

Master series Mock CAT – 1 2018

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QA

Directions for questions 1 to 6: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

I am always amazed when I hear people say that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practised nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. On the village green, where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise: but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators: and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe — at any rate for short periods — that running, jumping, and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

In England, the obsession with sport is bad enough, but even fiercer passions are aroused in young countries where games playing and nationalism are both recent developments. As soon as strong feelings of rivalry are aroused, the notion of playing the game according to the rules always vanishes. People want to see one side on top and the other side humiliated, and they forget that victory gained through cheating or through the intervention of the crowd is meaningless. Even when the spectators don't intervene physically they try to influence the game by cheering their own side and "rattling" opposing players with boos and insults. Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence.

There cannot be much doubt that the whole thing is bound up with the rise of nationalism — that is, with the lunatic modern habit of identifying oneself with large power units and seeing everything in terms of competitive prestige. Also, organised games are more likely to flourish in urban communities where the average human being lives a sedentary or at least a confined life, and does not get much opportunity for creative labour. In a rustic community, a boy or young man works off a good deal of his surplus energy by walking, swimming, snowballing, climbing trees, riding horses, and by various sports involving cruelty to animals, such as fishing, cock-fighting and ferreting for rats. In a big town one must indulge in group activities if one wants an outlet for one's physical strength or for one's sadistic impulses.

Q.1

What is the thematic highlight of the passage?

- 1 ☐ There exists not much difference between playing international sports and indulging in war with another nation.
- 2 ☐ People are often misled to believe that sport increases harmony.
- 3 ☐ Sport does not necessarily promote harmony between groups and nations as many people mistakenly believe.
- 4 ☐ It is impossible to play for fun as all sports ultimately turn combative.

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Q.2

Which of the following would support the author's views in this passage?

- 1 ☐ It is the most violently combative sports such as football and boxing that have spread the widest.

2 ☐ Sports paraphernalia like use of war paints and beating drums validates the inherent combative nature of the games.

3 ☐ Spectators display strong emotions while their favourite team is playing.

4 ☐ Many spectators rush into the field to celebrate alongside their team players.



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 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.3

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- 1 ☐ Sport is one of the main causes of international rivalry.
- 2 ☐ The sense of rivalry in sports is another effect of causes that have produced nationalism.
- 3 ☐ Younger countries are more severely affected by nationalism than older countries like England are.
- 4 ☐ Rules have no meaning when a combative sport is being played.



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Q.4

The author of the passage can be characterized as being:

1 ☐ a cynic.

2 ☐ an opinionated writer.

3 ☐ a sports critic.

4 ☐ a sports enthusiast.



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Q.5

Why do organised games flourish more in the urban communities than they do in the rural setup?

- 1 ☐ In rural communities, sport is played for fun and is often not competitive.
-
- 2 ☐ In urban communities, there are few options of outlet of surplus energy.
-
- 3 ☐ Urban life is sedentary and lonely and sport is a way to connect with fellow beings.
-
- 4 ☐ Games played in urban communities differ from those played in rural communities.
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Q.6

What can be inferred regarding the role of spectators in sports?

- 1 ☐ The behaviour of spectators is the main thing that fuels rivalry among teams.
- 2 ☐ Spectators disregard all rules of conduct if their team is defeated in a national event.
- 3 ☐ Spectators are not central to organised sports and cannot affect the game.
- 4 ☐ Spectators take the defeat of their team as a personal affront.

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Q.7

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.

1. They'd slip away from their herds and would lumber across the dusty landscape, like the titans we read about in seventh grade in Greek Mythology.
2. Some people used to believe that there was an elephant graveyard—a place that sick and old elephants would travel to die.
3. Explorers who went in search of the graveyard would follow dying elephants for weeks, only to realize they'd been led in circles.
4. Legend said the spot was in Saudi Arabia; that it was the source of a supernatural force; that it contained a book of spells to bring about world peace.
5. Here's why: The elephant graveyard is a myth.

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Q.8

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.

1. What is surprising and paradigm shifting for me about the Tamil epics discussed above is that these are female journeys —where the quest for justice and the transformation of the female heroines changes a society.
2. For too long, we have been blinded by the popular versions of the epics that have merged with television soaps to give us a spicy version of history.
3. We tend to think of epics as male narratives, a story that relates the journey and transformation of a male hero — the epics of the western canon, such as the Iliad and Odyssey.
4. What is even more intriguing is that these epics are written by men.
5. For me, it was a revelation to come across epics such as Silappadikaram and Manimekalai.

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Directions for questions 9 to 14: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The world's oceans are faced with an unprecedented loss of species comparable to the great mass extinctions of prehistory, a major report suggests today. The seas are degenerating far faster than anyone has predicted, the report says, because of the cumulative impact of several severe individual stresses, ranging from climate warming and sea-water acidification, to widespread chemical pollution and gross overfishing. The coming together of these factors is now threatening the marine environment with a catastrophe "unprecedented in human history", according to the report, from a panel of leading marine scientists brought together in Oxford earlier this year by the International Programme on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The stark suggestion made by the panel is that the potential extinction of species, from large fish at one end of the scale to tiny corals at the other, is directly comparable to the five great mass extinctions in the geological record, during each of which much of the world's life died out. They range from the Ordovician-Silurian "event" of 450 million years ago, to the Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction of 65 million years ago, which is believed to have wiped out the dinosaurs. The worst of them, the event at the end of the Permian period, 251 million years ago, is thought to have eliminated 70 per cent of species on land and 96 per cent of all species in the sea.

The panel of 27 scientists, who considered the latest research from all areas of marine science, concluded that a "combination of stressors is creating the conditions associated with every previous major extinction of species in Earth's history". "The findings are shocking," said Dr Alex Rogers, professor of conservation biology at Oxford University and IPSO's scientific director. "As we considered the cumulative effect of what humankind does to the oceans, the implications became far worse than we had individually realised.

Not only are there severe declines in many fish species, to the point of commercial extinction in some cases, and an "unparalleled" rate of regional extinction of some habitat types, such as mangrove and seagrass meadows, but some whole marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, may be gone within a generation. The report says: "Increasing hypoxia [low oxygen levels] and anoxia [absence of oxygen, known as ocean dead zones], combined with warming of the ocean and acidification, are the three factors which have been present in every mass extinction event in Earth's history.

"There is strong scientific evidence that these three factors are combining in the ocean again, exacerbated by multiple severe stressors. The scientific panel concluded that a new extinction event was inevitable if the current trajectory of damage continues." The panel pointed to several indicators showing how serious the situation is. It said, for example, that a single mass coral bleaching event in 1998 killed 16 per cent of all the world's coral reefs, and pointed out that overfishing has reduced some commercial fish stocks and populations of "bycatch" (unintentionally caught) species by more than 90 per cent. It disclosed that new scientific research suggests that pollutants, including flame-retardant chemicals and synthetic musk found in detergents, are being traced in the polar seas, and that these chemicals can be absorbed by tiny plastic particles in the ocean which are in turn ingested by marine creatures such as bottom-feeding fish.

Plastic particles also assist the transport of algae from place to place, increasing the occurrence of toxic algal blooms – which are also caused by the influx of nutrient-rich pollution from agricultural land. The experts agreed that when these and other threats are added together, the ocean and the ecosystems within it are unable to recover, being constantly bombarded with multiple attacks. The report sets out a series of recommendations and calls on states, regional bodies, and the United Nations to enact measures that would better conserve ocean ecosystems, and demands the urgent adoption of better governance of the largely unprotected high seas.

Q.9

Why are the seas degenerating faster than what was predicted?

- 1 ☐ **The seas are facing an environmental hazard like the one that destroyed dinosaurs.**
-
- 2 ☐ **Plastic particles have increased the occurrence of toxicity in water bodies.**
-
- 3 ☐ **The governments of various nations have failed to come together to reduce water pollution.**
-
- 4 ☐ **The individual degenerative factors have added up to create the present situation.**
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Q.10

Which of the following factors are responsible for reducing species of marine life?

1 ☐ **Fishing and dumping of human waste in the seas.**

2 ☐ **Low levels of oxygen and over-fishing.**

3 ☐ **Increased toxicity and increasing demands of clean water.**

4 ☐ **Increased demands of clean water and rising sea temperatures.**



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"There is strong scientific evidence that these three factors are combining in the ocean again, exacerbated by multiple severe stressors. The scientific panel concluded that a new extinction event was inevitable if the current trajectory of damage continues." The panel pointed to several indicators showing how serious the situation is. It said, for example, that a single mass coral bleaching event in 1998 killed 16 per cent of all the world's coral reefs, and pointed out that overfishing has reduced some commercial fish stocks and populations of "bycatch" (unintentionally caught) species by more than 90 per cent. It disclosed that new scientific research suggests that pollutants, including flame-retardant chemicals and synthetic musk found in detergents, are being traced in the polar seas, and that these chemicals can be absorbed by tiny plastic particles in the ocean which are in turn ingested by marine creatures such as bottom-feeding fish.

Plastic particles also assist the transport of algae from place to place, increasing the occurrence of toxic algal blooms – which are also caused by the influx of nutrient-rich pollution from agricultural land. The experts agreed that when these and other threats are added together, the ocean and the ecosystems within it are unable to recover, being constantly bombarded with multiple attacks. The report sets out a series of recommendations and calls on states, regional bodies, and the United Nations to enact measures that would better conserve ocean ecosystems, and demands the urgent adoption of better governance of the largely unprotected high seas.

Q.11

Why are the factors now threatening the marine environment being called catastrophic?

- 1 ☐ They are the same factors that were present in the previous mass destructions that wiped off many species.
-
- 2 ☐ They are affecting the oceans and are, hence, under the radar of world agencies.
-
- 3 ☐ They are wiping off species and leading to a destruction that is unprecedented in history.
-
- 4 ☐ We are not prepared to face the level of destruction they can unleash.
-

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Directions for questions 9 to 14: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The world's oceans are faced with an unprecedented loss of species comparable to the great mass extinctions of prehistory, a major report suggests today. The seas are degenerating far faster than anyone has predicted, the report says, because of the cumulative impact of several severe individual stresses, ranging from climate warming and sea-water acidification, to widespread chemical pollution and gross overfishing. The coming together of these factors is now threatening the marine environment with a catastrophe "unprecedented in human history", according to the report, from a panel of leading marine scientists brought together in Oxford earlier this year by the International Programme on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The stark suggestion made by the panel is that the potential extinction of species, from large fish at one end of the scale to tiny corals at the other, is directly comparable to the five great mass extinctions in the geological record, during each of which much of the world's life died out. They range from the Ordovician-Silurian "event" of 450 million years ago, to the Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction of 65 million years ago, which is believed to have wiped out the dinosaurs. The worst of them, the event at the end of the Permian period, 251 million years ago, is thought to have eliminated 70 per cent of species on land and 96 per cent of all species in the sea.

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"There is strong scientific evidence that these three factors are combining in the ocean again, exacerbated by multiple severe stressors. The scientific panel concluded that a new extinction event was inevitable if the current trajectory of damage continues." The panel pointed to several indicators showing how serious the situation is. It said, for example, that a single mass coral bleaching event in 1998 killed 16 per cent of all the world's coral reefs, and pointed out that overfishing has reduced some commercial fish stocks and populations of "bycatch" (unintentionally caught) species by more than 90 per cent. It disclosed that new scientific research suggests that pollutants, including flame-retardant chemicals and synthetic musk found in detergents, are being traced in the polar seas, and that these chemicals can be absorbed by tiny plastic particles in the ocean which are in turn ingested by marine creatures such as bottom-feeding fish.

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Q.12

How is the presence of detergent in water affecting marine life?

- 1 ☐ **Detergent increases toxicity as it is a chemical compound.**
-
- 2 ☐ **Detergent combined with plastic is ingested by marine creatures.**
-
- 3 ☐ **Detergent combines itself with plastic particles and creates toxins.**
-
- 4 ☐ **Detergent combined with plastic helps in the movement of algae.**
-



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Q.13

Why has the author used the example of coral bleaching?

- 1 ☐ **To explain how corals were mass destroyed in the year 1998.**
-
- 2 ☐ **To elaborate on the potential hazard of polluting factors present today.**
-
- 3 ☐ **To sensitize us towards environment and its protection.**
-
- 4 ☐ **To exemplify the effects of human actions that lead to destruction.**
-

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Q.14

The tone of the passage is:

1 ☐ **descriptive.**

2 ☐ **evaluative.**

3 ☐ **condemning.**

4 ☐ **hortatory.**



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Directions for questions 15 to 17: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Science advances fastest when data and conclusions are shared as quickly as possible. Yet it is common practice for medical researchers to hoard results for months or years until research is published in an academic journal. Even then, the data underpinning a study are often not made public.

The incentive to withhold findings is powerful. Journal papers are the de facto measure of a scientist's productivity. To win research money and get promoted, scientists need to accrue an impressive list of publications. Yet the delays in disseminating knowledge have the capacity to do real harm: during the Zika crisis, sponsors of research had to persuade publishers to declare that scientists would not be penalised for releasing their findings early. Nor are elite journals the guardians of quality that they often claim to be. The number of papers so flawed that they need to be retracted has risen sharply in the past two decades. Studies in elite journals (such as Nature and Science) are no more statistically robust than those in lesser journals. Science should not, and need not, be shackled by journal publication. Three sensible reforms would ensure that researchers' results could be communicated to more people more quickly, without any compromise on quality.

Step one is for the organisations that finance research to demand that scientists put their academic papers, along with their experimental data, in publicly accessible "repositories" before they are sent to a journal. That would allow other researchers to make use of the findings without delay. Those opposed to such "preprints" argue that they allow shoddy work to proliferate because it has not yet been peer-reviewed. That may surprise physicists and mathematicians, who have been posting work to arXiv, a preprint repository, for more than 25 years with no ill effects. After peer review, research should also be freely available for all to read. Too much science, much of it paid for from the public purse, languishes behind paywalls.

Step two is to improve the process of peer review itself. Journals currently administer a system of organising anonymous peer reviewers to pass judgment on new research—a fact they use, in part, to justify their hefty subscription prices. But this murky process is prone to abuse. At its worst, cabals of researchers are suspected of guaranteeing favourable reviews for each other's work. Better that reviewers are named and that the reviews themselves are published. The Gates foundation has announced its support for an online repository where such open peer review of papers takes place. The repository was launched last year by the Wellcome Trust, meaning that the world's two largest medical charities have thrown their weight behind it.

Finally, science needs to stop relying so much on journal publication as the only recognised credential for researchers and the only path to career progression. Tools exist that report how often a preprint has been viewed, for example, or whether a clinical data set has been cited in guidelines for doctors. A handful of firms are using artificial intelligence to assess the scientific importance of research, irrespective of how it has been disseminated. Such approaches need encouragement. Journals may lose out, but science itself will benefit.

Q.15

Which of the following is a reason for scientists to withhold research findings?

-
- 1 ☐ Number of published articles is a measure and tool of success for a scientist.
-
- 2 ☐ No popular journal will publish findings that have already been declared.
-
- 3 ☐ Scientists earn money by publishing articles in famous journals.
-

4 ☐ Scientists need peer-reviews to ensure the correctness of their research papers.



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Q.16

What is the author's view on the quality of papers published in famous journals??


-
- 1 ☐ They are worse than papers published elsewhere.
-
- 2 ☐ They are good by the virtue of being selected for publication by these journals.
-
- 3 ☐ They are no better than papers published elsewhere.
-

4 ☐ The publishers do not satisfactorily check them.



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Q.17

Why does the author appreciate the repository launched by the Gates foundation?

-
- 1 ☐ It allows the findings of the paper to become public much before its actual publication.
-
- 2 ☐ It is supported by two important medical charities and hence has a lot of credibility.
-
- 3 ☐ It ensures that reviews are satisfactorily done by publishing the names of the reviewers.
-

4 ☐ The publications in this repository are not motivated by financial or personal gain.



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Q.18

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.

1. "It's common to hear people say, 'ping me' and a majority of them are not aware that it's a network terminology," says PV Bharadwaj, who has been engaged in the development of tech-based products.
 2. Computers can carry out a raft of tasks simultaneously, which is where the term comes from.
 3. After all, information technology has invaded almost all aspects of our lives and it's only to be expected that the words we speak will partly bear its influence.
 4. Similarly, multi-tasking is a term straight out of the IT industry.
 5. To the uninitiated ear, terms like 'Control-C-Control-V' and 'raise an incident' may strike a jarring note and even sound unreal but IT terms have invaded the non-IT world and keep rolling off the tongues of people more often than they realise.
-



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Q.19

The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

Alas for the insensible human heart! Never can it free itself from delusion. Logic is realised very late. Setting aside even the most formidable proof to the contrary, it clings desperately to false hopes. At last one day, ripping the veins and sucking the entire blood it vanishes. When sense returns, it becomes restless to fall into another trap of delusion.

1. The human heart is insensible to such an extent that it is beyond reason and logic.
2. The human heart is insensible and can't understand logic which, in turn, makes it an easy prey to false hopes.
3. The human heart falls into the trap of delusions as it clings to false hopes despite the presence of logical counter-proof.
4. The human heart, in its quest for false hopes, rejects logic and falls into a trap.



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Directions for questions 20 to 25: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

India and Africa have long had a symbiotic and very close relationship. India was consistent in backing freedom movements across the African continent, be it in Algeria or in Kenya. At a time when Nelson Mandela was excoriated and jailed as a criminal on Robben Island in South Africa, it was India which stepped forward to assist the African National Congress and to ensure that it was given representation as an honoured member of the diplomatic colony of New Delhi. Certainly, there have been episodes where dictators in Africa behaved in a reprehensible manner towards those who had settled in their countries from India, the worst example being that of Idi Amin Daddah, the monster who destroyed so much of normal life in Uganda. However, his own people were by far the more numerous victims of the crazed strongman, who was finally removed from power, but who was enabled to escape accountability for his crimes as a consequence of the generosity shown by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the former dictator. However, in the most developed economy in Africa, South Africa, the Indian community was active in the movement to free the country from control by racists, which is why they have since been given an honoured place in the post-Apartheid era.

Over and over, India and Africa have been on the same page. However, little of such shared history and objectives has found its way into school textbooks in India, which are still obsessed with Europe, and the United Kingdom. Had at least a few of those who roughed up our welcome and valued guests from Africa understood the extent of common history between Africa and India, they may have hesitated before resorting to violence against innocent individuals from a continent destined for greatness in the 21st century.

It needs to be probed as to whether there was any outside motivation for the attacks on Africans in Greater Noida. Who were the ringleaders? What were their contacts? For these degenerates have given a diplomatic windfall to Pakistan and China, two countries that will be delighted to see a growing distance between India and Africa. Indeed, it would be fitting if the ISI were to award the ringleaders of the Greater Noida outrage some token of appreciation for the way in which they have harmed the interests of India by creating the misperception in Africa that the people of this country are hostile to Africans. The opposite is the case. There have been several marriages between Indians and Africans, and the overwhelming bulk of these are happy and permanent. Indians and Africans live together in communities across both sides of the Indian Ocean. Indeed, any contact with Africans would convince citizens of India of the warmth and friendliness of the people of that continent. Certainly, there are episodes where loud music is played, annoying many in a neighbourhood. However, it is not only Africans who sometimes love loud music but Europeans and Indians do as well. Instances when ultra-loud music gets played indoors are legion, and almost all such cases involve citizens of this country. As for narcotics, it is ridiculous to blame Africans for the growing incidence of drug abuse in several cities. Almost the entire industry is in the hands of people from India, and what is needed is a policy that segregates “soft” from “hard” drugs and focuses on the latter, the way several other countries have succeeded in doing. Other charges used to defend those guilty of assaulting Africans are equally absurd, in that they place the blame for certain evils exclusively at the door of those from a continent important to the future of India. Both Sushma Swaraj and Rajnath Singh need to work together to ensure security and safety for the African community in India.

Q.20

Why does the author talk about Nelson Mandela and India's involvement with the African National Congress?

-
- 1 ☐ To show how India has helped the other nations in their time of need.
-
- 2 ☐ To show that India has always fought against racism and dictatorship.
-

3 ☐ To show that India and Africa have shared goodwill in the past.

4 ☐ To show that India and Africa have faced the same kind of problems in the past.



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Q.21

Why does the author excuse the ill treatment of Indians settled in Africa by Idi Amin Daddah?

-
- 1 ☐ A few incidents of racism should not overshadow the relationship built by India and Africa over the years.
-

2 ☐ Idi Amin Daddah was a dictator who had victimised his own people far more often than he had victimised others.

3 ☐ It is because of this victimisation of Indians settled in Africa that India got involved with the African freedom movement.

4 ☐ Idi Amin Daddah was a dictator and the people of Africa did not support his policies.



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Q.22

Why does the author talk about school curriculum and textbooks?

-
- 1 ☐ To explain that people of India are unaware of the shared history between Africa and India.
-
- 2 ☐ To excuse the behaviour of the people who perpetuated racism against Africans in India.
-

3 ☐ To explain why people in India discriminate against Africans who are living in India.

4 ☐ To justify the current state of Indian psyche that is racist and intolerant.



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Q.23

Which one of the following is not an argument made in favour of the abusers involved in the Greater Noida incident?

-
- 1 ☐ Africans are responsible for increasing the drug abuse problem in India.
-
- 2 ☐ Africans disregard the local culture of India while living in India.
-

3 ☐ Africans love loud music that disturbs their neighbours.

4 ☐ Africans are solely to be blamed for certain evils in our society.



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Q.24

Why would China and Pakistan be happy to see the growing distance between India and Africa?

-
- 1 ☐ Africa is progressing and India can benefit from it.
-
- 2 ☐ Africa will become one of the greatest nations in the 21st century.
-

3 ☐ **Africa will soon leave behind other nations in economic progress.**

4 ☐ **Pakistan and China have some political benefit to gain from the event.**



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 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.25

Which of the following is the main point the author is trying to make in the passage?

1 ☐ Acts of racism in India and Africa are not in line with the shared history and goals of these two nations.

2 ☐ Many Indians do not understand and respect the ties that have existed between India and Africa.

3 ☐ A few acts of racism by unthinking individuals should not be taken to represent the way Africa is viewed by India.

4 ☐ Indians need to learn to respect people from other nations and not blame them for India's internal problems.



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Answer key/Solution

Q.26

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.

1. To this end, individuals at the helm of powerful societies are "standing athwart history, yelling Stop".
2. Ours is an age awash in reactionary fever.
3. Words by influential political figures borrow from vocabularies of patriotism to provoke and incite in the name of 'return to greatness'.
4. Many have mistakenly diagnosed this as a rise or a return of conservatism.
5. They promise to halt change, reset the clock, and if need be abolish history itself.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.27

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.

1. Pageants and ceremonies are not a measure of a civilization's success.
 2. In going to America one learns that poverty is not a necessary accompaniment to civilisation.
 3. It is, thus, well worth one's while to go to this country which can teach us the beauty of the words freedom and liberty.
 4. Here at any rate is a country that has no trappings, no pageants, and no gorgeous ceremonies.
 5. I saw only two processions—one was the Fire Brigade preceded by the Police, the other was the Police preceded by the Fire Brigade.
-

Directions for questions 28 to 30: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

During the Spanish Civil War, I found myself feeling very strongly that a true history of this war never would or could be written. Accurate figures, objective accounts of what was happening, simply did not exist. And if I felt that even in 1937, when the Spanish Government was still in being, and the lies which the various Republican factions were telling about each other and about the enemy were relatively small ones, how does the case stand now? Even if Franco is overthrown, what kind of records will the future historian have to go upon? And if Franco or anyone at all resembling him remains in power, the history of the war will consist quite largely of "facts" which millions of people now living know to be lies. One of these "facts", for instance, is that there was a considerable Russian army in Spain. There exists the most abundant evidence that there was no such army. Yet if Franco remains in power, and if Fascism in general survives, that Russian army will go into the history books and future school children will believe in it. So, for practical purposes the lie will have become truth.

This kind of thing is happening all the time. Out of the millions of instances which must be available, I will choose one which happens to be verifiable. During part of 1941 and 1942, when the Luftwaffe was busy in Russia, the German radio regaled its home audiences with stories of devastating air raids on London. Now, we are aware that those raids did not happen. But what use would our knowledge be if the Germans conquered Britain? For the purposes of a future historian, did those raids happen, or didn't they? The answer is: If Hitler survives, they happened, and if he falls they didn't happen. Such is the case with innumerable other events of the past ten or twenty years. Is the Protocols of the Elders of Zion a genuine document? Did Trotsky plot with the Nazis? How many German aeroplanes were shot down in the Battle of Britain? Does Europe welcome the New Order? In no case, you get one answer which is universally accepted because it is true: in each case, you get several incompatible answers, one of which is finally adopted as the result of a physical struggle. History is written by the winners.

In the last analysis, our only claim to victory is that if we win the war we shall tell fewer lies about it than our adversaries. The really frightening thing about totalitarianism is not that it commits 'atrocities' but that it attacks the concept of objective truth; it claims to control the past as well as the future. Despite all the lying and self-righteousness that war encourages, I do not honestly think it can be said that that habit of mind is growing in Britain. Taking one thing with another, I should say that the press is slightly freer than it was before the war. I know out of my own experience that you can print things now which you couldn't print ten years ago. War resisters have probably been less maltreated in this war than in the last one, and the expression of unpopular opinion in public is certainly safer. There is some hope, therefore, that the liberal habit of mind, which thinks of truth as something outside yourself, something to be discovered, and not as something you can make up as you go along. But I still don't envy the future historian's job. Is it not a strange commentary on our time that even the casualties in the present war cannot be estimated within several millions?

Q.28

Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

-
- 1 ☐ **An accurate account of history may be impossible to write.**
-
- 2 ☐ **Only the victorious side is represented in history.**
-
- 3 ☐ **Historians should be sceptical while studying historical records.**
-
- 4 ☐ **Records do not present an accurate picture of what happened in the past.**
-



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Q.29

What is the frightening thing about totalitarianism?

-
- 1 ☐ It controls the retelling of historical events.
-
- 2 ☐ The dominant side can control how it would be viewed in future.
-
- 3 ☐ It enables control of a few people over our past and our future.
-
- 4 ☐ The search for truth is futile in the shadow of totalitarianism.
-

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Q.30

What is that 'liberal habit of mind' that author hopes about?

- 1 ☐ The mind believes that the truth shall prevail.
- 2 ☐ The mind believes that it is separate from the truth.
- 3 ☐ The mind believes that the truth cannot be altered.
- 4 ☐ The mind believes that truth will be discovered.
-

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.31

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.

1. And he implored members of Congress to demonstrate political courage even if it goes against their party's positions.
 2. But the former president focused much of his address on the legacy of Kennedy, as the library prepared to mark the 100th anniversary of his birth later this month.
 3. Obama spoke of what is at stake for the millions of Americans who stand to lose coverage if the repeal of the Affordable Care Act passes.
 4. These comments from Obama come a few days after the House squeaked through a partial repeal and replacement of Obamacare with a 217-213 vote, a long-promised goal of Republicans who have decried the bill since its passing.
 5. He noted the Kennedys had long advocated for healthcare reform and, in particular, the late Senator Edward Kennedy, who died of brain cancer before passage of the Affordable Care Act.
-

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Q.32

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.

1. In fact, the ice gola guy — news about whom went viral after he named his pushcart after Google — did better when it came to this.
2. Apart from signalling intellectual laziness and a distinct lack of originality, the biggest problem with harking to another start-up in your name is how it limits the ambition of what the start-up wishes to be.
3. And it often is.
4. Don't just start a business because something is in vogue and you think commercializing it will make money.
5. And for start-ups, this lack of ambition should be crippling.

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Q.33

The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

The reference to Buddha in the title *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* has no connection either with Prince Siddhartha who later became Gautama the Buddha or with the Ambedkarite movement. To Agnihotri, the word 'Buddha' is simply shorthand for a bright idea, a Eureka moment. The film is set mostly in a business school, and partly in Bastar. The idea is to highlight how young talent is wasted on misguided activism and kept away from innovating cutting-edge solutions that might actually improve the state of affairs in India. They are stuck, according to Agnihotri, in the traffic jam of mediocrity.

1. *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* deals with the issue of young talent being wasted on misguided activism which, in turn, hampers the national social fabric.
2. *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* deals with the issue of young talent who are trapped in a system of mediocrity such as misguided activism.
3. *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* has a misleading albeit poignant title which refers to the wastage of national human resources on misguided political ambitions.
4. *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* is revolutionary film that attacks the misguided political activism of small town youth.

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.34

The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

How do we know when a language is endangered? Every language can and has been used to express all aspects of society, says David Crystal; a first sign of endangerment is when a language starts to lose its functions, its use in certain contexts of daily life. Alongside this often come substantial changes to the actual structure of the language – not just some borrowed words, but deep changes to the sound and grammar of the language. Ultimately, the crucial question is whether a language is still being passed down to children.

1. A language becomes endangered when its grammar is tampered with and it is not passed down to children.
2. A language becomes endangered when the first sign of endangerment is found which results in its losing its functions.
3. David Crystal defines the evolution of the endangered language by means of grammar and core structure.
4. A language becomes endangered when its routine functions and core structure are affected due to substantial changes to its semantics.

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Answer key/Solution

Sec 2

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

Emmu, a shopkeeper, has seven items – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V – in his shops. The cost prices of items are Rs. 80, Rs. 90, Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 125, not necessarily in the same order. The selling prices (in binary system) of the given items are Rs. 111100, Rs. 10010110, Rs. 1001011, Rs. 1111101, Rs. 10101111, Rs. 1100100 and Rs. 110000, not necessarily in the same order. It is also known that:

- (i) The cost price of T, which is sold at a profit less than 30%, is equal to the average of the cost price of Q and that of V.
- (ii) The profit made on one of the items is twice the amount of profit made on exactly two other items.
- (iii) The selling price of the item on which the shopkeeper incurs a loss of 16.67% is 40% less than the cost price of P.
- (iv) The profit made on the item that is sold at Rs. 150 is 25%.
- (v) The profit (in base 8) on the item that is sold at Rs.175 is Rs. 62.
- (vi) The cost price of item R is 50% more than the cost price of U.
- (vii) All the given numbers are in decimal system unless otherwise is mentioned.

Q.35

What is the cost price of S?

1 ☐ Rs. 75

2 ☐ Rs. 125

3 ☐ Rs. 100

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

Emmu, a shopkeeper, has seven items – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V – in his shops. The cost prices of items are Rs. 80, Rs. 90, Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 125, not necessarily in the same order. The selling prices (in binary system) of the given items are Rs. 111100, Rs. 10010110, Rs. 1001011, Rs. 1111101, Rs. 10101111, Rs. 1100100 and Rs. 110000, not necessarily in the same order. It is also known that:

- (i) The cost price of T, which is sold at a profit less than 30%, is equal to the average of the cost price of Q and that of V.
- (ii) The profit made on one of the items is twice the amount of profit made on exactly two other items.
- (iii) The selling price of the item on which the shopkeeper incurs a loss of 16.67% is 40% less than the cost price of P.
- (iv) The profit made on the item that is sold at Rs. 150 is 25%.
- (v) The profit (in base 8) on the item that is sold at Rs.175 is Rs. 62.
- (vi) The cost price of item R is 50% more than the cost price of U.
- (vii) All the given numbers are in decimal system unless otherwise is mentioned.

Q.36

If the cost price of V is more than that of Q, what is the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum possible values of selling price of Q?

1 ☐ Rs. 12

2 ☐ Rs. 25

3 ☐ Rs. 40

4 ☐ Rs. 48

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

Emmu, a shopkeeper, has seven items – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V – in his shops. The cost prices of items are Rs. 80, Rs. 90, Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 125, not necessarily in the same order. The selling prices (in binary system) of the given items are Rs. 111100, Rs. 10010110, Rs. 1001011, Rs. 1111101, Rs. 10101111, Rs. 1100100 and Rs. 110000, not necessarily in the same order. It is also known that:

- (i) The cost price of T, which is sold at a profit less than 30%, is equal to the average of the cost price of Q and that of V.
- (ii) The profit made on one of the items is twice the amount of profit made on exactly two other items.
- (iii) The selling price of the item on which the shopkeeper incurs a loss of 16.67% is 40% less than the cost price of P.
- (iv) The profit made on the item that is sold at Rs. 150 is 25%.
- (v) The profit (in base 8) on the item that is sold at Rs. 175 is Rs. 62.
- (vi) The cost price of item R is 50% more than the cost price of U.
- (vii) All the given numbers are in decimal system unless otherwise is mentioned.

Q.37

What is the average of selling prices (in base 8) of R and T?

- 1 ☐ Rs. 141
- 2 ☐ Rs. 144
- 3 ☐ Rs. 174
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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Answer key/Solution

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

Emmu, a shopkeeper, has seven items – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V – in his shops. The cost prices of items are Rs. 80, Rs. 90, Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 125, not necessarily in the same order. The selling prices (in binary system) of the given items are Rs. 111100, Rs. 10010110, Rs. 1001011, Rs. 1111101, Rs. 10101111, Rs. 1100100 and Rs. 110000, not necessarily in the same order. It is also known that:

- (i) The cost price of T, which is sold at a profit less than 30%, is equal to the average of the cost price of Q and that of V.
 - (ii) The profit made on one of the items is twice the amount of profit made on exactly two other items.
 - (iii) The selling price of the item on which the shopkeeper incurs a loss of 16.67% is 40% less than the cost price of P.
 - (iv) The profit made on the item that is sold at Rs. 150 is 25%.
 - (v) The profit (in base 8) on the item that is sold at Rs. 175 is Rs. 62.
 - (vi) The cost price of item R is 50% more than the cost price of U.
 - (vii) All the given numbers are in decimal system unless otherwise is mentioned.
-

Q.38

What is the selling price of S?

1 ☐ Rs. 125

2 ☐ Rs. 100

3 ☐ Rs. 150

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

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

There are five restaurants – Alpha, Beta, Gama, Delta and Gelta – in a city. Each of these restaurants serves three different cuisines out of Japanese, Italian, Punjabi, Continental and South Indian. Each of these restaurants has a different rating out of 1Star, 2Star, 3Star, 4Star and 5Star, not necessarily in the same order, and is located in a different city from among Mumbai, Delhi, Kinnuar, Kanpur and Jaipur, not necessarily in the same order. No two restaurants offer the same set of three cuisines. There are exactly three cuisines out of the five that are served at exactly three restaurants each, and each cuisine is served at at least two restaurants. Gelta, which is neither 2Star nor 3Star restaurant, is located in Kinnaur. Punjabi cuisine is not served at the restaurants that are in Jaipur and Kanpur. Japanese cuisine is served at minimum number of restaurants. Two of three cuisines served by Beta, which is 5Star restaurant located in Mumbai, are Italian and Continental. The number of restaurants at which South Indian cuisine is served is not 3. Delta, which is located in Delhi, is 1star restaurant. One of the cuisines served at 4Star restaurant is Italian. Alpha, which is not in Jaipur, does not serve Continental cuisine.

Q.39

The cuisines served at Alpha are

1 ☐ Japanese, Italian and South Indian

2 ☐ Italian, Punjabi and Japanese

3 ☐ Italian, Punjabi and Continental

4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

There are five restaurants – Alpha, Beta, Gama, Delta and Gelta – in a city. Each of these restaurants serves three different cuisines out of Japanese, Italian, Punjabi, Continental and South Indian. Each of these restaurants has a different rating out of 1Star, 2Star, 3Star, 4Star and 5Star, not necessarily in the same order, and is located in a different city from among Mumbai, Delhi, Kinnuar, Kanpur and Jaipur, not necessarily in the same order. No two restaurants offer the same set of three cuisines. There are exactly three cuisines out of the five that are served at exactly three restaurants each, and each cuisine is served at at least two restaurants. Gelta, which is neither 2Star nor 3Star restaurant, is located in Kinnaur. Punjabi cuisine is not served at the restaurants that are in Jaipur and Kanpur. Japanese cuisine is served at minimum number of restaurants. Two of three cuisines served by Beta, which is 5Star restaurant located in Mumbai, are Italian and Continental. The number of restaurants at which South Indian cuisine is served is not 3. Delta, which is located in Delhi, is 1star restaurant. One of the cuisines served at 4Star restaurant is Italian. Alpha, which is not in Jaipur, does not serve Continental cuisine.

Q.40

The rating of Alpha is

1 ☐ 1Star

2 ☐ 2Star

3 ☐ 3Star

4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

There are five restaurants – Alpha, Beta, Gama, Delta and Gelta – in a city. Each of these restaurants serves three different cuisines out of Japanese, Italian, Punjabi, Continental and South Indian. Each of these restaurants has a different rating out of 1Star, 2Star, 3Star, 4Star and 5Star, not necessarily in the same order, and is located in a different city from among Mumbai, Delhi, Kinnuar, Kanpur and Jaipur, not necessarily in the same order. No two restaurants offer the same set of three cuisines. There are exactly three cuisines out of the five that are served at exactly three restaurants each, and each cuisine is served at at least two restaurants. Gelta, which is neither 2Star nor 3Star restaurant, is located in Kinnaur. Punjabi cuisine is not served at the restaurants that are in Jaipur and Kanpur. Japanese cuisine is served at minimum number of restaurants. Two of three cuisines served by Beta, which is 5Star restaurant located in Mumbai, are Italian and Continental. The number of restaurants at which South Indian cuisine is served is not 3. Delta, which is located in Delhi, is 1star restaurant. One of the cuisines served at 4Star restaurant is Italian. Alpha, which is not in Jaipur, does not serve Continental cuisine.

Q.41

Which of the following cuisines are not served at the restaurant that is in Kanpur?

1 ☐ Punjabi and Italian

2 ☐ Punjabi and Continental

3 ☐ South Indian and Continental

4 ☐ South Indian and Punjabi



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

There are five restaurants – Alpha, Beta, Gama, Delta and Gelta – in a city. Each of these restaurants serves three different cuisines out of Japanese, Italian, Punjabi, Continental and South Indian. Each of these restaurants has a different rating out of 1Star, 2Star, 3Star, 4Star and 5Star, not necessarily in the same order, and is located in a different city from among Mumbai, Delhi, Kinnuar, Kanpur and Jaipur, not necessarily in the same order. No two restaurants offer the same set of three cuisines. There are exactly three cuisines out of the five that are served at exactly three restaurants each, and each cuisine is served at at least two restaurants. Gelta, which is neither 2Star nor 3Star restaurant, is located in Kinnaur. Punjabi cuisine is not served at the restaurants that are in Jaipur and Kanpur. Japanese cuisine is served at minimum number of restaurants. Two of three cuisines served by Beta, which is 5Star restaurant located in Mumbai, are Italian and Continental. The number of restaurants at which South Indian cuisine is served is not 3. Delta, which is located in Delhi, is 1star restaurant. One of the cuisines served at 4Star restaurant is Italian. Alpha, which is not in Jaipur, does not serve Continental cuisine.

Q.42

The restaurant in Jaipur is

1 ☐ Alpha

2 ☐ Delta

3 ☐ Gama

4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Five friends – Amrit, Anjana, Arman, Anjali and Arpit – participated in a quiz having 9 questions. In the quiz, four questions were of 4 marks each and the remaining five questions were of 8 marks each. Any question answered wrongly attracts a penalty of one-fourth of the marks allotted to the question. After the release of the results of the quiz, the following observations were made regarding the number of questions attempted and marks obtained by the five friends in the quiz:

- (i) The friend who attempted an equal number of 4 marker and 8 marker questions scored 28 marks.
- (ii) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by one of the friends was equal to the average of number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by the other two friends, neither of whom attempted an even number of 4 marker questions correctly.
- (iii) Arman, who attempted exactly one 4 marker question correctly, scored 32 marks.
- (iv) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjana, who did not attempt any question wrongly and scored marks which was twice the square of a natural number, was half the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by her.
- (v) Anjali attempted the maximum number of questions.
- (vi) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by Amrit was one less than that by Arpit.
- (vii) For no two friends, the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by them was the same.
- (viii) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjali, Arpit and Arman, in the given order, forms a Geometric Progression.
- (ix) The score of Arpit was the square of a natural number.

Q.43

What was the sum of marks scored by Anjali and that by Arpit?

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

Five friends – Amrit, Anjana, Arman, Anjali and Arpit – participated in a quiz having 9 questions. In the quiz, four questions were of 4 marks each and the remaining five questions were of 8 marks each. Any question answered wrongly attracts a penalty of one-fourth of the marks allotted to the question. After the release of the results of the quiz, the following observations were made regarding the number of questions attempted and marks obtained by the five friends in the quiz:

- (i) The friend who attempted an equal number of 4 marker and 8 marker questions scored 28 marks.
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- (iii) Arman, who attempted exactly one 4 marker question correctly, scored 32 marks.
- (iv) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjana, who did not attempt any question wrongly and scored marks which was twice the square of a natural number, was half the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by her.
- (v) Anjali attempted the maximum number of questions.
- (vi) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by Amrit was one less than that by Arpit.
- (vii) For no two friends, the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by them was the same.
- (viii) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjali, Arpit and Arman, in the given order, forms a Geometric Progression.
- (ix) The score of Arpit was the square of a natural number.

Q.44

What was the sum of number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by the five friends?

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Five friends – Amrit, Anjana, Arman, Anjali and Arpit – participated in a quiz having 9 questions. In the quiz, four questions were of 4 marks each and the remaining five questions were of 8 marks each. Any question answered wrongly attracts a penalty of one-fourth of the marks allotted to the question. After the release of the results of the quiz, the following observations were made regarding the number of questions attempted and marks obtained by the five friends in the quiz:

- (i) The friend who attempted an equal number of 4 marker and 8 marker questions scored 28 marks.
- (ii) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by one of the friends was equal to the average of number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by the other two friends, neither of whom attempted an even number of 4 marker questions correctly.
- (iii) Arman, who attempted exactly one 4 marker question correctly, scored 32 marks.
- (iv) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjana, who did not attempt any question wrongly and scored marks which was twice the square of a natural number, was half the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by her.
- (v) Anjali attempted the maximum number of questions.
- (vi) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by Amrit was one less than that by Arpit.
- (vii) For no two friends, the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by them was the same.
- (viii) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjali, Arpit and Arman, in the given order, forms a Geometric Progression.
- (ix) The score of Arpit was the square of a natural number.

Q.45

What was the absolute difference between the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjana and the number of 8 marker questions attempted incorrectly by Anjali?

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Five friends – Amrit, Anjana, Arman, Anjali and Arpit – participated in a quiz having 9 questions. In the quiz, four questions were of 4 marks each and the remaining five questions were of 8 marks each. Any question answered wrongly attracts a penalty of one-fourth of the marks allotted to the question. After the release of the results of the quiz, the following observations were made regarding the number of questions attempted and marks obtained by the five friends in the quiz:

- (i) The friend who attempted an equal number of 4 marker and 8 marker questions scored 28 marks.
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- (iii) Arman, who attempted exactly one 4 marker question correctly, scored 32 marks.
- (iv) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjana, who did not attempt any question wrongly and scored marks which was twice the square of a natural number, was half the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by her.
- (v) Anjali attempted the maximum number of questions.
- (vi) The number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by Amrit was one less than that by Arpit.
- (vii) For no two friends, the number of 4 marker questions attempted correctly by them was the same.
- (viii) The number of 8 marker questions attempted correctly by Anjali, Arpit and Arman, in the given order, forms a Geometric Progression.
- (ix) The score of Arpit was the square of a natural number.

Q.46

The number of questions attempted by Amrit in the quiz was

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Answer key/Solution

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

A survey was conducted by an agency named Darpan AX Ltd in a city among 735 people to gauge the popularity of three electronic gadgets – Smartphone, Laptop and Tablet. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop is 20% less than the number of persons who like Tablet and Laptop. The number of persons who like only Smartphone is 13 more than 24 times the number of persons who like all the three gadgets. The number of persons who like only Tablet is 8 less than four times of the number of persons who like only Laptop. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Tablet is double the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop. The ratio of the number of persons who like only Tablet to that of those who like Smartphone and Tablet but not Laptop is 12 : 7. The number of persons who like all the three gadgets is one-third of the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop but not Tablet. The number of persons who like only Laptop is 20 more than one-seventh of one-seventh of the total number of people who participated in the survey.

Q.47

What is the number of persons who like Laptop?

2 ☐ 123

3 ☐ 227

4 ☐ 277

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A survey was conducted by an agency named Darpan AX Ltd in a city among 735 people to gauge the popularity of three electronic gadgets – Smartphone, Laptop and Tablet. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop is 20% less than the number of persons who like Tablet and Laptop. The number of persons who like only Smartphone is 13 more than 24 times the number of persons who like all the three gadgets. The number of persons who like only Tablet is 8 less than four times of the number of persons who like only Laptop. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Tablet is double the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop. The ratio of the number of persons who like only Tablet to that of those who like Smartphone and Tablet but not Laptop is 12 : 7. The number of persons who like all the three gadgets is one-third of the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop but not Tablet. The number of persons who like only Laptop is 20 more than one-seventh of one-seventh of the total number of people who participated in the survey.

Q.48

How many persons like Smartphone and Tablet?

1 ☐ 88

2 ☐ 77

3 ☐ 33

4 ☐ 11

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A survey was conducted by an agency named Darpan AX Ltd in a city among 735 people to gauge the popularity of three electronic gadgets – Smartphone, Laptop and Tablet. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop is 20% less than the number of persons who like Tablet and Laptop. The number of persons who like only Smartphone is 13 more than 24 times the number of persons who like all the three gadgets. The number of persons who like only Tablet is 8 less than four times of the number of persons who like only Laptop. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Tablet is double the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop. The ratio of the number of persons who like only Tablet to that of those who like Smartphone and Tablet but not Laptop is 12 : 7. The number of persons who like all the three gadgets is one-third of the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop but not Tablet. The number of persons who like only Laptop is 20 more than one-seventh of one-seventh of the total number of people who participated in the survey.

Q.49

How many persons like either Smartphone or Laptop but not both?

1 ☐ 555

2 ☐ 470

3 ☐ 433

4 ☐ 455

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A survey was conducted by an agency named Darpan AX Ltd in a city among 735 people to gauge the popularity of three electronic gadgets – Smartphone, Laptop and Tablet. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop is 20% less than the number of persons who like Tablet and Laptop. The number of persons who like only Smartphone is 13 more than 24 times the number of persons who like all the three gadgets. The number of persons who like only Tablet is 8 less than four times of the number of persons who like only Laptop. The number of persons who like Smartphone and Tablet is double the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop. The ratio of the number of persons who like only Tablet to that of those who like Smartphone and Tablet but not Laptop is 12 : 7. The number of persons who like all the three gadgets is one-third of the number of persons who like Smartphone and Laptop but not Tablet. The number of persons who like only Laptop is 20 more than one-seventh of one-seventh of the total number of people who participated in the survey.

Q.50

What is the number of persons who do not like any of the three gadgets?

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 100

3 ☐ 80

4 ☐ 126

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a multiplex, there are 3 screens namely S1, S2 and S3. The seating capacity of S1, S2 and S3 is 120, 135 and 95 respectively. On a day, the owner of the multiplex decided to have shows on five different movies – M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5. The lengths (in min) of these movies are 90, 120, 125, 150 and 180, not necessarily in the same order. Only one movie can be shown on a screen at a given time. The cinema owner wants to optimize usage of the screens. On each screen, shows can be held between 12 noon to 9 pm. The ticket prices of the given movies are Rs. 120, Rs. 125, Rs. 160, Rs. 100, and Rs. 180, not necessarily in the same order. Multiple shows of the given movies can be run as per the availability of screens. It is also known that:

- (1) For no movie, the absolute values of the length (in minutes) and the price (in Rs.) were the same. The length of M1 is a multiple of 45.
- (2) The prices of the ticket of movies the lengths of which are in an Arithmetic Progression are Rs. 120, Rs. 160 and Rs. 180, in any order.
- (3) The price of ticket of M2 is Rs. 100.
- (4) The price of ticket of M4 is not a multiple of 20.
- (5) The length of the movie the ticket of which is priced at Rs.160 is not a multiple of 4.
- (6) The length of M1 as well as M5 is a multiple of 60.
- (7) At least one show of each of the given movies was run on the given day.

Q.51

If total occupancy rate of the multiplex on the given day was 80%, the maximum amount (in Rs.) that the multiplex can earn in the form of selling tickets is

1 ☐ 187325

2 ☐ 192725

3 ☐ 193875

4 ☐ 210950

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a multiplex, there are 3 screens namely S1, S2 and S3. The seating capacity of S1, S2 and S3 is 120, 135 and 95 respectively. On a day, the owner of the multiplex decided to have shows on five different movies – M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5. The lengths (in min) of these movies are 90, 120, 125, 150 and 180, not necessarily in the same order. Only one movie can be shown on a screen at a given time. The cinema owner wants to optimize usage of the screens. On each screen, shows can be held between 12 noon to 9 pm. The ticket prices of the given movies are Rs. 120, Rs. 125, Rs. 160, Rs. 100, and Rs. 180, not necessarily in the same order. Multiple shows of the given movies can be run as per the availability of screens. It is also known that:

- (1) For no movie, the absolute values of the length (in minutes) and the price (in Rs.) were the same. The length of M1 is a multiple of 45.
- (2) The prices of the ticket of movies the lengths of which are in an Arithmetic Progression are Rs. 120, Rs. 160 and Rs. 180, in any order.
- (3) The price of ticket of M2 is Rs. 100.
- (4) The price of ticket of M4 is not a multiple of 20.
- (5) The length of the movie the ticket of which is priced at Rs.160 is not a multiple of 4.
- (6) The length of M1 as well as M5 is a multiple of 60.
- (7) At least one show of each of the given movies was run on the given day.

Q.52

If the multiplex maximized its revenue through sales of tickets with 100% occupancy, on the given day, which of the following movies could not be shown on S2?

1 ☐ M1, M3 and M5

2 ☐ M1 and M2

3 ☐ M1, M2 and M3

4 ☐ M4 and M5

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a multiplex, there are 3 screens namely S1, S2 and S3. The seating capacity of S1, S2 and S3 is 120, 135 and 95 respectively. On a day, the owner of the multiplex decided to have shows on five different movies – M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5. The lengths (in min) of these movies are 90, 120, 125, 150 and 180, not necessarily in the same order. Only one movie can be shown on a screen at a given time. The cinema owner wants to optimize usage of the screens. On each screen, shows can be held between 12 noon to 9 pm. The ticket prices of the given movies are Rs. 120, Rs. 125, Rs. 160, Rs. 100, and Rs. 180, not necessarily in the same order. Multiple shows of the given movies can be run as per the availability of screens. It is also known that:

- (1) For no movie, the absolute values of the length (in minutes) and the price (in Rs.) were the same. The length of M1 is a multiple of 45.
- (2) The prices of the ticket of movies the lengths of which are in an Arithmetic Progression are Rs. 120, Rs. 160 and Rs. 180, in any order.
- (3) The price of ticket of M2 is Rs. 100.
- (4) The price of ticket of M4 is not a multiple of 20.
- (5) The length of the movie the ticket of which is priced at Rs.160 is not a multiple of 4.
- (6) The length of M1 as well as M5 is a multiple of 60.
- (7) At least one show of each of the given movies was run on the given day.

Q.53

What is the length (in min) of M5?

1 ☐ 120

2 ☐ 180

3 ☐ 125

4 ☐ 90

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

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- (6) The length of M1 as well as M5 is a multiple of 60.
- (7) At least one show of each of the given movies was run on the given day.

Q.54

If the multiplex maximizes its revenue through sales of tickets with a total occupancy rate of 70% on the given day, what is the list of movies that could not be shown on S3?

1 ☐ M1 and M2

2 ☐ M3 and M4

3 ☐ M4 and M5

4 ☐ M1, M2 and M3

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

Ekta, a visiting professor of Mathematics in Delhi University, delivered lectures in five different colleges namely A, B, C, D and E, between 1st March, 2017 and 3rd April 2017. On 17th March 2017, when her friend Wasim enquired about the schedule of lectures, the following were her replies:

- "My first lecture in colleges A, B, C, D and E was on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th March respectively.
- In each college, I delivered at least one lecture every 7 days but did not deliver lectures on two consecutive days. And the same will hold true for the remaining period."

On 28th March, when Wasim asked about the schedule of the lectures, she told to Wasim that she will deliver her lecture in college E, D, C, B and A on 29th March, 30th March, 31st March, 1st April and 3rd April respectively.

It is also known that the number of days between any two consecutive lectures taken by Ekta in a college was the same.

Q.55

If Ekta delivered a lecture in college C on March 10, 2017, on what date of March did she deliver her fourth lecture in same college?

Fill 1 if "your answer is 22"

Fill 2 if "your answer is 17"

Fill 3 if "your answer is 24"

Fill 4 if "your answer is 31"



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Ekta, a visiting professor of Mathematics in Delhi University, delivered lectures in five different colleges namely A, B, C, D and E, between 1st March, 2017 and 3rd April 2017. On 17th March 2017, when her friend Wasim enquired about the schedule of lectures, the following were her replies:

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It is also known that the number of days between any two consecutive lectures taken by Ekta in a college was the same.

Q.56

The number of lectures delivered by Ekta in the five colleges put together in March could not be more than

Fill 1 if "your answer is 65"

Fill 2 if "your answer is 68"

Fill 3 if "your answer is 70"

Fill 4 if "your answer is 72"

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Answer key/Solution

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

Ekta, a visiting professor of Mathematics in Delhi University, delivered lectures in five different colleges namely A, B, C, D and E, between 1st March, 2017 and 3rd April 2017. On 17th March 2017, when her friend Wasim enquired about the schedule of lectures, the following were her replies:

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It is also known that the number of days between any two consecutive lectures taken by Ekta in a college was the same.

Q.57

For how many colleges is it possible to determine uniquely the number of lectures delivered by her in March?

Fill 1 if "your answer is 2"

Fill 2 if "your answer is 3"

Fill 3 if "your answer is 4"

Fill 4 if "your answer is 5"

×

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Answer key/Solution

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

Ekta, a visiting professor of Mathematics in Delhi University, delivered lectures in five different colleges namely A, B, C, D and E, between 1st March, 2017 and 3rd April 2017. On 17th March 2017, when her friend Wasim enquired about the schedule of lectures, the following were her replies:

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On 28th March, when Wasim asked about the schedule of the lectures, she told to Wasim that she will deliver her lecture in college E, D, C, B and A on 29th March, 30th March, 31st March, 1st April and 3rd April respectively.

It is also known that the number of days between any two consecutive lectures taken by Ekta in a college was the same.

Q.58

The number of lectures delivered by Ekta in the five colleges put together in March could not be less than

Fill 1 if "your answer is 41"

Fill 2 if "your answer is 37"

Fill 3 if "your answer is 40"

Fill 4 if "your answer is 42"

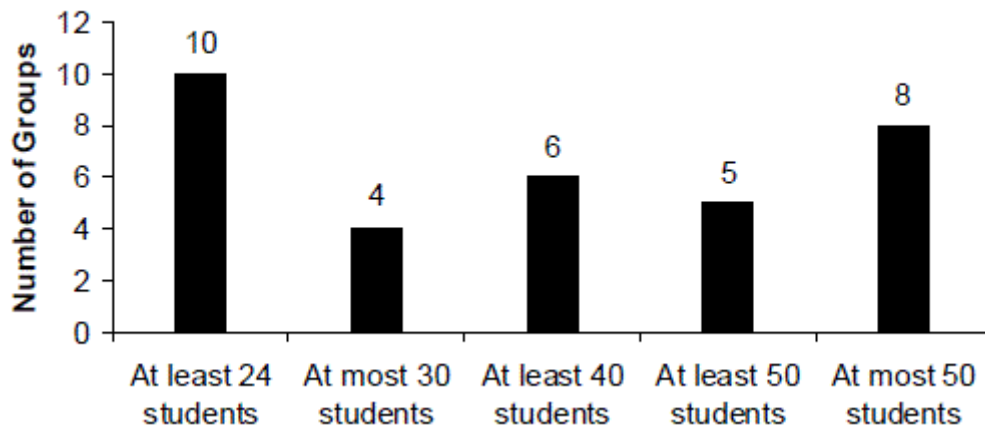
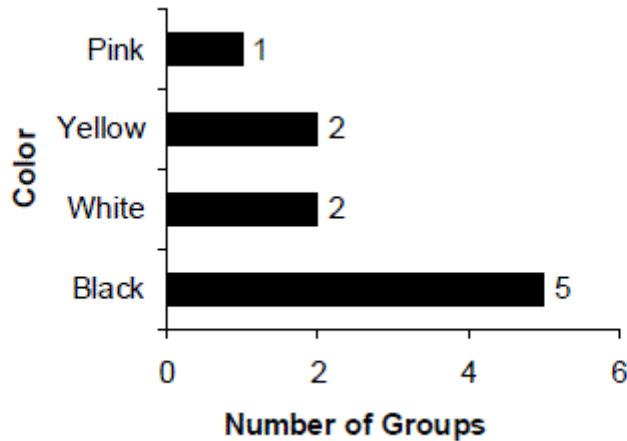
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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The students of the schools are divided into 10 groups namely G1, G2, G3, ..., G10. All members of each group are wearing dresses of the same colour. The color of dresses for each group is one out of the four colors namely Black, White, Yellow and Pink. The number of students in each of these ten groups is one of the five numbers 24, 30, 40, 50 and 60. The following bar graphs provide information about the number of groups wearing dresses of given colours and about the number of groups that have different number of students. It is also known that no two groups wearing dresses of the same color have an equal number of students.



Q.59

What is the total number of students in all the groups, taken together, wearing black colored dresses?

- 1 ☐ 204
- 2 ☐ 184
- 3 ☐ 190
- 4 ☐ 210

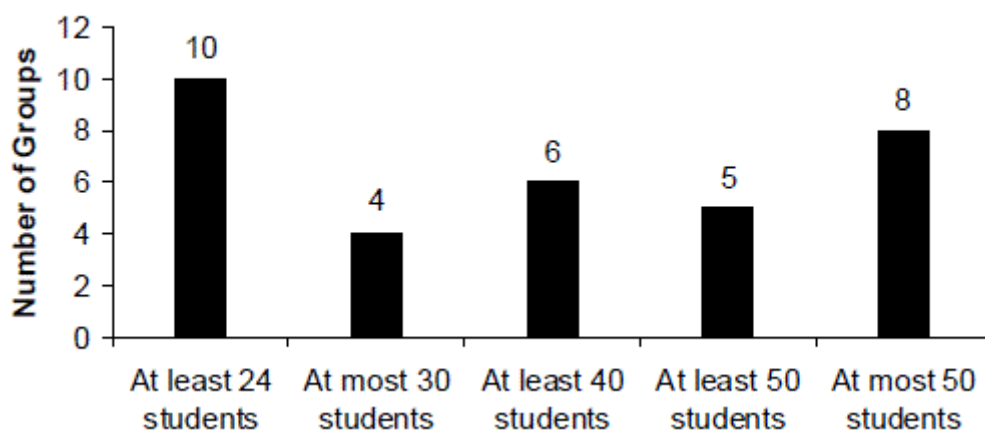
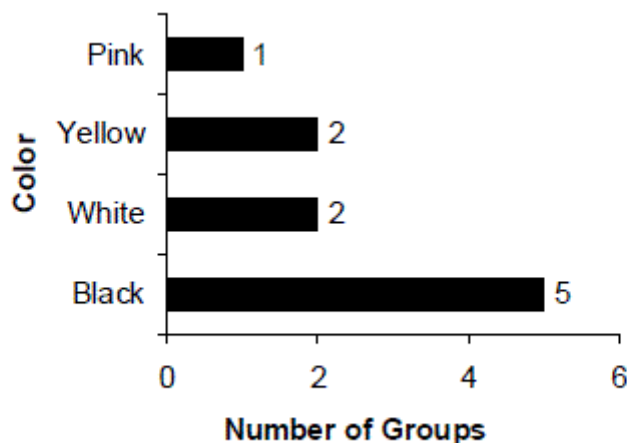
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 Answer key/Solution

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

The students of the schools are divided into 10 groups namely G1, G2, G3, ..., G10. All members of each group are wearing dresses of the same colour. The color of dresses for each group is one out of the four colors namely Black, White, Yellow and Pink. The number of students in each of these ten groups is one of the five numbers 24, 30, 40, 50 and 60. The following bar graphs provide information about the number of groups wearing dresses of given colours and about the number of groups that have different number of students. It is also known that no two groups wearing dresses of the same color have an equal number of students.



Q.60

The total number of students in all the ten groups put together is at most

1 ☐ 404

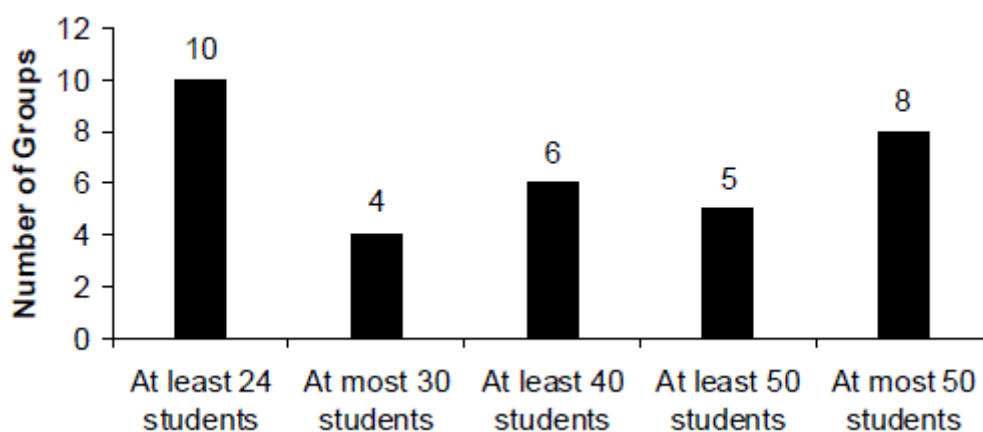
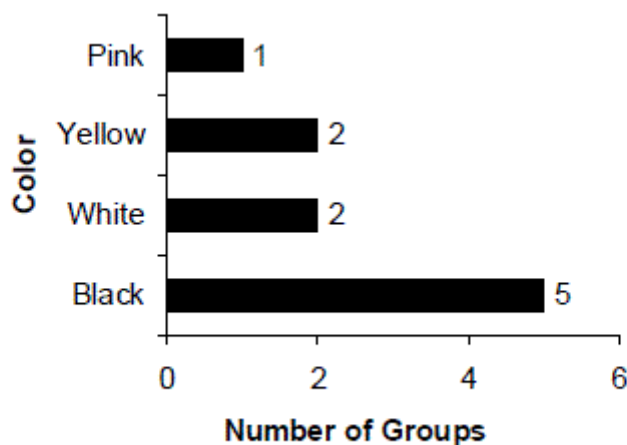
2 ☐ 414

3 ☐ 424

4 ☐ 444

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

The students of the schools are divided into 10 groups namely G1, G2, G3, ..., G10. All members of each group are wearing dresses of the same colour. The color of dresses for each group is one out of the four colors namely Black, White, Yellow and Pink. The number of students in each of these ten groups is one of the five numbers 24, 30, 40, 50 and 60. The following bar graphs provide information about the number of groups wearing dresses of given colours and about the number of groups that have different number of students. It is also known that no two groups wearing dresses of the same color have an equal number of students.



Q.61

If the number of students in the group wearing pink colored dresses is 60, then which of the following can be the total number of students in all the groups wearing white colored dresses?

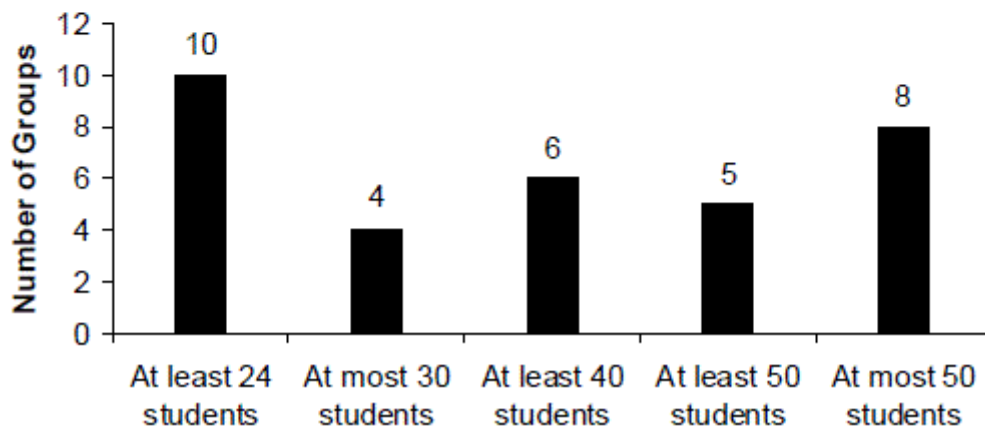
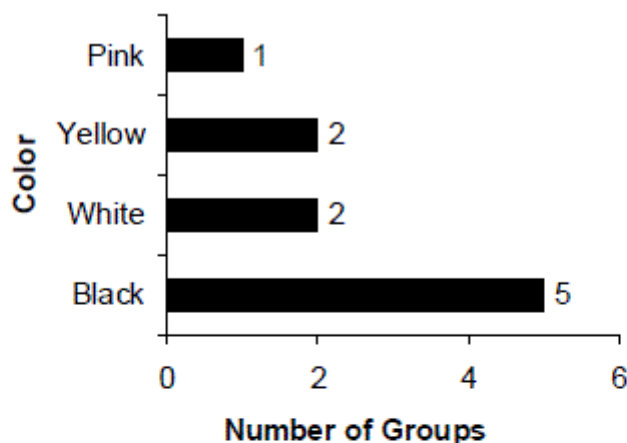
1 ☐ 90

2 ☐ 74

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

The students of the schools are divided into 10 groups namely G1, G2, G3, ..., G10. All members of each group are wearing dresses of the same colour. The color of dresses for each group is one out of the four colors namely Black, White, Yellow and Pink. The number of students in each of these ten groups is one of the five numbers 24, 30, 40, 50 and 60. The following bar graphs provide information about the number of groups wearing dresses of given colours and about the number of groups that have different number of students. It is also known that no two groups wearing dresses of the same color have an equal number of students.



Q.62

If the total number of students in the groups wearing yellow colored dresses is the maximum possible and the total number of students in the ten groups put together is the least possible, then what is the number of students in the group wearing pink colored dresses?

1 ● 50

2 ● 60

3 ● 30

4 ● 24

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

Four friends, namely Akhilesh, Bhartendu, Champak and Deependra, went to a juice corner named Fresh Juice Point, which is known for its items namely Orange juice, Pomegranate juice, Guava juice and Mango juice, to have some juice. Further, information is as follows:

- (i) Each of the four friends chose two juices out of the four juices and had two glasses of each of the juices chosen by him.
- (ii) No two friends chose the same combination of two juices. The price per glass of the four items was Rs. 20, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22, not necessarily in the same order.
- (iii) When asked about their visit to the juice corner, each of the four friends made two statements, the details of which are as follows:

Akhilesh:

- 1. Bhartendu spent a total of Rs. 92.
- 2. Deependra spent a total of Rs. 80 and did not have Guava juice.

Bhartendu:

- 1. The cost of a Pomegranate Juice was Rs. 24.
- 2. Akhilesh spent a total of Rs. 72 and one of the juices that he had was the costliest out of the four juices.

Champak:

- 1. Bhartendu spent the maximum possible amount at the juice corner.
- 2. Deependra did not have Orange juice as well as Guava juice.

Deependra:

- 1. I had Orange juice, the cost of which was Rs. 22 per glass.
- 2. One of the juices that Akhilesh had was the costliest out of the four juices.

Later on, it was observed that out of the four friends, both the statements made by two of the friends were false, whereas both the statements made by the remaining two friends were true. If any statement made by any of the four friends gives more than one information, then all the information given in the statement is either true or false.

Q.63

If Akhilesh spent a total of Rs. 84, then which of the following juices Akhilesh had at the juice corner?

-
- 1 ☐ Guava Juice and Mango Juice
-
- 2 ☐ Guava Juice and Orange Juice
-
- 3 ☐ Orange Juice and Mango Juice
-
- 4 ☐ Pomegranate Juice and Mango Juice
-

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Q.64

How many friends, out of the four, had Mango juice at the juice corner?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 4

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Four friends, namely Akhilesh, Bhartendu, Champak and Deependra, went to a juice corner named Fresh Juice Point, which is known for its items namely Orange juice, Pomegranate juice, Guava juice and Mango juice, to have some juice. Further, information is as follows:

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Q.65

If the total amount spent by Champak was more than that by Deependra, the juices consumed by Champak were

1 ☐ **Orange juice and Mango juice**

2 ☐ **Orange juice and Pomegranate juice**

3 ☐ **Orange juice and Guava juice**

4 ☐ **Either (1) or (3)**

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

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Q.66

The total amount spent by the four friends put together at the juice corner could not be more than

1 ☐ Rs. 340

2 ☐ Rs. 344

3 ☐ Rs. 336

4 ☐ Rs. 332

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 Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67

Two cities P and Q are 1200 km apart. At 9 a.m., a Volvo leaves P for Q and an Armada leaves Q for P. Volvo covers one-third the distance at a speed of 80 km/hr, half the remaining distance at 100 km/hr and the rest at 120 km/hr. Armada completes the journey by travelling at 80 km/hr, 100 km/hr and 120 km/hr respectively for equal intervals of time. When and where will the two vehicles cross each other?

- 1 ☐ At 5:08 p.m. and 610 km from P
- 2 ☐ At 3:54 p.m. and 610 km from Q
- 3 ☐ At 4:00 p.m. and 590 km from P
- 4 ☐ At 3:00 p.m. and 610 km from Q

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.68

For how many days in a year, will the sum of the day number (1 to 28/30/31, depending upon the month) and the square root of the month number give the same value as the square of the same month number?



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 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

In triangle ABC, E and F are points on the sides AB and AC respectively. The line segments EF and BC are extended to meet at a point D. If $AE = AF$, $CD = 2BC$ and $CF = 1.5$ cm, then find the length (in cm) of BE.

- 1 ☐ 3
- 2 ☐ 4.5
- 3 ☐ 2.75
- 4 ☐ 2.25

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

AB is a chord of a circle with centre O. P and Q are points on the circumference of the circle such that $PO \parallel AB$ and QO , when extended, becomes perpendicular to AB at point R. If $AP > BP$, then what is the sum of $\angle APO$ and $\angle AQO$?

1 ☐ 30°

2 ☐ 40°

3 ☐ 45°

4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ are the terms of a sequence such that $x_n - x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} = 0$ for $n > 2$. If the sum of the first 88 terms and the first 89 terms is 150 and 120 respectively, find the value of $\frac{(x_1 + x_2)}{2}$.

1 ☐ 124

2 ☐ - 124

3 ☐ - 30

4 ☐ 30

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.72

If the system of equations $2x + 5y + 3z = 4$, $4x + 3y = -1$ and $2y + 5z = 19$, where x , y and z are real numbers, has a unique solution, then find the value of $(x + y + z)$.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.73

Find the product of the first 12 terms of the sequence 3, 6, 12, 24,

1 ☐ $2^{66} \times 3^{12}$

2 ☐ $2^{78} \times 3^{12}$

3 ☐ $2^{55} \times 3^{12}$

4 ☐ $2^{66} \times 3^{11}$



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Answer key/Solution

Q.74

$35x4y9z$, a seven-digit number, is completely divisible by 44. If ' x ', ' y ' and ' z ' are single digit whole numbers, find the sum of all the distinct possible values of $(y + z - x)$.

1 ☐ 12

2 ☐ 60

3 ☐ 72

4 ☐ 66

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

What is the remainder when 13^{2013} is divided by 100?

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.76

If $150!$ is converted to base 7, how many consecutive zeros would be there at the end of it?

1 ☐ 24

2 ☐ 23

3 ☐ 37

4 ☐ 36

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Q.77

'D' is the absolute difference between a three-digit natural number and the sum of the digits of the number. If 'D' is a multiple of 12 and greater than 504, then how many values can 'D' assume?

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Q.78

A shopkeeper offered two successive discounts of 30% and 20% on the purchase of a shirt to Raj and a one time discount of 50% on the purchase of the same shirt to Sahil. If the marked price of the shirt was Rs. 1500, then what was the absolute difference between the amounts paid by Raj and Sahil for purchasing the shirt?

- 1 ☐ Rs. 90
- 2 ☐ Rs.110
- 3 ☐ Rs.50
- 4 ☐ None of these



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Answer key/Solution

Q.79

Once upon a time, the king of a jungle planned a 2-kilometre race between a rabbit and a tortoise. Soon after the start of the race, the rabbit took a huge lead. On realizing that even after taking a nap of 't' min, he would beat the tortoise by 13 min, he stooped under a tree and went to sleep. Meanwhile the tortoise kept walking. When the rabbit woke up, he realized that he had slept for $(14 + t)$ min, and immediately started running towards the target at a speed $\frac{3}{2}$ times his original speed. The race eventually ended in a dead heat. If the ratio of the original speed of the rabbit to that of the tortoise was 6 : 1 and the rabbit overstretched his nap by $1\frac{1}{6}t$ min, then how long did the tortoise take to complete the race?

- 1 ☐ 24 min
- 2 ☐ 30 min
- 3 ☐ 28 min
- 4 ☐ 36 min

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Answer key/Solution

Q.80

Twenty workers can complete a piece of work in 15 days. All of them started the work together, but on every alternate day, starting from the 2nd day, some workers did not turn up for the work. The number of workers who did not turn up for the work on the 2nd day was 2, on the 4th day was 4, on the 6th day was 6 and so on. In how many days was the work completed?

1 ☐ $20\frac{1}{3}$

2 ☐ $20\frac{1}{2}$

3 ☐ 20

4 ☐ 21

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.81

Anushka and Anirudh working together can complete a piece of work in 20 days. They started the work together, but Anushka left after x days and Anirudh finished the remaining work in the next $x/2$ days. Had Anushka left after $3x/4$ days, Anirudh would have taken x days to finish the remaining work. Find the ratio of the efficiency of Anushka to that of Anirudh.

1 ☐ 2 : 3

2 ☐ 3 : 2

3 ☐ 2 : 1

4 ☐ 1 : 1

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

$\log_2 a \times \log_2 bc + \log_2 b \times \log_2 c = 9$, where 'a', 'b' and 'c' are positive real numbers. If $a \times b \times c = 4096$, then what is the value of $(\log_2 a)^2 + (\log_2 b)^2 + (\log_2 c)^2$?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.83

What is the number of common roots of the two equations given below?

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0$$

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

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ 3

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Answer key/Solution

Q.84

Let $f(x) = [x]$, where $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x . If 'a' and 'b' are two real numbers such that $f(3b - 2) = a - 2$ and $f(a + 2) = b + 6$, then find the sum of a and b.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.85

Find the sum of an infinite number of terms of the series given below.

$$1 + 2 + \frac{11}{9} + \frac{16}{27} + \frac{21}{81} \dots$$

1 ☐ 4.5

2 ☐ 5.25

3 ☐ 6.00

4 ☐ 4.66



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 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

Let $f(x) = x^9 - 17x^8 + 17x^7 - 17x^6 + \dots - 17x^2 + 17x$, where x is a real number. Find the value of $f(16)$.

1 ☐ 15

2 ☐ 16

3 ☐ 17

4 ☐ 18



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 Answer key/Solution

Q.87

The concentration of milk in a 60L milk and water solution is 30%. If 6L of the solution is replaced by water and then 5L of the resulting solution is again replaced by water, then find the concentration of milk in the final solution.

1 ☐ 24.50%

2 ☐ 25.00%

3 ☐ 24.75%

4 ☐ 25.50%

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Q.88

The co-ordinates of vertices A, B and C of a parallelogram ABCD are (6, 1), (8, 2) and (9, 4) respectively. If E is a point on DC such that $2DE = 3EC$, then what is the area (in sq. units) of triangle ADE?

1 ☐ 1.00

2 ☐ 0.90

3 ☐ 0.45

4 ☐ 0.50

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Q.89

In an isosceles triangle ABC, $AB = AC$ and AD is the perpendicular drawn from A to BC. E is a point on AC and BE cuts AD at F. EM is the perpendicular drawn from E to AD. If $AD = 6$ cm and $AM = 4$ cm, then find the length (in cm) of AF.

1 ☐ 4.6

2 ☐ 4.8

3 ☐ 5.2

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.90

A rectangular sheet of paper ABCD with $AB = 10$ cm and $BC = 8$ cm is folded along the line BE, where E is a point on AD. As a result, A coincides with F, a point on CD. Find the measure (in cm) of AE.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.91

There are two identical metal sheets, having same dimensions, of negligible thickness. One of them is given the shape of a hollow spherical ball and the other of a hemispherical bowl (such that there is no metal loss and the thickness remains the same as that of the sheets. Find the ratio of the capacity of the spherical ball to that of the hemispherical bowl.

1 ☐ 1 : $\sqrt{2}$

2 ☐ 1 : 3

3 ☐ 1 : $\sqrt{3}$

4 ☐ 1 : 8

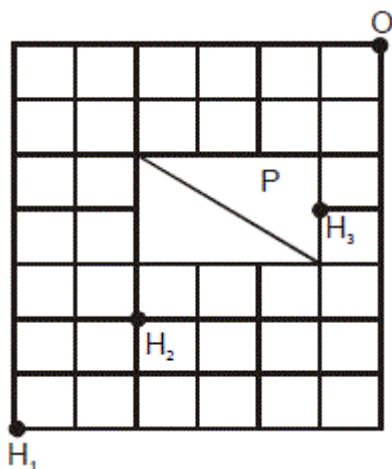
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 Answer key/Solution

Q.92

The figure below shows the plan of a town, where all the streets are at right angles to one another. A rectangular park (P) is situated inside the town with a diagonal road running through it. Sudhansu's home and office are located at H_1 and O respectively. He has to start from his home, visit his girlfriend Trapti, whose house is located at H_2 , and his friend Raman, whose house is located at H_3 , and then go to his office. If Sudhansu wants to take the shortest path, then in how many ways can he choose it?



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Q.93

In how many ways can 18 identical candies be distributed among 8 children such that the number of candies received by each child is a prime number?

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Q.94

A problem is given to two students – Novita and Sujuka. The probability that Novita can solve the problem correctly is 0.55 and that Sujuka can solve it correctly is 0.8. If the two of them try to solve the problem independently, then what is the probability that the problem would be solved correctly?

1 ☐ 0.25

2 ☐ 0.44

3 ☐ 0.86

4 ☐ 0.91

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Q.95

Seven years ago at the time of their marriage, the average age of a man and his wife was 28 years. At present, they have two children. Their daughter is 2 years older than their son. One year after the birth of the daughter, the average age of the man, wife and their daughter was 21 years, then the present age of the son is

1 ☐ 1 year

2 ☐ 2 years

3 ☐ 3 years

4 ☐ 4 years

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Q.96

Salary of a person on 01-01-2001 is Rs. 6,400 per month with an increment Rs. 600 per month due on 01-09-2001, 01-09-2002, 01-09-2003, 01-09-2004 and 01-09-2005. If his monthly salary on 01-01-2006 increases by 40% of average monthly salary during last five years, what monthly salary did he draw in February 2006?

1 ☐ Rs. 8,400

2 ☐ Rs. 9,400

3 ☐ Rs. 11,150

4 ☐ Rs. 12,520

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Q.97

A retailer bought 96 cycles and sold 16 cycles at 10% profit, 25 cycles at 16% profit, 15 cycles at 18% profit and remaining 40 cycles at 22% profit. If the cost price of each cycle is Rs. 1,600, then his total profit is

1 ☐ Rs. 16,440

2 ☐ Rs. 18,720

3 ☐ Rs. 27,360

4 ☐ Rs. 30,860

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Q.98

In a class, 40% students took Maths, 70% of the remaining took Biology and remaining 45 students took Commerce. The number of students in the class was



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Q.99

A cylindrical well of height 20 meters and radius 7 meters is dug in a field 77metres long and 42 metres wide. By how much will the level of the field rise if the earth taken out is spread evenly on the field?

1 ☐ 2 m

2 ☐ 3 m

3 ☐ 4 m

4 ☐ 1 m

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.100

A cask contains a mixture of two liquids P and Q in the ratio 7 : 5. When 6 L of this mixture is taken out from the cask and an equal volume is filled with Q, the ratio of P and Q becomes 21 : 19. Find the initial volume of the mixture in the cask.

1 ☐ 30L

2 ☐ 45L

3 ☐ 60L

4 ☐ 42L

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