

Mock CAT – 15 2018

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

60177999

Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

Video Attempt (VideoAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

Solutions (Solution.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

Bookmarks (Bookmarks.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

Toppers (Toppers.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:44:07 UTC
2019&qsetId=LXNkY82Oclw=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2018)

VARC

LRDI

QA

Sec 1

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.1

Upon which of the following, according to the author, should laws be based?

-
- 1 ☐ Unbiased expression of what is real
-
- 2 ☐ Close nexus between manmade laws and justice
-
- 3 ☐ Objective interpretation of natural reality
-

4 ☐ Inherent objectivity of Nature



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.2

In historical perspective, what was the modality of the evolution of law?

-
- 1 ☐ Laws used to be enacted and adopted by political authority.
-
- 2 ☐ Laws used to arise as a spontaneous order based on customary practices.
-
- 3 ☐ Laws were enacted based on the subjective prejudices of the society.
-

4 ☐ Laws arose out of an evolutionary social process where experience of people was given sole importance.

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.3

According to the author, all the statements given below are the functions of law in society EXCEPT:

-
- 1 ☐ It dictates the fundamental rules of behaviour.
-
- 2 ☐ It serves as a medium for the amendment of rules.
-
- 3 ☐ It determines the medium for resolving disputes.
-

4 ☐ It helps in subjecting humans to the control of governments.



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.4

What does the author mean by the line, 'The law is essentially discovered, not made.'?

1 ☐ Law is essentially created by political authorities, after taking social sensibilities into account.

2 ☐ Law evolves as a result of a heuristic method of trying to discover what works for an individual and what doesn't.

3 ☐ Law is created by a process of systemic discovery involving historical experiences of successive generations.

4 ☐ Law evolves spontaneously with rules and regulations emerging through the human attempts to resolve disputes.

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.5

Which of the following is not correct with respect to natural laws?

- 1 ☐ They have an irretrievable standard.
 - 2 ☐ They are accessible to human reason.
 - 3 ☐ Their standard must be followed by manmade laws.
-

4 ☐ They are easily understood by all.

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

There ought to be, and many times is, a close nexus between manmade law and justice – law should aim at justice. Laws should be the objective expressions of the nature of reality rather than merely the subjective prejudices or whims of person, group of people, or society as a whole. Natural law is objective since it is inherent in the nature of the entity to which it relates. The content of natural law is accessible to human reason. For example, it is easily understood that since each man has a natural right to survive, flourish, and pursue his own happiness, no other man or group of men should attempt to deprive him of a chosen value or action through the initiation or threat of force.

Historically, socially emergent ideas of legal principles, oftentimes in accord with the nature of reality, occurred prior to their adoption by political authorities. Voluntary forms of governance through customary private laws pre-existed state law and effectively ordered human affairs. Law arose as a spontaneous order something to be discovered rather than enacted. Law is an evolutionary systemic process involving the experiences of a vast number of people.

The idea of law includes fundamental rules of behaviour, as well as institutions and devices for changing, clarifying, refining, and applying the rules. Law is a natural outcome of people living and working together. If people are to live among others, there must be a way to resolve the inevitable disputes. Law can be seen as the activity of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.

The evolution of law began before history was recorded with laws built up one by one as disputes were settled. In fact, the development of rules in society predates both courts and the written law. For thousands of years, customary and private legal systems alone ordered human activities. The power of customary law is found in the fact that it is reflected in the conduct of people toward one another. The further a society moves away from customary and private law systems, the greater the need for laws coercively enforced by the state.

The law is essentially discovered, not made. Law is a systemic discovery process involving the historical experiences of successive generations. Law reflects and embodies the experiences of all men who have ever lived.

Customary law involves spontaneously evolved rules emerging through dispute adjudication. Customary law provides a rather reliable process for discovering the natural law, since a spontaneously evolved and voluntarily followed custom is more likely to result in mutual advantages to the involved parties than a rule imposed by a powerful group. Natural law is the immutable standard to which manmade laws must correspond in order to be legitimate. Natural law is the general body of rules of right conduct and justice common to all men.

Analogously, a common law system in which law arises via judicial precedent is better than a system in which courts and judges merely apply positive laws enacted by a legislative body.

Q.6

What is the central idea of the passage?

1 ☐ The distinction between customary law and manmade law

2 ☐ The tenets of natural law

3 ☐ The process of evolution of law

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.7

Which of the following is not a characteristic of attention?

1 ☐ It is used to eliminate distracting sounds and visions.

2 ☐ It can be controlled by the will of the person.

3 ☐ It helps us to focus on new and different stimuli.

4 ☐ It helps one maintain one's focus.

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.8

Why has Robert Kane termed life-defining moments as self-forming actions?

- 1 ☐ Because our actions during such moments define our future.
 - 2 ☐ Because the decisions made at such moment help us to build some corresponding personality trait.
 - 3 ☐ Because we show our true selves only when our will is divided.
 - 4 ☐ Because a scope of self evaluation and introspection is available only when we are conflicted between two choices.
-

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.9

Why does the author ask if one's sense of self is an illusion?

- 1 ☐ **To show that one has thoughts, feelings, and desires**
-
- 2 ☐ **To highlight that the sense of self makes one exist**
-
- 3 ☐ **To show how one's illusory self can help one take decisions about one's future**
-
- 4 ☐ **To raise the topic of substantive self and attention**
-

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.10

According to Kane, how can conflict in the brain be resolved?

-
- 1 ☐ By the method of quantum indeterminacy
-
- 2 ☐ By the method of chaotic amplification
-
- 3 ☐ By the combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification
-
- 4 ☐ By changing our focus from security to excitement
-

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.11

Which of the following is true regarding the end of the passage?

- 1 ☐ **The author has conclusively determined the method of solving the dilemmas of life.**
-
- 2 ☐ **The author has highlighted the importance of attention in choosing between conflicting choices.**
-
- 3 ☐ **The author has clearly concluded that attention is essential to avoiding conflicts in life.**
-
- 4 ☐ **The author has established Kane as a leading proponent of the theory of substantive self.**
-

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (7 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

You have thoughts, feelings and desires. You remember your past and imagine your future. Sometimes you make a special effort, other times you are content to simply relax. All of these things are true about you. But do you exist? Is your sense of self an illusion, or is there something in the world that we can point to and say: 'Ah, yes – that is you'? If you are familiar with the contemporary science of mind, you will know that the concept of a substantive self, separate from the mere experience of self, is unpopular. But this stance is unwarranted. Research on attention points to a self beyond experience, with its own powers and properties.

So what is attention? Attention is what you use to drown out distracting sights and sounds, to focus on whatever it is you need to focus on. You are using attention to read this, right now. It is something that you can control and maintain but it is also strongly influenced by the world around you, which encourages you to focus on new and different stimuli. Sometimes being encouraged to change focus can be good – it is good that you look up from your cell phone when a bike comes barrelling down the sidewalk, for example. But this encouragement can also keep you from completing tasks, as when you get caught in a spiral of mindless click bait. You might think of your powers of attention as what you use to control the focus of your attention, away from distractions and toward your favoured point of focus.

This same power of attention – what you use in everyday life to stay on task – is what helps you in moments of conflict more generally – moments when you are caught between two (or more) options, both of which appeal to you, and you are torn on which option to choose. The philosopher Robert Kane has a way of talking about these life-defining moments: they are 'self-forming actions'. Kane's idea is that our truest expressions of ourselves come at moments in which our will is divided. At such moments, we could go either of two ways, but we go one way, and in doing so we help set in place some feature of ourselves – the feature that aligns with the chosen path.

For Kane, the effort of choosing between these two halves of yourself – the half that is concerned about security and the half that desires change – creates conflict in the brain that can be resolved only through a combination of quantum indeterminacy and chaotic amplification. While this might seem implausible on its face, Kane's proposed mechanism has some evidentiary support. The result is a self-forming action in two respects. We are responsible for forming the action, whatever the outcome, by putting our efforts behind each of two opposing outcomes and forcing a resolution. And the outcome helps to shape our future self, in that it favours one of two hitherto conflicting motivations.

Although Kane does not explicitly mention attention, it is clear that attention is an essential part of this picture. When faced with conflicting options, we attend to them in turn. You turn your attention from the security of one job to the excitement of the other.

Q.12

What is the central idea of the passage?

-
- 1 ☐ The importance of attention in the determination of self forming actions
-
- 2 ☐ The ways to solve the dilemmas of life
-
- 3 ☐ The evolution of self forming actions in a human psyche
-
- 4 ☐ The art of self consciousness as propagated by Kane
-



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in qualloṭl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequī*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.13

What is the passage chiefly about?

1 ☐ A comparison between Nahua philosophy and Western thought

2 ☐ **The ethics and morality of Nahuas**

3 ☐ **Nahuas' views on the conduct of humans in this world**

4 ☐ **Nahua philosophy on leading an unspoiled life**

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in qualloṭl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequī*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.14

What can be inferred about Nahuas' views on afterlife?

1 ☐ Nahuas did not believe in life after death.

2 ☐ **Nahuas did not aim for any reward in life.**

3 ☐ **Nahuas did not care for the connection between different lives.**

4 ☐ **Nahuas did not bother about rewards and punishment.**

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in quallotl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequi*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.15

Morally inappropriate conduct, according to Nahua philosophy, is:

-
- 1 ☐ that which encourages disunity between one's attitude and action.
-

2 ☐ that which defies existing norms of ethical values.

3 ☐ that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity.

4 ☐ that which undermines existing balance-and- purity and creates a new balance-and-purity.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in qualloṭl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequī*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.16

According to the passage, physical or psychological disease is the consequence of:

-
- 1 ☐ moral impurity of a person.
-

2 ☐ **spoilage in humans.**

3 ☐ **morally inappropriate conduct of a person.**

4 ☐ **spoilage in the balance-and-purity.**

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in quallotl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequi*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.17

Which of the following can be inferred about Nahua morality?

-
- 1 ☐ The Nahua moral codes advocated the concept of purity of action.
-

2 ☐ **The Nahua morality didn't value good intentions.**

3 ☐ **The Nahua morality and the Nahua ethics paid undue attention to the concept of spoilage.**

4 ☐ **The Nahua morality didn't discuss the broad concepts of Western ideas on impurity.**

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (13 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nahua philosophy reflects upon the appropriateness of human conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs from the standpoint of achieving, restoring, and maintaining balance-and-purity. This single point of view encompasses under a single rubric what Western thought standardly divides into moral, religious, political, legal points of view. Nahua philosophers saw no significant difference between these, however. For simplicity's sake I discuss this single point of view using the terms "morality", "ethics" and their cognates.

