) None of these
12. What is the percentage of the number of cars sold by Company D in the year 2010 with respect to that of those manufactured by it in that year? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
- (a) 87.45 (b) 77.28
(c) 92.54 (d) 79.65
(e) None of these
13. In which year was the maximum number of cars manufactured by all companies together?
- (a) 2009 (b) 2010
(c) 2011 (d) 2012
(e) None of these
14. What is the **approximate** per cent increase in the number of cars sold by Company F in the year 2012 from the previous year?
- (a) 13 (b) 19
(c) 2 (d) 1
(e) 23
15. What is the total number of cars sold by Company C in all the years together?
- (a) 120600 (b) 14205
(c) 12060 (d) 14050
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Out of the 15,000 candidates eligible for an Officer's post in a Public Sector Bank, 450 candidates have prior experience of working in Public Sector banks in rural area only. 25% of the total number of candidates have prior experience of working in Public Sector Banks in urban areas only. 12% of the total number of candidates have prior experience of working in Private Sector Banks in urban areas only. 2% of the total number of candidates have prior experience of working in Private Sector banks in rural areas only. 3,600 candidates have worked in Public sector banks in both urban and rural areas. 600 candidates have worked in both Public and Private Sector Banks in rural areas only. The remaining candidates have no prior experience of working in the Banking industry.

16. How many candidates have prior experience of working in rural areas (both Public Sector and Private Sector Banks together)?
- (a) 4,350 (b) 4,950
(c) 4,800 (d) 4,900
(e) 4,850
17. How many candidates have prior experience of working in Public Sector Banks (Urban and Rural areas together)?
- (a) 12,450 (b) 8,400
(c) 10,050 (d) 10,650
(e) None of these

18. What is the ratio of the candidates who have a prior experience of working in Public Sector Banks in rural areas only to the candidates who have a prior experience of working in Private Sector Banks in rural areas only?
- (a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 2 : 3 (d) 3 : 4
(e) None of these
19. What is the total number of candidates who have worked in Private Sector Banks in urban areas?
- (a) 1,800 (b) 2,250
(c) 4,050 (d) 3,600
(e) None of these
20. The candidates who have no prior experience of working in the banking industry are what per cent of the candidates who have worked in Public Sector Banks in both urban and rural areas together?
- (a) 60.5 (b) 63.5
(c) 62 (d) 64
(e) None of these
21. A car travels a distance of 560 km in 9.5 hours partly at a speed of 40 kmh^{-1} and partly at 160 kmh^{-1} . What is the distance it travel at the speed of 160 kmh^{-1} ?
- (a) 120km (b) 240km
(c) 320km (d) 360km
(e) 420km
22. Two workers A and B working together completed a job in 5 days. If A worked twice as efficiently as he actually did and B worked $\frac{1}{3}$ as efficiently as he actually did, the work would have completed in 3 days. Find the time for A to complete the job alone.
- (a) $6\frac{1}{4}$ days (b) $5\frac{3}{4}$ days
(c) 5 days (d) 3 days
(e) None of these
23. A man bought a horse and a carriage for ₹ 3000. He sold the horse at a gain of 20% and the carriage at a loss 10%, thereby gaining 2% on the whole. Find the cost of the horse.
- (a) ₹ 1000 (b) ₹ 1200
(c) ₹ 1500 (d) ₹ 1700
(e) None of these
24. Naresh purchased a TV set for ₹ 11,250 after getting discount of 10% on the labelled price. He spent ₹ 150 on transport and ₹ 800 on installation. At what price should it be sold so that the profit earned would be 15% if no discount was offered?
- (a) ₹ 12,937.50 (b) ₹ 14,030
(c) ₹ 13,450 (d) ₹ 15,467.50
(e) None of these
25. Prathik sold a music system to Karthik at 20% and Karthik sold it to Swasthik at 40% gain. If Swasthik paid ₹ 10,500 for the music system, what amount did Prathik pay for the same?
- (a) ₹ 8,240 (b) ₹ 7,500
(c) ₹ 6,250 (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
26. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to ₹ 5852 in 3 years and ₹ 7788 in 7 years. What is the rate of interest per annum?
- (a) 8% (b) 9%
(c) 10% (d) 11%
(e) 12%
27. The simple interest accrued on an amount of ₹ 22,500 at the end of four years is ₹ 10,800. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate at the end of two years ?
- (a) ₹ 16,908 (b) ₹ 5,724
(c) ₹ 28,224 (d) ₹ 8,586
(e) None of these
28. The compound interest earned by Suresh on a certain amount at the end of two years at the rate of 8 p.c.p.a. was ₹ 1,414.40. What was the total amount that Suresh got back at the end of two years in the form of principal plus interest earned?
- (a) ₹ 9,414.40 (b) ₹ 9,914.40
(c) ₹ 9,014.40 (d) ₹ 8,914.40
(e) None of these
29. Sonika invested an amount of ₹ 5800 for 2 years. At what rate of compound interest will she get an amount of ₹ 594.50 at the end of two years?
- (a) 5 pcpa (b) 4 pcpa
(c) 6 pcpa (d) 8 pcpa
(e) None of these
30. Mr. 'X' invested certain amounts in two different schemes 'A' & 'B'. Scheme 'A' offers simple interest at 12 p.c.a. and Scheme 'B' offers compound interest at 10 p.c.p.a. Interest accrued on the amount invested in Scheme A in 2 years was ₹ 3600 and the total amount invested was ₹ 35,000. What was interest accrued on the amount invested in Scheme 'B'?
- (a) ₹ 4,800 (b) ₹ 4,200
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
31. A rectangular pool 20 metres wide and 60 metres long is surrounded by a walkway of uniform width. If the total area of the walkway is 516 square metres, how wide, in metres, is the walkway?
- (a) 43 (b) 4.3
(c) 3 (d) 3.5
(e) None of these
32. The sum of the areas of two circles which touch each other externally is 153π . If the sum of their radii is 15, find the ratio of the larger to the smaller radius
- (a) 4 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None of these
(e) None of these
33. Euclid has a triangle in mind. Its longest side has length 20 and another of its sides has length 10. Its area is 80. What is the exact length of its third side?
- (a) $\sqrt{260}$ (b) $\sqrt{250}$
(c) $\sqrt{240}$ (d) $\sqrt{270}$
(e) None of these

34. The length, breadth and height of a room are in the ratio 3:2:1. If the breadth and height are halved while the length is doubled, then the total area of the four walls of the room will
- remain the same
 - decrease by 13.64%
 - decrease by 15%
 - decrease by 18.75%
 - decrease by 30%
35. A right circular cone of height h is cut by a plane parallel to the base and at a distance $h/3$ from the base, then the volumes of the resulting cone and frustum are in the ratio
- 1 : 3
 - 8 : 19
 - 1 : 4
 - 1 : 7
 - None of these
-
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements denoted A, B and C are given below it. You have to study the questions and all the three statements and decide whether the question can be answered with any one or two of the statements or all the statements are required to answer the question.
-
36. What is R's share of profit in a joint venture?
- Q started business investing ₹ 80,000/-
 - R joined him after 3 months.
 - P joined after 4 months with a capital of ₹ 1,20,000 and got ₹ 6,000 as his share of profit.
- Only A and C are required
 - Only B and C are required
 - All A, B and C together are required
 - Even with all A, B and C the answer cannot be arrived
 - None of these
37. What is the area of a right angled triangle?
- The perimeter of the triangle is 30 cm.
 - The ratio between the base and the height of the triangle is 5 : 12.
 - The area of the triangle is equal to the area of a rectangle of length 10 cms.
- Only B and C together are required
 - Only A and B together are required
 - Only either A or B and C together are required.
 - Only A and C together are required
 - None of these
38. What will be sum of two numbers?
- Among the two numbers, the bigger number is greater than the smaller number by 6.
 - 40% of the smaller number is equal to 30% of the bigger number.
 - The ratio between half of the bigger number and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the smaller number is 2 : 1.
- Only B and C together are necessary
 - Only A and B together are necessary
 - Out of A, B and C any two together are necessary
 - All three A, B and C together are necessary
 - None of these
39. How much profit did Mahesh earn on the cost price of an article by selling it?
- He got 15% discount on the marked price at the time of purchase.
 - He sold it for ₹ 3060.
 - He earned 2% profit on the marked price.
- Only A and B both together are necessary.
 - Only B and C both together are necessary.
 - Only A or C and B together are necessary.
 - Even A, B and C all together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - All three A, B and C together are necessary.
40. How much marks did Arun secure in English?
- The average marks obtained by Arun in four subjects included English is 60.
 - The total marks obtained by him in English and Mathematics together is 170.
 - The total marks obtained by him in Mathematics and Science together is 180.
- All three A, B and C together are necessary.
 - Only A and B together are necessary
 - Only B and C together are necessary.
 - Only A and C together are necessary.
 - None of these
41. What is the value of m which satisfies $3m^2 - 21m + 30 < 0$?
- $m < 2$ or $m > 5$
 - $m > 2$
 - $2 < m < 5$
 - $m < 5$
 - None of these
42. If one root of $x^2 + px + 12 = 0$ is 4, while the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ has equal roots, then the value of q is
- 49/4
 - 4/49
 - 4
 - 1/4
 - None of these
43. Let p and q be the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - (\alpha - 2)x - \alpha - 1 = 0$. What is the minimum possible value of $p^2 + q^2$?
- 0
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - None of these
44. If the roots, x_1 and x_2 , of the quadratic equation $x^2 - 2x + c = 0$ also satisfy the equation $7x_2 - 4x_1 = 47$, then which of the following is true?
- $c = -15$
 - $x_1 = -5, x_2 = 3$
 - $x_1 = 4.5, x_2 = -2.5$
 - $c = 15$
 - None of these
45. If the sum of a number and its square is 182, what is the number?
- 15
 - 26
 - 28
 - 13
 - None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50) : In each of the following questions a number series is given. Only one number is wrong in each series. Find out that wrong number; and taking this wrong number as the first term of the second series formed following the same logic, find out the third term of the second series.

46. 1 2 8 21 88 445
 (a) 24.5 (b) 25
 (c) 25.5 (d) 25
 (e) None of these
47. 6 7 18 63 265 1365
 (a) 530 (b) 534
 (c) 526 (d) 562
 (e) None of these
48. 7 23 58 127 269 555
 (a) 263 (b) 261
 (c) 299 (d) 286
 (e) None of these
49. 5 4 9 18 66 195
 (a) 12 (b) 25
 (c) 20 (d) 18
 (e) None of these
50. 2 7 28 146 877 6140
 (a) 242 (b) 246
 (c) 252 (d) 341
 (e) None of these

REASONING ABILITY

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-55): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1, P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing south. In row 2, A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

A sits third to right of D. Neither A nor D sits at extreme ends. T faces D. V does not face A and V does not sit at any of the extreme ends. V is not an immediate neighbour of T. B sits at one of the extreme ends. Only two people sit between B and E. E does not face V. Two persons sit between R and Q. R is not an immediate neighbour of T. C does not face V. P is not an immediate neighbour of R.

