

Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Booster Analysis (BoosterAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Video Attempt (VideoAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Solutions (Solution.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

Bookmarks (Bookmarks.jsp?sid=aaa5BycB_LJvH-TdBuPHwSun Jan 20 05:26:04 UTC 2019&qsetId=ajcqio8q12U=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT - 7 2018)

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VRC

DILR

QA

Sec 1

Directions for questions 1 and 2: Each of the following questions consists of a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which completes the paragraph in a logical and coherent manner. Type the number of that option in the space provided below the question.

Q.1

Bolshevism, it seems to me, is just a superlative hatred of the thing they call the bourgeois; and what the bourgeois is, isn't quite defined. It is Capitalism, among other things. Feelings and emotions are also so decidedly bourgeois that you have to invent a man without them. Then the individual, especially the 'personal' man, is bourgeois: so he must be suppressed. You must submerge yourselves in the greater thing, the Soviet-social thing. Even an organism is bourgeois: so the ideal must be mechanical.

1. I am afraid Bolshevism is a large question.
2. I deny that Bolshevism is logical; it rejects the major part of the premises.
3. The only thing that is a unit, non-organic, composed of many different, yet equally essential parts, is the machine.
4. But also, it seems to me a perfect description of the whole of the industrial ideal.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.2

The legislature actually came up with this solution, or some individuals here and on Nantucket came up with this solution and presented it to the state legislature. The legislature established these kinds of land banks here and on Nantucket. There was an effort on Cape Cod to do it, and it ended up morphing into something that is related but different, which is statewide in Massachusetts. That is the CPA, the Community Preservation Act, which allows towns to add an additional tax on property. And something on the order of 140 towns in Massachusetts have done that, with the money going for conservation, affordable housing, and historic preservation.

1. It's extraordinarily expensive, so the question is: How do you advance conservation in a landscape where the normal players no longer can be effective because they can do so much more elsewhere with the equivalent amount of money?
2. But the basic idea is actually germane anywhere; you've got to come up with multiple avenues to advance and fund conservation.
3. There's tremendous money going to try to control these things in the landscape, or, even less wisely, to go into the woods and try to fix the problem in the woods.
4. The beauty of that, of course, is that the money it has generated is commensurate with the actual prices of real estate, so they can do significant work.

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Directions for questions 3 and 4: The following questions consist of a set of five sentences each. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

Q.3

1. And also in realities like doctors not understanding the damage a drug such as Vioxx – a painkiller withdrawn from the market in 2004 because it increased risks of heart attack and stroke – can do until it's too late for thousands of patients.
2. He added that he's encouraged that medical students seem enthusiastic about data science.
3. The medical industry, Kohane said, doesn't utilize the vast amount of data it routinely gathers at anywhere close to its potential.
4. That results in missed opportunities for cost savings in an industry that accounts for 15 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product.
5. "For me, this is the way we're going to change medicine."

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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Q.4

1. Branch-banking would displace unit-banking, for instance, and there would be a tendency for a small number of 'big' nation-wide banks to emerge that would engage in all the major banking activities.
2. Historical free banking systems seem always to have shown some tendency towards economies of scale.
3. In addition to dispelling earlier misconceptions about free banking, the historical experience also indicates that free banking systems were efficient and highly advanced for their time.
4. But economies of scale never sufficiently pronounced that a single bank would emerge dominant in any of these activities.
5. The historical experience of free banking flatly contradicts the idea that the issue of currency is in any sense a natural monopoly.

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 5-10: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

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Sarah Vine used her column in the *Daily Mail* to casually dismiss the recent, extensively researched government report which revealed one in three teenage girls in the UK is experiencing psychological distress, because, as she puts it "asking a fourteen year old girl if she's unhappy is like asking if a dog wants to go for a walk".

Stan Kutcher, Professor at the Psychology Department at Dalhousie University, who has recently emerged as a prominent speaker here across the pond, famously declared of child and adolescent mental health "there is no crisis, for heaven's sake". Meanwhile, below-the-line comments from readers of heartfelt first-person accounts of anxiety and depression huffily proclaimed that this generation "don't know they're born", "we licked t'road clean wi't tongue", etc.

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Mental Health First Aid England, an organization which provides training on how to deal with a person in psychological distress in the workplace and in schools, describes how every human being has a "stress bucket". Our stress buckets are incrementally filled by having to deal with every day challenges. In the life of a young person these challenges might consist of academic stress, peer pressure, family difficulties and pressure to conform socially, all of which are ever-more prevalent in our increasingly individualistic society. If a person does not have a "tap", a means by which to empty their stress bucket, it is likely to overflow – resulting in panic, anxiety, depression or, in the most extreme cases, suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

The science supports MHFA's analogy. Any situation which places us under stress results in the release of adrenaline into our system, as our body enters "fight or flight" mode. The flooding of the system with adrenaline is responsible for panic attacks. Without means to release adrenaline, the body will produce the hormone cortisol, an imbalance of which is widely acknowledged to result in feelings of depression.

Adrenaline can be released through physical or creative activity or through relaxation, all of which are largely absent from the school curriculum – particularly in the state sector.

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Q.5

The author in the passage mentions all of the following ideas except:

- 1 ☐ the value of any human life can't be ignored.
- 2 ☐ educators are to share responsibility for the crisis under discussion.
- 3 ☐ "stress bucket" and the importance of a "tap" as coping mechanism.
- 4 ☐ the eradication of art and PE classes from the school curriculum.

FeedBack

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Q.6

The author’s use of the phrase “largely pointless debate” indicates that-

-
- 1 ☐ Vine’s column and Kutcher’s response about student stress is evidence enough that such a situation is not persistent.
-
- 2 ☐ it is more important that activities that release adrenaline, that are largely absent from the school curriculum, be promoted to mitigate student stress.
-
- 3 ☐ based on information from Childline and other sources, it is more important to underscore the rising number of suicides.
-
- 4 ☐ more interesting is the notion that the reason young people are seemingly less able to cope with the pressures of the modern world is because we have taken away their coping mechanisms.
-

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Q.7

Which of the following information is true according to the given passage?

- 1 ☐ Though drinking, smoking and drug-taking are down in the UK, there is a growing evidence that teens are in the grip of a mental-health crisis.
- 2 ☐ Rates of depression and anxiety among teenagers have increased by 70 per cent in the past 10 years in the UK.
- 3 ☐ Over the past 10 years, about 1000 adolescents took their lives in the UK.
- 4 ☐ The number of children and young people turning up with a psychiatric condition has more than doubled since 2005 in the UK.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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Q.8

When the author uses the phrase “detract from the real issue”, which real issue is he referring to?

- 1 ☐ The soaring number of suicides that has taken place in the past ten years.
- 2 ☐ The teenagers, both girls and boys, are victims of immense social distress and therefore suffer from mental illness.
- 3 ☐ The present generation is unaware of its existential purpose and therefore suffers from existential crisis.
- 4 ☐ The inability of youngsters to endure the realities of a world and their failure to cope up with the modern world, resulting in the overflowing of their stress buckets.

FeedBack

Bookmark

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Q.9

Which of the following is the purpose of the given passage?

-
- 1 ☐ To narrate that an epidemic of young people at odds with the world around them is not a positive reflection of the society that the UK has created for them.
-
- 2 ☐ To tell that children’s mental health has hit a crisis point due to the damaging education reforms in the UK.
-
- 3 ☐ To discuss the increasing rates of depression and anxiety among teenagers in the UK.
-
- 4 ☐ To present an exposition of how adolescents are struggling to cope with the pressures and expectations of their academic and personal life in the UK.
-

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.10

According to the passage, what does “stress bucket” not include?

- 1 ☐ Mental stress that comes from demands and pressures of the recent past and anticipated demands and pressures of the near future.
- 2 ☐ Mental stress that comes from the influence from members of one's group.
- 3 ☐ Mental stress with respect to some anticipated frustration associated with academic failure.
- 4 ☐ Mental stress that arises due to difficulty in fitting within a group.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 11: The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

Q.11

- 1. Mr. Dasgupta rubbishes claims that India’s CTUOs are a spent force rendered even more irrelevant by the absence of a base outside the organised sectors.
- 2. All the union leaders emphasise that the might of the 11 CTUOs is more than the numerical addition of their individual memberships.
- 3. If they do not listen to us, rest assured that our country is in for major turmoil due to labour unrest.
- 4. Of course, the series of actions planned in March will be a test not only of the CTUO’s unity but also their strength.
- 5. Summing up, Mr. Reddy strikes a note of conciliation that sounds more like a warning.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 12: In this question, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

Q.12

1. The belief in creationism — that life originated and changed through divine creation — is widespread in Turkey.
2. The upcoming changes have caused uproar, with critics calling them a reshaping of education along the conservative, religion-oriented government's line.
3. Opposition parties and unions have organized protests against the changes, demanding that Turkey provide a scientific, secular education for its students.
4. Next fall, evolution and Charles Darwin will be scrapped from their textbooks.
5. Education Minister Ismet Yilmaz said the new "value-based" program had simplified topics in "harmonization with students' development."

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions 13-15: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

An enduring barrier to women's efforts to find jobs in most occupations was the resistance of working men. Men traditionally saw women's employment as an economic threat and at other times simply resented the intrusion of women into their masculine world.

Men's resistance to women entering their occupations has mainly occurred in the background, leaving little record of its importance. Written accounts mainly were produced when male unions or professional associations made concerted efforts to deny women entry to an occupation. These should not be considered typical, but they are informative.

We can get some insight into working class men's concerns over the hiring of women by looking at the ideas of some local union leaders. First, let us consider the opinions of working class men early in the nineteenth century, as modern industry and capitalism were just starting to take shape. Then we will compare these to the ideas of local labor leaders in the 1950s.

Working Class Men in the Jacksonian Era- The leading labor activists of the 1830s left us evidence of their assessments of the *Female Labor* problem. Of the various published documents, the most informative are the discussions that took place during three annual conventions of the short-lived National Trades' Union during the 1830s. These discussions reveal the understandings of men who represented both the ideological and practical leadership of the urban trades' union movement. Of these discussions, the most complete and informative was the 1836 "Report of the Committee on Female Labor." The committee on female labor consisted of four men, two from Philadelphia (a saddler and a coachmaker), one from Pittsburgh, and one from Newark.

The committee's "report on the evils of Female Labor" reflected contemporary prejudices about working women. One resolution in the conclusion of the report asserted that "the present system of Female Labour is highly injurious to the best interests of the working classes, to the great object of mental improvement, and consequent corruption of good morals." This conclusion grew out of an earlier argument that "the health of the young female, in the majority of cases, is injured by unnatural restraint and confinement, and deprived of the qualities essentially necessary in the culture and bearing of healthy children." Moreover, "their morals frequently depart before their health," apparently as a consequence of exposure to men without the presence of moral supervision. Thus, the physical organization, the natural responsibilities, and the moral sensibility of women, prove conclusively that her labors should be only of a domestic nature. In short, women do not belong in the work place because they belong in the home.

Q.13

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

-
- 1 ☐ Men did not want their wives to take jobs because they did not welcome the rearrangement it might bring into their lives.
-
- 2 ☐ Men were not only against working with women, they were also conscious while hiring them.
-
- 3 ☐ Women in all eras have had sufficient skills necessary to secure good jobs.
-
- 4 ☐ Men, like women, had to adapt to the world they found themselves in.
-

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Q.14

The 1836 Report of the Committee on Female Labor-

1 ☐ reflected on traditional bigotry towards working women.

2 ☐ concluded that preventing women from conditions necessary for rearing and bearing of children, affects their health.

3 ☐ concluded that the working class is affected by the contemporary system of Female Labour.

4 ☐ concluded that system of Female Labour curbs the moral degradation of men.

FeedBack

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Q.15

Which of the following is not a style the author has used in the passage?

- 1 ☐ **Sermonizing without a doctrinaire**
- 2 ☐ **Analytical in an unbiased manner**
- 3 ☐ **Mildly critical of certain predispositions**
- 4 ☐ **Informative without being conceited**
-

FeedBack

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for question 16: The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

Q.16

1. If this knowledge always preoccupies one's mind and governs one's thought, word and deed, then one moves towards the state of abiding in the self.
 2. But Krishna says that it is possible to rise to that state of mental purity through the performance of one's duties in the right spirit.
 3. Krishna makes it clear that the path of knowledge is more challenging as it rests on one's maturity and purity of mind; not all are ready to meet this tall demand.
 4. It has to be an intuitive recognition of the all pervading Supreme Brahman in the entire creation, including all the beings and objects in it.
 5. From time immemorial many have strived to attain it and only a few have been successful.
-

FeedBack

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for question 17: The following question consists of a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which completes the paragraph in a logical and coherent manner. Type the number of that option in the space provided below the question.