Nahua morality is rooted in the claim that balance-and-purity constitutes the ideal condition as well as what is intrinsically valuable for humans, and derives two fundamental moral precepts from this claim: humans should promote balance-and-purity and avert imbalance-and-impurity. Nahua morality accordingly appraised the moral appropriateness of conduct, attitudes, and states of affairs in light of their consequences upon balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct, for example, is that which promotes, sustains or renews balance-and-purity or that which averts imbalance-and-impurity; morally inappropriate conduct is that which disrupts existing balance-and-purity or creates new imbalance-and-impurity. Good intentions do not suffice; one must actually succeed.

Nahua ethics standardly characterizes morally appropriate conduct as *in qualloṭl in yecyotl*, i.e. as that which is "fitting for" and "assimilable by" humans in the sense of contributing to their balance-and-purity. Morally appropriate conduct helps humans "assume a face," "develop a heart," and enrich their life. It helps them become authentically human. Morally inappropriate conduct, on the other hand, causes humans to leave their heart undeveloped, lose their face, and impoverish their lives. It causes them to become lumps of flesh with two eyes.

The soundest, wisest course is moderation. One should neither do too much nor too little of anything: e.g. eating, sleeping, or bathing. If one overindulges by feasting, one must restore balance by overindulging in its contrary, fasting. Acting wisely consists of walking a middle path between two extremes. As a Nahuatl proverb proclaims: *tlacoqualli in monequī*: "the center good is required," "the middle good is necessary".

Nahua ethics also employs the notion of *tlatlacolli* -- i.e. damage, harm or spoilage -- when characterizing the moral character of conduct. Immoral conduct is *tlatlacolli* because it causes an entity to suffer a loss of balance, which in turn causes it to suffer decay, disorder, randomness, and spoilage. Spoilage in humans, for example, typically results in physical or psychological disease. Nahua ethics also uses the notions of purity and impurity in this regard. The basic Nahuatl pollution concept is *tlazolli*, the most literal meaning of which is, "something useless, used up, something that has lost its original order or structure and has been rendered loose and undifferential matter". Immorality is identified with dirt and filth. Immoral behavior is dirty because it pollutes the actor(s) involved. Purity and impurity are closely related to spoilage. Moral impurity is a form of spoilage accompanied by a loss of balance.

Nahua ethics had a this-worldly rather than other-worldly orientation. Its foundation and justification rested in human nature, the nature of life on earth, and ultimately the nature of the *teotl* -- not in the commandments of some remote deity. The Nahuas' search for the correct codes of conduct was not motivated by a desire for reward in an afterlife, nor did it presuppose the possibility of determining one's destiny after death. There was no talk of punishment or reward in an afterlife for the kind of life one led on earth.

Q.18

According to the passage, one can act in a wise manner and strike a balance in life by:

-
- 1 ☐ weighing between a life of physical comforts and labour.
-

2 ☐ leading a quintessential life of discipline and morality.

3 ☐ walking the middle path between two extremes and leading a life of moderation.

4 ☐ focusing on the attainments of worldly pursuits and acquisition of luxurious things.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (19 to 21): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1931 in the shadow of the first world war, the Wall Street Crash and a devastating flu virus that had claimed millions of lives. The Treaty of Versailles had carved out a new Europe, while electricity, the automobile, production lines, new mass media and aeroplanes were changing the world. England was in the grip of a depression, but science and technology promised a better future: a world where disease, drudgery and poverty might no longer exist. Very few writers were bold enough to challenge this naive optimism but in *Brave New World*, Huxley certainly did; now his work, adapted by Dawn King for the stage and premiering at Royal and Derngate, Northampton, challenges audiences to do the same.

One challenge for the adaptation would be to underscore how relevant Huxley is today and how he foresaw so many of the problems afflicting 21st-century society.

He predicted, for instance, the ways in which technology, in the control of powerful elites, can control our decision-making with social media, pornography, the commercialisation of sex, advertising and reality TV. He foresaw the ubiquitous prevalence of drugs, both legal and illegal, and how pharmaceuticals such as Ritalin would sedate growing numbers of children. Genetic engineering, euthanasia, a national lottery and even corruption at the top of world sport are all a part of his nightmare future.

Our *Brave New World* eschews the futuristic landscapes, flying machines and technical wizardry that much of sci-fi is obsessed with, and focuses instead upon a human story set in a ruthless totalitarian regime.

This is a world where people think they are always happy, always get what they want, and never want what they can't have. It is a place in which artifice rules, whether in scents, flavourings or fabrics. A world where life is created in test tubes and children are conditioned to prioritise consumerism, sexual pleasure, and unswerving dedication to a World State. Here real emotion and ideals are purged, concepts such as family, religion, empathy and honour are banned and "history is bunk".

Dawn has always believed that an adaptation of *Brave New World* must speak powerfully to a 21st-century world in which we have become enslaved by a compulsion for easy pleasure without accountability and where a banal popular culture opiates the masses.

Q.19

According to the passage, which of the following statement is definitely true?

-
- 1 ☐ Huxley's 'Brave New World' is fundamentally a human story set in a ruthless totalitarian regime.
-
- 2 ☐ Huxley's 'Brave New World' has some dystopian undertone.
-
- 3 ☐ Huxley was worried about the 21st century and its tendency to pursue easy pleasure.
-
- 4 ☐ Dawn predicted that technology, in the control of the powerful elites, would control humans.
-



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (19 to 21): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1931 in the shadow of the first world war, the Wall Street Crash and a devastating flu virus that had claimed millions of lives. The Treaty of Versailles had carved out a new Europe, while electricity, the automobile, production lines, new mass media and aeroplanes were changing the world. England was in the grip of a depression, but science and technology promised a better future: a world where disease, drudgery and poverty might no longer exist. Very few writers were bold enough to challenge this naive optimism but in *Brave New World*, Huxley certainly did; now his work, adapted by Dawn King for the stage and premiering at Royal and Derngate, Northampton, challenges audiences to do the same.

One challenge for the adaptation would be to underscore how relevant Huxley is today and how he foresaw so many of the problems afflicting 21st-century society.

He predicted, for instance, the ways in which technology, in the control of powerful elites, can control our decision-making with social media, pornography, the commercialisation of sex, advertising and reality TV. He foresaw the ubiquitous prevalence of drugs, both legal and illegal, and how pharmaceuticals such as Ritalin would sedate growing numbers of children. Genetic engineering, euthanasia, a national lottery and even corruption at the top of world sport are all a part of his nightmare future.

Our *Brave New World* eschews the futuristic landscapes, flying machines and technical wizardry that much of sci-fi is obsessed with, and focuses instead upon a human story set in a ruthless totalitarian regime.

This is a world where people think they are always happy, always get what they want, and never want what they can't have. It is a place in which artifice rules, whether in scents, flavourings or fabrics. A world where life is created in test tubes and children are conditioned to prioritise consumerism, sexual pleasure, and unswerving dedication to a World State. Here real emotion and ideals are purged, concepts such as family, religion, empathy and honour are banned and "history is bunk".

Dawn has always believed that an adaptation of *Brave New World* must speak powerfully to a 21st-century world in which we have become enslaved by a compulsion for easy pleasure without accountability and where a banal popular culture opiates the masses.

Q.20

As per the author, what is the significance of the line 'history is bunk'?

- 1 ☐ It highlights the perils of the brave new world that we inhabit now.
-
- 2 ☐ It presents Dawn's vision of the ideal adaptation of Huxley's Brave New World.
-
- 3 ☐ It showcases the human side of the adaptation of Huxley's Brave New World.
-
- 4 ☐ It clarifies some tenets of the world in which Dawn's adaptation is set.
-

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (19 to 21): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1931 in the shadow of the first world war, the Wall Street Crash and a devastating flu virus that had claimed millions of lives. The Treaty of Versailles had carved out a new Europe, while electricity, the automobile, production lines, new mass media and aeroplanes were changing the world. England was in the grip of a depression, but science and technology promised a better future: a world where disease, drudgery and poverty might no longer exist. Very few writers were bold enough to challenge this naive optimism but in *Brave New World*, Huxley certainly did; now his work, adapted by Dawn King for the stage and premiering at Royal and Derngate, Northampton, challenges audiences to do the same.

One challenge for the adaptation would be to underscore how relevant Huxley is today and how he foresaw so many of the problems afflicting 21st-century society.

He predicted, for instance, the ways in which technology, in the control of powerful elites, can control our decision-making with social media, pornography, the commercialisation of sex, advertising and reality TV. He foresaw the ubiquitous prevalence of drugs, both legal and illegal, and how pharmaceuticals such as Ritalin would sedate growing numbers of children. Genetic engineering, euthanasia, a national lottery and even corruption at the top of world sport are all a part of his nightmare future.

Our *Brave New World* eschews the futuristic landscapes, flying machines and technical wizardry that much of sci-fi is obsessed with, and focuses instead upon a human story set in a ruthless totalitarian regime.

This is a world where people think they are always happy, always get what they want, and never want what they can't have. It is a place in which artifice rules, whether in scents, flavourings or fabrics. A world where life is created in test tubes and children are conditioned to prioritise consumerism, sexual pleasure, and unswerving dedication to a World State. Here real emotion and ideals are purged, concepts such as family, religion, empathy and honour are banned and "history is bunk".

Dawn has always believed that an adaptation of *Brave New World* must speak powerfully to a 21st-century world in which we have become enslaved by a compulsion for easy pleasure without accountability and where a banal popular culture opiates the masses.

Q.21

Which of the following, as per the passage, was the main idea behind Huxley's *Brave New World*?

-
- 1 ☐ To foresee the many afflictions of the 21st century
-
- 2 ☐ To criticise the scientific advancements of the 21st century
-
- 3 ☐ To challenge the overtly optimistic mood of his generation
-
- 4 ☐ To expose the perils of being too optimistic about the future
-



Directions for questions (22 to 24): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A major part of decision-making involves the analysis of a finite set of alternatives described in terms of evaluative criteria. Then the task might be to rank these alternatives in terms of how attractive they are to the decision-maker(s) when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Another task might be to find the best alternative or to determine the relative total priority of each alternative when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Solving such problems is the focus of multiple-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). This area of decision-making, although very old, has attracted the interest of many researchers and practitioners and is still highly debated as there are many MCDA methods which may yield very different results when they are applied on exactly the same data. This leads to the formulation of a decision-making paradox.

Logical decision-making is an important part of all science-based professions, where specialists apply their knowledge in a given area to make informed decisions. But naturalistic decision-making research shows that in situations with higher time pressure, higher stakes, or increased ambiguities, experts may use intuitive decision-making rather than structured approaches. They may follow a recognition primed decision that fits their experience and arrive at a course of action without weighing alternatives.

The decision-maker's environment can play a part in the decision-making process. For example, environmental complexity is a factor that influences cognitive function. A complex environment is an environment with a large number of different possible states which come and go over time. Studies done at the University of Colorado have shown that more complex environments correlate with higher cognitive function, which means that a decision can be influenced by the location. One experiment measured complexity in a room by the number of small objects and appliances present; a simple room had less of those things. Cognitive function was greatly affected by the higher measure of environmental complexity making it easier to think about the situation and make a better decision.