51. Who amongst the following sit at extreme ends of the rows?
 (a) B, E (b) S, T
 (c) P, R (d) B, F
 (e) None of these
52. Who amongst the following faces A?
 (a) R (b) T
 (c) P (d) Q
 (e) S
53. How many persons are seated between T and S?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four
 (e) None

54. P is related to V in the same way as C is related to F. Which of the following is E related to, following the same pattern?
 (a) B (b) D
 (c) C (d) A
 (e) None of these
55. Which of the following is true regarding F?
 (a) F sits second to right of C.
 (b) F is not an immediate neighbour of A.
 (c) F sits third to left of D.
 (d) F sits at one of the extreme ends of the line.
 (e) F faces V.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

56. **Statements:** All snakes are eagles.
 Some eagles are rabbits.
 All rabbits are birds.
 Some birds are animals.
- Conclusions:** I. Some animals are snakes.
 II. Some birds are snakes.
 III. Some birds are eagles.
 IV. All birds are rabbits.
- (a) None follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Only III follows (d) Both II and III follow
 (e) None of these
57. **Statements:** Some cameras are calculators.
 Some calculators are diaries.
 All notebooks are diaries.
 All diaries are computers.
- Conclusions:** I. Some notebooks are calculators
 II. Some calculators are computers.
 III. All notebooks are computers.
 IV. Some diaries are cameras.
- (a) None follows (b) Only II follows
 (c) Only III follows (d) Both II and III follows
 (e) None of these
58. **Statements:** All planets are stars.
 All stars are asteroids.
 All asteroids are moons.
 Some moons are rocks.
- Conclusions:** I. All asteroids are planets.
 II. All asteroids are stars.
 III. All moons are stars.
 IV. Some rocks are stars.
- (a) None follows
 (b) Only I follows
 (c) Only II follows
 (d) Only either I or II follows
 (e) None of these

- 59. Statements:** Some bats are toys.
Some toys are plastics.
Some plastics are mirrors.
No mirror is glass.

- Conclusions:** I. Some toys are mirrors.
II. Some plastics are glasses.
III. Some bats are mirrors.
IV. No glass is plastic.

- (a) Only III follows
(b) Only either II or IV follows
(c) Only either I or III follows
(d) Only either III or IV follows
(e) None of these

- 60. Statements:** All graduates are advocates.
Some advocates are judges.
All judges are lawyers.
Some lawyers are doctors.

- Conclusions:** I. Some doctors are advocates.
II. All graduates are judges.
III. Some doctors are graduates.
IV. Some lawyers are advocates.

- (a) None follows
(b) Only I follows
(c) Only II follows
(d) Either III or IV follows
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Q. 61-65) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below it.

Seven members H, I, J, K, L, M and N are working in different cities Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai, not necessarily in the same order. Each one has a different mother tongue—Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi and Bangla, not necessarily in the same order.

J works in Bangalore and his mother tongue is not Tamil or Marathi. K's mother tongue is Punjabi and he works in Ahmedabad. L and M do not work in Chennai and none of them has Marathi mother tongue. I works in Hyderabad and his mother tongue is Telugu. The one who works in Delhi had Bangla mother tongue. N works in Mumbai and his mother tongue is Hindi. L does not work in Kolkata.

- 61.** What is J's mother tongue?
(a) Telugu (b) Hindi
(c) Bangla (d) Kannada
(e) None of these
- 62.** Who works in Chennai?
(a) H (b) L
(c) M (d) L or M
(e) None of these
- 63.** Which of the following combinations is correct?
(a) Marathi-I-Hyderabad (b) Tamil-M-Kolkata
(c) Marathi-I-Chennai (d) Punjabi-K-Delhi
(e) None of these
- 64.** Who works in Delhi?
(a) H (b) M
(c) L (d) K
(e) None of these

- 65.** What is M's mother tongue?
(a) Bangla (b) Marathi
(c) Telugu (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

- 66.** Advertisement: Today's customers expect high quality. Every advance in the quality of manufactured products raises customer expectations. The company that is satisfied with the current quality of its products will soon find that its customers are not. At MegaCorp, meeting of exceeding customer expectations is our goal.

Which of the following must be true on the basis of the statements in the advertisement above?

- (a) MegaCorp's competitors will succeed in attracting customers only if those competitors adopt MegaCorp's goal as their own.
(b) A company that does not correctly anticipate the expectations of its customers is certain to fail in advancing the quality of its products.
(c) MegaCorp's goal is possible to meet only if continuing advances in product quality are possible.
(d) If a company becomes satisfied with the quality of its products, then the quality of its products is sure to decline.
(e) None of these
- 67.** 'A + B' means 'A is the son of B', 'A - B' means 'A is the wife of B'. 'A × B' means 'A is the brother of B', 'A ÷ B' means 'A is the mother of B', 'A = B' means 'A is the sister of B'. Which of the following represents P is the maternal-uncle of Q?
(a) $R \times P \div Q$ (b) $P \times R \div Q$
(c) $P + R \div Q$ (d) $P + R \times Q$
(e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 68) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

- (i) If 'A × B' means 'A is the son of B'.
(ii) If 'A + B' means 'A is the father of B'.
(iii) If 'A > B' means 'A is the daughter of B'.
(iv) If 'A < B' means 'A is the wife of B'.
- 68.** Which of the following pairs of people represent first cousins with regard to the relations given in the expressions, if it is provided that A is the sister of J:
'L > V < J + P' and 'S × A < D + F < E + K'
(a) LP (b) SP
(c) SK (d) SF
(e) Cannot be determined
- 69.** A school bus driver starts from the school, drives 2 km towards North, takes a left turn and drives for 5 km. He then takes a left turn and drives for 8 km before taking a left turn again and driving for 5 km. The driver finally takes a left turn and drives 1 km before stopping. How far and towards which direction should the driver drive to reach the school again?
(a) 3 km towards North (b) 7 km towards East
(c) 6 km towards South (d) 6 km towards West
(e) 5 km towards North

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 70 - 71): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

In a five letter English word (which may or may not be a meaningful English word), there are two letters between L and P. S is not placed immediately next to L. There is only one letter between S and A. S is towards the right of A. S is not placed immediately next to E.

70. Which of the following is correct with respect to the word thus formed?
- E is at one of the extreme ends of the word.
 - P is not placed immediately next to A.
 - There are two letters between A and E in the word thus formed.
 - P is placed second to the right of E.
 - None is correct
71. Which of the following words will be formed based on the given conditions?
- SPAEL
 - PEALS
 - LEAPS
 - SEPAL
 - LAPSE
72. The fare-paying capacity of people who travel on routes connecting to small towns is very low. Most successful airlines which operate in such regions have a large number of seats.
- Which of the following can be inferred from the above information?
- Regional airlines are quite profitable.
 - People from cities are increasingly travelling to small towns.
 - Regional airlines have to charge low fares in order to be profitable.
 - The number of people travelling from small towns to cities is massive.
 - None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 73-77): In the following questions, the symbols δ , \star , $\%$, $\#$ and $@$ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P $\%$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P δ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P $@$ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P \star Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P $\#$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

Now, in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the four conclusions I, II, III and IV given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer.

73. **Statement:** R \star T, T δ M, M $\%$ K, K $@$ V

Conclusions

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. V δ M | II. V δ T |
| III. M $\%$ R | IV. K δ R |
- I and II are true
 - II and IV are true
 - None of these
 - I and III are true
 - I, III and IV are true

74. **Statement:** H δ J, J $\#$ N, N $@$ R, R δ W

Conclusions

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| I. W $\%$ N | II. W $\%$ H |
| III. R $\#$ J | IV. R δ J |
- Only I is true
 - Only II is true
 - Only III is true
 - Only IV is true
 - Either III or IV is true

75. **Statement:** B $@$ D, D δ F, F $\%$ M, M \star N.

Conclusions

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| I. B $\%$ F | II. M δ D |
| III. N $\%$ F | IV. D δ N |
- None is true
 - Only I is true
 - Only II is true
 - Only III is true
 - Only IV is true

76. **Statement:** F $\#$ Z, Z $@$ H, H $\%$ N, N δ B

Conclusions

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| I. F $@$ H | II. N $\%$ Z |
| III. B $\%$ H | IV. B $\%$ Z |
- I and III are true
 - II, III and IV are true
 - I and II are true
 - I, II and III are true
 - None of the above

77. **Statement :** M $\%$ K, K \star W, W δ V, V $@$ N

Conclusions

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| I. N \star K | II. M $\%$ W |
| III. K δ V | IV. V $\%$ M |
- None is true
 - Only I is true
 - Only II is true
 - Only III is true
 - Only IV is true

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 78-82): Each of the questions below consists of a questions 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 — Give answer

- 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.
 - 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 question.
 - if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
 - if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
78. Kiran is older than Manoj and Dilip is older than Neelam. Who among them is the youngest?
- Kiran is older than Neelam.
 - Manoj is younger than Dilip.
79. What is the relation between M and F?
- M has two sons, one of whom is B.
 - The mother of F has two sons D and C.

80. H is in which direction with respect to V?
I. S is to the south of K, who is to the west of V.
II. M is to the north of H, who is to the east of V.
81. What is the shortest distance between Devipur and Durgapur?
I. Durgapur is 20 km away from Rampur.
II. Devipur is 15 km away from Rampur.
82. "You must submit your application within 10 days from the date of release of this advertisement." What is exact date before which the application must be submitted?
I. The advertisement was released on 18th February.
II. It was a leap year.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 83-87) : Study the following information carefully to answer the questions given below.

In a toy exhibition, a machine processes a given input by the following rule. Participants are shown one by one till it reaches its last step. Following is an illustration of the working of this machine.

Input : sui me ato fe zen u no

Step I : fe sui me no ato zen u

Step II : no fe sui u me ato zen

Step III : u no fe zen sui me ato

Step IV : zen u no ato fe sui me

Step V : ato zen u me no fe sui and so on.

Now attempt the questions given below.

83. Which of the following steps would read as 'not you only say wise yet are' for the input 'say not you are only wise yet'?
 (a) III (b) V
 (c) VI (d) VII
 (e) None of these
84. If the Step V of an input is 'so cd rom lay is nor it', which of the following would be its Step II?
 (a) is nor it rom lay so cd (b) nor it lay is so cd rom
 (c) lay so cd it rom is nor (d) Data inadequate
 (e) None of these
85. If the Step III of an input is 'lo men chi from yet as know', which of the following would be its input?
 (a) Data inadequate
 (b) from lo men know chi yet as
 (c) men chi yet lo as know from
 (d) chi as know men know from lo
 (e) None of these
86. Which of the following correctly describes the 'machine logic' in generating various steps based on the given input?
 (a) Each step is generated on random basis.
 (b) Words/letters are finally arranged in dictionary order.
 (c) The seventh letter interchanges with the fourth every time.
 (d) Data inadequate
 (e) None of these
87. What will be the step IV for the following input?
Input : may sen to cry if not hell
 (a) cry may sen to if not hell

- (b) if not hell to cry may sen
 (c) sen to if may not hell cry
 (d) not hell cry if may sen to
 (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 88-89) : Study following statements and answer the questions:

Seven students Priya, Ankit, Raman, Sunil, Tony, Deepak and Vicky take a series of tests. No two students get similar marks. Vicky always scores more than Priya. Priya always scores more than Ankit. Each time either Raman scores the highest and Tony gets the least, or alternatively Sunil scores the highest and Deepak or Ankit scores the least.