Q.17

First, to the extent that New Delhi is seen to engage NRIs and protect their interests in foreign countries, foreign governments will not consider it an intrusion in their politics. However, if New Delhi begins to speak out on behalf of ethnic Indians who are not Indian citizens, then the interventions are likely to encounter resistance. In 2007, Malaysian politicians reacted viciously when Indian politicians made comments critical of Kuala Lumpur's strong-arm tactics against its Indian minorities. The modern world is constructed on the Westphalian model, where sovereign states relinquished their right to intercede on behalf of their religious and ethnic kin in other sovereign states.

1. Second, the reputation that PIOs have cultivated over several decades for being loyal citizens of the countries they live in can come under a shadow.
2. Any suspicion, even at the margin, of PIOs having multiple loyalties can be detrimental to their interests.
3. In many parts of the non-Western world, countries are still reconciling with their nationhood and identity.
4. To violate such a norm risks inviting any number of foreign interventions into our own domestic affairs.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 18-23: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Ten years ago this month, the French bank BNP Paribas decided to limit investors' access to the money they had deposited in three funds. It was the first loud signal of the financial stress that would, a year later, send the global economy into a tailspin. Yet the massive economic and financial dislocations that would come to a boil in late 2008 and continue through early 2009 – which brought the world to the brink of a devastating multi-year depression – took policymakers in advanced economies completely by surprise. They had clearly not paid enough attention to the lessons of crises in the emerging world.

Anyone who has experienced or studied developing-country financial crises will be painfully aware of their defining features. They can take a long time to develop, but once they erupt, they tend to spread rapidly, widely, violently, and (seemingly) indiscriminately.

In this process of cascading failures, overall financial conditions quickly flip from feast to famine. Private credit factories that seemed indestructible are brought to their knees, and central banks and governments are confronted with tough, inherently uncertain policy choices. Moreover, policymakers also have to account for the risk of a "sudden stop" to economic activity, which can devastate employment, trade, and investment.

Marshaling a sufficiently comprehensive response to extreme financial stress becomes even more difficult, if not enough was done during the good times to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth. It becomes harder still when politicians are actively playing the blame game. In the end, the sociopolitical and institutional effects of a crisis can far outlast the economic and financial ones.

So when BNP Paribas froze \$2.2 billion worth of funds on August 9, 2007, it should have been obvious that more financial stress would be forthcoming. But policymakers drew the wrong conclusions, primarily for two reasons.

First, it took some time for policymakers to come to grips with the extent of the financial system's latent instability, which had accumulated under their watch. Second, most policymakers in the advanced world were too dismissive of the idea that they had anything to learn from emerging countries' experiences.

Unfortunately, these problems are yet to be fully resolved. In fact, there is a growing risk that politicians – many of whom are distracted and sidestepping their economic-governance responsibilities – may be missing the biggest historical insight of all: the importance of an economy's underlying growth model.

Indeed, advanced-country politicians today still seem to be ignoring the limitations of an economic model that relies excessively on finance to create sustainable, inclusive growth. Though those limitations have been laid bare over the last ten years, policymakers did not strengthen adequately the growth model on which their economies depend. Instead, they often acted as if the crisis was merely a cyclical – albeit dramatic – shock, and assumed that the economy would bounce back in a V-like fashion, as it had typically done after a recession.

Because policymakers were initially captivated by cyclical thinking, they did not regard the financial crisis as a secular or epochal event. The result was that they purposely designed their policy responses to be “timely, targeted, and temporary.” Eventually, it became clear that the problem required a much broader, longer-term structural solution. But by that time, the political window of opportunity for bold actions had essentially closed.

Consequently, advanced economies took too long returning to pre-crisis GDP levels, and were unable to unleash their considerable growth potential. Worse, the growth that they did achieve in the years after the crisis was not inclusive; instead, the excessively wide income, wealth, and opportunity gaps in many advanced economies endured.

The longer this pattern persisted, the more advanced economies' future growth prospects suffered. And what was previously unthinkable – both financially and politically – started to become possible, even likely.

A decade after the start of the crisis, advanced economies still have not decisively pivoted away from a growth model that is overly reliant on liquidity and leverage – first from private financial institutions, and then from central banks. They have yet to make sufficient investments in infrastructure, education, and human capital more generally. They have not addressed anti-growth distortions that undermine the efficacy of tax systems, financial intermediation, and trade. And they have failed to keep up with technology, taking advantage of the potential benefits of big data, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and new forms of mobility, while managing effectively the related risks.

Policymakers in the advanced world lagged in internalizing the relevant insights from emerging economies. But they now have the evidence and analytical capability to do so. It is in their power to avert more disappointments, tap into sources of sustainable growth, and tackle today's alarming levels of inequality. The ball is in the political class's court.

Q.18

The global calamity on economic fronts came to being mostly as a result of neglect of which aspect?

-
- 1 ☐ The failure to pay heed and understand the growth model of an economy
-
- 2 ☐ A disinterested approach towards the pitfalls that plague the economic fortunes of developing nations
-

3 ● The capricious influence of politicians who provide a socio-political twist on most of the economic issues

4 ● The indiscriminate growth of unaccounted funds constructed through the help of private banks

FeedBack

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Q.19

An economic crisis forces the reduction of trade and commerce. What other aspect of the social life does it disrupt?

-
- 1 ☐ An economic crisis in a developing world produces a widely violent mob mentality which spreads and erupts into utter chaos.
 - 2 ☐ A problematic distance between banks and policymakers is created which makes it extremely difficult for economies to stabilize even after the crisis blows over.
 - 3 ☐ The disruption on the economic front spirals into other areas and sends shockwaves across socio-political fronts whose effects continue to linger.
 - 4 ☐ The education and health sector suffers due to the damage inflicted upon the financial sector.
-

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Q.20

The author mentions how the politicians should start considering economic meltdowns as secular events. What perception on the politicians’ part makes the event religious in nature?

-
- 1 ☐ The focus of the politicians remains that such crisis are meant as retribution due to the erring ways of societies.
-
- 2 ☐ The thinking that such chaotic outcomes are providential and can be utilized for rebuilding.
-
- 3 ☐ Attributing enemy camp industrialists as the root cause of evil and thus sidetracking the main issue by justifying the crisis and coloring the events with religiosity.
-
- 4 ☐ The thinking that the event is primarily cyclical and thus will regenerate or reincarnate to make things better rather than approaching the scenario with an approach of rebuilding from the scratch.
-

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Q.21

The crisis has highlighted that the advanced economies are yet to learn any substantial lesson. It is shown through:

-
- 1 ☐ their acts of desisting from investing on general and social capital structures and still relying on fungibility from private and public sectors.
-
- 2 ☐ their acts of ignoring developing nations and their economies with a certain degree of callous carelessness.
-
- 3 ☐ their acts of providing defaulters ample opportunities to run scot free.
-
- 4 ☐ their decisions to not generate enough public banks.
-

FeedBack

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In this process of cascading failures, overall financial conditions quickly flip from feast to famine. Private credit factories that seemed indestructible are brought to their knees, and central banks and governments are confronted with tough, inherently uncertain policy choices. Moreover, policymakers also have to account for the risk of a “sudden stop” to economic activity, which can devastate employment, trade, and investment.

Marshaling a sufficiently comprehensive response to extreme financial stress becomes even more difficult, if not enough was done during the good times to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth. It becomes harder still when politicians are actively playing the blame game. In the end, the sociopolitical and institutional effects of a crisis can far outlast the economic and financial ones.

So when BNP Paribas froze \$2.2 billion worth of funds on August 9, 2007, it should have been obvious that more financial stress would be forthcoming. But policymakers drew the wrong conclusions, primarily for two reasons.

First, it took some time for policymakers to come to grips with the extent of the financial system's latent instability, which had accumulated under their watch. Second, most policymakers in the advanced world were too dismissive of the idea that they had anything to learn from emerging countries' experiences.

Unfortunately, these problems are yet to be fully resolved. In fact, there is a growing risk that politicians – many of whom are distracted and sidestepping their economic-governance responsibilities – may be missing the biggest historical insight of all: the importance of an economy's underlying growth model.

Indeed, advanced-country politicians today still seem to be ignoring the limitations of an economic model that relies excessively on finance to create sustainable, inclusive growth. Though those limitations have been laid bare over the last ten years, policymakers did not strengthen adequately the growth model on which their economies depend. Instead, they often acted as if the crisis was merely a cyclical – albeit dramatic – shock, and assumed that the economy would bounce back in a V-like fashion, as it had typically done after a recession.

Because policymakers were initially captivated by cyclical thinking, they did not regard the financial crisis as a secular or epochal event. The result was that they purposely designed their policy responses to be “timely, targeted, and temporary.” Eventually, it became clear that the problem required a much broader, longer-term structural solution. But by that time, the political window of opportunity for bold actions had essentially closed.

Consequently, advanced economies took too long returning to pre-crisis GDP levels, and were unable to unleash their considerable growth potential. Worse, the growth that they did achieve in the years after the crisis was not inclusive; instead, the excessively wide income, wealth, and opportunity gaps in many advanced economies endured.

The longer this pattern persisted, the more advanced economies' future growth prospects suffered. And what was previously unthinkable – both financially and politically – started to become possible, even likely.

A decade after the start of the crisis, advanced economies still have not decisively pivoted away from a growth model that is overly reliant on liquidity and leverage – first from private financial institutions, and then from central banks. They have yet to make sufficient investments in infrastructure, education, and

human capital more generally. They have not addressed anti-growth distortions that undermine the efficacy of tax systems, financial intermediation, and trade. And they have failed to keep up with technology, taking advantage of the potential benefits of big data, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and new forms of mobility, while managing effectively the related risks.

Policymakers in the advanced world lagged in internalizing the relevant insights from emerging economies. But they now have the evidence and analytical capability to do so. It is in their power to avert more disappointments, tap into sources of sustainable growth, and tackle today's alarming levels of inequality. The ball is in the political class's court.

Q.22

From the passage it is evident that the government needs to :

- 1 ☐ integrate itself with public and private banks.
- 2 ☐ produce new age policymakers who are comfortable with understanding the nuances that distort the economy of developing nations.
- 3 ☐ work in tandem with academia and researchers comfortable with latest scientific understandings.
- 4 ☐ approach problems of this caliber with a secular viewpoint.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 18-23: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Ten years ago this month, the French bank BNP Paribas decided to limit investors' access to the money they had deposited in three funds. It was the first loud signal of the financial stress that would, a year later, send the global economy into a tailspin. Yet the massive economic and financial dislocations that would come to a boil in late 2008 and continue through early 2009 – which brought the world to the brink of a devastating multi-year depression – took policymakers in advanced economies completely by surprise. They had clearly not paid enough attention to the lessons of crises in the emerging world.

Anyone who has experienced or studied developing-country financial crises will be painfully aware of their defining features. They can take a long time to develop, but once they erupt, they tend to spread rapidly, widely, violently, and (seemingly) indiscriminately.

In this process of cascading failures, overall financial conditions quickly flip from feast to famine. Private credit factories that seemed indestructible are brought to their knees, and central banks and governments are confronted with tough, inherently uncertain policy choices. Moreover, policymakers also have to account for the risk of a "sudden stop" to economic activity, which can devastate employment, trade, and investment.

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becomes harder still when politicians are actively playing the blame game. In the end, the sociopolitical and institutional effects of a crisis can far outlast the economic and financial ones.

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Q.23

What is the tone of the author in the second last paragraph of the passage?

1 ☐ Hopeful

2 ☐ Cautious

3 ☐ Critical

4 ☐ Pessimistic

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 24-29: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

In the near future, as artificial intelligence (AI) systems become more capable, we will begin to see more automated and increasingly sophisticated social engineering attacks. The rise of AI-enabled cyber-attacks is expected to cause an explosion of network penetrations, personal data thefts, and an epidemic-level spread of intelligent computer viruses. Ironically, our best hope to defend against AI-enabled hacking is by using AI. But this is very likely to lead to an AI arms race, the consequences of which may be very troubling in the long term, especially as big government actors join the cyber wars.