Q.22

Which of the following would not fall in the category of naturalistic decision making?

- 1 ☐ The Captain of a cricket team, deciding whether to bat or field first after winning the toss.
- 2 ☐ A driver deciding which route to take to reach his destination at the earliest.
- 3 ☐ An MBBS deciding the ranking of various medical institutes.
- 4 ☐ A surgeon deciding which type of surgery to perform on a patient.

Directions for questions (22 to 24): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A major part of decision-making involves the analysis of a finite set of alternatives described in terms of evaluative criteria. Then the task might be to rank these alternatives in terms of how attractive they are to the decision-maker(s) when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Another task might be to find the best alternative or to determine the relative total priority of each alternative when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Solving such problems is the focus of multiple-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). This area of decision-making, although very old, has attracted the interest of many researchers and practitioners and is still highly debated as there are many MCDA methods which may yield very different results when they are applied on exactly the same data. This leads to the formulation of a decision-making paradox.

Logical decision-making is an important part of all science-based professions, where specialists apply their knowledge in a given area to make informed decisions. But naturalistic decision-making research shows that in situations with higher time pressure, higher stakes, or increased ambiguities, experts may use intuitive decision-making rather than structured approaches. They may follow a recognition primed decision that fits their experience and arrive at a course of action without weighing alternatives.

The decision-maker's environment can play a part in the decision-making process. For example, environmental complexity is a factor that influences cognitive function. A complex environment is an environment with a large number of different possible states which come and go over time. Studies done at the University of Colorado have shown that more complex environments correlate with higher cognitive function, which means that a decision can be influenced by the location. One experiment measured complexity in a room by the number of small objects and appliances present; a simple room had less of those things. Cognitive function was greatly affected by the higher measure of environmental complexity making it easier to think about the situation and make a better decision.

Q.23

Which of the following leads to the decision making paradox mentioned in the last line of the 1st paragraph?

- 1 ☐ The multiplicity of methods, which makes it difficult to zero in on the optimum.
- 2 ☐ The same method may result in multiple outcomes when applied on the same data.
- 3 ☐ The multiplicity of results because of the multiplicity of methods when applied on the same data.
- 4 ☐ Many methods are there which yield the same result when applied on the same data.

Directions for questions (22 to 24): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A major part of decision-making involves the analysis of a finite set of alternatives described in terms of evaluative criteria. Then the task might be to rank these alternatives in terms of how attractive they are to the decision-maker(s) when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Another task might be to find the best alternative or to determine the relative total priority of each alternative when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Solving such problems is the focus of multiple-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). This area of decision-making, although very old, has attracted the interest of many researchers and practitioners and is still highly debated as there are many MCDA methods which may yield very different results when they are applied on exactly the same data. This leads to the formulation of a decision-making paradox.

Logical decision-making is an important part of all science-based professions, where specialists apply their knowledge in a given area to make informed decisions. But naturalistic decision-making research shows that in situations with higher time pressure, higher stakes, or increased ambiguities, experts may use intuitive decision-making rather than structured approaches. They may follow a recognition primed decision that fits their experience and arrive at a course of action without weighing alternatives.

The decision-maker's environment can play a part in the decision-making process. For example, environmental complexity is a factor that influences cognitive function. A complex environment is an environment with a large number of different possible states which come and go over time. Studies done at the University of Colorado have shown that more complex environments correlate with higher cognitive function, which means that a decision can be influenced by the location. One experiment measured complexity in a room by the number of small objects and appliances present; a simple room had less of those things. Cognitive function was greatly affected by the higher measure of environmental complexity making it easier to think about the situation and make a better decision.

Q.24

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- 1 ☐ Complex environments confuse people and hamper the decision making process.
- 2 ☐ The decision making process has very little to do with the environment.
- 3 ☐ The simpler the environment the better the decision making process.
- 4 ☐ People tend to make better decisions in complex environments.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.25

Directions for question 25: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

That ruling was grounded in a revolutionary string of rulings by the United States Supreme Court, all of which have found that young people are “constitutionally different” from adults – their brains are still developing, their impulse control is weaker and their ability to change over time is greater. This means that they are less guilty than adults and that their punishment must be different, especially in the case of life sentences for those convicted of murder. The “imposition of a state’s most severe penalties on juvenile offenders cannot proceed as though they were not children,” the court said in 2012. They must be given “a meaningful opportunity” to get out; actual life sentences should be reserved for those few who exhibit “irretrievable depravity.”

1. The US Supreme Court has ruled that young people deserve second chances more than adults do.
 2. The US Supreme Court has ruled that young people who have committed crimes should be given opportunities to reform as their brains are still in a developing process.
 3. The US Supreme Court has exonerated young people from life sentences due to their biological lack of impulse control.
 4. US Supreme Court is much more sensitive while treating a juvenile which is the reason why it has altered the criminal laws and decided to give meaningful opportunities to children.
-

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.26

Directions for question 26: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

African elephants are well-known to love bathing, spraying, and mud-wallowing. These behaviours are not just for fun. Indeed, African elephants lack the sweat and sebum glands that allow many other mammals to keep their skin moist and flexible. Furthermore, because of their huge body size, and their warm and dry habitat, African elephants can avoid over-heating only by losing calories through evaporation of the water they collect in and on their skin. By covering themselves with mud, African elephants also avoid the attacks of relentless parasites and the excessive exposure of their skin to solar radiations. Very close inspection of the African elephant skin indicates that, in addition to its characteristic well-visible wrinkling, the integument is deeply sculptured by an intricate network of minuscule interconnected crevices. This beautiful fine pattern of millions of channels prevents shedding of applied mud and allows spreading and retention of 5 to 10 times more water than on a flat surface.

1. African elephants cover their bodies with mud in order to keep their skin moist, avoid over-heating, and prevent the attacks of parasites and also excessive exposure to solar radiations.
 2. African elephants cover their bodies with mud to retain moisture, lose calories through evaporation, and avoid exposure to solar radiation.
 3. African elephants cover their bodies to keep their skin moist and flexible, and protect themselves from the attacks of parasites and exposure to the heat of the sun.
 4. African elephants love bathing, spraying, and mud-wallowing because these behaviours help them to protect themselves from over-heating, parasite attacks and the sun.
-

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.27

Directions for question 27: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

There is great debate among many people, and sometimes in the news, on whether global warming is real. But climate scientists looking at the data and facts agree the planet is warming. While many view the effects of global warming to be more substantial and more rapidly occurring than others do, the scientific consensus on climatic changes related to global warming is that the average temperature of the Earth has risen between 0.4 and 0.8 °C over the past 100 years. Scientists from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate carrying out global warming research have recently predicted that average global temperatures could increase between 1.4 and 5.8 °C by the year 2100. Changes resulting from global warming may include rising sea levels due to the melting of the polar ice caps, as well as an increase in occurrence and severity of storms and other severe weather events.

1. Scientists believe that global temperatures could increase by up to 5.4 °C because of rising sea levels resulting from the melting of polar icecaps.
2. In the debate about whether global warming is real, scientists across the globe agree that a host of severe events could cause global temperatures to shoot up significantly.
3. In the debate about whether global warming is real, a group of researchers predict that a host of severe events could cause global temperatures to rise to significantly higher ranges from what they are already.
4. Scientists across the globe concur that a series of severe events could cause global temperatures to rise as high as up to 5.4 °C.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.28

Directions for question 28: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. Deputy assistant commissioner Dean Haydon, said: "At this point in our investigation, we believe the Skripals first came into contact with the nerve agent from their front door."
2. Officers continue to trawl through more than 5,000 hours of CCTV and examine more than 1,350 exhibits that have been seized.
3. And approximately 500 witnesses have been identified and hundreds of statements taken.
4. Public health experts are still working to establish whether the nerve agent attack presents a long term risks to Salisbury's residents, which will receive a £1m support package from central government to help recover.
5. About 250 counter-terrorism detectives continue to work around the clock on the investigation, supported by a full range of experts and partners.

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.29

Directions for question 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. Four international women's conferences, a bunch of UN resolutions and two sets of global goals have all played their part.
2. Great strides have been made to reduce maternal and child deaths, increase access to family planning, and improve healthcare.
3. But it has, and continues to be, a battle to hold firm the ground gained.
4. It has been a journey of big leaps, small steps and setbacks.
5. Women have been joining forces to agitate for their right to a better life for centuries, but some of the most significant changes have occurred over the past four decades.

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.30

Directions for question 30: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. Rohingya people say they are descendants of Muslims, perhaps Persian and Arab traders, who came to Myanmar generations ago.
2. They live predominately in Rakhine state, where they have co-existed uneasily alongside Buddhists for decades.
3. Described as the world's most persecuted people, 1.1 million Rohingya people live in Myanmar.
4. The Rohingya are reviled by many in Myanmar as illegal immigrants and they suffer from systematic discrimination.
5. Perhaps that's why, unlike the Buddhist community, they speak a language similar to the Bengali dialect of Chittagong in Bangladesh.

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.31

Directions for question 31: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. Eradicating extreme poverty would lead to an 84% reduction in TB cases by 2035, according to a report published to coincide with World Tuberculosis Day on Saturday.
2. Programmes to tackle poverty could be just as effective in the fight against tuberculosis as medicines and vaccines, research has found.
3. Nine scientists and policymakers carried out research examining incidences of TB across 192 countries for a study that appears in.
4. Researchers then related this to the current levels of TB, projecting the associations forward 20 years.
5. The conclusions were reached by looking at the links between people living on less than \$1.90 a day and the coverage of various social programmes in each country.

×

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.32

Directions for question 32: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. Given the Aleppo example and the reality on the ground in Eastern Ghouta, the sooner the government forces and the armed gangs reach an agreement for evacuation, the better it will be for the hundreds of thousands of people in the enclave.
2. HTS militants will go to Idlib, a province in northwestern Syria run by the rebels, mainly the HTS.
3. Under the deal, the Jaish al-Islam, the main rebel group, will evacuate militants linked to the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), formerly an al-Qaeda front, from Ghouta on the outskirts of Damascus.
4. The agreement reached between armed groups in Eastern Ghouta and a UN delegation to evacuate some militants from the besieged enclave is the first major concession the rebels have made since Syrian government attacks began a month ago.
5. Over the past month, the rebels had refused to strike any deal with the regime even after repeated bombardment.

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.33

Directions for question 33: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. "It is an agricultural field for millets ploughed to sow the seeds.
2. But when he visited the site in Agrahara Medu in Kavasakottai, five kilometres east of T. Kallupatti, he was pleasantly surprised to see Tamil Brahmi script on potsherds and fish symbol engraved on broken mud pots.
3. When history professor C Manickaraj got a call from his friend C. Chellapandian of Peraiyur couple of days ago about objects belonging to ancient period strewn all over an agricultural field near T. Kallupatti, he went without any big expectation.
4. The potsherds and urns must have resurfaced when the plough made deep furrows on the ground," says Manickaraj, assistant professor, Department of History, Cardamom Planters' Association College, Bodi.
5. "The first rock art site discovered in Tamil Nadu is in Mallambadi in Krishnagiri district," says Gandhirajan.