88. If Sunil is ranked sixth and Ankit is ranked fifth, which of the following can be true?
 (a) Vicky is ranked first or fourth
 (b) Raman is ranked second or third
 (c) Tony is ranked fourth or fifth
 (d) Deepak is ranked third or forth
 (e) None of these
89. If Raman gets the highest, Vicky should be ranked not lower than:
 (a) Second (b) Third
 (c) Forth (d) Fifth
 (e) None of these
90. Farmers found using chemical fertilizers in the organic-farming area of their farms would be heavily fined. Which of the following statements is an assumption implicit in the given statement ? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)
 (a) Chemical fertilisers harm the crop.
 (b) A farm's area for organic and chemical farming is different.
 (c) Farmers who do not use chemical fertilizers in the chemical farming area would be penalized as well.
 (d) All farmers undertake both these kinds of farming (chemical as well as organic) in their farms.
 (e) Organic fertilizers are banned in the area for chemical farming.
91. Small brands are now looking beyond local grocery stores and are tying up with Supermarkets such as Big Bazaar to pull their business out of troubled waters. Which of the following can be inferred from the given information ? (An inference is something that is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given information)
 (a) Merchandise of smaller brands would not be available at local grocery stores in the near future.
 (b) Smaller brands cannot compete with bigger ones in a supermarket set-up.
 (c) There is a perception among small brands that sale in a supermarket is higher than that of small grocery stores.
 (d) Supermarkets generate more revenue by selling products of bigger brands as compared to the smaller ones.
 (e) Smaller brands have always had more tie-ups with supermarkets as compared to small grocery stores.

92. There has been a considerable drop in sales of four wheelers during the past six months when compared to the number of four wheelers sold during this period last year. Which of the following can be the probable cause of the above phenomenon?
- (A) The govt. has imposed higher excise duty on four wheelers at the beginning of this year.
 (B) The petrol prices have risen considerably during the past eight months.
 (C) The rate of interest on home and car loans have been rising for the past seven months.
 (a) All (A), (B) and (C) (b) (A) and (C) Only
 (c) (B) and (C) Only (d) (B) Only
 (e) (A) Only
93. **Statement:** The apex body controlling universities in the country has decided to revise the syllabus of all the technical courses to make them focused towards the present needs of the industry, thereby making the technical graduates more employable than they are at present. Which of the following assumptions is/are implicit in the above statement?
- (A) Technical colleges affiliated to different universities may not welcome the apex body's decision and may continue with the same syllabus as at present.
 (B) The industry may welcome the decision of the apex body and scale up their hiring from these colleges.
 (C) The Govt. may not allow the apex body to implement its decision in all the colleges as it may lead to chaos.
 (a) None is implicit (b) Only (A) is implicit
 (c) Only (B) is implicit (d) Only (C) is implicit
 (e) Only (A) and (B) are implicit
94. **Statement:** Govt. has urged all the citizens to use electronic media for carrying out their daily activities, whenever possible, instead of using paper as the manufacture of paper requires the cutting down of a large number of trees causing severe damage to the ecosystem. Which of the following assumptions is/are implicit in the above statement?
- (A) Most people may be capable of using electronic media to carry out various routines.
 (B) Most people may have access to electronic media for carrying out their daily routine activities.
 (C) People at large may reject the govt's appeal and continue using paper as before.
 (a) Only (A) is implicit
 (b) Only (B) is implicit
 (c) Only (A) and (B) are implicit
 (d) Only (C) is implicit
 (e) None of these
95. In the alpha-numerical sequence/series given below, how many numbers are there which are (i) immediately followed by a letter at the even place in English alphabet and (ii) not immediately preceded by a letter at the odd place in the English alphabet?
 W 2 N 1 V 9 G 2 P 4 X 6 K 7 R 1 T 8 L 3 H 5 Q 8 U 2 J
 (a) 3 (b) 5
 (c) 2 (d) 4
 (e) None of these
96. The local board of education found that, because the current physics curriculum has little direct relevance to today's world, physics classes attracted few high school students. So to attract students to physics classes, the board proposed a curriculum that emphasizes principles of physics involved in producing and analyzing visual images. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest reason to expect that the proposed curriculum will be successful in attracting students?
- (a) Several of the fundamental principles of physics are involved in producing and analyzing visual images.
 (b) Knowledge of physics is becoming increasingly important in understanding the technology used in today's world.
 (c) Evidence that a large producer of photographic equipment has donated to the high school could be used in the proposed curriculum.
 (d) In today's world the production and analysis of visual images is of major importance in communications, business, and recreation.
 (e) None of these
-
- DIRECTIONS (Q. 97) :** Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the question given below:
- F 4 © J 2 E % M P 5 W 9 @ I Q R 6 U H 3 Z 7 ★ A T B 8 V # G \$ Y D
97. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?
 J E M 5 9 I R U 3 ?
 (a) 7 A B (b) 7 A T
 (c) ★ 7 8 (d) A B V
 (e) None of these
98. Vikas walked 10 metres towards North, took a left turn and walked 15 metres, and again took a left turn and walked 10 metres and stopped walking. Towards which direction was he facing when he stopped walking?
 (a) South (b) South-West
 (c) South-East (d) Cannot be determined
 (e) None of these
99. **Cause:** Govt has recently decided to hike the procurement price of paddy for the rabi crops. Which of the following will be a possible effect of the above cause?
 (a) The farmers may be encouraged to cultivate paddy for the rabi season.
 (b) The farmers may switch over to other cash crops in their paddy fields.
 (c) There was a drop in production of paddy during Kharif season
 (d) Govt may not increase the procurement price of paddy during the next Kharif season.
 (e) Govt. will buy paddy from the open market during next few months.

100. If every third letter from the following English alphabet is dropped, which letter will be seventh to the right of eleventh letter from your right?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (a) V (b) U
(c) K (d) I
(e) None of these

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-105) : Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below.

- A. Unfortunately, because of modernisation, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas.
B. In a few places, some natural reserves are now being carved out to avert the danger of destroying nature completely.
C. We should preserve nature to preserve life and beauty.
D. Man will perish without nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants from extinction.
E. A beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation, will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction.
101. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E
102. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E
103. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E
104. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E
105. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
(e) E

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-110) : Read each sentence carefully and detect the error which may be in any one of the parts a, b, c or d. In case of 'No error', (e) will be the answer.

106. To hit a man (a)/ when he is down (b)/ is a contemptuous (c)/ thing to do (d)/ No error(e).
107. The climate on this (a)/ altitude is cool and dry (b)/ but down in the valley (c)/ it is very sultry (d)/ No error(e).
108. Since her mother (a)/ died when she (b)/ was young (c)/ she did lack maternal care (d)/ No error(e).
109. In 1665 a (a)/ great pestilence caused (b)/ the death of 63000 persons (c)/ in the city of London (d)/ No error(e).

110. Because of his (a)/ lack of interest in the (b)/ affairs of the society, the members (c)/ decided to depose the president (d)/ No error(e).

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-125) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words / phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

For more than three years, Anna Feng didn't tell her husband that she had sunk nearly half of their savings into the Shanghai stock market. While he thought all their money was safely sitting in a bank, the value of the stocks **plunged** by almost 75%.

But over the past couple of months, the Shanghai market has shown signs of life, and Feng, a 56-year-old retiree, has recouped half her losses. She's quietly hopeful that maybe she'll make it all back. "Everyone seems to be so optimistic about the markets now," she says.

Around the world, stocks have been on a tear. In Asia, for example, the Tokyo TOPIX stock index hit a 14-year high last week as a bull run in once-dormant Japan gathered momentum; Mumbai's main equity index hit an all-time high in trading early Friday amid India's continuing economic boom; and Hong Kong shares reached a five-year high while indices in Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney set new records. And though stock in Asia, in particular, are on fire, they are not alone. From Germany to Venezuela to South Africa, equity markets in both mature and emerging markets have moved up sharply this year—and show little sign of slowing.

The underpinning for stocks' strong performance, global bulls say, is straight-forward. Economic growth continues to be strong in places where it has been **buoyant** for several years (the U.S., China and India) and is finally picking up in places where it had been notably absent—Japan and parts of "old" Europe. Moreover, earnings and corporate balance sheets around the world are as healthy as they have been in years. In Japan, corporate profits have climbed for four straight years and consumer spending is rising **briskly** on the back of declining unemployment. Economists say that Japan is now in a golden cycle. So, for now, is much of the world. "It comes down to very simple macroeconomics," says Subir Gokam, an economist at CRISIL, India's largest credit-rating firm. "The global economy is growing without much inflationary pressure."

Is anything wrong with this picture? One very big thing, warn the **skeptics**. Interest rates are rising nearly everywhere, and if there is one simple adage that many investment advisers live by, it's this: "When rates are high, stocks will die." Indeed, one of the most impressive—or scariest— aspects of the current global bull run is that it has come in the teeth of central-bank tightening, most importantly by the U.S. Federal Reserve, which could slow growth in the world's key economic locomotive. The Fed has increased key short-term interest rate—the so-called Fed funds rate—15 times dating back to June 2004, and is widely expected to raise it one or twice more over the next few months. A brief recession and the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in 2001 spurred a prolonged period of very low interest rates. That **boosted** U.S. consumption—in particular the ratesensitive housing market—and kept the global economy humming. But long-term rates are now beginning to tick upward: last week the U.S. 30-year treasury bond reached 5.04% its highest level since late 2004, and the housing market is cooling off—potentially triggering an economic slowdown as homeowners cut their spending.

111. According to the passage, what makes people hopeful about the markets ?
 (a) The descent in the value of stocks
 (b) The trend of substantial increase in value of stocks
 (c) Safety provided by banks to their deposits
 (d) Optimism of the stock market players
 (e) The interest rates are going up
112. Which of the following is TRUE about the comparison between market indices of Mumbai and Hong Kong on the one hand and Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney on the other?
 (a) The indices in the former case are increasing while those in the latter are decreasing
 (b) There is no remarkable trend visible between the two sets of indices
 (c) Indices in both the groups of exercises are stable over a period of last five years
 (d) The markets in both the group of countries have shown upward trend
 (e) None of these
113. What is the impact of increasing long term interest rates?
 (A) Demand in housing market is gradually diminishing.
 (B) Retardation in economic growth.
 (C) Restrictions imposed by central bank.
 (a) (A) only (B) only
 (b) (B) and (C) only
 (c) (C) only
 (d) (A) & (C) only
 (e) None of these
114. In what way did the terrorist attack in the US influence the markets ?
 (a) It led to a brief recession
 (b) It increased long term need for housing
 (c) It helped increase the interest rates on housing
 (d) It prolonged the low interest rate regime
 (e) None of these
115. How are the interest rates associated with the stocks?
 (a) In direct proportion
 (b) In inverse proportion
 (c) No relation
 (d) Dependent upon the investors
 (e) None of these
116. Which of the following statements is/are FALSE in the context of the passage ?
 (A) Economic growth in US, China, India, Japan and old European countries started to show a downward trend.
 (B) Higher interest rates help boost stock value
 (C) Skeptics firmly believe that economic growth is a boon from all the angles.
 (a) All the three (b) (A) and (B) only
 (c) (B) and (C) only (d) (A) and (C) only
 (e) None of these
117. How do the stock values in Asian countries compare with that in the other countries of the global ?
 (a) It cannot be inferred on the basis of the context of the passage
 (b) There is general decline in the market indices all over the globe
 (c) Markets show a general rise in the indices all over the globe
 (d) Markets only in Asian countries have shown upward trend
 (e) None of these
118. Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for the statement that 'Japan is now in golden cycle' ?
 (A) It is an economic growth without much inflationary pressure.
 (B) Japan witnessed a substantial increase in corporate profits for the last four years.
 (C) There are more employment avenues open and consumer's spending has increased significantly.
 (a) All the three-(A), (B) and (C)
 (b) (A) and (B) only
 (c) Either (B) or (C) only
 (d) (A) and (C) only
 (e) Either (A) or (C) only
119. According to the content of the passage, the spurt in stock markets appears to be—
 (a) a healthy sign of growing world peace
 (b) an indication of eradication of global poverty
 (c) a proof of a negligible number of people below poverty line
 (d) a transition from under development to enrichment
 (e) None of these
-
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 120-122) :** Which of the following is most *OPPOSITE* in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage ?
120. **Briskly**
 (a) vigorously (b) efficiently
 (c) hurriedly (d) insignificantly
 (e) slowly
121. **Boosted**
 (a) aggravated (b) elevated
 (c) deflated (d) damaged
 (e) stopped
122. **Plunged**
 (a) fell (b) increased
 (c) dropped (d) more
 (e) appeared
-
- DIRECTIONS (Qs.123-125) :** Which of the following is most nearly the *SAME* in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage?
123. **Buoyant**
 (a) drawing (b) haphazard
 (c) upbeat (d) extravagant
 (e) sailing
124. **Spurred**
 (a) shortened (b) widened
 (c) thronged (d) stimulated
 (e) escalated
125. **Skeptic**
 (a) disbeliever (b) orthodox
 (c) theist (d) philosopher
 (e) analyst

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-135) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

Man has been tampering (126) ecosystem for a very (127) time and is forced to (128) that the environmental resources are (129). Environmental problems are (130) social problems. They begin with people as (131) and end with people as victims. Unplanned uses of resource (132) in the depletion of fossil fuels and (133) of air and water, Deforestation has led to (134) imbalance and draining away of national wealth (135) heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 126. (a) on | (b) in |
| (c) with | (d) for |
| (e) from | |
| 127. (a) short | (b) long |
| (c) small | (d) tall |
| (e) high | |
| 128. (a) see | (b) look |
| (c) do | (d) recognise |
| (e) realise | |
| 129. (a) plenty | (b) scarce |
| (c) minute | (d) enough |
| (e) minimum | |
| 130. (a) really | (b) coldly |
| (c) badly | (d) happily |
| (e) seriously | |
| 131. (a) effect | (b) result |
| (c) cause | (d) wisdom |
| (e) affect | |
| 132. (a) cause | (b) rest |
| (c) consequence | (d) result |
| (e) get | |
| 133. (a) revolution | (b) pollution |
| (c) resolution | (d) evolution |
| (e) solution | |
| 134. (a) ecological | (b) biological |
| (c) logical | (d) chronological |
| (e) geographical | |
| 135. (a) by | (b) in |
| (c) out | (d) through |
| (e) from | |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each statement should be placed in the blank space provided so as to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence? If none of the sentences is appropriate, mark (e) as the answer.

136. Although information technology has entered the homes offices and hearts of many citizens of India, _____.
- (a) India provides the highest number of IT experts to the world every year
- (b) many people in rural areas still remain ignorant of its immense benefits
- (c) government has done its best by funding research in this field appropriately
- (d) the face of communication in the years to come would change completely from the by gone years
- (e) None of these
137. While the environment-friendly nuclear energy could make a large addition to the energy resources, _____.

- (a) experts have a lot of expectations from this cleaner method of producing energy
- (b) the government is determined to extract maximum out of this technology in the near future
- (c) international lobby has been pressurising the developing nations to shift their energy production from coal to nuclear power.
- (d) the problem of locating adequate numbers of uranium reserves to run the reactors is yet to be sorted out
- (e) None of these

138. _____ experts proposed the idea of a common school system.

- (a) Overlooking the fundamental right of quality education of every child in India
- (b) Since the curricular requirements of a rural child is different from an urban child
- (c) Based on the fact that difference in the quality of schools acts as a ground for discrimination
- (d) Since a large percentage of Indian children are getting free education
- (e) None of these

139. _____ the soil today is nowhere as rich in native minerals as it used to be some centuries ago.

- (a) As there is a growing consent among farmers regarding limiting the use of chemical fertilizers
- (b) As the chemical inputs in agriculture improved the yield many folds
- (c) Owing to the uninhibited use of chemical inputs in agriculture
- (d) Awareness among farmers regarding the side-effects of chemical farming grew when
- (e) None of these

140. As allegations of crores of rupees changing hands to permit illegal mining began to fly thick and fast, _____.

- (a) government ordered an enquiry which exposed a nexus between mine operators and bureaucrats
- (b) it caused great damage to the surrounding ecosystem and the environment in general
- (c) the officials have been irresponsible in failing to bring it to the notice of the court in time
- (d) the powerful mining lobby had bribed the officials to obtain permit for mining on ecologically sensitive land
- (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The wakeup call that China represents to India is not limited to its showpiece urban centres or that New Delhi hopes India will experience the benefits that the Olympic games have brought to Beijing. More **pertinent** is the comparison of the agricultural sectors of the two countries. Why and how has China managed to outstrip India in agriculture when 25 years ago the two countries were on par on most parameters? Both have traditionally been agrarian economies and over half their populations continue to depend on the land for their livelihood. With large populations and histories of famine, India and China share **concern** on issues such as food

security. However, while India's agricultural sector is projected to grow by about 2.5 per cent this year – a slide from the previous year's growth –, China's has been steadily growing at between 4 per cent and 5 per cent over the last fifteen years. The widest divergence between India and China is in the profitable horticultural sector with the production of fruits and vegetables in China leaping from 60 million tonnes 1980 compared to India's 55 million tonnes at the same time, to 450 million tonnes in 2003 ahead of India's corresponding 135 million tonnes. China's added advantage lies in the more diversified composition of its agricultural sector with animal husbandry and fisheries which account for close to 45 per cent of growth compared to 30 per cent for India.

According to the latest report by the Economic Advisory Council, the traditional excuses for India's substandard performance in the farm sector are inadequate since India is placed favourably when compared to China in terms of quantity of arable land, average farm size, farm mechanisation etc. The reasons for China having outperformed India are threefold: technological improvements accruing from research and development (China has over 1,000 R&D centres devoted to agriculture), investment in rural infrastructure and an increasingly liberalised agricultural policy moving away from self-sufficiency to leveraging the competitive advantage with a focus on "efficiency as much as equity". Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has mainly been through subsidies, not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distort the market as well as reduce resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years, data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China achieved in the 1980s. Far from developing new strains, the number of field crop varieties fell by 50 per cent between 1997 and 2001 despite the fact that there was sharp and **sustained** increase in funding. One reason is that majority of the budget is eaten up by staff salaries with only 3 per cent being allotted for research. In contrast, most agricultural research centres in China must use Central government funding purely for research. Funds relating to salaries and other administrative incidentals must be generated by the centres themselves. The centres and scientists are thus encouraged to engage in joint ventures with private sector companies to form commercial signoffs from their research. In fact, research staff are now being hired on a contract basis with pay based on performance and salaries raised proportionately for those who perform well. India needs to learn from China's example and adopt a **pragmatic** approach if it has to meet its targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

141. What has been the major area of difference in the development of the agricultural sectors of India and China?
- Quantity of arable land in China is far greater than in India.
 - Food security is not a concern for China as the country is basically self-sufficient.
 - China has experienced substantial growth in production in allied agricultural activities like horticulture.
 - India's agricultural sector is too diversified so it is difficult to channel funds for development.
 - None of these

142. Which of the following is/are area/s in which China has not outdone India?
- Development of urban infrastructure
 - Activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry
 - Successful bids for international sporting events
- Either (A) or (B)
 - Only (B)
 - Only (A)
 - Both (A) & (C)
 - None of these
143. How are Chinese agricultural research facilities governed?
- Salaries of staff are linked to performance and this hampers productive research.
 - Their funding comes from the government alone to prevent private companies from manipulating the direction of their research.
 - A fixed proportion of government grants is allotted to be utilised for administrative incidentals which cannot be exceeded.
 - Research staff even those on contract are entitled to increments for good performance.
 - None of these
144. What argument has been posed against implementation of subsidies?
- Subsidies sacrifice equity for efficiency.
 - Subsidies hamper efficient resource utilisation.
 - Subsidies reduce private sector investment and involvement in agriculture.
- Both (A) & (B)
 - Only (B)
 - Both (B) & (C)
 - Only (A)
 - None of these
145. Which of the following cannot be said about Indian agricultural universities?
- Attendance is poor because of the dwindling funds to carry out research.
 - Enrolments of students and qualified staff have fallen because of the lack of funds for salaries.
 - Allotment for research funding by the government is non-existent.
- Only (B)
 - Both (A) & (B)
 - Both (B) & (C)
 - All (A), (B) & (C)
 - None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) : Which sentence has almost the same meaning with that of the question?

146. For more devastating for the author than the loss of his house to fire was the destruction of the sole copy of his latest novel.
- In his latest book, the author tells of the pain he suffered when he lost his home in a devastating fire.
 - Even the destruction of his home in the fire was not as hard for the author to bear as the burning of the manuscript of his new novel.
 - The only thing the author was able to rescue from the flames which destroyed his home was the sole copy of his latest book.
 - Even more difficult for the author than writing a single book was seeing it destroyed when his house burnt down.
 - The author was devastated to find his house burnt down with everything in it, among which was the only manuscript of his latest novel.

147. Without his help, the job would have been impossible.
- Even though he was very helpful, we were still unable to complete the project.
 - Since he wasn't able to give us a hand, we didn't believe we would be able to finish the job.
 - There's no way the task could have been done if he had not provided assistance.
 - The assignment proved quite easy, even though he refused to give us aid.
 - Though it wasn't easy, we managed to accomplish our task without his assistance.
148. Having arrived at the church, Martin sat down at the front listening to the music.
- After martin had arrived at the church, he heard a lovely music at the front.
 - After he had arrived at the church, Martin sat down at the front and listened to the music.
 - In order to sit down at the front and listen to the music he arrived at the church early.
 - At the church Martin wanted to listen to the music so he arrived at the church early.
 - Martin found a seat at the front because he came to the church early.
149. Despite the difference in the political ideas, decision were taken by consensus.
- Although there were different political ideas, most of the members accepted the idea.
 - In spite of the different political ideas, they are used their votes.
 - They forced the politicians to take decision together.
 - Although there were different political ideas, all of the members accepted the ideas.
 - Since there were different ideas, they couldn't find the solution.
150. Problems never seem quite so bad if we can see the funny sides of them.
- You can solve your problems even if they seem so bad.
 - Although the problems which you face are so bad you can see the funny sides of them.
 - I we can find something funny with our problems they never seem so bad.
 - When we confront with problems we must laugh at them.
 - It is very important to look into the problems when you have them.
153. A static partitioned memory management system has a total of six partitions. If one is allocated to the operating system, this will allow a total of _____.
- five user jobs
 - six user jobs
 - thirty-two user jobs
 - thirty-six user jobs
 - sixty four user jobs
154. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of distributed system ?
- Reliability
 - Incremental growth
 - Resource sharing
 - Low cost
 - None of these
155. In E-R diagram derived attribute are represented by
- Ellipse
 - Dashed Ellipse
 - Rectangle
 - Triangle
 - None of these
156. It is better to use files than a DBMS when there are
- stringent real-time requirements
 - multiple users wish to access the data
 - complex relationships among data
 - all of the above
 - none of these
157. Match the following
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------|--|
| A. Data link layer | 1. The lowest layer whose function is to activate, deactivate and maintain the circuit between DTE and DCE |
| B. Physical layer | 2. Performs routing and communication |
| C. Presentation layer | 3. Detection and recovery from errors in the transmitted data |
| D. Network layer | 4. Concerned with for the syntax of the data |
- Codes**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (e) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
158. What is the main reason the OSI model was created?
- To create a layered model larger than the DoD model.
 - So application developers can change only one layer's protocols at a time.
 - So different networks could communicate.
 - So Cisco could use the model.
 - None of these
159. How many collision domains are created when you segment a network with a 12-port switch?
- 1
 - 2
 - 5
 - 12
 - None of these
160. If your routing table has a static, a RIP, and an IGRP route to the same network, which route will be used to route packets by default?
- Any available route
 - RIP route
 - Static route
 - IGRP route
 - They will all load-balance
161. Which protocol does Ping use?
- TCP
 - ARP
 - ICMP
 - BootP
 - None of these

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE (I.T.)

151. Which of the following is a service not supported by the operating system?
- Protection
 - Accounting
 - Compilation
 - I/O operation
 - None of these
152. FIFO scheduling is
- pre-emptive scheduling
 - Non-pre-emptive scheduling
 - deadline scheduling
 - fare-share scheduling
 - None of these

162. You have a system that periodically locks up. You have ruled out software, and now suspect that it is hardware. What should you do first that could help you narrow it down to the component at fault?
- rotate the RAM
 - replace the RAM
 - replace the level 2 cache SIMM
 - disable the CPU cache in CMOS
 - replace the CPU
163. What tool is used to test serial and parallel ports?
- high volt probe
 - cable scanner
 - loop backs (wrap plugs)
 - sniffer
 - None of these
164. With respect to a network interface card, the term 10/100 refers to
- protocol speed
 - a fiber speed
 - megabits per seconds
 - minimum and maximum server speed
 - None of these
165. If limited user participation is available, which model is to be selected?
- Waterfall model
 - Spiral model
 - Iterative enhancement model
 - any of the above
 - None of these
166. Software Quality is
- Conformance to requirements
 - Fitness for the purpose
 - Level of satisfaction
 - All of the above
 - None of these
167. The purpose of regression testing is to
- increase confidence in the correctness of the modified program
 - locate errors in the modified program
 - preserve the quality and reliability of software
 - all of the above
 - None of these
168. Errors may be found by outside during
- alpha testing
 - white box testing
 - beta testing
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
169. The time interval between the time of submission of a process to the time of completion of a process is known as which of the following?
- waiting time
 - response time
 - turn around time
 - none of these
 - None of these
170. E-R modeling technique is a
- top-down approach
 - bottom-up approach
 - left-right approach
 - both top-down and bottom-up
 - none of these
171. Compile time errors do not include
- lexical error
 - syntactic error
 - semantic error
 - all of the above
 - None of these
172. Multilevel feedback queue scheduling
- allows to select a process and load it to memory for execution
 - allows to select a process, that are ready to execute and allows CPU to one of them.
 - does not allow a process to move between queues
 - allows processes which are permanently assigned to a queue on the entry to the system.
 - none of these
173. The process is
- a program in High Level Language kept on a disk
 - content of main memory
 - a program in execution
 - a job in secondary memory
 - none of these
174. Software testing techniques are most effective if applied immediately after ?
- Requirement specification
 - Design
 - Coding
 - Integration
 - None of these
175. The primary job of the operating system is
- to manage commands
 - to manage users
 - to manage resources
 - to manage programs
 - all of the above
176. Which of the following file format supports in windows 7 ?
- BSD
 - NTFS
 - EXT
 - All of the above
 - None of these
177. Which of the following is correct?
- An SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates
 - An SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations
 - SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation
 - None of these
 - All of the above
178. Index sequential file is made of all of these except
- primary data storage area
 - overflow area
 - hierarchy indices
 - address of prime data track.
 - None of these
179. The natural join is equal to :
- Cartesian product
 - Combination of union and cartesian product
 - Combination of selection and cartesian product
 - Combination of projection and cartesian product
 - None of these
180. The disadvantage of "compile and go" loading schemes
- a portion of memory is wasted because the core occupied by the assembler is unavailable to the object program
 - it is necessary to retranslate the user's program deck every time it is run.
 - it is difficult to handle multiple segments, especially if the source programs are in different language and to produce orderly modular programs
 - all of the above
 - None of these
181. Which of the following is used for grouping of characters into tokens?
- parser
 - code optimization
 - code generator
 - scanner
 - None of these

- 182.** Shift reduce parsers are
 (a) top-down parsers
 (b) bottom-up parsers
 (c) top-down or bottom-up parsers
 (d) top-up parsers
 (e) None of these
- 183.** A top-down parser generates
 (a) left most derivation
 (b) right most derivation
 (c) right most derivation in reverse
 (d) left most derivation in reverse
 (e) None of these
- 184.** Which of the following class of statement usually produces no executable code when compiled?
 (a) Declaration statements
 (b) Assignment statements
 (c) Input and output statements
 (d) Structural statements
 (e) None of these
- 185.** The language which are having many types, but the type of every name and expression must be calculable at compile time is called
 (a) strongly typed (b) weakly typed
 (c) dynamic typed (d) boldly typed
 (e) None of these
- 186.** The linker
 (a) is the same as loader
 (b) is required to create a load module
 (c) user source code as input
 (d) is always used before programs are executed
 (e) None of these
- 187.** The task of the lexical analysis phase is
 (a) to parse the source program into the basic elements or tokens of the language
 (b) to build a literal table and an identifier table
 (c) to build a uniform symbol table
 (d) all of the above
 (e) None of these
- 188.** Which of the following ISO level is more closely related to the physical communications facilities?
 (a) Application (b) Session
 (c) Network (d) Data link
 (e) None of these
- 189.** In context of OSI or TCP/IP computer network models, which of the following is FALSE?
 (a) Besides span of geographical area, the other major difference between LAN and WAN is that the later uses switching element
 (b) A repeater is used just to forward bits from one network to another one
 (c) IP layer is connected oriented layer in TCP/IP
 (d) A gateway is used to connect incompatible networks
 (e) None of these
- 190.** Consider the OSI standard for LANs,
 (a) the OSI network layer is subdivided into a MAC layer and a LLC layer
 (b) the OSI data link layer is subdivided into an Ethernet layer and a Token ring layer
 (c) the OSI data link layer is subdivided into a MAC layer a LLC layer
 (d) the OSI physical layer is subdivided in to an Ethernet layer and a Token Ring layer
 (e) None of these
- 191.** Which of the following is true when describing a unicast address?
 (a) Packets addressed to a unicast address are delivered to a single interface.
 (b) These are your typical publicly routable addresses, just like a regular publicly routable address in IPv4.
 (c) These are like private addresses in IPv4 in that they are not meant to be routed.
 (d) These addresses are meant for nonrouting purposes, but they are almost globally unique so it is unlikely they will have an address overlap.
 (e) None of these
- 192.** ICMP is the protocol at the Network layer that is used to send echo requests and replies.
 What protocol does PPP use to identify the Network layer protocol?
 (a) NCP (b) ISDN
 (c) HDLC (d) LCP
 (e) None of these
- 193.** Arrange the following in increasing order of their size
 (a) Database < File < Record < Field < Byte < Bit
 (b) Bit < Byte < Field < Record < File < Database
 (c) Bit > Byte < Field < Record < Field > File > Database
 (d) Bit > Byte > Record > Field > File > Database
 (e) None of these
- 194.** The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is
 (a) switch (b) goto
 (c) go back (d) return
 (e) None of these
- 195.** Which of the following special symbol allowed in a variable name?
 (a) * (asterisk) (b) | (pipeline)
 (c) - (hyphen) (d) _ (underscore)
 (e) None of these
- 196.** In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?
 (a) Value of elements in array
 (b) First element of the array
 (c) Base address of the array
 (d) Address of the last element of array
 (e) None of these
- 197.** Which of the following statements mentioning the name of the array begins DOES NOT yield the base address?
 1. When array name is used with the sizeof operator.
 2. When array name is operand of the & operator.
 3. When array name is passed to scanf() function.
 4. When array name is passed to printf() function.
 (a) 1 (b) 1, 2
 (c) 2 (d) 2, 4
 (e) 1, 2, 3, 4
- 198.** Structured programming codes includes ?
 (a) sequencing (b) alteration
 (c) iteration (d) multiple exit form loops
 (e) Only A, B and C
- 199.** Which of the following is another name for weak entity ?
 (a) Child (b) Owner
 (c) Dominant (d) All of the above
 (e) None of these
- 200.** What is nedified when changing the system start-up boot sequence ?
 (a) BIOS/CMOS (b) COWFIG.Sys
 (c) Autoexec.bat (d) COMMAND.Com
 (e) None of these

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1-5:

	Total number of Mobiles Sold	Total Number of Mobiles Sold of Company A	Total Number of Mobiles Sold of Company B
July	7650	4080	3570
August	9900	4400	5500
September	11250	6750	4500
October	3600	2100	1500
November	5400	2520	2880
December	7200	3150	4050

1. (c) Number of mobiles sold of company B in July = 3570
Number of mobiles sold of company B in December = 4050
Required Ratio = $3570 : 4050 = 119 : 135$
2. (c) Total mobiles sold by company A during November = 2520
Total mobiles sold by this company at discount = 35% of 2520 = 882
Total mobiles sold by company A without discount = $2520 - 882 = 1638$
3. (d) Mobile phones sold of company B during October = 1500
Total profit earned on the mobile phones = $\text{₹}(433 \times 1500) = \text{₹}6,49,500$
4. (e) Number of mobile phones sold of company A during July = 4080
Number of mobile phones sold by company A during December = 3150
Required percentage = $\frac{4080}{3150} \times 100 = 129.5 \approx 130\%$
5. (a) Mobile phones sold of company B during August = 5500
Mobile phones sold of company B during September = 4500
Total number of mobile phones = $5500 + 4500 = 10,000$
6. (c) $P_{2013} = 16 \times 1.4 \times 1.5 \times 1.7 = 57.12$ lakh
7. (a) Let the population in the years 1998 was x
 $P_{2008} = 1.25 \times 1.3 \times x = 13.65$ lakh
 $x = \frac{13.65}{1.25 \times 1.3} = 8.4$ lakh
8. (e) $P_A = 12 \times 1.3 = 15.6$ lakh,
 $P_C = 12 \times 1.4 = 16.8$ lakh
Diff = $16.8 - 15.6 = 1.2$ lakh
9. (c) Let the population of City D in the year 1998 be ' x '.
 \therefore Its population in 2008 = $x \times 1.25 \times 1.3 = 1.625x$
 $\therefore \text{Reqd}\% = \frac{1.625x - x}{x} \times 100 = 62.5\%$
10. (e) $P_{E-2003} = 20 \times 1.75 = 35$ lakh
 $P_{C-2003} = 24 \times 1.4 = 33.6$ lakh
 $\therefore \text{Reqd}\% = \frac{33.6}{35} \times 100 = 96\%$
11. (b) The required ratio
 $= \frac{2.34 + 2.15 + 2.20}{2.62 + 2.79 + 2.39}$

$$= \frac{6.69}{7.80} = \frac{2.23}{2.60} = 223 : 260$$

12. (a) The required per cent
 $= \frac{2.23}{2.55} \times 100 \approx 87.45\%$
13. (e)

Year	Total number of cars manufactured (in thousands)
1. 2008	13.22
2. 2009	13.55
3. 2010	14.78
4. 2011	15.54
5. 2012	16.47
6. 2013	16.97
14. (d) The required per cent increase = $\frac{2.10 - 2.08}{2.10} \times 100$
 $= \frac{0.02}{2.10} \times 100 = 0.95 \approx 1\%$
15. (c) The required total
 $= (1.53 + 2.03 + 1.87 + 1.95 + 2.32 + 2.36) \times 1000 = 12060$
- 16-20 : Distribution of officers in different categories is as follow:

Pub. R_u 450	Pub. U_r 3750	Pri. R_u 300	Pri. U_r 1800	Pub. $(R_u + U_r)$ 3600
Pub. + Pri (R_u) 600		Pub. + Pri (U_r) 2250		
16. (b) $450 + 300 + 3600 + 600 = 4,950$
17. (d) Total number of candidates.
 $= 450 + 3750 + 3600 + 600 + 2250 = 10650$
18. (b) Req'd ratio $\frac{450}{300} = \frac{3}{2} = 3 : 2$
Required ratio = $300 + 450 = 2 : 3$
19. (c) Required number of candidates working in Private Sector Banks in Urban Areas only
 $= 1800 + 2250 = 4050$
20. (e) Number of candidate having no prior experience of working in banking sector
 $= 15000 - (450 + 3750 + 300 + 1800 + 3600 + 600 + 2250)$
 $= 15000 - 12750 = 2250$
Req. % = $\frac{2250}{15000} \times 100 = 15\%$
21. (b) Let the distance it travelled at the speed of 160 kmh⁻¹ be ' x ' km.
 $\therefore \frac{x}{160} + \frac{(560 - x)}{40} = 9.5$
 $\frac{x + 4(560 - x)}{160} = 9.5$
 $x + 2240 - 4x = 1520$
 $\therefore 3x = 720$
 $\therefore x = 240$ km

22. (a) $(A + B)$'s one day's work = $\frac{1}{5}$ th work

Let A can do job in x days. Then,

$$A\text{'s one day's work} = \frac{1}{x} \text{ th work}$$

$$\text{and } B\text{'s one day's work} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-5}{5x} \text{ th work}$$

$$\text{Now, } (2)A\text{'s work} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)B\text{'s work} = \frac{1}{3} \text{rd work}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x-5}{5x} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{25}{4} = 6\frac{1}{4} \text{ days}$$

23. (b) Let the C.P. of horse = ₹ x

Then the C.P. of carriage = ₹ $(3000 - x)$

$$20\% \text{ of } x - 10\% \text{ of } (3000 - x) = 2\% \text{ of } 3000$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} - \frac{(3000 - x)}{10} = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 3000 + x = 600$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 3600 \Rightarrow x = ₹ 1200$$

24. (d) Cost price of TV when discount is not offered

$$= 11250 \times \frac{100}{90} = ₹ 12500$$

Total cost of TV after transport and installation

$$= 12500 + 800 + 150 = 13450$$

To earn 15% profit, he must sell at

$$13450 \times \frac{115}{100} = ₹ 15467.50$$

25. (c) CP for Karthik = $10500 \times \frac{100}{140} = 7500$

$$\therefore \text{CP for Prathik} = 7500 \times \frac{100}{120} = ₹ 6250$$

26. (d) Let sum = ₹ A and interest rate = $r\%$

$$A + \frac{A \times r \times 3}{100} = 5852$$

$$\therefore A \left[1 + \frac{3r}{100} \right] = 5852 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$A + \frac{A \times r \times 7}{100} = 7788$$

$$\therefore A \left[1 + \frac{7r}{100} \right] = 7788 \quad \dots (ii)$$

From equations (i) and (ii), $r = 11\%$

27. (b) Rate of simple interest = $\frac{\text{Interest} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{time}}$

$$= \frac{10800 \times 100}{22500 \times 4} = 12\%$$

$$\text{Compound interest} = \text{Principal} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{rate}}{100} \right)^{\text{time}} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 22500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 22500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{25} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 22500 \left[\left(\frac{28}{25} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = 22500 \left(\frac{784}{625} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 22500 \times \frac{159}{625} = ₹ 5724$$

28. (a) Required Amount = $P \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = 1414.4$

P = Principal

$$\Rightarrow P \left[\frac{729}{625} - 1 \right] = 1414.4$$

$$\Rightarrow 1414.4 \times \frac{625}{104} = 8500$$

Total amount to be returned

$$= 8500 + 1414.40 = ₹ 9914.40$$

29. (a) $CI = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^t - 1 \right]$

$$594.5 = 5800 \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{594.5}{5800} + 1 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6394.5}{5800} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$1.05 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.05 - 1 = \frac{r}{100} \Rightarrow r = 0.05 = 5\%$$

30. (b) Let the amount invested in scheme A be ₹ x .

$$\therefore \frac{x \times 12 \times 2}{100} = 3600 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3600 \times 100}{24} = ₹ 15000$$

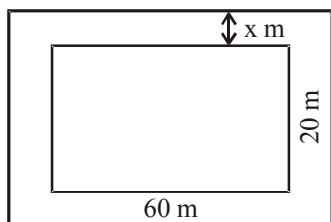
Total investment = ₹ 35,000

$$\therefore \text{Amount invested in scheme B} = ₹ (35000 - 15000) = ₹ 20000$$

$$\therefore C.I. = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right] = 2000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 20000 (1.21 - 1) = 20000 \times 0.21 = ₹ 4200$$

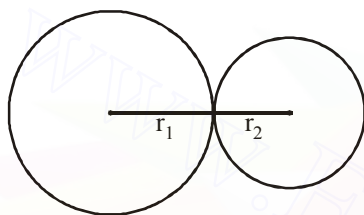
31. (c)

Let width of the walkway be x metreThen, $(20 + 2x)(60 + 2x) = 516 + 1200$

$$\Rightarrow 1200 + 120x + 40x + 4x^2 = 516 + 1200$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 160x - 516 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 40x - 129 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 43x - 3x - 129 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3, x = -43$$

 \therefore Width of walkway = 3 metres32. (a) Let the radii be r_1 and r_2 

$$\pi r_1^2 + \pi r_2^2 = 153\pi$$

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 153 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 15 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Squaring equation (ii) on both sides

$$\Rightarrow r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1r_2 = 225$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r_1r_2 = 72 \Rightarrow r_1r_2 = 36$$

If r_1 and r_2 are roots of equation

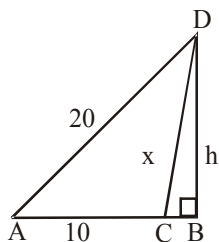
$$\text{then, } r^2 - 15r + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 12r - 3r + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow (r - 12)(r - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 12, 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = 4$$

33. (a)

Let altitude of $\triangle ADC$ be h and third side be x

$$\text{Then, area of triangle} = 80 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times h \Rightarrow h = 16$$

So, using Pythagoras theorem

$$AB = \sqrt{400 - 256} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 2$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{4 + 256} = \sqrt{260}$$

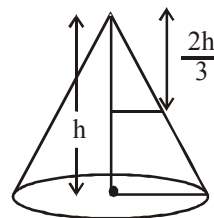
34. (e) Total area of four walls of a room = $2h(\ell + b)$ Let the height of the room be x .The breadth = $2x$ and length = $3x$

$$\text{Area}_{(1)} = 2x(2x + 3x) = 10x^2$$

$$\text{Area}_{(2)} = 2 \times \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{2} + 3x \times 2 \right) = 7x^2$$

 \therefore Area of 4 walls decreases by 30%.

35. (b)



$$\text{Volume of the original cone 'V'} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$

Height of the smaller cone = $2h/3$ and radius = $\frac{2r}{3}$ (from similar Δ 's)

Volume of smaller cone

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{2r}{3} \right)^2 \frac{2h}{3} = \frac{8}{81} \pi r^2 h = \frac{8V}{27}$$

$$\frac{\text{Volume of smaller cone}}{\text{Volume of frustum}} = \frac{8V/27}{V - 8V/27} = \frac{8}{19}$$

36. (d) The question cannot be answered because R's share in investment is not given.

37. (b) A Hypotenuse = $\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$

Base : Height : Hypotenuse = 5 : 12 : 13

B Base + Height + Hypotenuse = 30 cm

$$\therefore \text{Base} = \frac{5}{5+12+13} \times 30 = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Height} = \frac{12}{5+12+13} \times 30 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

38. (b) A $x - y = 6$
B $0.4y = 0.3x$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{3}; \quad \text{C. } \frac{x}{2} : \frac{y}{3} = 2 : 1$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{3}$$

B and C give the same expression / information and hence are equivalent.

$$x = \frac{4}{3}y \Rightarrow x - y = 6$$

$$\frac{4}{3}y - y = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{3} = 6$$

$$y = 18 \text{ and } x = \frac{4}{3} \times 18 = 24$$

39. (e) Let the marked price be ₹ x
 A. cost price = $(1 - 0.15)x = ₹ 0.85x$
 B. S.P. = ₹ 3060
 C. Profit = 2% of $x = 0.02x$

$$\text{Profit earned on the cost price} = \frac{0.02x}{0.85x} \times 100 \approx 2.35\%$$

$$0.02x = 3060 - 0.85x$$

$$0.87x = 3060 \text{ or } x = \frac{3060}{0.87}$$

$$\text{Actual profit} = 0.02x = 0.02 \times \frac{3060}{0.87} = ₹ 70.34$$

40. (e) A. Total marks in 4 subjects including English = $4 \times 60 = 240$
 B. Total marks in English and Maths = 170
 C. Total marks in Maths and Science = 180
 The question can't be answered because nothing has been said about the marks in the fourth subject. Also, there are four unknowns but only three equations can be formed with given data.

41. (c) $3m^2 - 21m + 30 < 0$
 or $m^2 - 7m + 10 < 0$
 or $m^2 - 5m - 2m + 10 < 0$ (factorize)
 or $m(m - 5) - 2(m - 5) < 0$
 or $(m - 2)(m - 5) < 0$

Case I : $m - 2 > 0$ and $m - 5 < 0$

$$\Rightarrow m > 2 \text{ and } m < 5 \Rightarrow 2 < m < 5$$

Case II : $m - 2 < 0$ and $m - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow m < 2$ and $m > 5$
 nothing common

Hence, $2 < m < 5$

42. (a) Given $x^2 + px + 12 = 0$
 Since, $x = 4$ is the one root of the equation, therefore $x = 4$ will satisfy this equation
 $\therefore 16 + 4p + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow p = -7$

$$\text{Other quadratic equation becomes } x^2 - 7x + q = 0$$

(By putting value of p)

Its roots are equal, so, $b^2 = 4ac$

$$\Rightarrow 49 = 4q \text{ or } q = \frac{49}{4}$$

43. (d) Given equation is $x^2 - (\alpha - 2)x - \alpha - 1 = 0$
 Sum of the roots, $p + q = \alpha - 2$
 Product of the roots $pq = -\alpha - 1$
 Now, $p^2 + q^2 = (p + q)^2 - 2pq$
 $= (\alpha - 2)^2 + 2(\alpha + 1)$
 $= \alpha^2 + 4 - 4\alpha + 2\alpha + 2 = (\alpha - 1)^2 + 5$
 Hence, the minimum value of $p^2 + q^2$ will be 5

44. (a) $7x_2 - 4x_1 = 47$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$\text{Solving } 11x_2 = 55$$

$$x_2 = 5 \text{ \& } x_1 = -3$$

$$\therefore c = -15$$

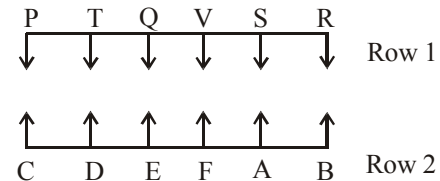
45. (d) Let the number be x.

$$\text{Then, } x + x^2 = 182 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 182 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 14)(x - 13) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 13.$$

46. (e) The series is $\times 1 + 1, \times 2 + 2, \times 3 + 3, \dots$ So 8 is wrong.
 47. (e) The series is $\times 1 + 1^2, \times 2 + 2^2, \times 3 + 3^2, \dots$
 48. (b) The series is $\times 2 + 9, \times 2 + 11, \times 2 + 13, \dots$
 49. (d) The series is $\times 1 - 1, \times 2 + 2, \times 2 - 2, \times 3 + 3, \dots$
 50. (d) The series is $\times 3 + 1, \times 4 + 1, \times 5 + 1, \dots$

51-55 :



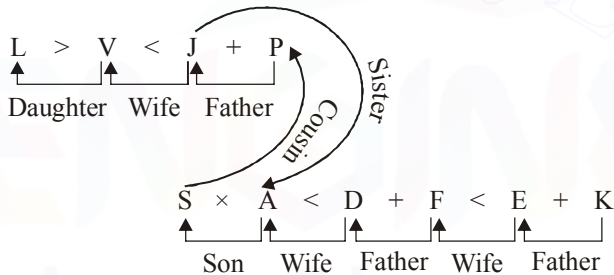
51. (c) P, R sit at extreme ends of the rows.
 52. (e) A faces S.
 53. (b) 2 persons are seated between T and S i.e. Q and V.
 54. (a) V is at third position in right side of P. F is at third position in right side of C in the same way B is at third position in right side of E.
 55. (e) F faces V is true.
 F sits third to the right of C.
 F is immediate neighbour of A.
 F does not sit at extreme ends of the line.
 F sits second to the right of D.
 56. (c) IV does not follow by converting the third statement.
 Some eagles are rabbits + All rabbits are birds = $1 + A = I$
 Some eagles are birds \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some birds are eagles. Hence III follows. All snakes are eagles + Some eagles are birds = $A + I =$ No conclusion. Hence II and consequently I do not follow.
 57. (d) All notebooks are diaries (A) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some diaries are notebooks (I). Now, Some calculators are diaries + Some diaries are notebooks = $I + I =$ No conclusion. Hence I does not follow. Some calculators are diaries + All diaries are computers = $I + A = I =$ Some calculators are computers. Hence II follows. All notebooks are diaries + All diaries are computers = $A + A =$ All notebooks are computers. Hence III follows. Some cameras are calculators + Some calculators are diaries = $I + I =$ No conclusion. Hence IV does not follow.
 58. (a) All planets are stars + All stars are asteroids = $A + A = A =$ All planets are asteroids \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some asteroids are planets (I). Hence I does not follow. Nor does II follow by converting the second statement. Again, All stars are asteroids + All asteroids are moons = $A + A = A =$ All stars are moons \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some moons are stars (I). Hence III does not follow. Some moons are rocks (I) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some rocks are moons (I) + Some moons are stars = $I + I =$ No conclusion. Hence IV does not follow.

59. (b) I-type statements can't be combined among themselves. Hence I and III do not follow. Some plastics are mirrors + No mirror is glass = I + E = O = Some plastics are not glasses. Hence II and IV do not follow. However, the two make a complementary I-E pair. Hence either II or IV follows.
60. (e) All graduates are advocates + Some advocates are judges = A + I = No conclusion. Hence II and consequently III do not follow. Some advocates are judges + All judges are lawyers = I + A = I = Some advocates are lawyers → conversion → Some lawyers are advocates. Hence IV follows. Some advocates are lawyers + Some lawyers are doctors = I + I = No conclusion. Hence I does not follow.

61-65 :

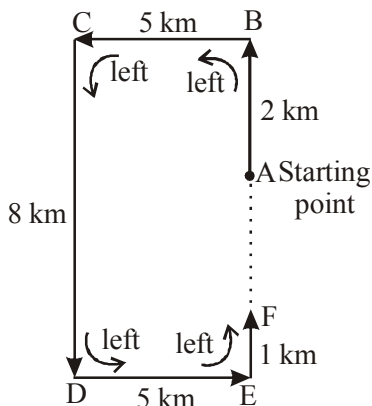
Member	City	Mother tongue
H	Chennai	Marathi
I	Hyderabad	Telugu
J	Bangalore	Kannada
K	Ahmedabad	Punjabi
L	Delhi	Bangla
M	Kolkata	Tamil
N	Mumbai	Hindi

61. (d) 62. (a) 63. (b) 64. (c) 65. (e)
66. (c) Mega corp's goal can be met only if continuous improvement in quality is possible.
67. (b) Consider option (b),
 $P \times R \div Q$, it means that P is the brother of R and R is the mother of Q. So, P is the maternal uncle of Q.
68. (b)



Hence, S and P are first cousins.

69. (e) According to questions.
 AB = 2 km; BC = 5 km; CD = 8 km
 DE = 5 km; EF = 1 km; BC = DE = 5 km
 CD = BE = 8 km
 BE = EF + AF + AB



$$\therefore AF = BE - (EF + AB) = 8 - (1 + 2) = 8 - 3 = 5 \text{ km}$$

\therefore Required distance = AF = 5 km and required direction is North

- 70-71 : The meaningful english word 'LEAPS' will be formed.

Left $\overline{L \quad E \quad A \quad P \quad S}$ Right

70. (d) P is placed second to the right of E.
71. (c) The word 'LEAPS' will be formed based on the given conditions.
72. (c) Only this follows by combining the two statements.
- 73-77 :
- $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P > Q$
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$
 $P \star Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$

73. (b) $R \star T \Rightarrow R \geq T$; $T \delta M \Rightarrow T > M$; $M \% K \Rightarrow M < K$
 $K @ V \Rightarrow K \leq V$
 So, $R \geq T > M < K \leq V$

Conclusions

- I. $V \delta M \Rightarrow V > M$ (True)
 II. $V \delta T \Rightarrow V > T$ (False)
 III. $M \% R \Rightarrow M < R$ (True)
 IV. $K \delta R \Rightarrow K > R$ (False)

Only I and III are true.

74. (e) $H \delta J \Rightarrow H > J$; $J \# N \Rightarrow J = N$; $N @ R \Rightarrow N \leq R$; $R \delta W \Rightarrow R > W$

So, $H > J = N \leq R > W$

Conclusions

- I. $W \% N \Rightarrow W < N$ (False)
 II. $W \% H \Rightarrow W < H$ (False)
 III. $R \# J \Rightarrow R = J$
 IV. $R \delta J \Rightarrow R > J$

Only either III or IV is true.

75. (a) $B @ D \Rightarrow B \leq D$; $D \delta F \Rightarrow D > F$; $F \% M \Rightarrow F < M$; $M \star N \Rightarrow M \geq N$

So, $B \leq D > F < M \geq N$

Conclusions

- I. $B \% F \Rightarrow B < F$ (False)
 II. $M \delta D \Rightarrow M > D$ (False)
 III. $N \% F \Rightarrow N < F$ (False)
 IV. $D \delta N \Rightarrow D > N$ (False)

So, none of the given conclusions is correct.

76. (c) $F \# Z \Rightarrow F = Z$; $Z @ H \Rightarrow Z \leq H$; $H \% N \Rightarrow H < N$; $N \delta B \Rightarrow N > B$

So, $F = Z \leq H < N > B$

Conclusions

- I. $F @ H \Rightarrow F \leq H$ (True)
 II. $N \% Z \Rightarrow N > Z$ (True)
 III. $B \% H \Rightarrow B < H$ (False)
 IV. $B \% Z \Rightarrow B < Z$ (False)

Only I and II are true.

77. (d) $M \% K \Rightarrow M < K$; $K \star W \Rightarrow K \geq W$; $W \delta V \Rightarrow W > V$; $V @ N \Rightarrow V \leq N$

So, $M < K \geq W > V \leq N$

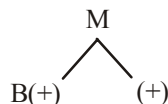
Conclusions

- I. $N \star K \Rightarrow N \geq K$ (False)
 II. $M \% W \Rightarrow M < W$ (False)
 III. $K \delta V \Rightarrow K > V$ (True)
 IV. $V \% M \Rightarrow V < M$ (False)

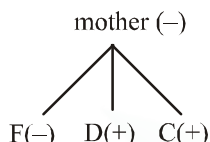
Only III is true.

78. (d) We have been given
Kiran > Manoj ... (i)
Dilip > Neelam ... (ii)
Now, who is the youngest? We need information by which the above equations can be combined into a single equation.
From I: If Kiran > Neelam then either Manoj or Neelam will be the youngest.
From II: If Dilip > Manoj then either Manoj or Neelam be the youngest.
Hence, neither I nor II is sufficient.

79. (d) **From I:**



From II:



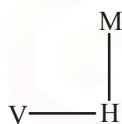
Both the statements I and II are not independently sufficient because statement I does not say about F and statement II does not say about M.

80. (b) **From I:**



[Information regarding H is absent. Hence, I alone is not sufficient]

From II:



Hence, H is to the east of V

81. (d) We have no idea about the location of Durgapur, Devipur and Rampur. Mere distances between Durgapur and Rampur and Devipur and Rampur are not enough to locate the places.
82. (a) Within ten days means before 28th Feb because advertisement was released on 18th February.
- 83-87 : Here the rule followed is: In each step the fourth word becomes first word and the last word becomes fourth word and all other words shift one place rightwards except the third, which shifts two place rightwards. In order to make things easier, let us represent the words digitally from 1 to 7.

Then we have:

Input:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Step I:	4	1	2	7	3	5	6
Step II:	7	4	1	6	2	3	5
Step III:	6	7	4	5	1	2	3
Step IV:	5	6	7	3	4	1	2
Step V:	3	5	6	2	7	4	1
Step VI:	2	3	5	1	6	7	4

83. (c) Input: say not you are only wise yet
2 3 4 5 6 7

Arrangement: not you only say wise yet are

- Step VI:** 2 3 5 1 6 7 4

84. (a) **Step V:** so cd rom lay is nor it

3 5 6 2 7 4 1

Step II: 7 4 1 6 2 3 5

is nor it rom lay so cd

85. (e) **Step III:** lo men chi from yet as know

6 7 4 5 1 2 3

Input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

yet as know chi from lo men

86. (e) The rule is given above.

87. (b) Input: may sen to cry if not hell

Step 4: 5 6 7 3 4 1 2

Step 4: if not hell to cry may sen

88. (d) Raman scores the highest and Tony gets the least. Vicky always scores more than Priya which in turn scores more than Ankit. If Sunil is ranked sixth and Ankit is ranked fifth then considering above (a) and (c) is ruled out. (b) is also not possible. only (d) is true. Hence (d) is correct option.

89. (c) From the same conclusion as in the previous question. If Raman gets the highest then Vicky should not be ranked lower than fourth. Hence (c) is the correct option.

90. (b) It is clear from the statement that a farm's areas for organic and chemical farming are different.

91. (c) There is a perception among small brands that sale in a supermarket is higher than that of small grocery stores.

92. (a) All the three causes will effect the sales of four wheelers.

93. (c) Whenever such a decision is taken, the assumptions are that it would be welcome and allowed to implement.

94. (c) The urging of the govt makes sense only when (A) and (B) are implicit.

95. (b) W2 N1 V9 G2 P4 X6 K7 R1 T8 L3 H5 Q8 U2 J

96. (d) In today's world the production and analysis of visual images is of major importance in communications, business and recreation.

97. (a) The corresponding element of the succeeding term moves six places forward.

98. (a)

99. (a) The very purpose of hiking the procurement price of a crop is encouraging the farmers to cultivate it.

100. (a) After dropping every third letter, we get

ABDEGHJKMNPQSTVWYZ

(11-7)=4th from the right.

101. (c) 102. (e) 103. (a) 104. (b) 105. (d)

106. (e)

107. (a) Replace 'on' by 'at'.

108. (d) Replace 'did lack' by 'lacked'.

109. (e) 110. (e) 111. (b) 112. (d) 113. (e)

114. (d) 115. (b) 116. (a) 117. (c) 118. (c)

119. (d) 120. (e) 121. (d) 122. (b) 123. (c)

124. (d) 125. (e) 126. (c) 127. (b) 128. (e)

129. (b) 130. (a) 131. (c) 132. (d) 133. (b)

134. (a) 135. (d) 136. (b) 137. (d) 138. (c) 171. (a) A "compile-time" error is one which prevents your code from compiling. Compile-time errors are divided into three categories: 1. Lexical: These generally occur when disallowed characters are included code (e.g. `int #people = 10;`).
139. (c) 140. (a) 141. (c) 2. Syntactical: These occur when code is "out of order" (e.g. `for (int i=0; i++; i<10)`).
141. (c) The widest divergence between India and China is the profitable horticultural sector China's added advantage lies in the more diversified composition of its agricultural sector. 3. Semantic: These occur when the meaning of code is unclear (e.g. two variables with the same name).
142. (a) In all of these China has outdone India. Note that the exact wording of these errors may vary, depending on which development environment using. Errors in a computer program can be classified according to when they are detected and, if they are detected at compile time, what part of the compiler detects them.
143. (e) None of these is fully true. (a) A lexical error, detected by the scanner.
144. (c) There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distort the market as well as reduce resource efficiency. (b) A syntax error, detected by the parser.
145. (d) 146. (b) 147. (c) 148. (b) 149. (d) (c) A static semantic error, detected (at compile-time) by semantic analysis.
150. (c) (d) A dynamic semantic error, detected (at run-time) by code generated by the compiler
151. (c) Protection: The purpose of a computer systems is to allow the user to execute programs. So the operating systems provides an environment where the user can conveniently run programs. The user does not have to worry about the memory allocation or multitasking or anything. These things are taken care of by the operating system. In *lexical scoping* (or *lexical scope*; also called *static scoping* or *static scope*), if a variable name's scope is a certain function, then its scope is the program text of the function definition: within that text, the variable name exists, and is bound to the variable's value, but outside that text, the variable name does not exist. By contrast, in *dynamic scoping* (or *dynamic scope*), if a variable name's scope is a certain function, then its scope is the time-period during which the function is executing: while the function is running, the variable name exists, and is bound to its variable, but after the function returns, the variable name does not exist.
- Accounting: The output of a program may need to be written into new files or input taken from some files. The operating systems provides this service. User gives a command for reading or writing to a file and sees his her task accomplished. Thus operating systems makes it easier for user programs to accomplished their task. Compilation: A compiler translates the high-level source programs into target programs in machine languages for the specific hardware. Once the target program is generated, the user can execute the program. Compilation is not a service supported by Operating system.
- I/O Operations : Each program requires an input and produces output. This involves the use of I/O. The operating systems hides the user the details of underlying hardware for the I/O. All the user sees is that the I/O has been performed without any details. So the operating systems by providing I/O makes it convenient for the users to run programs.
- For efficiently and protection users cannot control I/O so this service cannot be provided by using level programs.
152. (b) Multilevel queue scheduling algorithm is used, processes are permanently assigned to a queue when they enter the system. If there are separate queues for foreground and background processes, processes do not move from one queue to the other, since processes do not change their foreground or background nature. This setup has the advantage of low scheduling overhead, but it is inflexible. The multilevel feedback-queue scheduling algorithm, in contrast, allows a process to move between queues.
153. (a) 154. (a) 155. (b) 156. (b) 157. (a) 173. (c) 174. (b) 175. (c) 176. (b)
158. (c) 177. (d) (a) An SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates: False
159. (d) Layer 2 switching creates individual collision domains. There may be a situation when you have multiple duplicate records in a table. While fetching such records, it makes more sense to fetch only unique records instead of fetching duplicate records. The SQL Distinct keyword, which we already have discussed, is used in conjunction with SELECT statement to eliminate all the duplicate records and fetching only unique records.
160. (c) Static routes have an administrative distance of 1 by default. Unless you change this, a static route will always be used over any other found route. IGRP has an administrative distance of 100, and RIP has an administrative distance of 120, by default.
161. (c) 162. (d) 163. (c) 164. (c) 165. (d) **Syntax:**
167. (d) 168. (b) The basic syntax of DISTINCT keyword to eliminate duplicate records is as follows: SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, columnN
169. (c) Turnaround time is the time interval between the first submission of process to the completion of process. FROM table_name
170. (a) E-R modeling technique is a top-down approach. It is a graphical technique, which is used to convert the requirement of the system to graphical representation, so that it can become well understandable. It also provides the framework for designing of database. WHERE [condition]

- (b) An SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relation; False
Indexes are used to police database constraints, such as UNIQUE, EXCLUSION, PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY. An index may be declared as UNIQUE, which creates an implicit constraint on the underlying table. Database systems usually implicitly create an index on a set of columns declared PRIMARY KEY, and some are capable of using an already existing index to police this constraint. Many database systems require that both referencing and referenced sets of columns in a FOREIGN KEY constraint are indexed, thus improving performance of inserts, updates and deletes to the tables participating in the constraint. Tables are combined in *queries* by matching the column or columns in the foreign key. However, creating this *index* is *not* required.
- (c) SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation: False
An attribute value is an attribute name paired with an element of that attribute's domain, and a tuple is a *set* of attribute values in which no two distinct elements have the same name. Thus, in some accounts, a tuple is described as a function, mapping names to values. A set of attributes in which no two distinct elements have the same name is called a heading. A set of tuples having the same heading is called a body
178. (d) Index sequential file is made of all of these except address of prime data track. An indexed file system consists of a pair of files, one holding the data and one storing an index to that data. The index file will store the addresses of the records stored on the main file.
179. (d)
180. (b) In this scheme, an assembler runs in one portion of memory and assembled machine instructions and data are directly placed into their assigned memory locations as soon as they are assembled. When an assembly is completed, the assembler causes the transfer to the starting instruction of a program. This is a simple solution used by WATFOR FORTRAN compiler and several other language processors. The compile and go loader scheme is shown below.
Disadvantages:
1. A portion of memory is wasted because the memory occupied by an assembler is unavailable to the object program.
 2. It is necessary to retranslate the users program every time it is run.
 3. It is difficult to handle multiple segments especially if the source programs are in different languages (i.e one subroutine in FORTRAN and other in C/C++ and still other in assembly language). This disadvantage makes it difficult to produce orderly modular programs.
181. (d) scanner is used for grouping of characters into tokens which represents a group of characters forming basic, atomic chunk of syntax; of a word.
182. (b) Bottom-up parsers.
Shift-reduce parsing is the type of bottom-up parsers.
183. (a) Left most derivation.
Top-down parsing, always gives left most derivation.
184. (d)
185. (a) The language which are having many types, but the type of every name and expression must be calculable at compile time is called strongly typed.
186. (b) A compiler reads, analyses and translates code into either an object file or a list of error messages. A linker combines one or more object files and possible some library code into either some executable, some library or a list of error messages. A loader reads the executable code into memory, does some address translation and tries to run the program resulting in a running program or an error message (or both).
187. (a) The task of the lexical analysis phase is to parse the source program into the basic elements or tokens of the language. The lexical analyze is the first phase of a compiler. Its main task is to read input characters and produce as output a sequence of tokens that the parser uses for the next phase, the *syntax* analysis
188. (d) In telecommunication a data link is the means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving digital information. It can also refer to a set of electronics assemblies, consisting of a transmitter and a receiver (two pieces of data terminal equipment) and the interconnecting data telecommunication circuit.
189. (c) The Internet layer is a packet switching network based on connectionless communication. Hosts send packets into the network and then the packets travel independently to their destinations since the sender (System A) is *not* directly connected to the receiver (System B).
190. (c)
191. (a) Packets addressed to a unicast address are delivered to a single interface. For load balancing, multiple interfaces can use the same address.
192. (a) Network Control Protocol is used to help identify the Network layer protocol used in the packet.
193. (b)
194. (d) The keyword return is used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function.
195. (d) Variable names in C are made up of letters (upper and lower case) and digits. The underscore character (" _ ") is also permitted. Names must not begin with a digit.
196. (c) The statement 'c' is correct. When we pass an array as a function argument, the base address of the array will be passed.
197. (b) The statement 1 and 2 does not yield the base address of the array. While the scanf() and printf() yields the base address of the array.
198. (e) These three constructs are sufficient to program any algorithm. Moreover, as far as possible single entry single exit control constructs are used.
199. (a) 200. (a)