My research is at the intersection of AI and cyber security. In particular, I am researching how we can protect AI systems from bad actors, as well as how we can protect people from failed or malevolent AI. This work falls into a larger framework of AI safety, attempts to create AI that is exceedingly capable but also safe and beneficial.

A lot has been written about problems that might arise with the arrival of “true AI,” either as a direct impact of such inventions or because of a programmer’s error. However, intentional malice in design and AI hacking have not been addressed to a sufficient degree in the scientific literature. It’s fair to say that when it comes to dangers from a purposefully unethical intelligence, anything is possible. According to Bostrom’s orthogonality thesis, an AI system can potentially have any combination of intelligence and goals. Such goals can be introduced either through the initial design or through hacking, or introduced later, in case of an off-the-shelf software – “just add your own goals.” Consequently, depending on whose bidding the system is doing (governments, corporations, sociopaths, dictators, military industrial complexes, terrorists, etc.), it may attempt to inflict damage that’s unprecedented in the history of humankind – or that’s perhaps inspired by previous events.

Even today, AI can be used to defend and to attack cyber infrastructure, as well as to increase the attack surface that hackers can target, that is, the number of ways for hackers to get into a system. In the future, as AIs increase in capability, I anticipate that they will first reach and then overtake humans in all domains of performance, as we have already seen with games like chess and Go and are now seeing with important human tasks such as investing and driving. It’s important for business leaders to understand how that future situation will differ from our current concerns and what to do about it.

If one of today’s cyber security systems fails, the damage can be unpleasant, but is tolerable in most cases: Someone loses money or privacy. But for human-level AI (or above), the consequences could be

catastrophic. A single failure of a super intelligent AI (SAI) system could cause an existential risk event — an event that has the potential to damage human well-being on a global scale. The risks are real, as evidenced by the fact that some of the world's greatest minds in technology and physics, including Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates, and Elon Musk, have expressed concerns about the potential for AI to evolve to a point where humans could no longer control it.

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Business leaders are advised to familiarize themselves with the cutting edge of AI safety and security research, which at the moment is sadly similar to the state of cyber security in the 1990s, and our current situation with the lack of security for the internet of things. Armed with more knowledge, leaders can rationally consider how the addition of AI to their product or service will enhance user experiences, while weighing the costs of potentially subjecting users to additional data breaches and possible dangers. Hiring a dedicated AI safety expert may be an important next step, as most cyber security experts are not trained in anticipating or preventing attacks against intelligent systems. I am hopeful that on-going research will bring additional solutions for safely incorporating AI into the marketplace.

Q.24

According to the author, what will be the consequence if AI is used to fight AI?

- 1 ☐ All systems of the world will be shut down and people will lose access to their private information.
- 2 ☐ The war will be among various governments fighting to control a single AI that will take over the world.
- 3 ☐ It will fuel a competition between AIs and dominating countries will get involved in it.
- 4 ☐ AI war will catastrophic if by any chance they surpass human intelligence by sophisticated social engineering attacks.

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.25

“This work falls into a larger framework of AI safety...” What kind of work, the author is talking about?

- 1 ☐ To delete the bugs and make AI more accessible
- 2 ☐ To remove access by distant hackers so that the framework remains under control with proper security
- 3 ☐ To juxtapose AI with cyber security so that improper AIs can't harm people thus eliminating any sort of foul play
- 4 ☐ To work with the respective governments and increase cyber security

FeedBack

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Answer key/Solution

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Q.26

Which of the following statements is true according to Bostrom's thesis on orthogonality?

-
- 1 ☐ Anything is possible when the attack is from an unethical intelligence source.
-
- 2 ☐ The AIs will remain statistically independent.
-
- 3 ☐ AIs have limited access to any form of cyber goal or intelligentsia.
-
- 4 ☐ AIs are independent and can have any combination of intelligence and goals.
-

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Q.27

As the numbers of AI systems are increasing, what does the author anticipate?

- 1 ☐ AI can be used to defend and attack different cyber structures thus enhancing the security.
- 2 ☐ Keeping the present progress of AI in mind, will surpass human intelligence in every aspect and will be able to do everything on its own.
- 3 ☐ AI can drive cars, play chess and do other various stuffs which human can.
- 4 ☐ The anticipation is of the destructive nature of AI possibly taking control of human beings in the near future.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.28

What is the best organization of this passage?

1 ☐ **Negatively narrow-minded**

2 ☐ **Optimistically sanguine**

3 ☐ **Sarcastically revealing**

4 ☐ **Assertively retelling**

FeedBack

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions 24-29: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

In the near future, as artificial intelligence (AI) systems become more capable, we will begin to see more automated and increasingly sophisticated social engineering attacks. The rise of AI-enabled cyber-attacks is expected to cause an explosion of network penetrations, personal data thefts, and an epidemic-level spread of intelligent computer viruses. Ironically, our best hope to defend against AI-enabled hacking is by using AI. But this is very likely to lead to an AI arms race, the consequences of which may be very troubling in the long term, especially as big government actors join the cyber wars.

My research is at the intersection of AI and cyber security. In particular, I am researching how we can protect AI systems from bad actors, as well as how we can protect people from failed or malevolent AI. This work falls into a larger framework of AI safety, attempts to create AI that is exceedingly capable but also safe and beneficial.

A lot has been written about problems that might arise with the arrival of “true AI,” either as a direct impact of such inventions or because of a programmer’s error. However, intentional malice in design and AI hacking have not been addressed to a sufficient degree in the scientific literature. It’s fair to say that when it comes to dangers from a purposefully unethical intelligence, anything is possible. According to Bostrom’s orthogonality thesis, an AI system can potentially have any combination of intelligence and goals. Such goals can be introduced either through the initial design or through hacking, or introduced later, in case of an off-the-shelf software – “just add your own goals.” Consequently, depending on whose bidding the system is doing (governments, corporations, sociopaths, dictators, military industrial complexes, terrorists, etc.), it may attempt to inflict damage that’s unprecedented in the history of humankind – or that’s perhaps inspired by previous events.

Even today, AI can be used to defend and to attack cyber infrastructure, as well as to increase the attack surface that hackers can target, that is, the number of ways for hackers to get into a system. In the future, as AIs increase in capability, I anticipate that they will first reach and then overtake humans in all domains of performance, as we have already seen with games like chess and Go and are now seeing with important human tasks such as investing and driving. It’s important for business leaders to understand how that future situation will differ from our current concerns and what to do about it.

If one of today’s cyber security systems fails, the damage can be unpleasant, but is tolerable in most cases: Someone loses money or privacy. But for human-level AI (or above), the consequences could be

catastrophic. A single failure of a super intelligent AI (SAI) system could cause an existential risk event — an event that has the potential to damage human well-being on a global scale. The risks are real, as evidenced by the fact that some of the world's greatest minds in technology and physics, including Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates, and Elon Musk, have expressed concerns about the potential for AI to evolve to a point where humans could no longer control it.

When one of today's cyber security systems fails, you typically get another chance to get it right, or at least to do better next time. But with an SAI safety system, failure or success is a binary situation: Either you have a safe, controlled SAI or you don't. The goal of cyber security in general is to reduce the number of successful attacks on a system; the goal of SAI safety, in contrast, is to make sure no attacks succeed in bypassing the safety mechanisms in place. The rise of brain-computer interfaces, in particular, will create a dream target for human and AI-enabled hackers. And brain-computer interfaces are not so futuristic — they're already being used in medical devices and gaming, for example. If successful, attacks on brain-computer interfaces would compromise not only critical information such as social security numbers or bank account numbers but also our deepest dreams, preferences, and secrets. There is the potential to create unprecedented new dangers for personal privacy, free speech, equal opportunity, and any number of human rights.

Business leaders are advised to familiarize themselves with the cutting edge of AI safety and security research, which at the moment is sadly similar to the state of cyber security in the 1990s, and our current situation with the lack of security for the internet of things. Armed with more knowledge, leaders can rationally consider how the addition of AI to their product or service will enhance user experiences, while weighing the costs of potentially subjecting users to additional data breaches and possible dangers. Hiring a dedicated AI safety expert may be an important next step, as most cyber security experts are not trained in anticipating or preventing attacks against intelligent systems. I am hopeful that on-going research will bring additional solutions for safely incorporating AI into the marketplace.

Q.29

Keeping in mind the theme of the passage, which of the following titles suite the given passage?

-
- 1 ☐ AI and Us
-
- 2 ☐ Affects and Effects of AI
-
- 3 ☐ Artificial Intelligence-future of cyber security
-
- 4 ☐ A research on Artificial Intelligence
-

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 30 and 31: In each of the following questions, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

Q.30

1. At root, the argument was about comparing two specific totalitarianisms.
2. More broadly, it was a dispute about the salience of analogy, one that played out at a key moment in the nation's history.
3. In divided cold war-era Germany, the last thing that an eminent historian of fascism would have hoped to do was scandalize.
4. Breaking open this Pandora's box of historiographical taboos unleashed a very public reckoning with the origins and future of Germany's violent past.
5. The so-called historians' controversy occupied headlines for more than a year and resurfaced several times thereafter.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 30 and 31: In each of the following questions, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

Q.31

1. Most deaths occur at the end of the blooming season, when Tilia nectar supply becomes limited, and the bees have less energy stored up to keep them going.
2. It was determined that nectar from the tree contained a toxic sugar called mannose that poisoned and killed the bees.
3. In the 1970s, scientists fed eight bees nectar from Tilia flowers, and they died too.
4. When other food sources have run out late in the season, bees depend on Tilia.
5. The theory pervaded public opinion and scientific literature for years.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The most interesting contribution to a theory of beauty is to be found in his *Poetics*. There, Aristotle develops the notion of beauty as related to organic wholes. Yet, his initial discussion of beauty does not actually mention the term. It is in Chapter 3. There, he talks about how imitation is natural to man, how we are the most imitative creatures, and how we delight in works of imitation. It seems that this delight is an aesthetic delight. He observes that we even delight in realistic representations of "the lowest animals" and of dead bodies. He further observes that we delight in a picture because we learn from it at the same time, for example we learn that a man falls into a certain category. Even things we have not seen before can, when represented, give us delight in the execution or coloring. We know he is thinking of beauty here since he also mentions that harmony and rhythm are natural to us.

When Aristotle gets around to defining tragedy in Chapter 6 of *Poetics* he doesn't explicitly mention beauty and, since the purpose of tragedy is catharsis, it seems that beauty is not central to tragedy. But there are two reasons to question this conclusion. First, one could say that there is a kind of beauty in that which causes catharsis. Second, his account of beauty is essential to evaluating tragedy. Note also that tragedy is often full of depictions of painful things...and these were recently mentioned in the section on the value of imitation. In the definition of tragedy he does explicitly mention "language with pleasurable accessories" by which he means "with rhythm and harmony superadded." This may imply that these things provide a kind of beauty, although perhaps only as an add-on to the core experience of catharsis. So the key issue is whether the play in its central purpose can be understood in terms of beauty.

The central discussion of beauty comes in the second part of Chapter 6 when Aristotle talks about the proper construction of a Plot. We find that a tragedy is an "imitation of an action complete in itself, a whole of some magnitude" and that the whole should have a beginning, middle and end, the beginning and end being non-arbitrary.

"Magnitude" does not just mean "size" but rather "appropriate size," and maybe even more than that, i.e. "appropriate size to be considered beautiful." For that he says "Again: to be beautiful, a living creature, and every whole made up of parts, must not only present a certain order in its arrangements of parts, but also a certain definite magnitude." It is not enough for something to be beautiful to be made up of ordered parts, but that the parts need to be arranged in a way similar to the way they appear in an organism. This was his revert to the Pythagorean view.

Q.32

Which of the following is not true according to the given passage?

- 1 ☐ Beauty is not a part of Tragedy.
- 2 ☐ Purpose of tragedy is purgation of pity and fear.
- 3 ☐ Tragedy should not be open ended.
- 4 ☐ Aristotle refrains from directly touching upon the word 'beauty' while defining Tragedy.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

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Q.33

The most suitable title for the given passage is-

-
- 1 ☐ Aristotle vs Pythagoras
-
- 2 ☐ Aristotle's Theory of Beauty
-
- 3 ☐ Contributions of Aristotle to the world of Literature
-
- 4 ☐ Aristotle's *Poetics*
-

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

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Q.34

Which of the following best describes Aristotle's idea of beauty?

1 ☐ The chief forms of beauty are order and symmetry.