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.34

Directions for question 34: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. While it may be rational to strive for the maximum, striving for more than what is possible is not rational.
2. Self-interest refers to the fact that rational agents only care about their own outcomes, and are indifferent concerning the outcomes of others.
3. In the psychological literature greed is often, and mistakenly, used interchangeably with self-interest.
4. But we believe that greed and self-loathing are exaggerated forms of maximizing, in which people not simply prefer to have more, but are also frustrated by not having it.
5. Greed is however related to the assumption of maximization, which states that agents always prefer to have more rather than less of a good.

Sec 2

Directions for question 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

CL Educate Ltd, on a recreational tour, took its employees to Dhaaj where they planned some adventurous sports for its employees and decided that every employee has to participate in at least one of the events. They divided the employees in 3 groups of 100 employees each and each group participated in different kind of adventurous sports.

For group 1, the available activities were Rock climbing, Trekking and Cliff jumping.

For group 2, the available activities were Paragliding, Caving, Waterfall-trekking and Hot air balloon.

For group 3, the available activities were Abseiling, Bridge crossing and Bungee Jumping.

In group 1, some of the employees who participated in rock climbing also participated in trekking. Also some of those who participated in trekking also participated in cliff jumping, but no one participated in both rock climbing and cliff jumping activities. Number of employees who did rock climbing was equal to those who did cliff jumping. Number of employees who did rock climbing and trekking were five less than that of those who did trekking and cliff jumping. Number of employees who did only rock climbing was 20 more than that of those who did rock climbing with one more activity. 20 people did only trekking.

In group 2, some of the employees who participated in paragliding also participated in caving. Some who participated in caving also participated in at most one of paragliding or waterfall trekking. In addition to that, some employees who participated in waterfall trekking also participated in at most one out of caving or hot air balloon. Further no other combinations of activities, other than the mentioned, were done by the employees of group 2. The number of employees who participated in paragliding were twice the number of those who participated in hot air balloon. 60 employees participated in caving. The number of employees who participated in both caving and waterfall trekking is same as those who participated in both water fall trekking and hot balloon activity and that number is equals to zero. 15 people did waterfall trekking and 35 people participated in more than one event.

In group 3, every employee participated in at least two activities and equal number of employees participated in every combination of exactly two activities. Further 10 people participated in all the three activities.

Q.35

How many employees participated in exactly two activities, in their respective group?

1 ☐ 60

2 ☐ 90

3 ☐ 150

4 ☐ 115

Directions for question 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

CL Educate Ltd, on a recreational tour, took its employees to Dhauj where they planned some adventurous sports for its employees and decided that every employee has to participate in at least one of the events. They divided the employees in 3 groups of 100 employees each and each group participated in different kind of adventurous sports.

For group 1, the available activities were Rock climbing, Trekking and Cliff jumping.

For group 2, the available activities were Paragliding, Caving, Waterfall-trekking and Hot air balloon.

For group 3, the available activities were Abseiling, Bridge crossing and Bungee Jumping.

In group 1, some of the employees who participated in rock climbing also participated in trekking. Also some of those who participated in trekking also participated in cliff jumping, but no one participated in both rock climbing and cliff jumping activities. Number of employees who did rock climbing was equal to those who did cliff jumping. Number of employees who did rock climbing and trekking were five less than that of those who did trekking and cliff jumping. Number of employees who did only rock climbing was 20 more than that of those who did rock climbing with one more activity. 20 people did only trekking.

In group 2, some of the employees who participated in paragliding also participated in caving. Some who participated in caving also participated in at most one of paragliding or waterfall trekking. In addition to that, some employees who participated in waterfall trekking also participated in at most one out of caving or hot air balloon. Further no other combinations of activities, other than the mentioned, were done by the employees of group 2. The number of employees who participated in paragliding were twice the number of those who participated in hot air balloon. 60 employees participated in caving. The number of employees who participated in both caving and waterfall trekking is same as those who participated in both water fall trekking and hot balloon activity and that number is equals to zero. 15 people did waterfall trekking and 35 people participated in more than one event.

In group 3, every employee participated in at least two activities and equal number of employees participated in every combination of exactly two activities. Further 10 people participated in all the three activities.

Q.36

Find the number of employees who participated in trekking but not in cliff jumping from group 1.

1 ☐ 30

2 ☐ 20

3 ☐ 40

4 ☐ 35

Directions for question 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

CL Educate Ltd, on a recreational tour, took its employees to Dhauj where they planned some adventurous sports for its employees and decided that every employee has to participate in at least one of the events. They divided the employees in 3 groups of 100 employees each and each group participated in different kind of adventurous sports.

For group 1, the available activities were Rock climbing, Trekking and Cliff jumping.

For group 2, the available activities were Paragliding, Caving, Waterfall-trekking and Hot air balloon.

For group 3, the available activities were Abseiling, Bridge crossing and Bungee Jumping.

In group 1, some of the employees who participated in rock climbing also participated in trekking. Also some of those who participated in trekking also participated in cliff jumping, but no one participated in both rock climbing and cliff jumping activities. Number of employees who did rock climbing was equal to those who did cliff jumping. Number of employees who did rock climbing and trekking were five less than that of those who did trekking and cliff jumping. Number of employees who did only rock climbing was 20 more than that of those who did rock climbing with one more activity. 20 people did only trekking.

In group 2, some of the employees who participated in paragliding also participated in caving. Some who participated in caving also participated in at most one of paragliding or waterfall trekking. In addition to that, some employees who participated in waterfall trekking also participated in at most one out of caving or hot air balloon. Further no other combinations of activities, other than the mentioned, were done by the employees of group 2. The number of employees who participated in paragliding were twice the number of those who participated in hot air balloon. 60 employees participated in caving. The number of employees who participated in both caving and waterfall trekking is same as those who participated in both water fall trekking and hot balloon activity and that number is equals to zero. 15 people did waterfall trekking and 35 people participated in more than one event.

In group 3, every employee participated in at least two activities and equal number of employees participated in every combination of exactly two activities. Further 10 people participated in all the three activities.

Q.37

Find the number of employees who participated in paragliding but not in caving.

1 ☐ 30

2 ☐ 25

3 ☐ 20

4 ☐ 5

Directions for question 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

CL Educate Ltd, on a recreational tour, took its employees to Dhauj where they planned some adventurous sports for its employees and decided that every employee has to participate in at least one of the events. They divided the employees in 3 groups of 100 employees each and each group participated in different kind of adventurous sports.

For group 1, the available activities were Rock climbing, Trekking and Cliff jumping.

For group 2, the available activities were Paragliding, Caving, Waterfall-trekking and Hot air balloon.

For group 3, the available activities were Abseiling, Bridge crossing and Bungee Jumping.

In group 1, some of the employees who participated in rock climbing also participated in trekking. Also some of those who participated in trekking also participated in cliff jumping, but no one participated in both rock climbing and cliff jumping activities. Number of employees who did rock climbing was equal to those who did cliff jumping. Number of employees who did rock climbing and trekking were five less than that of those who did trekking and cliff jumping. Number of employees who did only rock climbing was 20 more than that of those who did rock climbing with one more activity. 20 people did only trekking.

In group 2, some of the employees who participated in paragliding also participated in caving. Some who participated in caving also participated in at most one of paragliding or waterfall trekking. In addition to that, some employees who participated in waterfall trekking also participated in at most one out of caving or hot air balloon. Further no other combinations of activities, other than the mentioned, were done by the employees of group 2. The number of employees who participated in paragliding were twice the number of those who participated in hot air balloon. 60 employees participated in caving. The number of employees who participated in both caving and waterfall trekking is same as those who participated in both water fall trekking and hot balloon activity and that number is equals to zero. 15 people did waterfall trekking and 35 people participated in more than one event.

In group 3, every employee participated in at least two activities and equal number of employees participated in every combination of exactly two activities. Further 10 people participated in all the three activities.

Q.38

If each activity costs Rs 400, then find the total cost (in Rs.) spent by the group who spent the maximum amount.

1 ☐ 75000

2 ☐ 84000

3 ☐ 80000

4 ☐ 96000

Directions for question 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A new restaurant is opened in a busy market of Delhi. As it was hugely advertised, it attracted a lot of repeated customers from day 2 onwards. Further the owner of the restaurant announced some lucrative offers to attract the repeated customers. So if a customer walked into the restaurant for 4 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 30% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Further if a customer visited the restaurant for 5 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 35% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Similarly, 45% discount for the customer visiting for 6 consecutive days and 50% discount for the customer visiting for 7 consecutive days. The maximum discount a customer can receive is 50%. The following table provides the information about the number of customers who visited the restaurant for first 8 days.

Days	People Visited
1st day	120
2nd day	272
3rd day	396
4th day	382
5th day	510
6th day	470
7th day	606
8th day	657

Further it is noted that 60% of the first time visitors of a day, visited the restaurant again on the next day. Also 30% of the first time visitors, visited the restaurant for the third time on 3rd consecutive day. Similarly, 15% of the first time visitors, visited for 4 consecutive days, 10% of the first time visitors, visited for 5 consecutive days and only 5% of first time visitors visited for 6 consecutive days. No customer availed the 50% discount offer. Also, the customers visited the restaurant again only on consecutive days.

Q.39

How many people visited the restaurant for the first time on the 6th day?

1 ☐ 300

2 ☐ 180

3 ☐ 200

4 ☐ 350



Directions for question 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A new restaurant is opened in a busy market of Delhi. As it was hugely advertised, it attracted a lot of repeated customers from day 2 onwards. Further the owner of the restaurant announced some lucrative offers to attract the repeated customers. So if a customer walked into the restaurant for 4 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 30% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Further if a customer visited the restaurant for 5 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 35% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Similarly, 45% discount for the customer visiting for 6 consecutive days and 50% discount for the customer visiting for 7 consecutive days. The maximum discount a customer can receive is 50%. The following table provides the information about the number of customers who visited the restaurant for first 8 days.

Days	People Visited
1st day	120
2nd day	272
3rd day	396
4th day	382
5th day	510
6th day	470
7th day	606
8th day	657

Further it is noted that 60% of the first time visitors of a day, visited the restaurant again on the next day. Also 30% of the first time visitors, visited the restaurant for the third time on 3rd consecutive day. Similarly, 15% of the first time visitors, visited for 4 consecutive days, 10% of the first time visitors, visited for 5 consecutive days and only 5% of first time visitors visited for 6 consecutive days. No customer availed the 50% discount offer. Also, the customers visited the restaurant again only on consecutive days.

Q.40

On which of the following days maximum number of new customers visited the restaurants?

1 ☐ 3rd

2 ☐ 4th

3 ☐ 7th

4 ☐ 8th



Directions for question 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A new restaurant is opened in a busy market of Delhi. As it was hugely advertised, it attracted a lot of repeated customers from day 2 onwards. Further the owner of the restaurant announced some lucrative offers to attract the repeated customers. So if a customer walked into the restaurant for 4 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 30% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Further if a customer visited the restaurant for 5 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 35% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Similarly, 45% discount for the customer visiting for 6 consecutive days and 50% discount for the customer visiting for 7 consecutive days. The maximum discount a customer can receive is 50%. The following table provides the information about the number of customers who visited the restaurant for first 8 days.

Days	People Visited
1st day	120
2nd day	272
3rd day	396
4th day	382
5th day	510
6th day	470
7th day	606
8th day	657

Further it is noted that 60% of the first time visitors of a day, visited the restaurant again on the next day. Also 30% of the first time visitors, visited the restaurant for the third time on 3rd consecutive day. Similarly, 15% of the first time visitors, visited for 4 consecutive days, 10% of the first time visitors, visited for 5 consecutive days and only 5% of first time visitors visited for 6 consecutive days. No customer availed the 50% discount offer. Also, the customers visited the restaurant again only on consecutive days.

Q.41

How many customers were eligible to avail exactly 30% discount till the end of 8th day?

1 ☐ 72

2 ☐ 153

3 ☐ 81

4 ☐ 66

Directions for question 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A new restaurant is opened in a busy market of Delhi. As it was hugely advertised, it attracted a lot of repeated customers from day 2 onwards. Further the owner of the restaurant announced some lucrative offers to attract the repeated customers. So if a customer walked into the restaurant for 4 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 30% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Further if a customer visited the restaurant for 5 consecutive days, he will be eligible for 35% discount on every order he places from that day onwards. Similarly, 45% discount for the customer visiting for 6 consecutive days and 50% discount for the customer visiting for 7 consecutive days. The maximum discount a customer can receive is 50%. The following table provides the information about the number of customers who visited the restaurant for first 8 days.

Days	People Visited
1st day	120
2nd day	272
3rd day	396
4th day	382
5th day	510
6th day	470
7th day	606
8th day	657

Further it is noted that 60% of the first time visitors of a day, visited the restaurant again on the next day. Also 30% of the first time visitors, visited the restaurant for the third time on 3rd consecutive day. Similarly, 15% of the first time visitors, visited for 4 consecutive days, 10% of the first time visitors, visited for 5 consecutive days and only 5% of first time visitors visited for 6 consecutive days. No customer availed the 50% discount offer. Also, the customers visited the restaurant again only on consecutive days.

Q.42

If a customer has visited the restaurant for exactly 5 days, then find the value of the discount (in Rs.) the customer has availed till the end of the 5th day given that the total bill on each day, before discount, is Rs. 3000.

1 ☐ 900

2 ☐ 1050

3 ☐ 1950

4 ☐ 2150

[FeedBack](#)[🔖 Bookmark](#)[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In the upcoming Diwali festival sale, an online store, Flopkart is organising a sale for its customers. To create an excitement among its customers, Flopkart revealed the sale price of some of its articles but only partially. The partial prices for 1 unit of some of the articles are shown in the table given below:

	TV	Washing Machine	Mobile Phone	Fridge	Oven	Home Theatre
MRP (in Rs.)	24,999	18,999	32,999	43,999	8,999	20,999
Sale Price (in Rs.)	2_,999	1_,99_	_4, _99	3_, _99	_,9 _9	_,_,699

In place of each “_” there will be a single digit, but no price can start with 0. Also, sale price is always less than the MRP.

Q.43

If a person buys one unit of each of the six articles during the festival sale, then what is the maximum possible amount (in Rs.) he needs to pay?

[FeedBack](#)[🔖 Bookmark](#)[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In the upcoming Diwali festival sale, an online store, Flopkart is organising a sale for its customers. To create an excitement among its customers, Flopkart revealed the sale price of some of its articles but only partially. The partial prices for 1 unit of some of the articles are shown in the table given below:

	TV	Washing Machine	Mobile Phone	Fridge	Oven	Home Theatre
MRP (in Rs.)	24,999	18,999	32,999	43,999	8,999	20,999
Sale Price (in Rs.)	2_,999	1_,99_	_4,_99	3_,_99	_,9_9	_,_,699

In place of each “_” there will be a single digit, but no price can start with 0. Also, sale price is always less than the MRP.

Q.44

If a person buys one unit of each of the six articles during the festival sale, then what is the minimum possible amount (in Rs.) he needs to pay?



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In the upcoming Diwali festival sale, an online store, Flopkart is organising a sale for its customers. To create an excitement among its customers, Flopkart revealed the sale price of some of its articles but only partially. The partial prices for 1 unit of some of the articles are shown in the table given below:

	TV	Washing Machine	Mobile Phone	Fridge	Oven	Home Theatre
MRP (in Rs.)	24,999	18,999	32,999	43,999	8,999	20,999
Sale Price (in Rs.)	2_,999	1_,99_	_4,_99	3_,_99	_,9_9	_,_,699

In place of each “_” there will be a single digit, but no price can start with 0. Also, sale price is always less than the MRP.

Q.45

What can be the maximum difference (in Rs.) between the maximum possible and the minimum possible sale price of an article?

2 ☐ 10,900

3 ☐ 9,900

4 ☐ 10,000



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In the upcoming Diwali festival sale, an online store, Flopkart is organising a sale for its customers. To create an excitement among its customers, Flopkart revealed the sale price of some of its articles but only partially. The partial prices for 1 unit of some of the articles are shown in the table given below:

	TV	Washing Machine	Mobile Phone	Fridge	Oven	Home Theatre
MRP (in Rs.)	24,999	18,999	32,999	43,999	8,999	20,999
Sale Price (in Rs.)	2_,999	1_,99_	_4,_99	3_,_99	_,9_9	_,_,699

In place of each “_” there will be a single digit, but no price can start with 0. Also, sale price is always less than the MRP.

Q.46

The approximate percentage discount on any article, during the festival sale, is not more than

1 ☐ 31.6%

2 ☐ 49.1%

3 ☐ 57.3%

4 ☐ 78.8%



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 47 to 50: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a word square logic puzzle, Deepak formed a grid of 6 rows and 6 columns and started placing the letters of the word 'FIRST' in the format such that each letter occur only once in each row and each column. Also one of the places in each row in the grid should remain empty.

Deepak filled the letters of the word 'FIRST' subject to the following conditions:-

1. R occupies the maximum three positions out of the main diagonal positions and the last position in the 6th column was empty.
2. F is at the first position in column 1 and R is at the last position in 4th column.
3. I is immediately below R in column 1.
4. R is immediately above S and below S in column 2 and in column3 respectively.
5. F and T are at 5th and 6th positions in 2nd row.
6. S and R are adjacent to each other in 2nd row.
7. T is at the top and last positions in 4th and 5th column respectively.
8. S is not at 4th position in 5th row.
9. The third position in 5th column is empty.

Q.47

If T occupies the second position in 5th row, then find the position of 'I' in the third column.

1 ☐ 1st

2 ☐ 5th

3 ☐ 6th

4 ☐ 4th

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Direction for questions 47 to 50: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a word square logic puzzle, Deepak formed a grid of 6 rows and 6 columns and started placing the letters of the word 'FIRST' in the format such that each letter occur only once in each row and each column. Also one of the places in each row in the grid should remain empty.

Deepak filled the letters of the word 'FIRST' subject to the following conditions:-

1. R occupies the maximum three positions out of the main diagonal positions and the last position in the 6th column was empty.
2. F is at the first position in column 1 and R is at the last position in 4th column.
3. I is immediately below R in column 1.
4. R is immediately above S and below S in column 2 and in column3 respectively.
5. F and T are at 5th and 6th positions in 2nd row.
6. S and R are adjacent to each other in 2nd row.
7. T is at the top and last positions in 4th and 5th column respectively.
8. S is not at 4th position in 5th row.
9. The third position in 5th column is empty.

Q.48

If one of the empty grids is at 4th positions in the second column, then find the position of empty grid in 2nd row.

1 ☐ 1st

2 ☐ 2nd

3 ☐ 3rd

4 ☐ 4th

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 47 to 50: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a word square logic puzzle, Deepak formed a grid of 6 rows and 6 columns and started placing the letters of the word 'FIRST' in the format such that each letter occur only once in each row and each column. Also one of the places in each row in the grid should remain empty.

Deepak filled the letters of the word 'FIRST' subject to the following conditions:-

1. R occupies the maximum three positions out of the main diagonal positions and the last position in the 6th column was empty.
2. F is at the first position in column 1 and R is at the last position in 4th column.
3. I is immediately below R in column 1.
4. R is immediately above S and below S in column 2 and in column3 respectively.
5. F and T are at 5th and 6th positions in 2nd row.
6. S and R are adjacent to each other in 2nd row.
7. T is at the top and last positions in 4th and 5th column respectively.
8. S is not at 4th position in 5th row.
9. The third position in 5th column is empty.

Q.49

If I occupies the first position in the third column, then which letter will be at the position of 6th row and 2nd column?

1 ☐ I

2 ☐ T

3 ☐ R

4 ☐ S

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 47 to 50: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a word square logic puzzle, Deepak formed a grid of 6 rows and 6 columns and started placing the letters of the word 'FIRST' in the format such that each letter occur only once in each row and each column. Also one of the places in each row in the grid should remain empty.

Deepak filled the letters of the word 'FIRST' subject to the following conditions:-

1. R occupies the maximum three positions out of the main diagonal positions and the last position in the 6th column was empty.
2. F is at the first position in column 1 and R is at the last position in 4th column.
3. I is immediately below R in column 1.
4. R is immediately above S and below S in column 2 and in column3 respectively.
5. F and T are at 5th and 6th positions in 2nd row.
6. S and R are adjacent to each other in 2nd row.
7. T is at the top and last positions in 4th and 5th column respectively.
8. S is not at 4th position in 5th row.
9. The third position in 5th column is empty.

Q.50

Which letter will occupy the position in 2nd row and 4th column?

1 ☐ R

2 ☐ S

3 ☐ I

4 ☐ Empty grid.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Ten friends, A through J, sit on 11 chairs arranged in a line such that:

- (i) They all face in the same direction.
- (ii) Exactly 5 persons sit between B and F and exactly 4 chairs are there between H and E.
- (iii) Exactly 4 chairs are there between H and G.
- (iv) The empty chair lies somewhere on the right hand side of D who happens to be the fourth person towards the right hand side of I.
- (v) J sits on the right of both G and F, and he is the only person who sits in between H and D.

Q.51

How many of the friends sit on the left hand side of F?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 4



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Ten friends, A through J, sit on 11 chairs arranged in a line such that:

- (i) They all face in the same direction.
- (ii) Exactly 5 persons sit between B and F and exactly 4 chairs are there between H and E.
- (iii) Exactly 4 chairs are there between H and G.
- (iv) The empty chair lies somewhere on the right hand side of D who happens to be the fourth person towards the right hand side of I.
- (v) J sits on the right of both G and F, and he is the only person who sits in between H and D.

Q.52

Who among the following can never sit on a chair adjacent to C's chair?

1 ☐ D

2 ☐ F

3 ☐ G

4 ☐ H



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Ten friends, A through J, sit on 11 chairs arranged in a line such that:

- (i) They all face in the same direction.
- (ii) Exactly 5 persons sit between B and F and exactly 4 chairs are there between H and E.
- (iii) Exactly 4 chairs are there between H and G.
- (iv) The empty chair lies somewhere on the right hand side of D who happens to be the fourth person towards the right hand side of I.
- (v) J sits on the right of both G and F, and he is the only person who sits in between H and D.

Q.53

If G and H exchange their places then at most how many chairs can be there in between H and B?

1 ☐ 4

2 ☐ 6

3 ☐ 7

4 ☐ 8

✕

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Ten friends, A through J, sit on 11 chairs arranged in a line such that:

- (i) They all face in the same direction.
- (ii) Exactly 5 persons sit between B and F and exactly 4 chairs are there between H and E.
- (iii) Exactly 4 chairs are there between H and G.
- (iv) The empty chair lies somewhere on the right hand side of D who happens to be the fourth person towards the right hand side of I.
- (v) J sits on the right of both G and F, and he is the only person who sits in between H and D.

Q.54

If exactly 6 chairs happen to be there in between C and B then who among the following is an immediate neighbour of A?

1 ☐ G

2 ☐ F

3 ☐ I

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

ABC Ltd. has 5 departments - Finance, Marketing, Human Resources, Operations and Supply chain. The number of employees in these 5 departments on 1 April 2013 was 80, 60, 20, 40 and 50 respectively. In each of the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the number of employees in each of these 5 departments increased or decreased by maximum 20 (there is a possibility of no change too). The number of employees in any year in any department is a multiple of 10 always. The total number of employees in each of the departments on 1 April 2017 was 120, 60, 60, 10 and 110 respectively. Assume that all employees who leave or join the company, do so on 31 December only and in each department, the number of employees increased in at least one of the given years.

All the given questions pertain to these 5 departments in these 4 years only.

Q.55

What can be the maximum possible average of the number of employees in each department on 1 April, 2015?

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

ABC Ltd. has 5 departments - Finance, Marketing, Human Resources, Operations and Supply chain. The number of employees in these 5 departments on 1 April 2013 was 80, 60, 20, 40 and 50 respectively. In each of the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the number of employees in each of these 5 departments increased or decreased by maximum 20 (there is a possibility of no change too). The number of employees in any year in any department is a multiple of 10 always. The total number of employees in each of the departments on 1 April 2017 was 120, 60, 60, 10 and 110 respectively. Assume that all employees who leave or join the company, do so on 31 December only and in each department, the number of employees increased in at least one of the given years.

All the given questions pertain to these 5 departments in these 4 years only.

Q.56

What can be the minimum number of employees on 1 April, 2014?

FeedBack

🚩 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

ABC Ltd. has 5 departments - Finance, Marketing, Human Resources, Operations and Supply chain. The number of employees in these 5 departments on 1 April 2013 was 80, 60, 20, 40 and 50 respectively. In each of the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the number of employees in each of these 5 departments increased or decreased by maximum 20 (there is a possibility of no change too). The number of employees in any year in any department is a multiple of 10 always. The total number of employees in each of the departments on 1 April 2017 was 120, 60, 60, 10 and 110 respectively. Assume that all employees who leave or join the company, do so on 31 December only and in each department, the number of employees increased in at least one of the given years.

All the given questions pertain to these 5 departments in these 4 years only.

Q.57

The maximum number of employees left from which of the 5 departments from 1 April, 2013 to 1 April, 2015?

- 1 ☐ Marketing
- 2 ☐ HR
- 3 ☐ Either (1) or (2)
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

🚩 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

ABC Ltd. has 5 departments - Finance, Marketing, Human Resources, Operations and Supply chain. The number of employees in these 5 departments on 1 April 2013 was 80, 60, 20, 40 and 50 respectively. In each of the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the number of employees in each of these 5 departments increased or decreased by maximum 20 (there is a possibility of no change too). The number of employees in any year in any department is a multiple of 10 always. The total number of employees in each of the departments on 1 April 2017 was 120, 60, 60, 10 and 110 respectively. Assume that all employees who leave or join the company, do so on 31 December only and in each department, the number of employees increased in at least one of the given years.

All the given questions pertain to these 5 departments in these 4 years only.

Q.58

What is the difference between the maximum and minimum average number of employees on 1 April, 2015?

FeedBack

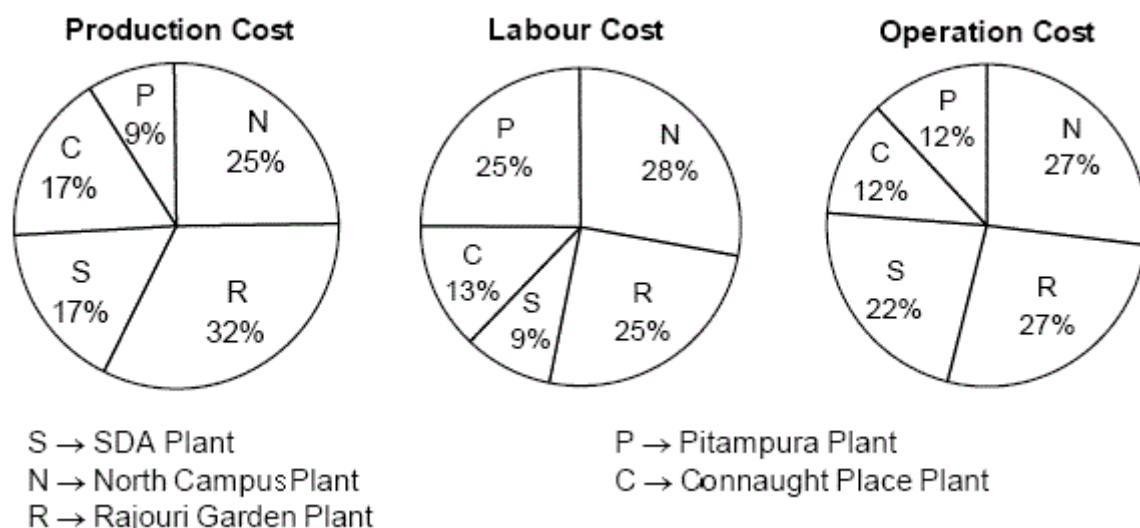
Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Launcher motors is an automobile company which has 5 plants, located one each at SDA, Pitampura, North Campus, Connaught Place and Rajouri Garden. The total cost incurred at each of the 5 plants in any year can be divided into 3 components – production cost, labour cost and operation cost the first pie chart given below provides the production cost of each plant as a percentage of the total production cost of the 5 plants, for the year 2010. While the 2nd and the 3rd pie charts provide similar percentage break-ups for the labour cost and the operation cost respectively for 2010.

All the questions that follow are related to the costs of the 5 plants in the year 2010.



Additional information for questions 59 and 60: The total cost was the same for exactly 3 of the 5 plants during 2010.

Q.59

For which of the following cost is the sum of that cost of all the 5 plants least?

1 ☐ Production cost

2 ☐ Labour cost

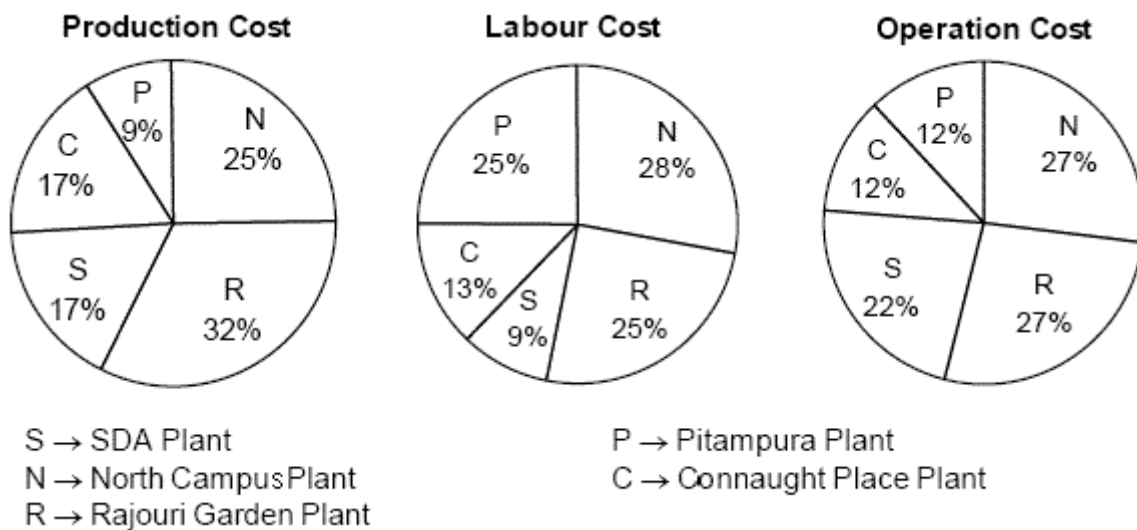
3 ☐ Operation cost

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Launcher motors is an automobile company which has 5 plants, located one each at SDA, Pitampura, North Campus, Connaught Place and Rajouri Garden. The total cost incurred at each of the 5 plants in any year can be divided into 3 components – production cost, labour cost and operation cost the first pie chart given below provides the production cost of each plant as a percentage of the total production cost of the 5 plants, for the year 2010. While the 2nd and the 3rd pie charts provide similar percentage break-ups for the labour cost and the operation cost respectively for 2010.

All the questions that follow are related to the costs of the 5 plants in the year 2010.



Additional information for questions 59 and 60: The total cost was the same for exactly 3 of the 5 plants during 2010.

Q.60

How many of the 5 plants have a production cost that is lesser than the operation cost of North Campus Plant?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 3

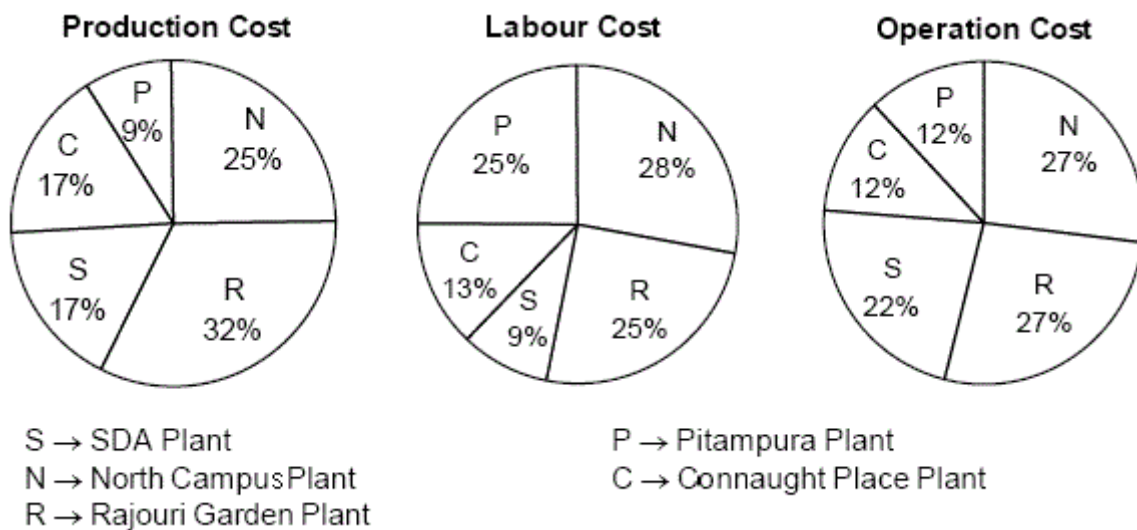
3 ☐ 0

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Launcher motors is an automobile company which has 5 plants, located one each at SDA, Pitampura, North Campus, Connaught Place and Rajouri Garden. The total cost incurred at each of the 5 plants in any year can be divided into 3 components – production cost, labour cost and operation cost. The first pie chart given below provides the production cost of each plant as a percentage of the total production cost of the 5 plants, for the year 2010. While the 2nd and the 3rd pie charts provide similar percentage break-ups for the labour cost and the operation cost respectively for 2010.

All the questions that follow are related to the costs of the 5 plants in the year 2010.



Additional information for questions 61 and 62: The total cost for SDA plant is not same as the total cost for Pitampura Plant. There are exactly 2 pairs of plant with equal total cost such that the total cost of one pair is not as the total cost of the other pair.

Q.61

Which of the following is definitely true?

- (i) The sum of the labour cost of the 5 plants is more than twice the sum of the production cost of the 5 plants.
- (ii) Of the 3 components of the total cost, the operation cost for the SDA plant is greater than its labour cost.
- (iii) Of the 3 components of the total cost, the contribution of the labour cost to the total cost is not the highest, as far as Connaught Place Plant is concerned.

1 ☐ Only (i)

2 ☐ Both (i) and (ii)

3 ☐ Only (iii)

4 ☐ None of these

Feedback

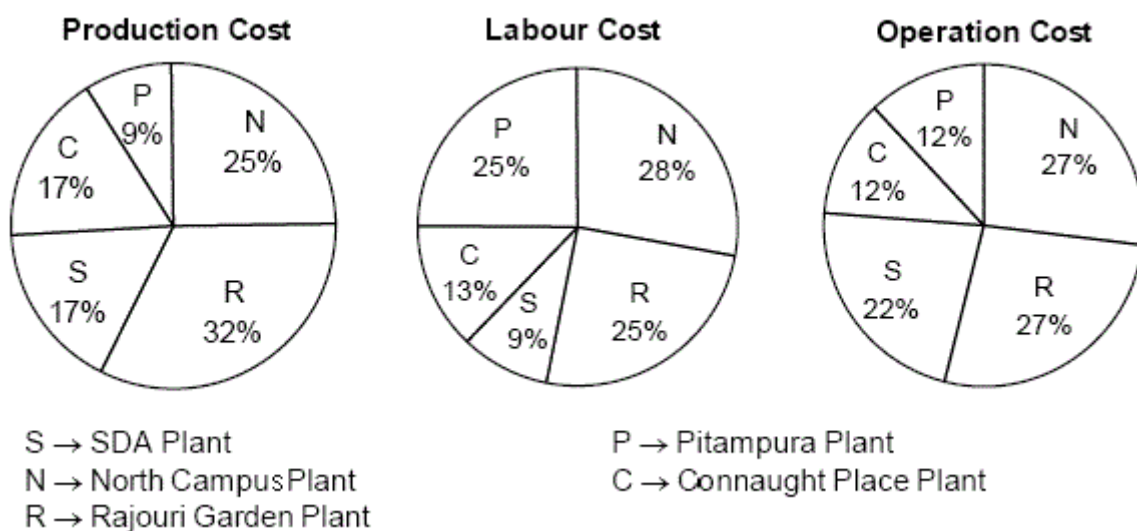
🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Launcher motors is an automobile company which has 5 plants, located one each at SDA, Pitampura, North Campus, Connaught Place and Rajouri Garden. The total cost incurred at each of the 5 plants in any year can be divided into 3 components – production cost, labour cost and operation cost. The first pie chart given below provides the production cost of each plant as a percentage of the total production cost of the 5 plants, for the year 2010. While the 2nd and the 3rd pie charts provide similar percentage break-ups for the labour cost and the operation cost respectively for 2010.

All the questions that follow are related to the costs of the 5 plants in the year 2010.



Additional information for questions 61 and 62: The total cost for SDA plant is not same as the total cost for Pitampura Plant. There are exactly 2 pairs of plant with equal total cost such that the total cost of one pair is not as the total cost of the other pair.

Q.62

Which among the following is the least?

- 1 ☐ Labour cost for SDA Plant
- 2 ☐ Operation cost for Connaught Place Plant
- 3 ☐ Production cost for SDA Plant
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Three football teams, Juve, Barca and Napoli from the same college play against each other frequently. During a particular year, the 3 teams played 60 matches each such that Juve played 30 matches each against the other two teams.

The following additional information is given.

- (i) In all the matches involving Barca, the number of goals scored in any match was at most 4 and the number of goals scored by Barca in any match was atleast 1.
- (ii) In all the matches involving Juve, the number of goals scored in any match was atleast 5 and the number of goals scored by Juve and Napoli in any match was atleast 2 each.
- (iii) The number of matches between Napoli and Juve that ended as a draw was the same as the average of the number of matches won by the goal difference of exactly 1 between the two teams.
- (iv) The number of matches between Juve and Barca that ended as a draw is a multiple of 5.
- (v) In matches involving both Barca and Juve, the number of matches won by Juve with a goal difference of atleast 2 is one-third of the number of matches won by Juve with a goal difference of atleast 1.
- (vi) The number of matches in which Napoli scored exactly 2 goals is same as the number of matches won by Napoli.
- (vii) The number of matches involving Juve that ended as a draw is half the number of matches in which Juve scored exactly 2 goals.
- (viii) The number of matches in which Napoli scored atleast 2 goals is 7 more than the number of matches played between Napoli and Barca.

Q.63

How many matches ended in a draw.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Three football teams, Juve, Barca and Napoli from the same college play against each other frequently. During a particular year, the 3 teams played 60 matches each such that Juve played 30 matches each against the other two teams.

The following additional information is given.

- (i) In all the matches involving Barca, the number of goals scored in any match was at most 4 and the number of goals scored by Barca in any match was atleast 1.
- (ii) In all the matches involving Juve, the number of goals scored in any match was atmost 5 and the number of goals scored by Juve and Napoli in any match was atleast 2 each.
- (iii) The number of matches between Napoli and Juve that ended as a draw was the same as the average of the number of matches won by the goal difference of exactly 1 between the two teams.
- (iv) The number of matches between Juve and Barca that ended as a draw is a multiple of 5.
- (v) In matches involving both Barca and Juve, the number of matches won by Juve with a goal difference of atleast 2 is one-third of the number of matches won by Juve with a goal different of atleast 1.
- (vi) The number of matches in which Napoli scored exactly 2 goals is same as the number of matches won by Napoli.
- (vii) The number of matches involving Juve that ended as a draw is half the number of matches in which Juve scored exactly 2 goals.
- (viii) The number of matches in which Napoli scored atmost 2 goals is 7 more than the number of matches played between Napoli and Barca.

Q.64
How many goals did Napoli scored in all the matches that it won?

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Three football teams, Juve, Barca and Napoli from the same college play against each other frequently. During a particular year, the 3 teams played 60 matches each such that Juve played 30 matches each against the other two teams.

The following additional information is given.

- (i) In all the matches involving Barca, the number of goals scored in any match was at most 4 and the number of goals scored by Barca in any match was atleast 1.
- (ii) In all the matches involving Juve, the number of goals scored in any match was atmost 5 and the number of goals scored by Juve and Napoli in any match was atleast 2 each.
- (iii) The number of matches between Napoli and Juve that ended as a draw was the same as the average of the number of matches won by the goal difference of exactly 1 between the two teams.
- (iv) The number of matches between Juve and Barca that ended as a draw is a multiple of 5.
- (v) In matches involving both Barca and Juve, the number of matches won by Juve with a goal difference of atleast 2 is one-third of the number of matches won by Juve with a goal different of atleast 1.
- (vi) The number of matches in which Napoli scored exactly 2 goals is same as the number of matches won by Napoli.
- (vii) The number of matches involving Juve that ended as a draw is half the number of matches in which Juve scored exactly 2 goals.
- (viii) The number of matches in which Napoli scored atmost 2 goals is 7 more than the number of matches played between Napoli and Barca.

Q.65

What is the goal difference of Juve for all the matches that it played against Barca?

(Goal difference = Goals scored – Goals conceded)

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Three football teams, Juve, Barca and Napoli from the same college play against each other frequently. During a particular year, the 3 teams played 60 matches each such that Juve played 30 matches each against the other two teams.

The following additional information is given.

- (i) In all the matches involving Barca, the number of goals scored in any match was at most 4 and the number of goals scored by Barca in any match was atleast 1.
- (ii) In all the matches involving Juve, the number of goals scored in any match was atmost 5 and the number of goals scored by Juve and Napoli in any match was atleast 2 each.
- (iii) The number of matches between Napoli and Juve that ended as a draw was the same as the average of the number of matches won by the goal difference of exactly 1 between the two teams.
- (iv) The number of matches between Juve and Barca that ended as a draw is a multiple of 5.
- (v) In matches involving both Barca and Juve, the number of matches won by Juve with a goal difference of atleast 2 is one-third of the number of matches won by Juve with a goal different of atleast 1.
- (vi) The number of matches in which Napoli scored exactly 2 goals is same as the number of matches won by Napoli.
- (vii) The number of matches involving Juve that ended as a draw is half the number of matches in which Juve scored exactly 2 goals.
- (viii) The number of matches in which Napoli scored atmost 2 goals is 7 more than the number of matches played between Napoli and Barca.

Q.66

Which team(s) won more than 20 matches?

- 1 ☐ Napoli
- 2 ☐ June and Napoli
- 3 ☐ Juve
- 4 ☐ All 3 teams

FeedBack

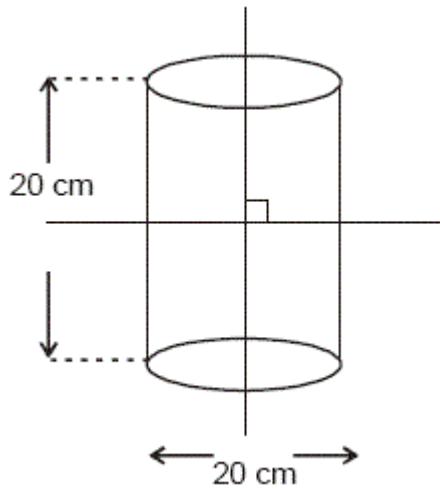
 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67

A solid cylinder of height 20 cm and radius 10 cm is cut into 4 identical pieces by 2 perpendicular cuts as shown in the figure given below. By what percentage is the combined total surface areas of the 4 pieces more than the total surface area of the original cylinder?



- 1 ☐ $\frac{50}{3\pi}(\pi + 4)$
- 2 ☐ $\frac{100}{3\pi}(\pi + 4)$
- 3 ☐ $\frac{200}{3\pi}(\pi + 4)$
- 4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.68

For all 'x', $x^2 + 2px + (10 - 3p) > 0$, then the interval in which 'p' lies is

- 1 ☐ $p < -5$
- 2 ☐ $2 < p < 5$
- 3 ☐ $p > 5$
- 4 ☐ $-5 < p < 2$

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

If $ab : bc : ac = 3 : 4 : 5$, then find $a^2 : b^2 : c^2$.

1 ☐ 9 : 16 : 25

2 ☐ 81 : 256 : 625

3 ☐ 225 : 144 : 400

4 ☐ 144 : 225 : 400



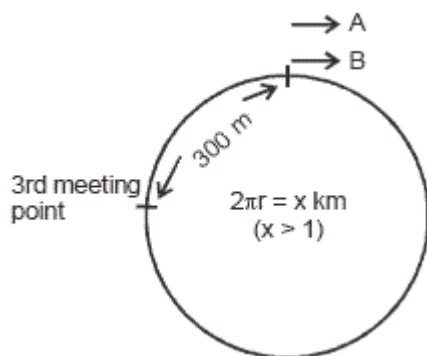
FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

A and B started at the same time from the same point in the same direction as shown below.



How many of the following statements are true regarding the 1st meeting point of A and B from the starting point?

- I. 100 meters less than one-third of a complete round.
- II. 100 meters less than two-third of a complete round.
- III. 100 meters less than one complete round.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

Two boxes contain 6 and 14 balls respectively. Two balls in the first box and six balls in the second are black. If a box is chosen randomly and two balls are drawn at random from it, what is the probability that at least one ball is black?

1 ☐ 42/65

2 ☐ 19/65

3 ☐ 14/95

4 ☐ 81/95

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.72

Find the remainder when M is divided by 500 where $M = (1!)^3 + (2!)^3 + (3!)^3 + \dots + (50!)^3$

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.73

A 4-digit number when successively divided by 9, 8 & 6 leaves remainder of 4, 3, & 2 respectively. What could be the remainder when the number is divided by 20?

1 ☐ 19

2 ☐ 11

3 ☐ 15

4 ☐ All of the above

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.74

The average of 'n' consecutive natural numbers is x. Find the average of the next 'n' natural numbers.

1 ☐ $x + n$

2 ☐ $x + 2n$

3 ☐ $x + \frac{n}{2}$

4 ☐ None of these

✕

FeedBack

 Bookmark


 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

x & y are non-zero integers such that $\frac{7}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = -1$, for how many values of (x, y), is (x + y) positive?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.76

In an arithmetic progression with 35 terms, the sum of first 4 terms is 122 and the sum of last 4 terms is 286. Find the sum of all the terms of the progression.

1 ☐ 1785

2 ☐ 2240

3 ☐ 1284

4 ☐ 1936



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.77

The amount with Arti is Rs. 80 more than that with Bhargavi, Chandani has Rs. 50 less than Bhargavi, Divya has Rs. 120 more than the sum of amount with Bhargavi and Chandani, The money with them is in the denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 only and they have a total amount of Rs. 500. Find the least number of notes of Rs. 10.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.78

Tap P, which can fill a tank in 60 minutes is opened at 6:00 pm, tap Q which can fill the tank in 30 minutes is opened at 6 : 10 pm and tap R which can fill in 20 minutes is opened at 6 : 20 pm. At what time will the tank be filled?

1 ☐ 6 : 22 pm

2 ☐ 6 : 23 : 20 pm

3 ☐ 6 : 23 : 40 pm

4 ☐ 8 : 24 : 30 pm



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

How many real roots are possible for the equation $x^2 + 7|x| + 12 = 0$?

✖

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

If a merchant offers a discount of 40% on the marked price of his goods and thus ends up selling at the cost price, what was the mark up percentage?

1 ☐ 28.57%

2 ☐ 40%

3 ☐ 66.66%

4 ☐ 58.33%

✓

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.81

A college has 10 basketball players. A 5-member team and a captain will be selected out of these 10 players. How many different selections can be made?

1 ☐ 1260

2 ☐ 210

3 ☐ $^{10}C_6 \times 6!$

4 ☐ $^{10}C_5 \times 6$

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

Three workers A, B and C divides Rs. 432 among them such that 8 times of A's share is equal to 12 times of B's share which is equal to 6 times of C's share. How much (in Rs.) does A get?



FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.83

In a class of 12 students, the average marks scored by the students is 60. Average marks scored by the 5 students, who scored the lowest in class, is 55. If every student scored distinct integral marks, then find the maximum possible marks scored by the topper in the class.

1 ☐ 99


2 ☐ 100

3 ☐ 93

4 ☐ 82

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.84

A merchant has three varieties of rice having cost Rs.20/kg, Rs.24/kg and Rs.30/kg. He mixes them in some ratio such that on selling the mixture at Rs. 30/kg he earns a profit of 20%. If the mixture contains 2 kg of the third variety of rice and has integer number of kilograms of other two varieties also, then how many kilograms of the second variety can be there in the mixture ?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 5

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 6

Feedback

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.85

P and Q could do a piece of work in 15 days and 21 days respectively. Initially Q started working and P joined him after some days. If the total work got completed in 14 days, then after how many days did P join Q?

1 ☐ 8

2 ☐ 9

3 ☐ 6

4 ☐ 7



Feedback

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

Find the unit digit of 687^{567} .

1 ☐ 7

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ 1

Feedback

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.87

P borrowed a certain amount of money from a bank at a certain rate of compound interest, compounded annually. Q borrowed the equal amount from another bank at some rate of simple interest. The interest on the sum borrowed by P from the third year is equal to the interest on the sum borrowed by Q in 3 years. If P and Q repaid the loans at the end of 5 years, then the interest paid by P is

1 ☐ More than the interest paid by Q

2 ☐ Equal to the interest paid by Q

3 ☐ Less than the interest paid by Q

4 ☐ Either (1) or (2)

Feedback

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.88

$$\text{If } S_1 = 1(30) + 2(29) + 3(28) + \dots + 30(1)$$

$$S_2 = 1(60) + 2(59) + 3(58) + \dots + 60(1)$$

then $2 \times \frac{S_2}{S_1}$ is

1 ☐ $31/8$

2 ☐ $31/4$

3 ☐ $61/8$

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.89**

A, B and C are 3 distinct natural numbers such that their product is 6!. If X is the minimum possible sum of A, B and C, then find the value of $(4X - 5)$.

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.90**

If a and b are 2 non-zero real numbers such that $a^2 > b^2$ and $1/a > 1/b$, then which of the following is always true?

- 1 ☐ a and b both are positive.
- 2 ☐ a and b both are negative.
- 3 ☐ One of a and b is positive and the other is negative.
- 4 ☐ None of these

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.91**

When 1 is added to the product of 2 prime numbers, the result obtained is a perfect square. How many such pairs of prime numbers exist among the first 15 prime numbers?



FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.92

If $|4x - 6| \leq 14$ and $|2y - 7| \leq 13$, then what is the maximum value of $|x| - |y|$?

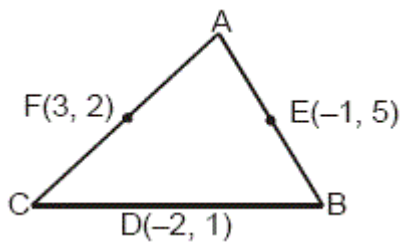
FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.93

In triangle ABC, D, E and F are the mid points of sides BC, AB and CA as shown below. Find the co-ordinates of vertices A, B and C respectively.



1 ☐ (4, 6), (-6, 4), (2, -2)

2 ☐ (-6, 4), (4, 6), (2, -2)

3 ☐ (2, -2), (4, 6), (-6, 4)

4 ☐ (-2, 2), (4, -6), (4, 6)

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.94

Maximum how many squares of side 6 cm can be cut out from a rectangle having its length and breadth as 45 cm and 16 cm respectively?

1 ☐ 20

2 ☐ 30

3 ☐ 18

4 ☐ 14



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.95

A rectangle piece of paper is 22 cm long and 10 cm wide. A hollow cylinder is formed by rolling the paper along its width. Find the volume (in cm^3) of the cylinder?

1 ☐ 158

2 ☐ 175

3 ☐ 186

4 ☐ 148



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.96

A real valued function is defined as $f(x + y) = f(xy)$ for all real values of x and y . If $f(-5) = 5$, then the value of $f(-25) + f(25)$ is

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.97

If $\log_x \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{14} + \dots + \text{infinitely many terms} \right)^2 = 2$ and $x > 0$, then find the value of x .

1 ☐ 11/9

2 ☐ 9/11

3 ☐ 18/5

4 ☐ 12/7

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.98

Aman can row a boat upstream from A to B taking 4 minutes more than he took to row the same distance downstream. If the distance between A and B is 240 meters and the speed of the stream is 4 m/sec, then find the speed (in m/sec) of the boat.

1 ☐ 21

2 ☐ $\sqrt{30}$


3 ☐ 20

4 ☐ $\sqrt{24}$



FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.99

In a right angled triangle ABC, right angled at B, D is a point on BC such that $BD = 8$ cm and $DC = 6$ cm. E is a point on AD such that $AE : ED = 3 : 4$. If F is a point on AC in such a way that $AF = 12$ cm and B, E and F are collinear, then find the length (in cm) of AC.

1 ☐ 40

2 ☐ 28

3 ☐ 38

4 ☒ 44

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.100

Last year, I bought an old flat, having cost Rs. 5 lacs, at a discount of Rs.1 lac. This year, the price of the same kind of a new flat is Rs. 12 lacs.

If I spend Rs. 2 lacs on its maintenance, I will be able to sell it at the rate 10% lower than the current market price as its an old flat.

Without maintenance, I will be able to sell it at 50% of the current market price. Which of the following statements is true?

1 ☐ The percentage point difference of profit, with maintenance and without maintenance, is 40%

2 ☐ Maximum profit earned could be 4.8 lacs after the maintenance.

3 ☐ I can earn a minimum profit of 60%

4 ☐ All the above statements are true.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution