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QA

Sec 1

All human societies, past and present, have had a vested interest in education; and some wits have claimed that teaching (at its best an educational activity) is the second oldest profession. While not all societies channel sufficient resources into support for educational activities and institutions, all at the very least acknowledge their centrality—and for good reasons. For one thing, it is obvious that children are born illiterate and innumerate, and ignorant of the norms and cultural achievements of the community or society into which they have been thrust; but with the help of professional teachers and the dedicated amateurs in their families and immediate environs (and with the aid, too, of educational resources made available through the media and nowadays the internet), within a few years they can read, write, calculate, and act (at least often) in culturally-appropriate ways. Some learn these skills with more facility than others, and so education also serves as a social-sorting mechanism and undoubtedly has enormous impact on the economic fate of the individual. Put more abstractly, at its best education equips individuals with the skills and substantive knowledge that allows them to define and to pursue their own goals, and also allows them to participate in the life of their community as full-fledged, autonomous citizens.

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Q.1
Which of the following statements is not false according to the given passage?

1 ○ The individual perspective of the merit of education is at loggerheads with its societal perspective.

2 ○ Education propels the individual, who is at his best, towards achieving his goals.

3 ○ For ages, philosophers have debated certain issues related to education.

4 ○ **Education has attracted the attention of philosophers primarily because of its complex socio-political merits.**

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FeedBack

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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Q.2
Which of the following has been discussed in the passage as a positive impact of education?

1 ○ **Children become proficient in the art of cultural appropriation.**

2 ○ **Educated citizens become autonomous.**

3 ○ **An educated citizen becomes a threat to the survival of a group.**

4 ○ **During times of crisis, educators bear the brunt of blame.**

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Q.3
Which of the following has not been the part of philosophical debates over the merits of education?

1 ○ **The manipulation of education as a process**

2 ○ **The development of a human's innate potential**

3 ○ **Education's role in human liberation**

4 ○ **The domain of educational curriculum**

FeedBack

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Q.4
With which of the following would a philosopher of education agree?

1 ○ Teaching, the second oldest profession, requires some reformation to perfect its methodology.

2 ○ Education affects the social fabric of a society.

3 ○ **The tension between the progressive and conservative branches of education affects the definition of 'perfectibility' as an aim of education.**

4 ○ **The spirit of inquiry and the ability to reason impact the liberation of a society.**

FeedBack

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Q.5
Which of the following is not true about the tone of the author?

1 ○ The author explains certain features of education, the subject.

2 ○ The author narrates some debates associated with education, the branch of study.

3 ○ The author analyses some interpretations of the aim of education.

4 ○ **The author criticizes certain societies that don't acknowledge the merits of education.**

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Q.6
The primary purpose of the passage is to:

1 ○ describe the various facets of the philosophy of education.

2 ○ explain the various utilities of education as a social tool.

3 ○ showcase the various musings of philosophers of education.

4 ○ highlight the importance of teaching as a tool of education.

FeedBack

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

One constant in China has been the poor state of workers' rights and the frequent outbreaks of labour unrest. From coalminers in the snowy north-east to factory staff in the steamy Pearl River Delta, workers have agitated against low pay, wage arrears, unsafe conditions and job losses. A law on labour contracts that took effect in 2008 aimed to keep Chinese hard-hats happier, and on paper it should have succeeded. Indeed, the worldwide ranking of employment-protection laws by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a rich-country think-tank, puts China near the very top of the tables on several indicators.

In practice, however, the law has only helped a bit. The lack of independent unions or genuine collective bargaining leaves China's blue-collar workers vulnerable and grumpy. Incidents of labour unrest remain widespread. Around 600 strikes or protests have been reported this year, according to researchers at China Labour Bulletin, a Hong Kong-based watchdog, who reckon this tally of known incidents may represent only 10-15% of the actual number. The government is trying to keep unrest in check by lowering the threshold at which the police intervene. In Beijing protests used to be broken up if 50 workers showed up; now ten will suffice.

But even though the law has left blue-collar workers in the lurch, it has brought considerable, unintended benefits for white-collar ones. Managers in all sorts of companies—Chinese, foreign, state-owned and private—complain that the law makes it difficult to fire office staff, even in cases of egregious malfeasance. "When the law was written, we didn't anticipate this," says Wang Kan of the China Institute of Industrial Relations.

He describes a case involving a senior executive at a big technology company who was caught subcontracting work at grossly inflated prices to a firm that he had established using a relative's name. His employer was unable to meet the extensive documentary and procedural requirements laid out in the law, so could not dismiss him. The executive's departure instead came on terms he dictated: he got a huge payout and the firm he was leaving even waived non-compete restrictions it would normally have imposed.

Blue-collar workers may have even less job security than before, partly because of slowing growth and the closure of some state-owned firms. Yet they are often unable to use the labour law to protect themselves. Many of them, especially the tens of millions of migrant workers who roam from job to job in construction and other lowly roles, are taken on without formal contracts, says Aaron Halegua of New York University, even though that contravenes the law in itself. If an employer denies any relationship with a worker and there are no documents to prove one, he says, the worker's case will seldom reach a court or arbitration panel.

Q.7
Why does the author provide the example of the executive?

1 ○ **To highlight the extent of official wrongdoing in China**

2 ○ **To give an example of malfeasance committed by public officials**

3 ○ **To show an unintended consequence of the law regarding labour rights**

4 ○ **To prove that the law in practice is ineffective in protecting the rights of workers**

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Q.8
Which of the following is true as per the passage?

1 ○ Lack of documentation hinders the hiring of workers in Chinese factories.

2 ○ Police in China have become more and more brutal and unyielding.

3 ○ The Chinese government doesn't want people to strike and that's why it has banned 10 people from working together.

4 ○ The number of worker strikes reported in China is probably less than the actual number of strikes.

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Q.9
Which of the following has impacted the blue-collar workers in China?

1 ○ **Extensive documentary and procedural requirements laid out in the law**

2 ○ **Difficulty in firing office staff as per the law**

3 ○ **Lack of independent unions or genuine collective bargaining**

4 ○ **Frequent outbreaks of labour unrest**

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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Blue-collar workers may have even less job security than before, partly because of slowing growth and the closure of some state-owned firms. Yet they are often unable to use the labour law to protect themselves. Many of them, especially the tens of millions of migrant workers who roam from job to job in construction and other lowly roles, are taken on without formal contracts, says Aaron Halegua of New York University, even though that contravenes the law in itself. If an employer denies any relationship with a worker and there are no documents to prove one, he says, the worker's case will seldom reach a court or arbitration panel.

Q.10
What is the main conclusion of the author in the passage?

1 ○ Due to lack of documentation, a worker in China is, more often than not, deprived of his rights to legal help.

2 ○ The labour law in question has not really helped the blue collar workers in China.

3 ○ The labour laws in China are ineffective in protecting the rights of the entrepreneurs.

4 ○ China has been wrongly ranked high in labour practice index.

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

One constant in China has been the poor state of workers' rights and the frequent outbreaks of labour unrest. From coalminers in the snowy north-east to factory staff in the steamy Pearl River Delta, workers have agitated against low pay, wage arrears, unsafe conditions and job losses. A law on labour contracts that took effect in 2008 aimed to keep Chinese hard-hats happier, and on paper it should have succeeded. Indeed, the worldwide ranking of employment-protection laws by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a rich-country think-tank, puts China near the very top of the tables on several indicators.

In practice, however, the law has only helped a bit. The lack of independent unions or genuine collective bargaining leaves China's blue-collar workers vulnerable and grumpy. Incidents of labour unrest remain widespread. Around 600 strikes or protests have been reported this year, according to researchers at China Labour Bulletin, a Hong Kong-based watchdog, who reckon this tally of known incidents may represent only 10-15% of the actual number. The government is trying to keep unrest in check by lowering the threshold at which the police intervene. In Beijing protests used to be broken up if 50 workers showed up; now ten will suffice.

But even though the law has left blue-collar workers in the lurch, it has brought considerable, unintended benefits for white-collar ones. Managers in all sorts of companies—Chinese, foreign, state-owned and private—complain that the law makes it difficult to fire office staff, even in cases of egregious malfeasance. "When the law was written, we didn't anticipate this," says Wang Kan of the China Institute of Industrial Relations.

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Q.11
What can be inferred about the author's view of the law?

1 ○ **There is a loophole in the system.**

2 ○ **There is a dire need of good candidates.**

3 ○ **There is a loophole in the crisis handling by the government.**

4 ○ **There is a dire need for reformation.**

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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Q.12
Which of the following best describes the author's style of presenting his ideas in the passage?

1 ○ The author presents two sides of the same argument in an implicit manner.

2 ○ The author recounts the application of a remedy and analyses its efficacy.

3 ○ The author highlights the unintended consequences of following a utopian approach towards an otherwise resolvable problem.

4 ○ The author showcases a problem and goes on to enumerate certain measures to overcome this deficiency.

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Q.13

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

1 ○ **A no-deal exit plan will be more catastrophic for Europe than it will be for Britain.**

2 ○ **Mrs. May is really not in a position to be rigid during the Brexit discussions.**

3 ○ **The Chequers plan has a potential to succeed.**

4 ○ **Mr Barnier is likely to support Britain in its quest for a practical solution to Brexit.**

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Q.14

Which one of the following can you infer from the last paragraph of the passage?

1 ○ **Waving around no-deal threats to other member nations of the EU would lead to Britain not receiving any cooperation in the areas of domestic security and defence.**

2 ○ **Waving around no-deal threats to other member nations of the EU might lead to the Chequers plan not being accepted by the EU.**

3 ○ **Waving around no-deal threats to other member nations of the EU might lead to souring of Britain's relations with France and Germany.**

4 ○ **Waving around no-deal threats to other member nations of the EU would lead the European Commission to soften its guidelines for the Brexit negotiations.**

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Q.15

Which one of the following is an assumption of the author when she says, "A big problem is that Mrs May and her ministers overestimate their negotiating strength"?

1 ○ **Mrs. May and her ministers don't have a clear idea of their situation in these negotiations.**

2 ○ **Mrs. May and her ministers have made a mistake with Brexit and they are now trying to garner public support for reversing their decision.**

3 ○ **Mrs. May and her ministers' inability to realize the reality of their negotiating position will continue to posit problems in the Brexit negotiation.**

4 ○ **The fact that Mrs. May and her ministers do not see their negotiating position clearly will cause the Chequers plan to be rejected by the EU.**

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Q.16

Which one of these has not been mentioned as an example for the author's assertion that Britain has ceded ground to the EU?

1 ○ **The no-deal threats being used as a bargaining tool, despite the clear understanding that it would be worse for Britain than for the EU.**

2 ○ **The wide range of people warning against a no-deal exit – from lorry drivers to Irish power suppliers – proves how Britain will suffer the most.**

3 ○ **France and Germany are the toughest adversaries who are not being persuaded to soften their position by Mrs. May and her ministers.**

4 ○ **The incorrect and unsuccessful idea of the ministers to try and negotiate directly with more pragmatic national governments.**

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Q.17

Which one of these is closest to the meaning of the word "intransigence" as used in the passage?

1 ○ **A willingness to meet halfway**

2 ○ **Cantankerous debate**

3 ○ **Aggressive negotiation tactics**

4 ○ **Stubborn lack of compromise**

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Q.18

Which one of these is an inference that can be drawn from the author's argument in Para 4?

1 ○ **The real aim of the no-deal exit threat is more diplomatic than tactical.**

2 ○ **The reason Mrs. May's ministers are so rigid about the no-deal exit is their innate awareness of it being their last resort.**

3 ○ **Mrs. May's ministers are using the no-deal threats to scare the domestic population into supporting the Chequers plan.**

4 ○ **At the heart of the no-deal exit threat lies a fear of losing the domestic political support.**

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

I have already related to you with what care they look after their sick, so that nothing is left undone which may contribute either to their health or ease. And as for those who are afflicted with incurable disorders, they use all possible means of cherishing them, and of making their lives as comfortable as possible; they visit them often, and take great pains to make their time pass easily. But if any have torturing, lingering pain, without hope of recovery or ease, the priests and magistrates repair to them and exhort them, since they are unable to proceed with the business of life, are become a burden to themselves and all about them, and have in reality outlived themselves, they should no longer cherish a rooted disease, but choose to die since they cannot live but in great misery; being persuaded, if they thus deliver themselves from torture, or allow others to do it, they shall be happy after death. Since they forfeit none of the pleasures, but only the troubles of life by this, they think they not only act reasonably, but consistently with religion; for they follow the advice of their priests, the expounders of God's will.

Those who are wrought upon by these persuasions, either starve themselves or take laudanum. But no one is compelled to end his life thus; and if they cannot be persuaded to it, the former care and attendance on them is continued. And though they esteem a voluntary death, when chosen on such authority, to be very honourable, on the contrary, if any one commits suicide without the concurrence of the priests and senate, they honour not the body with a decent funeral, but throw it into a ditch.

Q.19

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

1 ○ **For a person suffering from a terminal condition, it is the duty of the magistrate or priest to help them ease their pain through exhorting.**

2 ◯ **For a person suffering without any hope of recovery, voluntary death is not akin to forfeiting the pleasures of life.**

3 ◯ **The sick should be looked after by the society with utmost care and concern.**

4 ◯ **Choosing voluntary death for a terminally ill person is an honourable practice for the authority figures.**

✖

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

I have already related to you with what care they look after their sick, so that nothing is left undone which may contribute either to their health or ease. And as for those who are afflicted with incurable disorders, they use all possible means of cherishing them, and of making their lives as comfortable as possible; they visit them often, and take great pains to make their time pass easily. But if any have torturing, lingering pain, without hope of recovery or ease, the priests and magistrates repair to them and exhort them, since they are unable to proceed with the business of life, are become a burden to themselves and all about them, and have in reality outlived themselves, they should no longer cherish a rooted disease, but choose to die since they cannot live but in great misery; being persuaded, if they thus deliver themselves from torture, or allow others to do it, they shall be happy after death. Since they forfeit none of the pleasures, but only the troubles of life by this, they think they not only act reasonably, but consistently with religion; for they follow the advice of their priests, the expounders of God's will.

Those who are wrought upon by these persuasions, either starve themselves or take laudanum. But no one is compelled to end his life thus; and if they cannot be persuaded to it, the former care and attendance on them is continued. And though they esteem a voluntary death, when chosen on such authority, to be very honourable, on the contrary, if any one commits suicide without the concurrence of the priests and senate, they honour not the body with a decent funeral, but throw it into a ditch.

Q.20
Under which circumstance is voluntary suicide not acceptable according to the passage?

1 ◯ **When there is not enough persuasion by priests and magistrates**

2 ◯ **When suicide is done by either starvation or the consumption of laudanum**

3 ◯ **When suicide is not done according to the guidelines set by the religious texts**

4 ◯ **When suicide is done without proper permission from authorities**

✖

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

I have already related to you with what care they look after their sick, so that nothing is left undone which may contribute either to their health or ease. And as for those who are afflicted with incurable disorders, they use all possible means of cherishing them, and of making their lives as comfortable as possible; they visit them often, and take great pains to make their time pass easily. But if any have torturing, lingering pain, without hope of recovery or ease, the priests and magistrates repair to them and exhort them, since they are unable to proceed with the business of life, are become a burden to themselves and all about them, and have in reality outlived themselves, they should no longer cherish a rooted disease, but choose to die since they cannot live but in great misery; being persuaded, if they thus deliver themselves from torture, or allow others to do it, they shall be happy after death. Since they forfeit none of the pleasures, but only the troubles of life by this, they think they not only act reasonably, but consistently with religion; for they follow the advice of their priests, the expounders of God's will.

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Q.21
Which of the following is the main idea of the author in the passage?

1 ○ **To discuss and debate the merits of voluntary suicide**

2 ○ **To present a strong case for supporting voluntary suicide**

3 ○ **To show the conditions under which voluntary death is acceptable**

4 ○ **To analyse the pros and cons of euthanasia**

✔

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

In Northern Europe, this summer feels like a modern-day version of the biblical plagues. Cows are dying of thirst in Switzerland, fires are gobbling up timber in Sweden, the majestic Dachstein glacier is melting in Austria.

In London, stores are running out of fans and air-conditioners. In Greenland, an iceberg may break off a piece so large that it could trigger a tsunami that destroys settlements on shore. Last week, Sweden's highest peak, Kebnekaise mountain, no longer was in first place after its glacier tip melted.

Southern Europe is even hotter. Temperatures in Spain and Portugal are expected to reach 37.7-43 degrees Celsius this weekend.

But in the northernmost latitudes, where the climate is warming faster than the global average, temperatures have been the most extreme, according to a study by researchers at Oxford University and the World Weather Attribution network.

By analysing data from seven weather stations in northern Europe, the researchers found that the closer a community is to the Arctic Circle, the more this summer's heat stood out in the temperature record. A number of cities and towns in Norway, Sweden and Finland hit all-time highs this summer, with towns as far north as the Arctic Circle recording nearly 32-degree temperatures.

Not only is much of northern and western Europe hotter than normal, but the weather is also more erratic. Torrential rains and violent thunderstorms have alternated with droughts in parts of France.

In the Netherlands, a drought - rather than the rising seas - is hurting its system of dikes because there is not enough fresh water countering the seawater.

The preliminary results of the Oxford study found that, in some places, climate change more than doubled the likelihood of this summer's European heat wave.

Temperatures that used to be seen as outliers - like those in the summer of 2003 when at least 70,000 people died across Europe - will become "the norm for summer" after 2060, said Jean Jouzel, who was vice -chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2007 when it won the Nobel Prize.

Q.22
Which of the following is true in the light of the given passage?

1 ○ Global warming trends have a tendency to subside after a few years.

2 ○ The way Europe is warming up, the exceptions of climate will become the rules.

3 ○ Although heat is on the rise, European weather pattern is more or less stable.

4 ○ Extreme heat across Europe was a natural occurrence before too.

✔

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

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Q.23
As per the passage, what can be inferred about 'biblical plagues'?

1 ○ It led to the death of a lot of cows during its peak.

2 ○ It led to catastrophic fires during its impact period.

3 ○ **It led to the melting of a lot of important glaciers.**

4 ○ **It led to a variety of ecological disasters during its time.**

✔

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

In Northern Europe, this summer feels like a modern-day version of the biblical plagues. Cows are dying of thirst in Switzerland, fires are gobbling up timber in Sweden, the majestic Dachstein glacier is melting in Austria.

In London, stores are running out of fans and air-conditioners. In Greenland, an iceberg may break off a piece so large that it could trigger a tsunami that destroys settlements on shore. Last week, Sweden's highest peak, Kebnekaise mountain, no longer was in first place after its glacier tip melted.

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Q.24

What is the purpose of the first two paragraphs?

1 ○ **To highlight the grave consequences of climate change**

2 ○ **To provide a vision of impending doom by providing Biblical accounts**

3 ○ **To show how our sense of belonging is threatened by climate change**

4 ○ **To help Europeans get a perspective regarding how heat is dangerous**

✖

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.25

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

What exactly is deconstruction, and why has it become so influential in American literary criticism while largely ignored by American philosophers? I think if you asked most practicing deconstructionists for a definition they would not only be unable to provide one, but also would regard the very request as a manifestation of that "logocentrism" which it is one of the aims of deconstruction to, well, deconstruct. By "logocentrism" they mean roughly the concern with truth, rationality, logic, and "the word" that marks the Western philosophical tradition.

1. Deconstruction as a critical apparatus defies meaning because it is not even understood by the practitioners.
2. Deconstruction as a theory of criticism is anarchic in its stance.
3. Deconstruction as a critical method is primarily seen as an attempt to separate literature from philosophy and logocentrism.
4. Deconstruction as a critical tool strives to break free from certain traditional labels such as logocentrism.

✖

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.26

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

Some parents urge their children to be the best in everything they do. They push them to be the best athlete, and the best scholar, and the best musician, and so on. Other parents urge their children to pursue whatever they are best at, whether it be athletics, academics or music. Some parents push their children to try their best. Still others try hard not to push their children to be the best, or even to try to be their best, because they worry about the psychological damage that such messages might cause. But most parents love their children, and however they raise them, they are trying the best they can on their behalf.

1. Most parents genuinely want what is best for their children – they just have different conceptions of what that requires.
2. Parents push their children to be the best in everything they do or everything they try but they are not sure what works for the child.
3. Some parents worry about the psychological damage that pushing too hard can have over the child while some of them want their child to be the best in everything they try.
4. Most parents genuinely love their children and they want them to be the best scholar, musician or athlete.

✔

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.27

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

Many of us have heard the Gyuto Monks of Tibet. With their extraordinary chanting and low throaty drone of ancient sacred texts, they have kept audiences in the West spellbound with their long, careful and accurate recitations of potent Tibetan Buddhist texts. Sitting in their presence you feel a clarity, and a potent spiritual transference of energy and healing. The Buddhist tradition stems from India and the sacred language of Sanskrit. While Tibetan Buddhists have a rich chanting tradition, in India, this age-old tradition goes back even further.

1. The Gyuto monks of Tibet chant Vedic texts of Sanskrit origin which gives a clear and potent message.
2. The Buddhist tradition of chanting sacred texts is long, careful and accurate; the Gyuto tradition is mesmerizing.
3. The Gyuto style of chanting ancient, sacred text is impressive; the Buddhist tradition has some Indian roots.
4. The Gyuto monks of Tibet chant a Buddhist sacred text which is clear and accurate and stems from the Sanskrit language.

✔

Q.28

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

1. The hero who, despite their hideous impairment, was able to get into the Paralympics.
2. It's, thus, all about the hero and pity narrative.
3. Never about the disability rights narrative.
4. It's represented through a lens of pity, or stories about overcoming the odds.
5. Disability is never represented from a human rights perspective.

✔

Q.29

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

1. The sources the Grimms depended on were both oral and literary.
2. Two of the finest, "The Fisherman and His Wife" and "The Juniper Tree", were sent to them in written form by the painter Philipp Otto Runge, and reproduced by the Grimms in the Low German dialect Runge wrote them in.
3. After two hundred years, it's impossible to say how exact their transcriptions were, but the same is true of any collection of folk tales or songs before the age of tape recording.
4. Much of the rest came in oral form from people at various levels of the middle class, including family friends.
5. One thing they did not do was walk the countryside, seeking out peasants in their fields and cottages and taking down their stories word by word. Some of their tales were taken directly from literary sources.

✔

Q.30

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

1. If you are religious you understand that basic human desire in religious terms; if not then you still have the same desire but you will see it only as achievable through other forms of secular progressive hope.
2. Future social cohesion requires fidelity to uncertainty, not certainty.
3. Either way, in the words of George Michael, you gotta have faith – and probably a good dollop of hope and charity, too.
4. If all that is solid has melted into air then, in the apparent death of any other convincing collective belief, religion has rushed in to fill the role of laying the ground for something different, something better, something solid once again.
5. But all of them are equally uncertain and none yet existent.

✖

Q.31

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

1. Soil microbes were a major source of novel antibiotics until culturable sources were exhausted by the 1960s as resistance to them arose.
2. The new drug acts on gram-positive bacteria, a class that includes Clostridium difficile (inflammatory bowel disease) and Staphylococcus aureus (staph infection).
3. Teixobactin, a compound isolated from a soil microbe, could be the first major antibiotic breakthrough since the 1980s.
4. The antibiotic destroys the cell wall by targeting a lipid (fatty molecule) in its structure, rather than proteins targeted by antibiotics such as penicillin.
5. A recently developed technique called the iChip enabled researchers to grow and screen some of the unexplored bacteria that cannot be cultured conventionally.

Q.32

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

1. In black and white frames they showed ordinary girls of a metro city who appear every morning briskly on footpaths, having finished their daily home chores, carrying their lunches, catching buses, entering the local train stations, ready to start the day behind typewriters, files and telephone wires.
2. Girls in cotton saris, shalwar kameez, skirts and scarves; 11000 girls to whom the writer director K A Abbas and the poet Ali Sardar Jafri raised a toast.
3. I am thinking of two men who more than half a century ago celebrated women's day by making a film about the working girls of Bombay called Gyarah Hazaar Ladkian.
4. Even today, Abbas's women Bholi, Sylvia and Teen Aurtein rise like phoenixes from their own ashes.
5. This combined venture of the two fared as badly at the box office as most of Abbas's films did in those early Bollywood days.

Q.33

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

1. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
2. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations.
3. The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power.
4. The colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee.
5. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century.

Q.34

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

1. "Air rage" — or sudden and violent behaviour by a passenger affecting those who work on flights or associated people — is a menace that has led to civil aviation authorities issuing strict guidelines on deterrence and punishment for those responsible for such acts.
2. In 2015, all the flights travelling from Delhi to Goa were cancelled.
3. In India, while the laws on unruly and disruptive behaviour in an airliner are clear, they are difficult to enforce when the perpetrators take the cover of their positions of power.
4. The Air India cabin crew had its task cut out but handled the incident well as can be gleaned from raw video images of what transpired on March 23.
5. The outrageous conduct of Ravindra Gaikwad, the Member of Parliament from Osmanabad who belongs to the Shiv Sena, with Air India staff after seeking a business class seat in an all-economy flight from Pune to Delhi, required more than just a legal response by the airline.

Sec 2

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

Aman, a shopkeeper who had a fashion mart, decided to shut it down to move into some new business, and therefore put all its stock on Stock Clearance Sale. But when the sale had ended, he noticed that he was still left with some stock and hence decided to sell them on very cheap prices to his five friends - Ajay, Bhanu, Chetan, Divya and Eshaan.
The stock, Aman left with, which he sold to his five friends is written below, with the prices at which he sold these things among his five friends.
1. 13 T-shirts at their price ranging from Rs.300 to Rs.500 per T-shirt.
2. 10 caps at Rs. 20 per cap.
3. 14 pairs of shoes at Rs. 1650 per pair.
4. Some perfume bottles, not more than 12, at Rs.800 per bottle.

Further, it is known that
1. All friends bought at least 2 pieces of each of the four mentioned things, except perfume bottles, but it is known that they all bought at least 1 perfume bottle.
2. No one bought more than 11 pieces in total and none of them spent more than Rs.8000 to buy these things.

Q.35
What could be the minimum amount (in Rs.) spent by one of the friends of Aman?

✔

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.36

Had the upper limit of the total expense of Rs. 8000 was not there, then the maximum amount (in Rs.) spent by one of the friends of Aman was how much more than the maximum amount (in Rs.) spent by that friend with that limit of Rs.8000?

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

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2. No one bought more than 11 pieces in total and none of them spent more than Rs.8000 to buy these things.

Q.37

If Ajay bought exactly 10 items and spent the maximum possible amount, then maximum how much did he spend (in Rs.) on buying T-shirts?

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

Aman, a shopkeeper who had a fashion mart, decided to shut it down to move into some new business, and therefore put all its stock on Stock Clearance Sale. But when the sale had ended, he noticed that he was still left with some stock and hence decided to sell them on very cheap prices to his five friends - Ajay, Bhanu, Chetan, Divya and Eshaan.

The stock, Aman left with, which he sold to his five friends is written below, with the prices at which he sold these things among his five friends.

1. 13 T-shirts at their price ranging from Rs.300 to Rs.500 per T-shirt.
2. 10 caps at Rs. 20 per cap.
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Further, it is known that
1. All friends bought at least 2 pieces of each of the four mentioned things, except perfume bottles, but it is known that they all bought at least 1 perfume bottle.
2. No one bought more than 11 pieces in total and none of them spent more than Rs.8000 to buy these things.

Q.38
If the total pieces bought by each of the five friends are in an Arithmetic Progression (AP) having distinct terms and also the stock of Aman's fashion mart was left with no piece of any item, then what is the minimum possible average (in Rs.) of the amount spent by all of them?

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Aamdaam Company is planning to hire system analysts. The conditions for candidates to apply for the post are:
i. Must be an engineering graduate with specialization in Computer/IT and must have obtained at least 60% marks
ii. Must have working experience in the field of IT for a minimum of 2 years after obtaining required qualification
iii. Must be a minimum of 25 years of age and not more than 35 years of age as on 01-12-2017
iv. Must be prepared to sign a bond for Rs. 50,000
v. Must have secured at least 55% marks in the selection test

However, if the candidate satisfies all other requisites except:
A. The point (i), and if the candidate is an Electronics Engineers with a minimum of 65% marks, then he would be referred to the General Manager - IT.
B. The point (iv), and if the candidate has a working experience of a minimum of 5 years as a Software Manager, then he would be referred to the Vice President

In the questions given below, detailed information about a few candidates is provided. Go through the information carefully in each situation and select the most suitable options on the basis of the information and the terms and conditions mentioned above. The situations provided are as per the company norms with effect from 01-12-2017.

Q.39
Amla Sunder is an IT Engineer who has acquired 60% marks at graduation and the selection test. He has a working experience of 3 years as a Software Engineer after the completion of his engineering degree. He has completed 27 years of age. He is also ready to sign the bond of Rs. 50,000 as mentioned by the company.

1 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the Vice President

2 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the General Manager - IT

3 ○ The candidate must be selected

4 ○ The candidate must be rejected

✔

FeedBack

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

Aamdaam Company is planning to hire system analysts. The conditions for candidates to apply for the post are:
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iv. Must be prepared to sign a bond for Rs. 50,000
v. Must have secured at least 55% marks in the selection test

However, if the candidate satisfies all other requisites except:
A. The point (i), and if the candidate is an Electronics Engineers with a minimum of 65% marks, then he would be referred to the General Manager - IT.
B. The point (iv), and if the candidate has a working experience of a minimum of 5 years as a Software Manager, then he would be referred to the Vice President

In the questions given below, detailed information about a few candidates is provided. Go through the information carefully in each situation and select the most suitable options on the basis of the information and the terms and conditions mentioned above. The situations provided are as per the company norms with effect from 01-12-2017.

Q.40
Manglu Reddy is a Computer Engineer graduate and after that working as a Software Manager for the last 7 years. He has secured 62 percent marks at graduation and 67 percentage marks in the company's selection test. His date of birth as mentioned in the application is 05-12- 1988. He is not prepared to sign the bond for Rs. 50,000.

1 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the Vice President

2 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the General Manager - IT

3 ○ The candidate must be selected

4 ○ The candidate must be rejected

✔

FeedBack

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

Aamdaam Company is planning to hire system analysts. The conditions for candidates to apply for the post are:
i. Must be an engineering graduate with specialization in Computer/IT and must have obtained at least 60% marks
ii. Must have working experience in the field of IT for a minimum of 2 years after obtaining required qualification
iii. Must be a minimum of 25 years of age and not more than 35 years of age as on 01-12-2017
iv. Must be prepared to sign a bond for Rs. 50,000
v. Must have secured at least 55% marks in the selection test

However, if the candidate satisfies all other requisites except:
A. The point (i), and if the candidate is an Electronics Engineers with a minimum of 65% marks, then he would be referred to the General Manager - IT.
B. The point (iv), and if the candidate has a working experience of a minimum of 5 years as a Software Manager, then he would be referred to the Vice President

In the questions given below, detailed information about a few candidates is provided. Go through the information carefully in each situation and select the most suitable options on the basis of the information and the terms and conditions mentioned above. The situations provided are as per the company norms with effect from 01-12-2017.

Q.41

Ranga Swamy is an Electronics Engineer. He completed his graduation in June 2014 at the age of 22 years. Ever since, he is working for a software company as a programmer. He scored 66% marks in the selection and is ready to sign the bond as mentioned by the company.

1 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the Vice President

2 ○ The candidate must be selected

3 ○ The candidate must be rejected

4 ○ Insufficient data to come to any conclusion

✔

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Aamdaam Company is planning to hire system analysts. The conditions for candidates to apply for the post are:
i. Must be an engineering graduate with specialization in Computer/IT and must have obtained at least 60% marks
ii. Must have working experience in the field of IT for a minimum of 2 years after obtaining required qualification
iii. Must be a minimum of 25 years of age and not more than 35 years of age as on 01-12-2017
iv. Must be prepared to sign a bond for Rs. 50,000
v. Must have secured at least 55% marks in the selection test

However, if the candidate satisfies all other requisites except:
A. The point (i), and if the candidate is an Electronics Engineers with a minimum of 65% marks, then he would be referred to the General Manager - IT.
B. The point (iv), and if the candidate has a working experience of a minimum of 5 years as a Software Manager, then he would be referred to the Vice President

In the questions given below, detailed information about a few candidates is provided. Go through the information carefully in each situation and select the most suitable options on the basis of the information and the terms and conditions mentioned above. The situations provided are as per the company norms with effect from 01-12-2017.

Q.42
Bimla Rani is an engineer who scored 72% marks in electronics engineering. She has recently completed 27 years of age. She scored 59% marks in the selection test and is ready to sign the bond.

1 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the Vice President

2 ○ The candidate is to be referred to the General Manager - IT

3 ○ The candidate must be selected

4 ○ The candidate must be rejected

✔

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

A Hockey tournament was played, for both the men's team and the women's team, in 2017 in which Australia (Aus), India (Ind), South Africa (SA) and New Zealand (NZ) took part. Men's team of a country played against only men's team of other countries, and the same was true for women's team. Australian teams were involved in all the matches that were played.

Matches played by an Australian team were in triplets, in which their first match was played against India, then next against South Africa and the third against New Zealand. Once the first triplet was over the process was repeated with the same order of teams in the next triplet and so on. In every match, each team scored either 3 goals or 4 goals.

The net goals scored, in a triplet, by Australian men's team against Ind, SA and NZ respectively, was represented by a string 'xyz', where x is the number of goals scored by the Australian men's team against Indian men's team, y is the number of goals scored by the Australian men's team against South African men's team and z is the number of goals scored by the Australian men's team against New Zealand men's team.

For example, If the Australian men's team scored 3, 4 and 3 goals against Indian, South African and New Zealand men's team respectively in the same triplet, then the net goals scored becomes 343, with frequency 1. If this same string for net goals scored got repeated, then its frequency became equal to the number of repetitions of that same string.

Similarly, the net goals scored, in a triplet, by Australian women's team against Ind, SA and NZ respectively, was represented by a string 'pqr', in the same manner as described for Australian men's team.

A unique thing happened in the tournament i.e.,

The frequency of string being 'bcd' of the net goals scored by the Australian men's team = The frequency of string being 'bdc' of the net goals scored by the Australian women's team

Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against South Africa	
		3 goals	4 goals
Against India	3 goals		3
	4 goals		4

Table 1

Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against New Zealand	
		3 goals	4 goals
Against South Africa	3 goals	3	
	4 goals	4	3

Table 2

The table 1 above shows the final frequency of the strings of the net goals scored by the Australian men against their Indian and South African counterparts based on the number of goals scored. For example, the frequency of '34_' is 3, as the number of goals scored by Australian men's team against India and South Africa was 3 and 4 respectively in 3 matches. The blank represents the goals scored by the Australian men's team against New Zealand men's team.

Similarly, table 2 shows the final frequency of the strings of the net goals scored by the Australian women against their South African and New Zealand counterparts based on the number of goals scored. For example, the frequency of '_33' is 3, as the number of goals scored by Australian women's team against South Africa and New Zealand was 3 and 3 respectively in 3 matches. The blank represents the goals scored by the Australian women's team against the Indian women's team.

Q.43
The number of matches in which the Australian women's team scored 3 goals against the South African Women's team was

1 ○ **13**

2 ○ **14**

3 ○ **7**

4 ○ **Cannot be Determined**

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

A Hockey tournament was played, for both the men's team and the women's team, in 2017 in which Australia (Aus), India (Ind), South Africa (SA) and New Zealand (NZ) took part. Men's team of a country played against only men's team of other countries, and the same was true for women's team. Australian teams were involved in all the matches that were played.

Matches played by an Australian team were in triplets, in which their first match was played against India, then next against South Africa and the third against New Zealand. Once the first triplet was over the process was repeated with the same order of teams in the next triplet and so on. In every match, each team scored either 3 goals or 4 goals.

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A unique thing happened in the tournament i.e.,

The frequency of string being 'bcd' of the net goals scored by the Australian men's team = The frequency of string being 'bdc' of the net goals scored by the Australian women's team

Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against South Africa	
		3 goals	4 goals
Against India	3 goals		3
	4 goals		4

Table 1

Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against New Zealand	
		3 goals	4 goals
Against South Africa	3 goals	3	
	4 goals	4	3

Table 2

The table 1 above shows the final frequency of the strings of the net goals scored by the Australian men against their Indian and South African counterparts based on the number of goals scored. For example, the frequency of '34_' is 3, as the number of goals scored by Australian men's team against India and South Africa was 3 and 4 respectively in 3 matches. The blank represents the goals scored by the Australian men's team against New Zealand men's team.

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Q.44
The total number of matches played by the New Zealand men's team was

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A Hockey tournament was played, for both the men's team and the women's team, in 2017 in which Australia (Aus), India (Ind), South Africa (SA) and New Zealand (NZ) took part. Men's team of a country played against only men's team of other countries, and the same was true for women's team. Australian teams were involved in all the matches that were played.

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Setting Up the Problem

Women's strings (Table 2): The blank is the India score.
- "_33" → (e, 3, 3), frequency 3
- "_44" → (g, 4, 4), frequency 3

Applying the Special Condition

The condition states: **frequency of men's "bcd" = frequency of women's "bdc"**, i.e. swapping the SA and NZ positions:

$$\text{freq}_{men}(X,Y,Z) = \text{freq}_{women}(X,Z,Y)$$

For men's "34_" = (3, 4, d₁): this corresponds to women's (3, d₁, 4).
- This must match a women's string of frequency 3 with India = 3, NZ = 4.
- The only candidate is (g, 4, 4) with g = 3, forcing **d₁ = 4**.

So in the three "34_" matches, the men scored **4 goals against NZ** (not 3).

For men's "44_" = (4, 4, d₂): this would correspond to women's (4, d₂, 4).
- We'd need a women's string of frequency 4 with India = 4, NZ = 4.
- But the only frequency‑4 women's string is (f, 4, 3), whose NZ value is 3 — no match exists.

Conclusion

- The "44_" group: NZ = d₂ is **undetermined** — it could be 3 (giving 4 matches) or 4 (giving 0 matches).

Since the number of goals the men scored against New Zealand in the "44_" matches cannot be pinned down, the number of matches with exactly 3 goals against New Zealand cannot be found.

Answer: Option 4 — Cannot be determined

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

A Hockey tournament was played, for both the men's team and the women's team, in 2017 in which Australia (Aus), India (Ind), South Africa (SA) and New Zealand (NZ) took part. Men's team of a country played against only men's team of other countries, and the same was true for women's team. Australian teams were involved in all the matches that were played.

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Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against South Africa	
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Table 1

Number of matches in which Australia scored		Against New Zealand	
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Against South Africa	3 goals	3	
	4 goals	4	3

Table 2

The table 1 above shows the final frequency of the strings of the net goals scored by the Australian men against their Indian and South African counterparts based on the number of goals scored. For example, the frequency of '34_' is 3, as the number of goals scored by Australian men's team against India and South

Africa was 3 and 4 respectively in 3 matches. The blank represents the goals scored by the Australian men's team against New Zealand men's team.

Similarly, table 2 shows the final frequency of the strings of the net goals scored by the Australian women against their South African and New Zealand counterparts based on the number of goals scored. For example, the frequency of '_33' is 3, as the number of goals scored by Australian women's team against South Africa and New Zealand was 3 and 3 respectively in 3 matches. The blank represents the goals scored by the Australian women's team against the Indian women's team.

Q.46

If the New Zealand women's team defeated Australian women's team in 4 matches, then what can be the maximum number of total goals scored by Australian women's team in all the matches played against New Zealand women's team?

1 ○ 56

2 ○ 52

3 ○ 40

4 ○ Cannot be determined

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

Nikhil, a celiac, wants to start a business of producing safe and healthy 'Gluten-free' products for kids. But before finalizing his plan, he wants to know its market i.e, the profit he can earn with this business. So, after some research, he collected some data of four famous and trusted companies namely A, B, C and D, already well settled in this business. The number of products produced by each company on every six days is equal. He has a table which gives the average values of the daily sales (in Rs.) of the four companies for six consecutive days of a particular week. The selling price of each product remains same for each company on all six days. The table is as shown below:

	A	B	C	D
Monday	100	100	100	100
Tuesday	97	125	107	102
Wednesday	108	105	87	121
Thursday	115	95	112	105
Friday	91	110	92	120
Saturday	120	120	120	94

Q.47

If the sales (in Rs.) of all the four companies were equal on Thursday of that particular week, then what was the ratio of the sales (in Rs.) of company B to that of company D on Monday of that week?

1 ⚪ **1 : 1**

2 ⚪ **21 : 19**

3 ⚪ **19 : 21**

4 ⚪ **Cannot be determined**

✖

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Nikhil, a celiac, wants to start a business of producing safe and healthy 'Gluten-free' products for kids. But before finalizing his plan, he wants to know its market i.e, the profit he can earn with this business. So, after some research, he collected some data of four famous and trusted companies namely A, B, C and D, already well settled in this business. The number of products produced by each company on every six days is equal. He has a table which gives the average values of the daily sales (in Rs.) of the four companies for six consecutive days of a particular week. The selling price of each product remains same for each company on all six days. The table is as shown below:

	A	B	C	D
Monday	100	100	100	100
Tuesday	97	125	107	102
Wednesday	108	105	87	121
Thursday	115	95	112	105
Friday	91	110	92	120
Saturday	120	120	120	94

Q.48

If the sales of company B on Friday, of that week, was Rs.13,200, then what was the average sales per day (in Rs.) of company B for the given period?

1 ⚪ **13,100**

2 ⚪ **14,400**

3 ⃝ **12,100**

4 ⃝ **Cannot be determined**

✔

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Nikhil, a celiac, wants to start a business of producing safe and healthy 'Gluten-free' products for kids. But before finalizing his plan, he wants to know its market i.e, the profit he can earn with this business. So, after some research, he collected some data of four famous and trusted companies namely A, B, C and D, already well settled in this business. The number of products produced by each company on every six days is equal. He has a table which gives the average values of the daily sales (in Rs.) of the four companies for six consecutive days of a particular week. The selling price of each product remains same for each company on all six days. The table is as shown below:

	A	B	C	D
Monday	100	100	100	100
Tuesday	97	125	107	102
Wednesday	108	105	87	121
Thursday	115	95	112	105
Friday	91	110	92	120
Saturday	120	120	120	94

Q.49
If the sales (in Rs.) of company A was equal to that of company B on Wednesday of that particular week and the sales (in Rs.) of company C was equal to that of company D on Saturday, then what was the ratio of the sales (in Rs.) of company A to that of company D on Tuesday?

1 ⃝ **1 : 1**

2 ⃝ **97 : 102**

3 ⃝ **102 : 97**

4 ⃝ **Cannot be determined**

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

Nikhil, a celiac, wants to start a business of producing safe and healthy 'Gluten-free' products for kids. But before finalizing his plan, he wants to know its market i.e, the profit he can earn with this business. So, after some research, he collected some data of four famous and trusted companies namely A, B, C and D, already well settled in this business. The number of products produced by each company on every six days is equal. He has a table which gives the average values of the daily sales (in Rs.) of the four companies for six consecutive days of a particular week. The selling price of each product remains same for each company on all six days. The table is as shown below:

	A	B	C	D
Monday	100	100	100	100
Tuesday	97	125	107	102
Wednesday	108	105	87	121
Thursday	115	95	112	105
Friday	91	110	92	120
Saturday	120	120	120	94

Q.50
If the sales (in Rs.) of companies A and B were equal on Tuesday of that particular week, the sales (in Rs.) of companies B and D were equal on Wednesday, the sales (in Rs.) of companies A and C were equal on Thursday and the sales of company D on Friday was Rs. 2,28,144, then what was the sales (in Rs.) of company C on Saturday?

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

In AA sports academy, there are 200 students. A survey was conducted among these students to know about their likings for the 3 sports - Cricket, Football and Tennis - and the 3 sports superstars - Maradona, Warne and Agassi.
Each student likes at least one of the three sports superstars and at least one of the 3 sports. Also, it is known that 130 students like Maradona, 80 students like Warne and 50 students like Agassi.
Also, 130 students like cricket, 100 students like football and 70 students like tennis.

Q.51

If there were total 20 students who like exactly two sports, then how many students like all the 3 sports?

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

In AA sports academy, there are 200 students. A survey was conducted among these students to know about their likings for the 3 sports - Cricket, Football and Tennis - and the 3 sports superstars - Maradona, Warne and Agassi.
Each student likes at least one of the three sports superstars and at least one of the 3 sports. Also, it is known that 130 students like Maradona, 80 students like Warne and 50 students like Agassi.
Also, 130 students like cricket, 100 students like football and 70 students like tennis.

Q.52

What can be the maximum number of students who like Maradona and Warne both as sports superstars, and also like cricket and football both as sports?

1 ⚪ **60**

2 ⚪ **100**

3 ⚪ **80**

4 ⚪ **130**

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.53
If the students who like all the 3 sports is maximum possible and all the students who like only football also like Maradona, then what can be the maximum number of students who like both Maradona as well as cricket?

1 ⃝ **130**

2 ⃝ **10**

3 ⃝ **80**

4 ⃝ **60**

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🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

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

In AA sports academy, there are 200 students. A survey was conducted among these students to know about their likings for the 3 sports - Cricket, Football and Tennis - and the 3 sports superstars - Maradona, Warne and Agassi.
Each student likes at least one of the three sports superstars and at least one of the 3 sports. Also, it is known that 130 students like Maradona, 80 students like Warne and 50 students like Agassi.
Also, 130 students like cricket, 100 students like football and 70 students like tennis.

Q.54
What can be the maximum number of students who like all the 3 sports and also all the 3 sports superstars?

1 ⃝ **50**

2 ⃝ **30**

3 ⃝ **60**

4 ⃝ **70**

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

A low-cost domestic airline company connects 10 cities of India - Delhi, Guwahati, Raipur, Kolkata, Agartala, Pune, Goa, Gwalior, Dehradun and Surat. The tables given below represent the distance between the air stations connecting two cities, and the price charged by the airline company for the distance between them.

	Distance to be covered (in km)								
	Guwahati	Raipur	Kolkata	Agartala	Pune	Goa	Gwalior	Surat	Dehradun
Delhi	560	790	850	1245	1345	1350	1950		
Guwahati		1650					1750	2300	2100
Raipur			460		410	910			
Kolkata				540	625	640	950	1650	
Agartala					1250	970	850		
Pune						900	875	970	
Goa								830	510
Gwalior								400	790

	Fare (in Rs.)								
	Guwahati	Raipur	Kolkata	Agartala	Pune	Goa	Gwalior	Surat	Dehradun
Delhi	670	1350	1250	1600	1700	2450	1850		
Guwahati		2000					1900	2275	2450
Raipur			450		430	1100			
Kolkata				590	700	750	1250	2450	
Agartala					1700	1150	875		
Pune						1050	950	1150	
Goa								890	550
Gwalior								425	970

Consider that travelling is strictly allowed only between these ten mentioned stations from a departure air station to an arrival air station. The passengers would not travel by a course when there are more than two halts in the intermediate air stations.

Q.55
What will be the fare a passenger would have to pay, if he travels by the shortest route from Delhi to Surat?

1 ○ Rs. 2,280

2 ○ Rs. 2,460

3 ○ Rs. 2,930

4 ○ Rs. 3,100

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

A low-cost domestic airline company connects 10 cities of India - Delhi, Guwahati, Raipur, Kolkata, Agartala, Pune, Goa, Gwalior, Dehradun and Surat. The tables given below represent the distance between the air stations connecting two cities, and the price charged by the airline company for the distance between them.

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	Fare (in Rs.)								
	Guwahati	Raipur	Kolkata	Agartala	Pune	Goa	Gwalior	Surat	Dehradun
Delhi	670	1350	1250	1600	1700	2450	1850		
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Agartala					1700	1150	875		
Pune						1050	950	1150	
Goa								890	550
Gwalior								425	970

Consider that travelling is strictly allowed only between these ten mentioned stations from a departure air station to an arrival air station. The passengers would not travel by a course when there are more than two halts in the intermediate air stations.

Q.56

The airline is planning to launch a direct flight between Delhi and Surat. Its marketing team has found that all its current users who travel between Delhi and Surat would use this new flight if its fare would further be reduced by 5% from the minimum price paid by them currently for travelling between these two stations.

Find the approximate changed fare that the company should charge for this newly introduced direct flight.

1 ○ Rs. 1,890

2 ○ Rs. 2,050

3 ○ Rs. 2,161

4 ○ Rs. 2,645

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

A low-cost domestic airline company connects 10 cities of India - Delhi, Guwahati, Raipur, Kolkata, Agartala, Pune, Goa, Gwalior, Dehradun and Surat. The tables given below represent the distance between the air stations connecting two cities, and the price charged by the airline company for the distance between them.

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	Fare (in Rs.)								
	Guwahati	Raipur	Kolkata	Agartala	Pune	Goa	Gwalior	Surat	Dehradun
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Pune						1050	950	1150	
Goa								890	550
Gwalior								425	970

Consider that travelling is strictly allowed only between these ten mentioned stations from a departure air station to an arrival air station. The passengers would not travel by a course when there are more than two halts in the intermediate air stations.

Q.57
If the air stations at Raipur, Kolkata and Gwalior were shutdown by the government for some security reasons, then find the minimum fare that must have been paid by a person for travelling from Delhi to Surat.

1 ○ Rs. 2,850

2 ○ Rs. 3,190

3 ○ Rs. 2,945

4 ⦿ Rs. 2,657

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

A low-cost domestic airline company connects 10 cities of India - Delhi, Guwahati, Raipur, Kolkata, Agartala, Pune, Goa, Gwalior, Dehradun and Surat. The tables given below represent the distance between the air stations connecting two cities, and the price charged by the airline company for the distance between them.

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Gwalior								425	970

Consider that travelling is strictly allowed only between these ten mentioned stations from a departure air station to an arrival air station. The passengers would not travel by a course when there are more than two halts in the intermediate air stations.

Q.58
If the passenger travels from Delhi to Dehradun via the shortest route and the fare charged to the passenger is decreased to Rs. 2500 due to some mobile app discount, then what is the percentage change in the value of the fare charged to him with respect to the original fare?

1. ○ $5\dfrac{35}{53}\%$

2. ○ $16\dfrac{2}{3}\%$

3. ○ $11\dfrac{49}{141}\%$

4. ○ $19\dfrac{34}{39}\%$

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

In a quiz competition, 35 employees are selected from four different companies – A, B, C and D. Each of these employees likes one of the four subjects – History, Sports, Science and Politics. Further, the following is known:
(i) The total number of employees who like Politics is equal to the total number of employees who like Sports, which in turn is equal to thrice the number of employees who like Science.
(ii) The number of employees from each of the three companies - A, B and D - is twice the number of employees from company C.
(iii) There are four employees from company D who likes Sports.
(iv) From each of the four companies, at least one employee and at most four employees are short listed for each of the four subjects.

Q.59
Which of the following can be the number of employees from company A who likes history?

1. ○ **1**

2. ○ **2**

3. ○ **3**

4. ○ **All are possible**

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

In a quiz competition, 35 employees are selected from four different companies – A, B, C and D. Each of these employees likes one of the four subjects – History, Sports, Science and Politics. Further, the following is known:
(i) The total number of employees who like Politics is equal to the total number of employees who like Sports, which in turn is equal to thrice the number of employees who like Science.
(ii) The number of employees from each of the three companies - A, B and D - is twice the number of employees from company C.
(iii) There are four employees from company D who likes Sports.
(iv) From each of the four companies, at least one employee and at most four employees are short listed for each of the four subjects.

Q.60
If the number of employees selected from company A, who like Politics is equal to the number of employees selected from company B who likes History, then how many employees are selected from company D, who like History?

1 ⚪ **1**

2 ⚪ **2**

3 ⚪ **3**

4 ⚪ **Cannot be determined**

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

In a quiz competition, 35 employees are selected from four different companies – A, B, C and D. Each of these employees likes one of the four subjects – History, Sports, Science and Politics. Further, the following is known:
(i) The total number of employees who like Politics is equal to the total number of employees who like Sports, which in turn is equal to thrice the number of employees who like Science.
(ii) The number of employees from each of the three companies - A, B and D - is twice the number of employees from company C.
(iii) There are four employees from company D who likes Sports.
(iv) From each of the four companies, at least one employee and at most four employees are short listed for each of the four subjects.

Q.61
Which of the following statements is definitely true?

1 ◯ **There are more than ten employees who like History.**

---

2 ◯ **The difference between the number of employees who like Politics of company A and company D is one.**

---

3 ◯ **The difference between the number of employees who like History and Politics from company B is one.**

---

4 ◯ **None of these.**

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

In a quiz competition, 35 employees are selected from four different companies – A, B, C and D. Each of these employees likes one of the four subjects – History, Sports, Science and Politics. Further, the following is known:
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(ii) The number of employees from each of the three companies - A, B and D - is twice the number of employees from company C.
(iii) There are four employees from company D who likes Sports.
(iv) From each of the four companies, at least one employee and at most four employees are short listed for each of the four subjects.

Q.62
At most how many employees from company D were selected who likes History?

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

IFBS, a management college, introduced five new credit courses – Gandhian Ideology (GI), Basic Management (MT), Modern language (ML), Politics (PL), and Sociology (SG). Seven students – Amit, Bohra, Divya, Firoz, Geeta, Harman and Savita - of a batch chose either two or three courses for their two years programme. Also, the factor, on basis of which, they prefer one course over the another was the faculty teaching those courses. Name of the faculties for these 5 courses, given by the college, were – Mr. Subramaniam (Mr.S), Rajesh Thakur (RT), Shiv Prakash Tripathi (SPT), Arundhati Bose (AB), Gautam Prasad (GP) - not necessarily in the same order. It is known that,4 students had chosen GI, 3 had chosen MT, 4 had chosen ML, 4 had chosen PL and 3 had chosen SG.

Some additional information about the choice of course of these students is also known.
1. Amit and Divya had exactly two courses in common, which were neither SG nor MT, and one of those common courses was taught by Mr.S.
2. Exactly three students chose only two courses and one of them was Harman. Also, none of these three students was Savita, whose exactly two courses were common with Divya, who chose a course which was taught by AB.
3. Divya and Geeta both had chosen three courses, out of which, exactly two were common for both, one of which was ML, taught by SPT.
4. Bohra chose MT, which was neither taught by GP nor it was the course chosen by Savita.
5. Firoz and Geeta had exactly two courses in common, one of which was taught by RT.
6. Geeta and Harman had exactly one course in common which was taught by Mr.S.
Similarly, the same is true for two more pairs which were (Amit and Bohra), and (Savita and Harman).
7. Amit didn't choose ML and SG, Geeta didn't choose PL and Firoz didn't choose SG.
8. Savita chose PL but it was not taught by Mr.S.

Q.63
How many students chose the subject taught by RT?

1 ○ **5**

2 ○ **4**

3 ○ **3**

4 ○ **Cannot be determined**

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

IFBS, a management college, introduced five new credit courses – Gandhian Ideology (GI), Basic Management (MT), Modern language (ML), Politics (PL), and Sociology (SG). Seven students – Amit, Bohra, Divya, Firoz, Geeta, Harman and Savita - of a batch chose either two or three courses for their two years programme. Also, the factor, on basis of which, they prefer one course over the another was the faculty teaching those courses. Name of the faculties for these 5 courses, given by the college, were – Mr. Subramaniam (Mr.S), Rajesh Thakur (RT), Shiv Prakash Tripathi (SPT), Arundhati Bose (AB), Gautam Prasad (GP) - not necessarily in the same order. It is known that,4 students had chosen GI, 3 had chosen MT, 4 had chosen ML, 4 had chosen PL and 3 had chosen SG.

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3. Divya and Geeta both had chosen three courses, out of which, exactly two were common for both, one of which was ML, taught by SPT.
4. Bohra chose MT, which was neither taught by GP nor it was the course chosen by Savita.
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6. Geeta and Harman had exactly one course in common which was taught by Mr.S.
Similarly, the same is true for two more pairs which were (Amit and Bohra), and (Savita and Harman).
7. Amit didn't choose ML and SG, Geeta didn't choose PL and Firoz didn't choose SG.
8. Savita chose PL but it was not taught by Mr.S.

Q.64
What were the name of the students, who chose the course taught by SPT?

1 ○ Amit, Bohra, Divya andSavita

2 ○ Divya, Firoz, Geeta, Savita

3 ○ Firoz, Geeta and Savita

4 ○ Divya, Geeta and Harman

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IFBS, a management college, introduced five new credit courses – Gandhian Ideology (GI), Basic Management (MT), Modern language (ML), Politics (PL), and Sociology (SG). Seven students – Amit, Bohra, Divya, Firoz, Geeta, Harman and Savita - of a batch chose either two or three courses for their two years programme. Also, the factor, on basis of which, they prefer one course over the another was the faculty teaching those courses. Name of the faculties for these 5 courses, given by the college, were – Mr. Subramaniam (Mr.S), Rajesh Thakur (RT), Shiv Prakash Tripathi (SPT), Arundhati Bose (AB), Gautam Prasad (GP) - not necessarily in the same order. It is known that,4 students had chosen GI, 3 had chosen MT, 4 had chosen ML, 4 had chosen PL and 3 had chosen SG.

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6. Geeta and Harman had exactly one course in common which was taught by Mr.S.
Similarly, the same is true for two more pairs which were (Amit and Bohra), and (Savita and Harman).
7. Amit didn't choose ML and SG, Geeta didn't choose PL and Firoz didn't choose SG.
8. Savita chose PL but it was not taught by Mr.S.

Q.65
Geeta chose the courses taught by

1 ○ **Mr.S, GP,and SPT**

2 ○ **Mr.S, SPT,and AB**

3 ○ **GP, RT,and AB**

4 ○ **Mr.S, RT,and SPT**

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IFBS, a management college, introduced five new credit courses – Gandhian Ideology (GI), Basic Management (MT), Modern language (ML), Politics (PL), and Sociology (SG). Seven students – Amit, Bohra, Divya, Firoz, Geeta, Harman and Savita - of a batch chose either two or three courses for their two years programme. Also, the factor, on basis of which, they prefer one course over the another was the faculty teaching those courses. Name of the faculties for these 5 courses, given by the college, were – Mr. Subramaniam (Mr.S), Rajesh Thakur (RT), Shiv Prakash Tripathi (SPT), Arundhati Bose (AB), Gautam Prasad (GP) - not necessarily in the same order. It is known that,4 students had chosen GI, 3 had chosen MT, 4 had chosen ML, 4 had chosen PL and 3 had chosen SG.

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Similarly, the same is true for two more pairs which were (Amit and Bohra), and (Savita and Harman).
7. Amit didn't choose ML and SG, Geeta didn't choose PL and Firoz didn't choose SG.
8. Savita chose PL but it was not taught by Mr.S.

Q.66
Students, whose common subjects were only ML and PL, were

1 ○ **Divya and Savita**

2 ○ **Firoz and Geeta**

3 ○ **Divya and Geeta**

4 ○ **Firoz and Savita**

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Q.67

What is the discount offered in the offer which reads 'buy 5 get 2 free'?

1 ○ **40%**

2 ○ **66.66%**

3 ○ **28.57%**

4 ○ **42.84%**

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Q.68

If log 24 = 1.48 and log 54 = 1.56, then find log36.

1 ○ **3.04**

2 ○ **1.52**

3 ○ **1.56**

4 ○ **1.62**

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Q.69

The cost price of three articles are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. The shopkeeper marks up the price of these three articles by 100%, 50% and 20% respectively, and then offers a discount of 20% on each article. Find his overall profit percentage.

✔

Q.70

If a : b = b : c = c : d = 2 : 3, where a, b, c and d are integers, then what can be the value of (a + b + c + d)?

1 ○ **195**

2 ○ **210**

3 ○ **120**

4 ○ **320**

✔

Q.71

In an AP, 10th term is 11 and 11th term is 10. How many consecutive terms (from starting) should be considered so that the sum of all these terms comes out to be '0'?

1 ○ **33**

2 ○ **37**

3 ○ **39**

4 ○ **41**

✔

Q.72

If x and y are natural numbers, then $x^2 \times y + y^2 \times x$ is

1 ○ always odd

2 ○ always even

3 ○ always prime

4 ○ cannot be determined

✔

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Q.73

A right circular cylinder of radius 4 cm and height 18 cm is melted and recast into a three-dimensional figure of the minimum possible surface area. The recast figure is then cut down into two equal parts by a plane. Find the total surface area of one of these parts.

1 ○ 288 π

2 ○ 72 π

3 ○ 144 π

4 ○ 108 π

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Q.74

Mandeep bought some turmeric powder containing five percent impurities in the form of saw dust. He then mixed pure turmeric powder to two kilograms of that impure turmeric in such a way that the proportion of impurity now became 4% of the total mixture. At what percent (approximate) should he mark up the price of this mixture to have an overall profit of 30%?

1 ⦿ **25%**

2 ⦿ **26%**

3 ⦿ **30%**

4 ⦿ **20%**

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Q.75

Consider the set S = {1, 2, 3, …, 1000}. How many Arithmetic Progressions can be formed from the elements of S that starts with 1 and ends with 1000 and have at least 3 elements?

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Q.76

If the difference between the simple interest and the compound interest, compounded every four months, on a certain sum of money at the rate of 30% per annum for one year is Rs. 93, then find the sum (in Rs.).

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Q.77

If a, b, c and d are distinct negative integers less than -2018 and $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$, then how many of the

following definitely lie(s) between $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$?

(i) $\frac{a \times b}{c \times d}$ (ii) $\frac{a + c}{b + d}$ (iii) $\frac{a \times c}{b \times d}$ (iv) $\frac{a - c}{b - d}$

1 ○ **Only one of them**

2 ○ **Only two of them**

3 ○ **Only three of them**

4 ○ **All four of them**

✖

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Q.78
What is the remainder when $(9^1 + 9^2 + 9^3 ... + 9^{121})$ is divided by 6?

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Q.79
There are two concentric circles, having center at O. AB is a chord for the larger circle which is tangent to the smaller one at point T. If AB = 24 cm and OT = 5 cm, then find the length (in cm) of the chord which is at a distance of 12 cm from the centre.

1 ○ **9 cm**

2 ○ **10 cm**

3 ○ **7 cm**

4 ○ **13.5 cm**

✔

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Q.80

P and Q married each other when their ages were in the ratio of 4 : 5. After 3 years of their marriage, they had a child. Two years after this, the average age of the family of the three was 19 years. What was the age of Q at the time of his/her marriage?

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Q.81

In an examination paper, there are 100 questions. For each correct answer 6 marks will be awarded, for each wrong answer 3 marks will be deducted and for each unattempted question 1 mark will be deducted. If a student scored 350 marks in that paper, then what could be the maximum number of questions not attempted by him?

1 ○ **28**

2 ○ **37**

3 ○ **30**

4 ○ **19**

✖

Q.82

Ram beats Shyam by 5 kms or 5 minutes in a race. Find the time taken (in minutes) by Ram to complete the race, if the distance between the starting point and the finishing point of the race is 90 km.

1 ○ 85

2 ○ 90

3 ○ 95

4 ○ 100

Q.83

For how many integral values of x, the value of $f(x) = x^2 - x - 6$ is less than that of the equation $3y + x - 3 = 0$?

Q.84

Nikhil's speed is 30 m/s and Akash's speed is 50 m/s. Both of them started running at the same time from a same point along a circular track of length 3300 m. After how much time (in seconds) will they meet again at the starting point for the first time, if both are moving in opposite directions?

✔

Q.85

The number of positive integral solutions for the equation a + b + c + d + e = 30 is

1 ○ **25173**

2 ○ **23517**

3 ○ **25731**

4 ○ **23751**

Q.86

A natural number N when divided by 10 leaves a remainder R and quotient Q. The number N is equal to the addition of the product QR and the sum(Q + R). If N is a multiple of 9 and is less than 10000, then how many values can N assume?
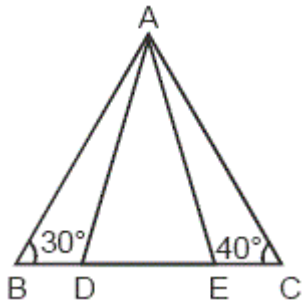
1 ○ **110**

2 ○ **112**

3 ○ **999**

4 ○ **1000**

Q.87

In the figure shown below, AD = BD and AE = CE. Find ∠DAE.

1 ○ **50°**

2 ○ **20°**

3 ○ **30°**

4 ○ **40°**

✔

Q.88

A team of 4 men and 3 women can finish a work in 8 days. The same work is done by a team of 2 men and 4 women in 10 days. Find the number of days taken by 3 men and 1 woman to finish the same work.

1 ○ **12**

2 ○ **40/3**

3 ○ **10/3**

4 ○ **20**

Q.89

Find the product of all the roots of the following equation: $||x - 2| - 4| = 4$

Q.90

A certain number of taps can fill a tank in 7 hours. If there were 4 taps less, the tank would have been filled in 11 hours. Find the number of taps.

✔

Q.91

Find the value of $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$, where a, b and c are the roots of the equation $x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 16 = 0$.

1 ○ **18**

2 ○ **36**

3 ○ **54**

4 ○ **24**

✔

Q.92

In an election, 2/5th of the total voters promised to vote for A and the rest promised to vote for B. But on the last day 15% of the voters went back of their promise to vote for A and 25% of voters went back of their promise to vote for B, and A lost by 200 votes. If all voters voted for either A or B only, then the total number of voters is

1 ○ **10000**

2 ○ **11000**

3 ○ **9000**

4 ○ **9500**

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Q.93

X and Y together can do a piece of work in 12 days. Y and Z together can do the same piece of work in 16 days while Y alone can do it in 24 days. Which two, out of the three people, have the same efficiency?

1 ○ X and Y

2 ○ X and Z

3 ○ Y and Z

4 ○ Data insufficient

✖

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Q.94

If n is any positive integer, then $n^3 - n$ is

1 ○ Always divisible by 12

2 ○ **Never divisible by 12**

3 ○ **Always divisible by 6**

4 ○ **Never divisible by 6**

✔

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Q.95
While discussing about numbers with a friend, Ishu came across a 2-digit number which is 40% less than X. Once he interchanged the digits of the number, it became 60% more than X. Find the value of X.

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Q.96
M = |x − a| + |x − b|, where − 15 ≤ a ≤ 5 and −5 ≤ b ≤ 15.
How many integer values can 'x' take for which 'M' is minimum?

1 ○ **1**

2 ○ **11**

3 ○ **21**

4 ○ **31**

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Q.97
Five boxes numbered as 1,2,3,4 and 5 are kept in a row and they are to be filled with either a red or a blue ball, such that no two adjacent boxes can be filled with blue balls. How many such different arrangements are possible, given that all balls of a given color are exactly identical in all respects?

1 ○ 13

2 ○ 8

3 ○ 15

4 ○ 22

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Q.98
If roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$ are real and distinct, and a, b belong to set {1, 2, 3}, then how many ordered pairs of (a, b) satisfy this condition?

1 ○ 4

2 ○ 2

3 ○ 8

4 ○ 6

✔

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Q.99
A and B pick up a card from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards one after the other replacing it every time till one gets a heart. If A begins the game, then what is the probability that the game ends with B?

1 ○ 2/7

2 ○ **4/7**

3 ○ **3/7**

4 ○ **1/4**

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Q.100
How far from the center of a circle, of diameter 170 cm, is the chord of length 26 cm?

1 ○ **85**

2 ○ **84**

3 ○ **81**

4 ○ **86**

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