2 ☐ If one thing is desirable for itself, than a thing that is for the look of it, the former will better define beauty.

3 ☐ Beauty is a matter of both size and order.

4 ☐ Magnitude is the only important thing for beauty.

FeedBack

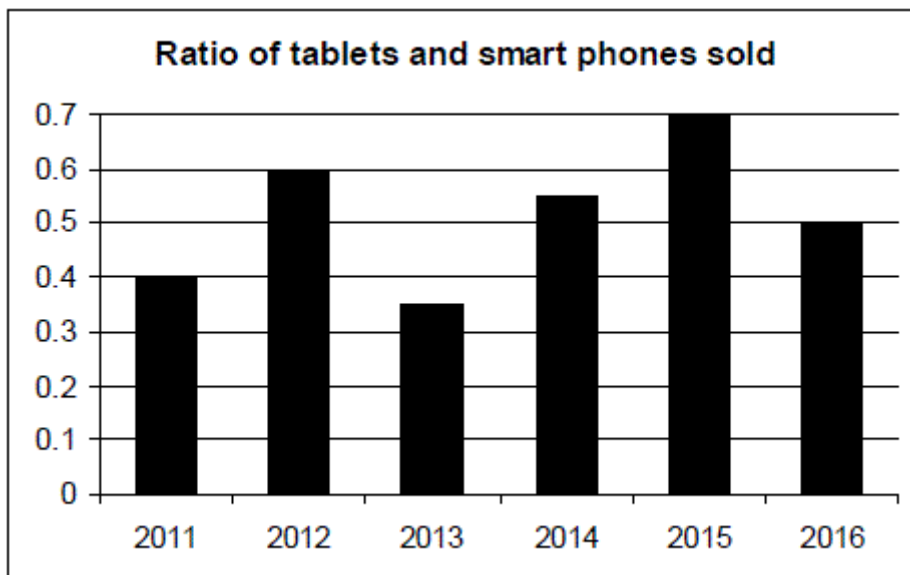
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Answer key/Solution

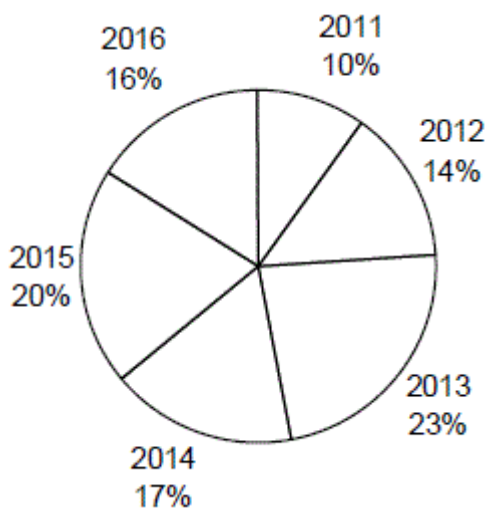
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Direction for the questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

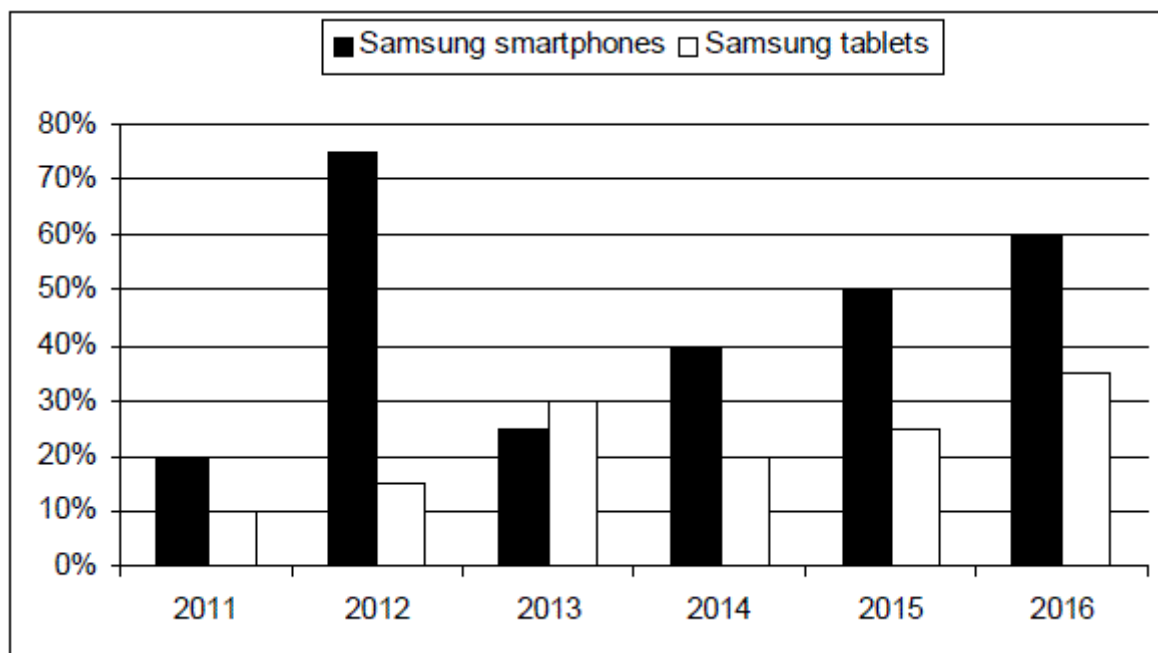
The graph below gives the ratio of the number of tablets sold to that of number of smartphones sold from the year 2011 to 2016.



The total number of smartphones sold in all the 6 years put together was 84 lakh and the percentage break-up of the sales for each year is given in the pie-chart below:



The graph below gives the number of Samsung smartphones sold as a percentage of total number of smartphones sold in that year and the number of Samsung tablets sold as a percentage of total number of tablets sold in that year.



Q.35

How many Micromax smartphones were sold in 2014, given that 10% of non-Samsung smartphones sold in 2014 were Micromax?

- 1 ☐ 85680
- 2 ☐ 84000
- 3 ☐ 176400
- 4 ☐ 80640

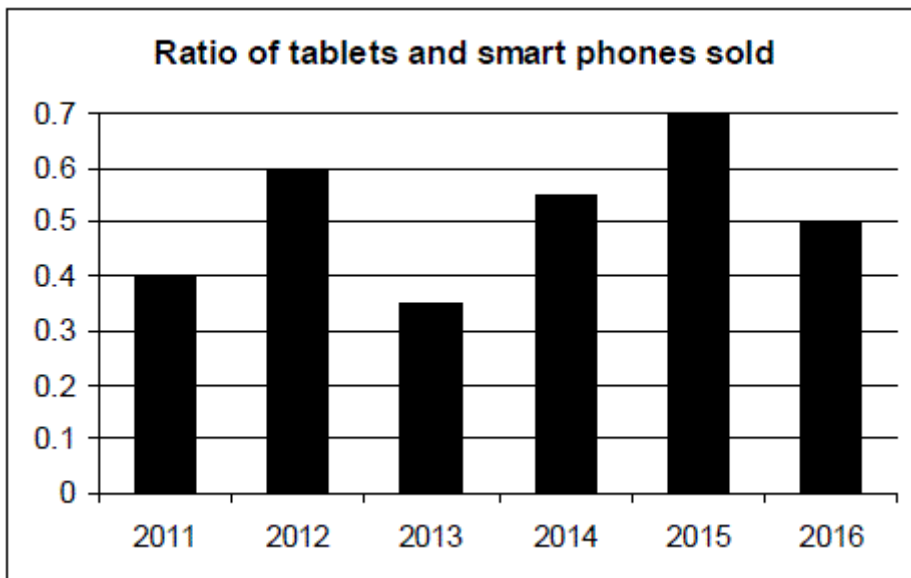
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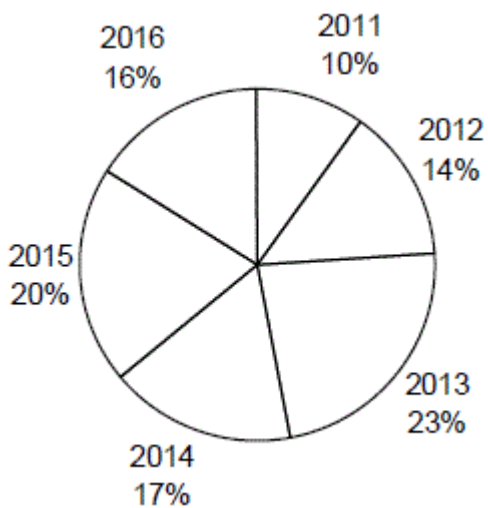
Answer key/Solution

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

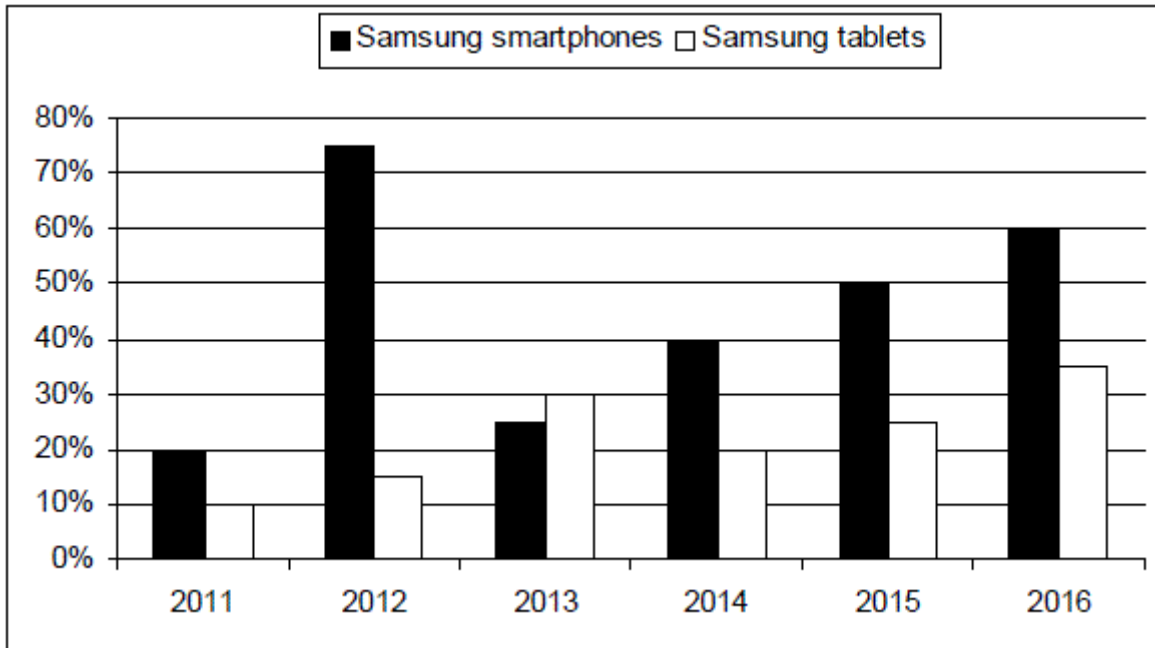
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The graph below gives the number of Samsung smartphones sold as a percentage of total number of smartphones sold in that year and the number of Samsung tablets sold as a percentage of total number of tablets sold in that year.



Q.36

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 ☐ The number of Samsung tablets sold in 2015 was less than the sum of the Samsung tablets sold in 2012 and 2014.
- 2 ☐ The highest number of non-Samsung tablets were sold in the year 2014.
- 3 ☐ The number of non-Samsung smartphones sold in 2015 was more the number of non- Samsung smartphones sold in 2012.
- 4 ☐ Samsung sold the highest number of smartphones in the year 2016.

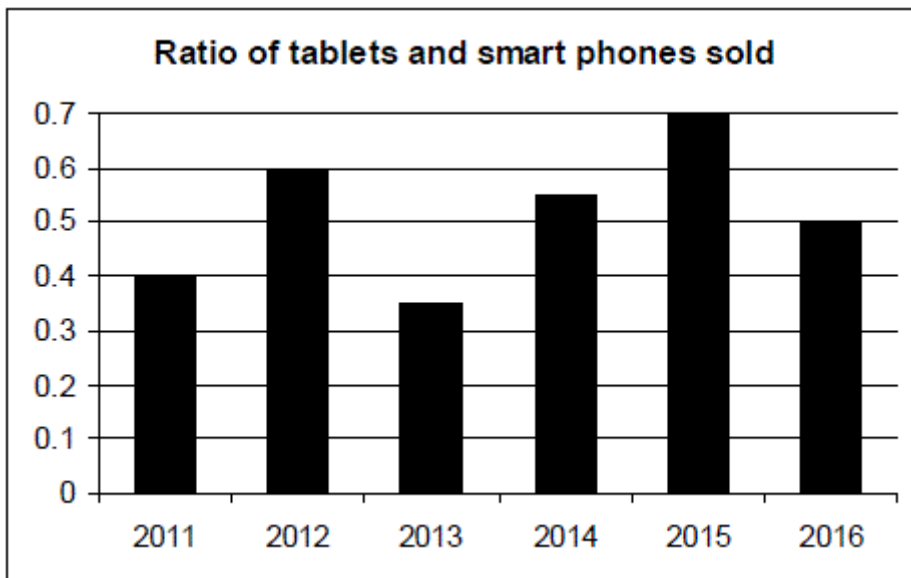
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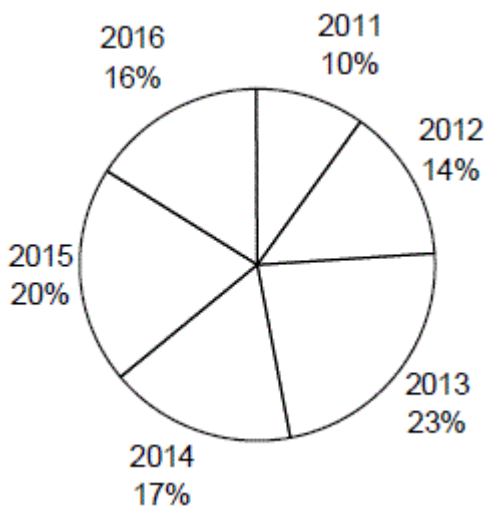
Answer key/Solution

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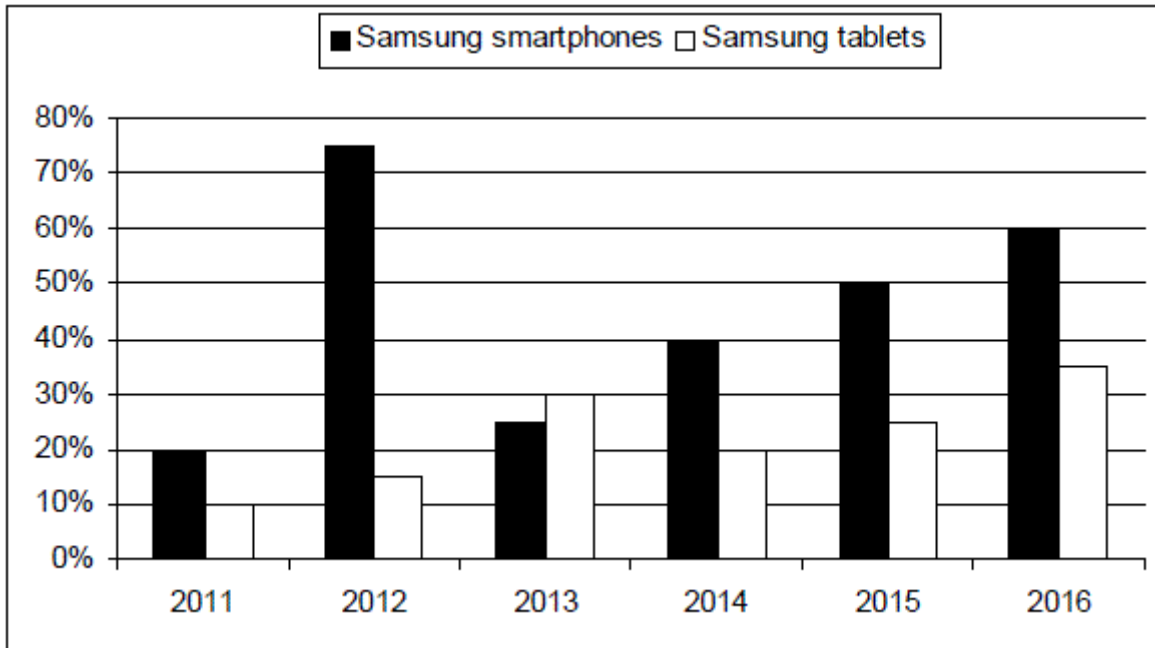
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The graph below gives the number of Samsung smartphones sold as a percentage of total number of smartphones sold in that year and the number of Samsung tablets sold as a percentage of total number of tablets sold in that year.



Q.37

How many non-Samsung tablets were sold in the year 2013?

1 ☐ 473340

2 ☐ 599760

3 ☐ 628320

4 ☐ 882000

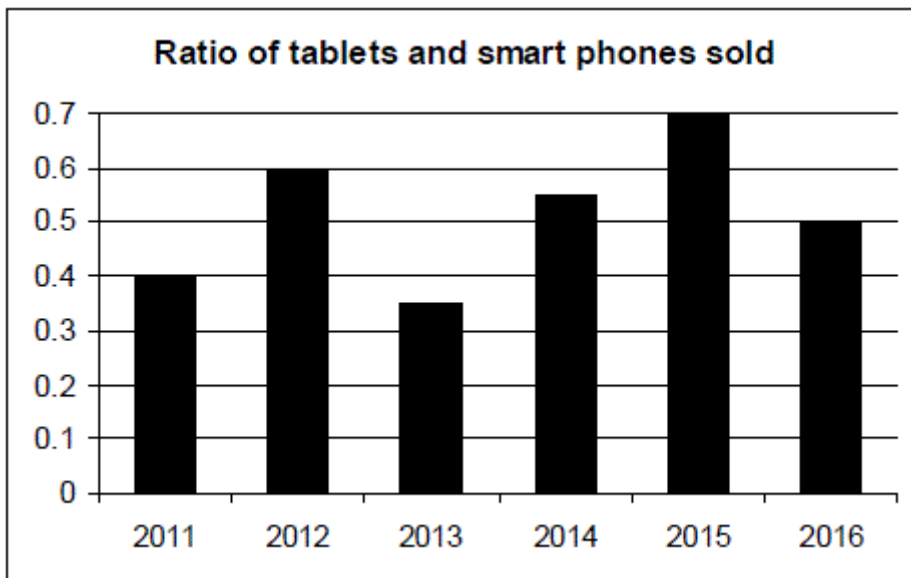
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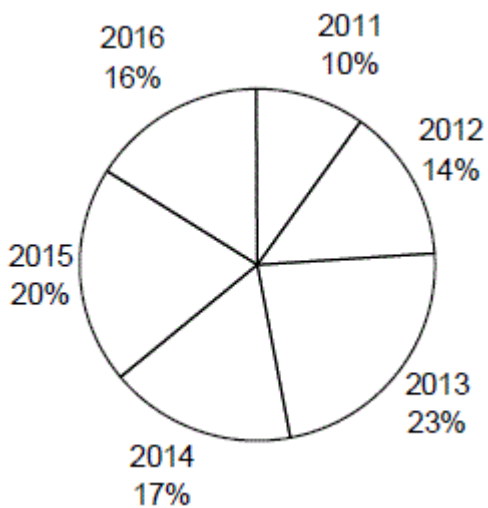
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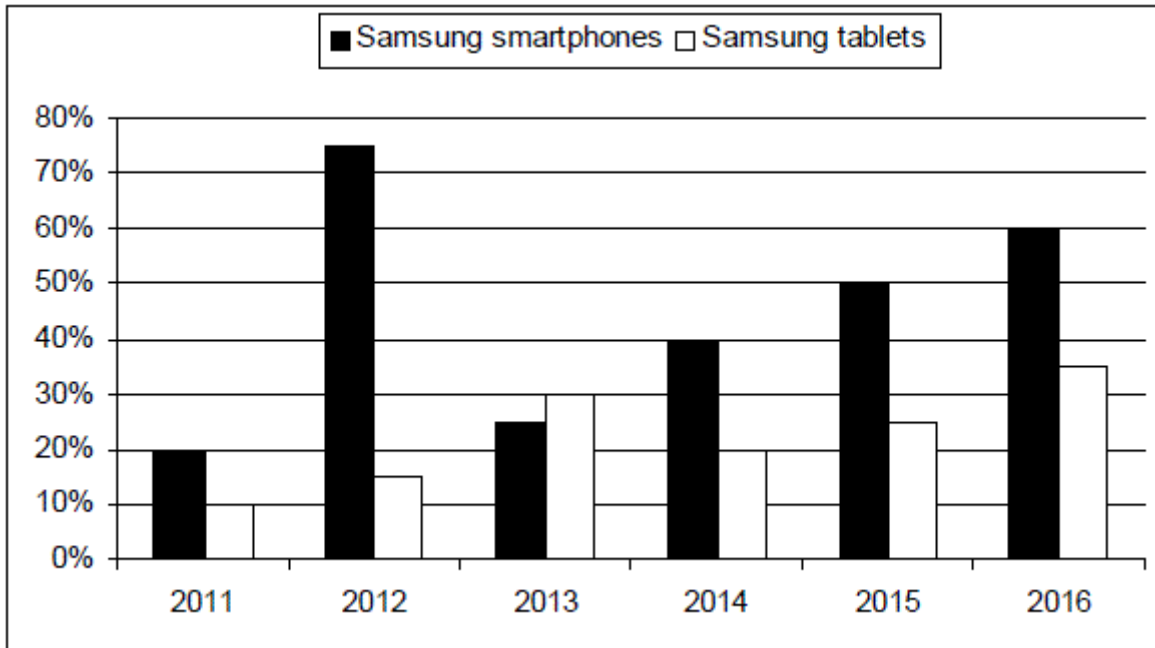
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The graph below gives the number of Samsung smartphones sold as a percentage of total number of smartphones sold in that year and the number of Samsung tablets sold as a percentage of total number of tablets sold in that year.



Q.38

In how many of the given years did Samsung sell more than 2 lakh tablets?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 4

4 ☐ 5

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

The following is the analysis of the performance of three cricket players – Tendulkar, Ponting and Kallis – for Test cricket. The runs made by the three players are divided into three categories:

- Category A: Runs made in the Indian Sub-continent i.e. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri- Lanka
- Category B: Runs made in Australia, South-Africa and England
- Category C: Runs made in West Indies, Zimbabwe, New Zealand and any other country.

The following conditions are also given:

1. The total runs made by Tendulkar are 4000 more than Ponting.
2. Ponting scored 40% of his runs in category B locations.
3. The total runs made by Kallis is the average of the total runs made by Tendulkar and Ponting.
4. Tendulkar made 20% of his runs, that is 4000 runs, in category B locations.
5. The runs scored by Kallis in category C locations is 20% of sum of the total runs scored by Tendulkar and Ponting.
6. The runs scored by Kallis in category A locations is 40% of the total runs scored by him.
7. Each player scored at least 1000 runs in each location.

Q.39

The minimum possible difference between the runs scored by Tendulkar in category A and Kallis in category C is:

1 ☐ 6200

2 ☐ 4600

3 ☐ 0

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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5. The runs scored by Kallis in category C locations is 20% of sum of the total runs scored by Tendulkar and Ponting.
6. The runs scored by Kallis in category A locations is 40% of the total runs scored by him.
7. Each player scored at least 1000 runs in each location.

Q.40

The runs scored by Ponting in category A countries is $p\%$ of the total runs scored by the three players in category B countries. What is the maximum possible value of p ?

1 ☐ 61.4

2 ☐ 52.6

3 ☐ 43.8

4 ☐ 66.4

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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5. The runs scored by Kallis in category C locations is 20% of sum of the total runs scored by Tendulkar and Ponting.
6. The runs scored by Kallis in category A locations is 40% of the total runs scored by him.
7. Each player scored at least 1000 runs in each location.

Q.41

1. The runs made by Tendulkar in category A are 2000 more than the runs made by Ponting in that category.
2. In category C locations, Ponting scored $\frac{5}{9}$ of the runs scored by Kallis in category B and C locations combined

The ratio of runs scored by Ponting in category A and C put together to the runs scored by Kallis in category A and B put together to the runs scored by Tendulkar in category B and C put together is:

1 ☐ 5 : 6 : 7

2 ☐ 7 : 8 : 9

3 ☐ 8 : 9 : 12

4 ☐ 10 : 11 : 12

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

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6. The runs scored by Kallis in category A locations is 40% of the total runs scored by him.
7. Each player scored at least 1000 runs in each location.

Q.42

1. The runs made by Tendulkar in category A are 2000 more than the runs made by Ponting in that category.

2. In category C locations, Ponting scored $\frac{5}{9}$ of the runs scored by Kallis in category B and C locations combined

What is the difference between the total runs scored by three batsmen in category A and the total runs scored by three batsmen in category B?

1 ☐ 3600

2 ☐ 2450

3 ☐ 2400

4 ☐ 2700

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

The 5 new IIMs – Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Kashipur and Ranchi – have decided to call the same set of 1000 students for the 2nd stage of selection process depending on their scores in 5 categories i.e. their scores in section I of CAT, their scores in section II of CAT, their scores in class XII, their scores in graduation and their scores due to Work-Experience. The scores in each of the above categories are normalized out of 100 (making an overall score out of 500). These 1000 students were first divided into 10 groups of 100 students each. In each group, the average category score is then computed for each of the 5 categories (which is the average of normalized scores of all 100 students in that group). Each group is then given a rank in each of the 5 categories, depending on its average category score. For instance the group having the highest category score in any category is given rank 1 in that category and the one with lowest category score is given rank 10 in that category. Each IIM then calls 2 of these groups for the 2nd stage over the same 5 day period in two slots (Morning and Evening), taking care that the same group is not called to more than one IIM on the same day. Each IIM gives importance to a different category score, and accordingly calls the groups in the following manner:

	Morning	Evening		Category given importance
Day 1	Rank 1	Rank 2	Raipur	Section II
Day 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Trichy	Class XII
Day 3	Rank 5	Rank 6	Udaipur	Work-Experience
Day 4	Rank 7	Rank 8	Kashipur	Section I
Day 5	Rank 9	Rank 10	Ranchi	Graduation

For example, IIM Trichy would call the group with Rank 3 in Class XII scores on Day 2 in the morning slot, while IIM Ranchi would call group with Rank 8 in Graduation scores on Day 4 in the evening slot.

The following table gives the Average Category Scores for each of the 10 groups.

	Section I	Section II	Class XII	Graduation	Work-Ex
Group I	68.7	79.4	71.8	87.6	65.1
Group II	76.4	65.3	68.7	72.2	91.6
Group III	58.9	72.8	79.5	84.3	71.6
Group IV	88.5	75.6	65.2	62.9	80.7
Group V	65.4	84.3	76.4	60.8	87.2
Group VI	71.8	62.1	70.6	77.6	94.3
Group VII	60.6	68.4	92.5	80.7	78.4
Group VIII	83.2	70.9	82.3	65.4	69.5
Group IX	63.5	80.2	73.9	57.2	83.5
Group X	73.3	60.6	86.5	68.3	74.9

Q.43

Which group will be called in the evening slot on all 5 days?

1 ☐ Group III

2 ☐ Group IV

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

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

The 5 new IIMs – Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Kashipur and Ranchi – have decided to call the same set of 1000 students for the 2nd stage of selection process depending on their scores in 5 categories i.e. their scores in section I of CAT, their scores in section II of CAT, their scores in class XII, their scores in graduation and their scores due to Work-Experience. The scores in each of the above categories are normalized out of 100 (making an overall score out of 500). These 1000 students were first divided into 10 groups of 100 students each. In each group, the average category score is then computed for each of the 5 categories (which is the average of normalized scores of all 100 students in that group). Each group is then given a rank in each of the 5 categories, depending on its average category score. For instance the group having the highest category score in any category is given rank 1 in that category and the one with lowest category score is given rank 10 in that category. Each IIM then calls 2 of these groups for the 2nd stage over the same 5 day period in two slots (Morning and Evening), taking care that the same group is not called to more than one IIM on the same day. Each IIM gives importance to a different category score, and accordingly calls the groups in the following manner:

	Morning	Evening		Category given importance
Day 1	Rank 1	Rank 2	Raipur	Section II
Day 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Trichy	Class XII
Day 3	Rank 5	Rank 6	Udaipur	Work-Experience
Day 4	Rank 7	Rank 8	Kashipur	Section I
Day 5	Rank 9	Rank 10	Ranchi	Graduation

For example, IIM Trichy would call the group with Rank 3 in Class XII scores on Day 2 in the morning slot, while IIM Ranchi would call group with Rank 8 in Graduation scores on Day 4 in the evening slot.

The following table gives the Average Category Scores for each of the 10 groups.

	Section I	Section II	Class XII	Graduation	Work-Ex
Group I	68.7	79.4	71.8	87.6	65.1
Group II	76.4	65.3	68.7	72.2	91.6
Group III	58.9	72.8	79.5	84.3	71.6
Group IV	88.5	75.6	65.2	62.9	80.7
Group V	65.4	84.3	76.4	60.8	87.2
Group VI	71.8	62.1	70.6	77.6	94.3
Group VII	60.6	68.4	92.5	80.7	78.4
Group VIII	83.2	70.9	82.3	65.4	69.5
Group IX	63.5	80.2	73.9	57.2	83.5
Group X	73.3	60.6	86.5	68.3	74.9

Q.44

Which group will be alternately called in the morning and evening slots over the 5 day period?

1 ☐ Group II

2 ☐ Group IV

3 ☐ Group VI

4 ☐ Group VIII

FeedBack

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

The 5 new IIMs – Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Kashipur and Ranchi – have decided to call the same set of 1000 students for the 2nd stage of selection process depending on their scores in 5 categories i.e. their scores in section I of CAT, their scores in section II of CAT, their scores in class XII, their scores in graduation and their scores due to Work-Experience. The scores in each of the above categories are normalized out of 100 (making an overall score out of 500). These 1000 students were first divided into 10 groups of 100 students each. In each group, the average category score is then computed for each of the 5 categories (which is the average of normalized scores of all 100 students in that group). Each group is then given a rank in each of the 5 categories, depending on its average category score. For instance the group having the highest category score in any category is given rank 1 in that category and the one with lowest category score is given rank 10 in that category. Each IIM then calls 2 of these groups for the 2nd stage over the same 5 day period in two slots (Morning and Evening), taking care that the same group is not called to more than one IIM on the same day. Each IIM gives importance to a different category score, and accordingly calls the groups in the following manner:

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Day 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Trichy	Class XII
Day 3	Rank 5	Rank 6	Udaipur	Work-Experience
Day 4	Rank 7	Rank 8	Kashipur	Section I
Day 5	Rank 9	Rank 10	Ranchi	Graduation

For example, IIM Trichy would call the group with Rank 3 in Class XII scores on Day 2 in the morning slot, while IIM Ranchi would call group with Rank 8 in Graduation scores on Day 4 in the evening slot.

The following table gives the Average Category Scores for each of the 10 groups.

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Group V	65.4	84.3	76.4	60.8	87.2
Group VI	71.8	62.1	70.6	77.6	94.3
Group VII	60.6	68.4	92.5	80.7	78.4
Group VIII	83.2	70.9	82.3	65.4	69.5
Group IX	63.5	80.2	73.9	57.2	83.5
Group X	73.3	60.6	86.5	68.3	74.9

Q.45

Which 2 groups will be called together (i.e. at the same IIM) on each of the 5 days?

1 ☐ Groups II and X

2 ☐ Groups IV and VI

[FeedBack](#)
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Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The 5 new IIMs – Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Kashipur and Ranchi – have decided to call the same set of 1000 students for the 2nd stage of selection process depending on their scores in 5 categories i.e. their scores in section I of CAT, their scores in section II of CAT, their scores in class XII, their scores in graduation and their scores due to Work-Experience. The scores in each of the above categories are normalized out of 100 (making an overall score out of 500). These 1000 students were first divided into 10 groups of 100 students each. In each group, the average category score is then computed for each of the 5 categories (which is the average of normalized scores of all 100 students in that group). Each group is then given a rank in each of the 5 categories, depending on its average category score. For instance the group having the highest category score in any category is given rank 1 in that category and the one with lowest category score is given rank 10 in that category. Each IIM then calls 2 of these groups for the 2nd stage over the same 5 day period in two slots (Morning and Evening), taking care that the same group is not called to more than one IIM on the same day. Each IIM gives importance to a different category score, and accordingly calls the groups in the following manner:

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Day 3	Rank 5	Rank 6	Udaipur	Work-Experience
Day 4	Rank 7	Rank 8	Kashipur	Section I
Day 5	Rank 9	Rank 10	Ranchi	Graduation

For example, IIM Trichy would call the group with Rank 3 in Class XII scores on Day 2 in the morning slot, while IIM Ranchi would call group with Rank 8 in Graduation scores on Day 4 in the evening slot.

The following table gives the Average Category Scores for each of the 10 groups.

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Group IV	88.5	75.6	65.2	62.9	80.7
Group V	65.4	84.3	76.4	60.8	87.2
Group VI	71.8	62.1	70.6	77.6	94.3
Group VII	60.6	68.4	92.5	80.7	78.4
Group VIII	83.2	70.9	82.3	65.4	69.5
Group IX	63.5	80.2	73.9	57.2	83.5
Group X	73.3	60.6	86.5	68.3	74.9

Q.46

Which of the following is true?

- 1 ☐ IIM Trichy will call Group IV in morning slot on Day 5
- 2 ☐ IIM Udaipur has called Group I in evening slot on Day 5 and Group VIII in Morning slot on Day 4
- 3 ☐ Of all even numbered groups, 3 out of 5 groups have been called by IIM Raipur in Evening slots and 2 in morning slots
- 4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

The table below gives details about the number of books sold by each author as a percentage of the total number of books sold by the five authors.

Author	No. of books sold as a % of total books sold by the authors
George Martin	27%
J.K. Rowling	24%
J.R.R. Tolkien	25%
Stephanie Meyer	14%
Charles Dickens	10%

The table below gives the number of copies sold of each of their books by the authors. No other books were sold apart from the ones mentioned in the tables below. Certain data elements in the table are missing.

George Martin		J.K. Rowling		J.R.R. Tolkien		Stephanie Meyer		Charles Dickens	
Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold
Game of Thrones	130430	Philosopher's stone	135350	Fellowship of the ring	150155	Twilight	80785	Oliver Twist	81825
Clash of Kings	240575	Chamber of Secrets		Two towers	175480	Breaking dawn	95425	David Copperfield	49475
Storm of Swords	234625	Prisoner of Azkaban	142480	Return of the king		New moon	73375	Tale of two cities	54255
Feast for crows		Goblet of fire	185560	The Hobbit	235175	Midnight sun		Hard times	37635
Dance with Dragons		Order of Phoenix		Silmarillion		Vampire story	94475	Nicholas Nickleby	84210

Q.47

How many copies of 'Midnight Sun' are sold?

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

The table below gives details about the number of books sold by each author as a percentage of the total number of books sold by the five authors.

Author	No. of books sold as a % of total books sold by the authors
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J.K. Rowling	24%
J.R.R. Tolkien	25%
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George Martin		J.K. Rowling		J.R.R. Tolkien		Stephanie Meyer		Charles Dickens	
Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold
Game of Thrones	130430	Philosopher's stone	135350	Fellowship of the ring	150155	Twilight	80785	Oliver Twist	81825
Clash of Kings	240575	Chamber of Secrets		Two towers	175480	Breaking dawn	95425	David Copperfield	49475
Storm of Swords	234625	Prisoner of Azkaban	142480	Return of the king		New moon	73375	Tale of two cities	54255
Feast for crows		Goblet of fire	185560	The Hobbit	235175	Midnight sun		Hard times	37635
Dance with Dragons		Order of Phoenix		Silmarillion		Vampire story	94475	Nicholas Nickleby	84210

Q.48

The number of copies of 'Feast for crows' sold is the average of the number of copies of 'Return of the King' sold and the number of copies of 'Silmarillion' sold. How many copies of 'Dance with Dragons' are sold?

FeedBack

🚩 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

The table below gives details about the number of books sold by each author as a percentage of the total number of books sold by the five authors.

Author	No. of books sold as a % of total books sold by the authors
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Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold	Book	No. of copies sold
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Clash of Kings	240575	Chamber of Secrets		Two towers	175480	Breaking dawn	95425	David Copperfield	49475
Storm of Swords	234625	Prisoner of Azkaban	142480	Return of the king		New moon	73375	Tale of two cities	54255
Feast for crows		Goblet of fire	185560	The Hobbit	235175	Midnight sun		Hard times	37635
Dance with Dragons		Order of Phoenix		Silmarillion		Vampire story	94475	Nicholas Nickleby	84210

Q.49

If the number of copies of 'Order of Phoenix' is greater than number of copies of 'Breaking Dawn' and less than the number of copies of 'The Hobbit', then how many of the following statements are incorrect?

- The number of copies of 'Chamber of Secrets' sold is not the lowest among any book sold.
- The number of copies of 'Chamber of secrets' sold can be higher than the number of copies of 'Two towers' sold.
- The number of copies of 'Chamber of secrets' sold is higher than the number of copies of 'Hard times' sold.
- The number of copies of 'Chamber of Secrets' sold is higher than the sum of the number of copies of 'Breaking dawn' and 'Vampire story' sold.

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

The table below gives details about the number of books sold by each author as a percentage of the total number of books sold by the five authors.

Author	No. of books sold as a % of total books sold by the authors
George Martin	27%
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Feast for crows		Goblet of fire	185560	The Hobbit	235175	Midnight sun		Hard times	37635
Dance with Dragons		Order of Phoenix		Silmarillion		Vampire story	94475	Nicholas Nickleby	84210

Q.50

The number of copies of 'Feast for crows' sold is 150000 which is 25% more than the number of copies of Chamber of secrets sold. What is the difference between the number of copies sold of 'Dance with Dragons' and the number of copies sold of 'Order of Phoenix'?

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

The following data was obtained by Dr. Fokatmein Davadaru when he was on an expedition to the deep jungles of sub-Saharan Africa. He discovered many new independent diseases and came up with their names and sequence of their cause as under:

- Adimbo, Bimbusaki, Chikolati or YallaYalla may cause Didimbo.
- Bimbusaki, Chikolati or YallaYalla may cause Ekandi.
- YallaYalla or Xirongo may cause Feritongo.
- Didimbo or Ekandi may cause Godambo or Hingulaki only if Didimbo or Ekandi are caused by Bimbusaki or Chikolati.
- Didimbo or Ekandi may cause Iringo only if Didimbo or Ekandi are caused by Chikolati.
- Only Ekandi and Feritongo together can cause Maringo or Naringo.
- Feritongo may cause Hingulaki only if it is caused by YallaYalla or Xirongo.

Q.51

Which of the disease may result as a direct consequence of four other diseases?

Fill "1 if your answer is Didimbo"

Fill "2 if your answer is Ekandi"

Fill "3 if your answer is Feritongo"

Fill "4 if your answer is Maringo"

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

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- Didimbo or Ekandi may cause Iringo only if Didimbo or Ekandi are caused by Chikolati.
- Only Ekandi and Feritongo together can cause Maringo or Naringo.
- Feritongo may cause Hingulaki only if it is caused by YallaYalla or Xirongo.

Q.52

Which disease does not cause any of the other given diseases?

Fill "1 if your answer is Chikolati"

Fill "2 if your answer is Bimbusaki"

Fill "3 if your answer is Godambo"

Fill "4 if your answer is YallaYalla"

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

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 - Didimbo or Ekandi may cause Iringo only if Didimbo or Ekandi are caused by Chikolati.
 - Only Ekandi and Feritongo together can cause Maringo or Naringo.
 - Feritongo may cause Hingulaki only if it is caused by YallaYalla or Xirongo.
-

Q.53

Which of the following diseases may be caused by the combination of diseases Ekandi and Feritongo?

(I) Maringo

(II) Naringo

(III) Adimbo

(IV) both Maringo and Naringo

Fill "1 if your answer is (I)"

Fill "2 if your answer is (II)"

Fill "3 if your answer is (III)"

Fill "4 if your answer is (IV)"

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The following data was obtained by Dr. Fokatmein Davadaru when he was on an expedition to the deep jungles of sub-Saharan Africa. He discovered many new independent diseases and came up with their names and sequence of their cause as under:

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- Didimbo or Ekandi may cause Iringo only if Didimbo or Ekandi are caused by Chikolati.
- Only Ekandi and Feritongo together can cause Maringo or Naringo.
- Feritongo may cause Hingulaki only if it is caused by YallaYalla or Xirongo.

Q.54

How many different combinations of various diseases may cause Hingulaki?

Fill "1 if your answer is 4"

Fill "2 if your answer is 5"

Fill "3 if your answer is 2"

Fill "4 if your answer is 6"

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Faketa Kapoor is in a major casting crisis for her upcoming daily soap 'Kahaani SaasBahu Ki' having six characters shown belonging to the same family. Three actors and three actresses refused to play the role that was originally cast for them by the casting manager and instead opted for a role that was given to some other actor/actress amongst them. All information given below pertains to these six people and the characters portrayed by them only. And every actor portrays the same gender in the serial that he/she actually belongs to in real life.

- The actor who was originally playing the brother of a character named Tulsi in the serial, decided to play her father instead.
- The actress whose real name is Saakshi was originally supposed to play the role of the granddaughter of the person playing the character of Hasmukh, but instead opts out to play the role that was originally assigned to the actress with real name Sudha.
- The actor whose real name is Amar was supposed to play the uncle of the lady playing the character of Bhavesh, but instead opts to play the role of the father of the actor whose real name is Ronit in the new casting scenario.
- The actress whose real name is Smriti decides to play the daughter of the character who she herself was supposed to be cast for and now ends up being single instead of married, as in the original cast.
- Kinjal is supposed to be Mihir's, a male, brother-in-law in the serial and the actor whose real name is Ram was originally cast to play the character of Nehal, who is also shown to have a spouse.

Q.55

How is Hasmukh related to Tulsi in the serial?

1 ☐ Father

2 ☐ Brother

3 ☐ Mother

4 ☐ Husband

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Faketa Kapoor is in a major casting crisis for her upcoming daily soap 'Kahaani SaasBahu Ki' having six characters shown belonging to the same family. Three actors and three actresses refused to play the role that was originally cast for them by the casting manager and instead opted for a role that was given to some other actor/actress amongst them. All information given below pertains to these six people and the characters portrayed by them only. And every actor portrays the same gender in the serial that he/she actually belongs to in real life.

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- The actress whose real name is Smriti decides to play the daughter of the character who she herself was supposed to be cast for and now ends up being single instead of married, as in the original cast.
- Kinjal is supposed to be Mihir's, a male, brother-in-law in the serial and the actor whose real name is Ram was originally cast to play the character of Nehal, who is also shown to have a spouse.

Q.56

Which actor/actress was originally supposed to portray the role of Bhavesh?

1 ☐ Amar

2 ☐ Saakshi

3 ☐ Ronit

4 ☐ Smriti

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Faketa Kapoor is in a major casting crisis for her upcoming daily soap 'Kahaani SaasBahu Ki' having six characters shown belonging to the same family. Three actors and three actresses refused to play the role that was originally cast for them by the casting manager and instead opted for a role that was given to some other actor/actress amongst them. All information given below pertains to these six people and the characters portrayed by them only. And every actor portrays the same gender in the serial that he/she actually belongs to in real life.

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- The actor whose real name is Amar was supposed to play the uncle of the lady playing the character of Bhavesh, but instead opts to play the role of the father of the actor whose real name is Ronit in the new casting scenario.
- The actress whose real name is Smriti decides to play the daughter of the character who she herself was supposed to be cast for and now ends up being single instead of married, as in the original cast.
- Kinjal is supposed to be Mihir's, a male, brother-in-law in the serial and the actor whose real name is Ram was originally cast to play the character of Nehal, who is also shown to have a spouse.

Q.57

Which character in the serial is Amar portraying in the revised casting?

1 ☐ Nehal

2 ☐ Kinjal

3 ☐ Mihir

4 ☐ Bhavesh

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Faketa Kapoor is in a major casting crisis for her upcoming daily soap 'Kahaani SaasBahu Ki' having six characters shown belonging to the same family. Three actors and three actresses refused to play the role that was originally cast for them by the casting manager and instead opted for a role that was given to some other actor/actress amongst them. All information given below pertains to these six people and the characters portrayed by them only. And every actor portrays the same gender in the serial that he/she actually belongs to in real life.

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- The actress whose real name is Smriti decides to play the daughter of the character who she herself was supposed to be cast for and now ends up being single instead of married, as in the original cast.
- Kinjal is supposed to be Mihir's, a male, brother-in-law in the serial and the actor whose real name is Ram was originally cast to play the character of Nehal, who is also shown to have a spouse.

Q.58

How Ronit's original casting is related to Ronit's revised casting?

1 ☐ Brother in law

2 ☐ Father

3 ☐ Son

4 ☐ Father in law

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Eight B School students – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W – are sitting around a circular table, not necessarily in that order (all are facing center of the table). Each student specializes in a different subject among HR, Finance, Corporate Finance, Marketing, Sales, Operations, Business Management and Banking, not necessarily in that order. The students are ranked according to their Heights, rank 1 was given to the Tallest and rank 8 to the shortest, and no two students got the same rank. The sum of the ranks of any two students sitting opposite to each other is an odd number.

Further it is known that, the tallest person is not opposite the shortest person, who, in turn, specializes in Corporate Finance. S is sitting to the immediate right of P and the person sitting opposite to S specializes in Sales. Q is opposite to R and one of them specializes in Operations and the other in Finance. There is exactly one person sitting between U, the second shortest person, and the second tallest person. The students whose specializations are HR and Business Management are sitting adjacent to each other. T is sitting two places away from P and the person sitting opposite T specializes in HR. P, whose specialization is Marketing, is the fourth Tallest person and he is sitting opposite to the person who is the fourth shortest and whose specialization is Banking.

Q.59

If it is known that when the shortest person and the tallest person interchange their places, then the person whose specialization is in Finance will be opposite to V; Who among the following specializes in Banking?

1 ☐ R

2 ☐ W

3 ☐ P

4 ☐ S

Feedback

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

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Q.60

If V is adjacent to the person whose specialization is in Operations, then the person whose specialization is in Finance is adjacent to who among the following?

1 ☐ Q

2 ☐ R

3 ☐ T

4 ☐ W

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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Q.61

Which of the following statements is definitely true?

-
- 1 ☐ If the person who specializes in Finance is adjacent to the shortest person, then the person who specializes in Operations is adjacent to the person who specializes in HR.
-
- 2 ☐ If Q is the tallest person, then W is the third tallest person.
-
- 3 ☐ If V specializes in Banking, then the second tallest person specializes in Finance.
-
- 4 ☐ If Q is the second tallest person, then R specializes in Finance.
-

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

Eight B School students – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W – are sitting around a circular table, not necessarily in that order (all are facing center of the table). Each student specializes in a different subject among HR, Finance, Corporate Finance, Marketing, Sales, Operations, Business Management and Banking, not necessarily in that order. The students are ranked according to their Heights, rank 1 was given to the Tallest and rank 8 to the shortest, and no two students got the same rank. The sum of the ranks of any two students sitting opposite to each other is an odd number.

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Q.62

Which of the following does U specialize in?

1 ☐ Marketing

2 ☐ Business Management

3 ☐ HR

4 ☐ Sales

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

Each of nine friends – Arun, Bhanu, Charles, Dhoni, Eishan, Finny, Gaurav, Hemanth and Imran – lives in different flats in Raheja Towers, which has six floors (excluding the ground floor which cannot be used for living) and three flats on each floor. The three flats on each floor are in a row and no two adjacent flats on the same floor are occupied. At least one of them lives on each floor.

Further the following information is also known:

- Hemanth lives on the floor that is immediately above the floor on which Imran lives. Eishan lives on the middle flat of the fourth floor.
 - Arun and Bhanu live on the same floor.
 - Finny lives on the fifth floor and Gaurav lives on the first floor.
 - Charles and Dhoni live on different floors.
-

Q.63

If Finny and Imran do not live on the same floor, then which of the following cannot be true?

- 1 ☐ Bhanu lives on the third floor
- 2 ☐ Charles lives on the second floor
- 3 ☐ Arun lives on the second floor
- 4 ☐ Hemanth lives on the third floor

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of nine friends – Arun, Bhanu, Charles, Dhoni, Eishan, Finny, Gaurav, Hemanth and Imran – lives in different flats in Raheja Towers, which has six floors (excluding the ground floor which cannot be used for living) and three flats on each floor. The three flats on each floor are in a row and no two adjacent flats on the same floor are occupied. At least one of them lives on each floor.

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- Finny lives on the fifth floor and Gaurav lives on the first floor.
- Charles and Dhoni live on different floors.

Q.64

If Dhoni and Charles are living on the Second floor and sixth floor respectively, then which of the following must be true?

- 1 ☐ Bhanu is living on the second floor.
- 2 ☐ Hemanth is living alone on his floor.
- 3 ☐ Eishan is living on the same floor as Imran.
- 4 ☐ Arun is living on the third floor.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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Each of nine friends – Arun, Bhanu, Charles, Dhoni, Eishan, Finny, Gaurav, Hemanth and Imran – lives in different flats in Raheja Towers, which has six floors (excluding the ground floor which cannot be used for living) and three flats on each floor. The three flats on each floor are in a row and no two adjacent flats on the same floor are occupied. At least one of them lives on each floor.

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- Finny lives on the fifth floor and Gaurav lives on the first floor.
- Charles and Dhoni live on different floors.

Q.65

If Bhanu lives on the third floor and Imran lives on the first floor to the extreme left corner then how many combinations of persons could live on the second floor?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 4

4 ☐ 5

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of nine friends – Arun, Bhanu, Charles, Dhoni, Eishan, Finny, Gaurav, Hemanth and Imran – lives in different flats in Raheja Towers, which has six floors (excluding the ground floor which cannot be used for living) and three flats on each floor. The three flats on each floor are in a row and no two adjacent flats on the same floor are occupied. At least one of them lives on each floor.

Further the following information is also known:

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- Arun and Bhanu live on the same floor.
- Finny lives on the fifth floor and Gaurav lives on the first floor.
- Charles and Dhoni live on different floors.

Q.66

Given that Arun and Bhanu lives on the sixth floor and Imran lives on the first floor to the extreme left corner then in how many floors can Charles stay?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67

Find the number of integer solutions of the equation $\left[\frac{x}{9} \right] = \left[\frac{x}{11} \right]$, where $[.]$ denotes the greatest integer function.

1 ☐ 50

2 ☐ 25

3 ☐ 49

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.68

The natural numbers from 3 to 1002 are written in base 3 system. If a number is randomly chosen from the given set, then what is the probability that the tens place as well as unit place digit of the chosen number is 1?

1 ☐ 1/3

2 ☐ 111/1000

3 ☐ 167/500

4 ☐ 333/1000

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

Raju was asked to multiply X with 'a', which is a positive real number. Instead he divided it by 'a'. The result introduced a 96% error. Then 'a' is

1 ☐ 5

2 ☐ 5/7

3 ☐ Both (1) and (2)

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

The sum of the values of x that satisfy the equation $(x^2 - 4x - 4)^{2x-6} = 1$ is

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

Three friends Ashwin, Bharat and Chetan run a 100 meter race at a uniform speed in which Ashwin beats Bharat by 10 meters and Chetan by 20 meters. By how much distance (in meters) does Bharat beat Chetan in the same race? (Approximate the answer rounded to two decimal digits)

1 ☐ 10.00

2 ☐ 11.11

3 ☐ 12.11

4 ☐ 10.50

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.72

The average weight of a class of 15 students is 21 kg. Eight students joined this group but the average remains the same. Each of these eight students was heavier than 10 kg and exactly half of them weigh less than 16 kg. If the weights of all the students, who joined later, were distinct natural numbers, the heaviest among the new entrants cannot be more than

1 ☐ 70 kg

2 ☐ 64 kg

3 ☐ 67 kg

4 ☐ 77 kg

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.73

What is the square root of $597^2 + 2985 + 606$?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.74

Rohan has three cards, one side of which have numbers 46, 91 and 64. And on the other side are prime numbers that make the sum of the two numbers on both the sides of each card the same. What is the sum of the largest and the second largest of these prime numbers?

1 ☐ 76


2 ☐ 60

3 ☐ 54

4 ☐ 89

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

The word MISSISSIPPI is written repeatedly as a strings of words i.e., MISSISSIPMISSISSIP...
The number of S's, and the number of I's are same till the nth letter. Then n cannot be

1 ☐ 143


2 ☐ 225

3 ☐ 372

4 ☐ 443

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.76

If $|x - y| = 7.5$, then $|[x] - [y]|$, where $[.]$ denotes the greatest integer function, is equals to

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 7

3 ☐ 6 or 7

4 ☐ 7 or 8

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.77

The level of water in a cylindrical vessel of radius R cm is 12 cm from its bottom. A small vertical solid cylindrical piece of iron of radius r cm and height 16 cm is placed upright inside the vessel. The water level now is 20 cm, then the ratio r/R is

1 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$

2 ☐ $\frac{4}{\sqrt{26}}$

3 ☐ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

4 ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

FeedBack

 Bookmark


 Answer key/Solution

Q.78

From a point whose closest distance from a circle of radius 1 cm is 1.5 cm, two tangents are drawn. These tangents are also tangential to a circle of radius 4 cm. What is the shortest distance (upto one decimal place ,in cm) between two circles?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

A and B are racing on a circular track. They start simultaneously and it is known that A meets B for the first time after he finishes his 5th round and before he finishes his 6th round. If it is known that there are 4 unique points where they can meet which of the following cannot be the ratio of their speeds.

1 ☐ 21 : 25


2 ☐ 21 : 17

3 ☐ 23 : 19

4 ☐ 27 : 23

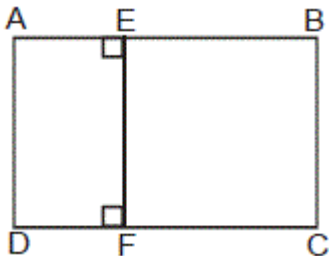
FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

The perimeter of rectangle ABCD = 40 cm. The sum of the perimeters of rectangle AEFD and rectangle BEFC is 20% more than that of ABCD. The area (in cm^2) of the rectangle ABCD is



1 ☐ 32


2 ☐ 96

3 ☐ 48

4 ☐ 64

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution


Q.81

There are two series S1 and S2 given as 3, 7, 11, 15, ... 50 terms and 194, 189, 184, ... 30 terms respectively. If D be the least absolute difference between any two terms one from S1 and other from S2, how many pairs of terms one from each sequence, have their absolute difference as D?

- 1 ☐ 0
- 2 ☐ 6
- 3 ☐ 7
- 4 ☐ None of these

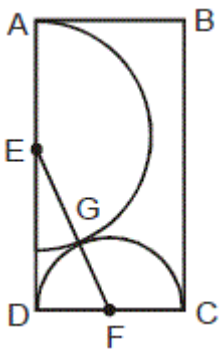
FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

In the given figure below, ABCD is a rectangle such that AB = 10 cm and AD = 20 cm. If E and F be the centers of the semicircles touching each other, find the area occupied by the semicircles.



- 1 ☐ 37.5π
- 2 ☐ 44.5π
- 3 ☐ 49π
- 4 ☐ 54.5π

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.83

For positive real numbers a, b and c, $\frac{abc}{(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ac)} = k$.

Which of the following can be the value of $1/k$?

1 ☐ -3

2 ☐ 6

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 10

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.84

One saree was purchased for Rs. 564 after getting a discount of 6% and another saree was purchased for Rs. 396 after getting a discount of 1%. Taking both the items as a single transaction, what is the percentage of discount?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.85

Three machines A, B, C are employed to do a job. A and B together are thrice as efficient as C alone, A and C together are seven times as efficient as B alone. Then A alone is how much percent as efficient as B and C together.

1 ☐ 166.67%

2 ☐ 120%

3 ☐ 137.5%

4 ☐ 133.33%

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

The 2017th term in the sequence 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, ... is

1 ☐ 9

2 ☐ 10

3 ☐ 11

4 ☐ 12

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.87

The six faces of a cube are numbered 1 to 6 such that the sum of numbers on each pair of opposite faces is seven.

Two faces are painted blue.

Two faces are painted Red.

Two faces are painted Green.

If no two adjacent faces of any edge are of the same colours, then the number of ways in which the cube can be painted is

1 ☐ 3

2 ☐ 6

3 ☐ 18

4 ☐ 40

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.88

Five trucks, numbered 1 to 5, are carrying salt packets, each of which weights 99 grams or 100 grams. All the packets in a particular truck have the same weight. The combined weight of 1 packet from truck 1, 2 from truck 2, 4 from truck 3, 8 from truck 4 and so on is 3080. Which numbered trucks have the 99 grams packets?

1 ☐ 1, 2, 4

2 ☐ 3, 4

3 ☐ 1, 2, 5

4 ☐ 3, 5

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.89

In an examination 70% of the candidates passed in English, 65% passed in Mathematics, 27% failed in both the subjects and 248 passed in both the subjects. The total number of candidates is

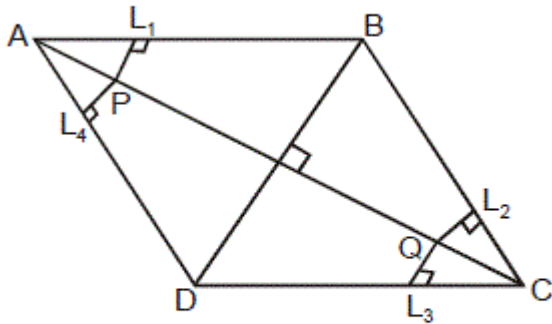
FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.90

ABCD is a rhombus of side length 1, and $\angle ADC = 120^\circ$.



$PQ \perp BD$. $PL_1 \perp AB$, $QL_2 \perp BC$, $QL_3 \perp CD$ and $PL_4 \perp AD$. If $PQ = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}$, what is the value of $(PL_1 + PL_4 + QL_2 + QL_3)$?

1 ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$

2 ☐ $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}$

3 ☐ $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$

4 ☐ Data Insufficient

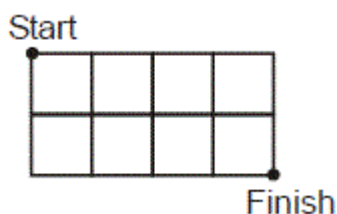
Feedback

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.91

In the following figure what is the shortest distance between the start and the finish point if one can travel along the sides or diagonally across of the smaller squares only, if the side of each of the smaller squares is 10 m?



1 ☐ 60 m


2 ☐ $20\sqrt{5}$ m

3 ☐ $20(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.92

A soccer coach is selecting a team amongst players who are aged from 20 to 35 years in integral number of years. At least how many players should be selected for the team so that, for certain, two players are of the same age?

1 ☐ 14

2 ☐ 15

3 ☐ 16

4 ☐ 17

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.93

Is X positive ?

(i) $X > X^2$

(ii) $X^3 - X^2 - 2 > 0$

Mark (1) if exactly one statement can answer the question


Mark (2) if each statement Independently can answer the question

Mark (3) if both the statements are needed to answer the question

Mark (4) if both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.94

What is the cost price of the item?

- (i) Had the shopkeeper sold the item for Rs. 100 more, he would have made a 20% profit.
(ii) Had the shopkeeper sold the item for Rs. 100 more, he would have made 20% more profit.

Mark (1) if exactly one statement can answer the question

Mark (2) if each statement independently can answer the question

Mark (3) if both the statements are needed to answer the question

Mark (4) if both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.95

A solid metallic cylinder, whose radius and height are equal, is to be melted and 48 identical solid balls are to be recast from the liquid metal so obtained. What is the ratio of the radius of the ball to the radius of the cylinder?

1 ☐ 1 : 16

2 ☐ 1 : 12

3 ☐ 1 : 8

4 ☐ 1 : 4

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.96

The roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - Kx + 78 = 0$ are integers. The number of values that K can take if both the roots are more than 1 is

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 4

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.97**

How many points on or inside the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 23 = 0$ have integral coordinates?

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.98**

Two different families of three persons each – father, mother and child – are standing in a queue to get into the cricket stadium. In how many ways can they enter the stadium such that for each person the following is true : the wife is ahead of the husband, the child is behind the father?

1 ☐ 7202 ☐ 363 ☐ 204 ☐ 360[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.99**

The costs of two articles are in the ratio 3 : 5. If there is 30% loss on the first article and 20% gain on the second article, what is the overall percentage of loss or gain?


1 ☐ 2.25% gain2 ☐ 5.25% loss

3 ☐ 2% loss

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.100

A ten litre solution of 20% milk and water is added to twenty litres of a 50% milk solution which also contains water and honey. The resultant solution is mixed with 30 L of 30% honey and water solution. If the concentration of honey in the final resultant mixture is 20%, then find the percentage of water in final mixture.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution