



Mock CAT - 14 2020

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Booster Analysis (BoosterAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Video Attempt (VideoAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Solutions (Solution.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

Bookmarks (Bookmarks.jsp?sid=aaaRxVI2eGBwkbCSAn8ExSat Feb 20 10:53:18 IST 2021&qsetId=byljAYjmffE=&qsetName=Mock CAT - 14 2020)

VARC

DILR

QA

Sec 1

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Flesh* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.1 [11594329]

Which of the following is an oddity that the author mentions in the passage?

1 ☐ People who like Jane Austen are repelled by the TV adaptations.

2 ☐ The makers give undue importance to garments, a rather narrow part of Austen's work.

3 ☐ People who should not apologise for Austen continue to read *Pride and Prejudice* while neglecting her other more serious works like *Persuasion*.

4 ☐ These filmmakers deliberately try to make the adaptation 'less bonnet-y'.

×

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 3

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

This is a fact based question. There are two oddities mentioned in the passage. Refer to the lines, "One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin." So, as per the second point, option 2 is an oddity.

Option 1 – This is mentioned in a different context. Secondly, the author says that people who make these TV adaptations end up repelling people 'who are supposed to read and like Jane Austen.' So, generally talking about 'people who like Jane Austen' is incorrect.

Option 3 is incorrect because the passage doesn't talk about readers not emphasising on some of Jane Austen's novels. On the contrary, the passage talks about the TV adaptations of the novel focusing too much attention on *Pride and Prejudice*. This is a close option but it is distorted.

Option 4 – This is incorrect. Although the TV adaptation is supposed to be "less bonnet-y", there is no mention of the filmmakers deliberately trying to make the adaptation in such a way. The usage of the word is figurative. It can't be taken literally.

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Flesh* or the *Gnomeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.2 [11594329]

Which of the following can be inferred about Jane Austen's work?

- 1 ☐ Her heroines manage to find happiness despite their terrible choices.

- 2 ☐ Her works should be read together in order to be truly appreciated.
- 3 ☐ The endings of her work don't necessarily hide the bleak streak of reality.
- 4 ☐ The cosy environments of her novels seldom do justice to her brutal honesty.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

This question has to be answered by eliminating the wrong or illogical options.

Option 1 – This option literally blames the heroines of Jane Austen. The passage doesn't mention anything about 'their terrible choices.' The author talks about their 'grim choices' due to their surroundings. Secondly, the author also indirectly mentions that these heroines don't actually find happiness. Refer to the last paragraph.

Option 2 – Refer to the line – "Austen herself deemed Pride and Prejudice "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice." This can't lead to the conclusion mentioned in the second option. It's an illogical inference.

Option 3 – It is correct because the passage says that Austen's novels may be "lightly concealed by happy endings." Hence, it is evident that her novels lay bare the stark reality of life. The word 'lightly' implies 'not necessarily.'

Option 4 – This is again too farfetched. The passage mentions "It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one." However, there is no fact to support that these environments don't do justice to her work.

Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Park* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.3 [11594329]

Which of the following can be inferred from the penultimate paragraph?

1 ☐ Movies on Shakespeare fail to capture the message intended by the writer.

- 2 ☐ Jane Austen is a victim of sexism, snobbery, and much more.
- 3 ☐ There is an inherent flaw in the way Jane Austen is perceived through her work.
- 4 ☐ The longevity of Jane Austen's appeal has underlying implications.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 2

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

In the second last or penultimate paragraph, the author makes these points. However, some options are distorted.

Option 4 – ‘The underlying implications’ are suggested in the second last paragraph. Hence, it is correct.

Option 1 – The first sentence of the penultimate paragraph states that people don't really expect to know anything personal about Shakespeare from the movies based on his work. There is not mentions anything about failing 'to capture the message of the author'.

Option 2 – It is wrong because it is nowhere stated that Austen is a victim of sexism. It is an extreme conclusion. There is also no factual basis to infer 'much more'.

Option 3 – It is incorrect because the paragraph doesn't say anything about how Austen is perceived as a person. Rather, the paragraph comments on how her work is perceived.

 **Answer key/Solution**

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Flesh* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.4 [11594329]

Which of the following would have been the most likely reaction of Mark Twain, if he were alive, regarding the enduring popularity of *Pride and Prejudice*?

1 ☐ Amazement mixed with a hint of revilement

2 ☐ Indignation coupled with a sense of impuissance

3 ☐ Blatant criticism with an amalgamation of vitriol

4 ☐ Prejudice with a generous amount of condescension

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

The reaction of Mark Twain is mentioned in the line - "But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone." So, it is clear that Mark Twain would have been blatantly critical of Austen's work. The imagery suggested in the last sentence of the third last paragraph points towards a severe form of criticism. Even if he didn't mean 'dig her up' in a literal sense (he most likely would have been sarcastic), he was clearly not a fan. Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Option 1 – Amazement is definitely not something we can associate with Twain from the given data.

Option 2 – Impuissance means lack of power. This is completely out of context.

Option 4 – Mark Twain might or might not have been prejudiced. However, the author clearly attributes the quality of condescension to Henry James and contrasts James's attitude with that of Twain. So, this option is factually incorrect.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Flesh* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.5 [11594329]

Which of the following is not true, as per the passage?

- 1 ☐ The announcement of the latest adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice* was not surprising.

2 ☐ It is sexist that no one questions the merits of Shakespeare's works.

3 ☐ The fascination of readers with Elizabeth and Darcy has not waned.

4 ☐ Mr. Darcy is considered to be a romantic icon.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

Option 1 – It is not the correct answer. This sentence is true as per the line – “So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable.”

Option 2 - There is no mention of sexism in the passage regarding Shakespeare's works. So, this is the correct answer.

Option 3 - The popularity of Darcy and Elizabeth has not faded. This is what the passage says. Hence, option 3 is true as per the passage.

Option 4 - Darcy is considered to be a romantic hero. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. Option 4 is, thus, true as per the passage.

Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Flesh* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.6 [11594329]

Which of the following is the reason behind Darcy's unceasing appeal?

1 ☐ He doesn't grow old.

2 ☐ Colin Firth immortalized Darcy by wearing 'the white shirt'.

3 ☐ Readers continue to find Pride and Prejudice fascinating.

4 ☐ The incessant adaptations of Jane Austen's work don't let him go out of fashion.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Genre: Literature / Cultural Studies

Word Count# 558

Option 1 – When the author writes that Elizabeth and Darcy haven't grown old, s/he is not being literal. So, this is a vague option.

Option 2 – This is a superficial fact (just like a trivia) mentioned in the passage. So, it is not the correct option either. The appeal of Darcy predates the release of that particular adaptation.

Option 3 – This is at the heart of the entire passage. It is the closest to the main idea of the passage too. So, it is the correct option.

Option 4 – This is a vague option. The word 'incessant' has a negative connotation too. So, it is not the correct option.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.7 [11594329]

As per the passage, all of the following are true about the author's opinion on referendums and elections, except:

- 1 ☐ these tools have become outmoded in the current world.
- 2 ☐ these tools may not protect people against political manipulation.
- 3 ☐ these tools have failed to elect a government that reflects the will of the majority.

4 ☐ these tools need to be updated and made in sync with the current manner of public communication.

×

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 1

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

This question has to be answered by the process of elimination.

Option 1 – This is true as per the passage. The author calls referendum ‘primitive’ in the first paragraph itself. Then s/he goes on to repeat this many times in the passage. So, it is not the answer.

Option 2 – This is true too. Refer to the line – “In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote.” So, it is not the answer.

Option 4 – This is true as per the passage. Refer to the last paragraph. So, it is not the answer.

Option 3 – This is an extreme option. The author does mention that the true will of the public is not always reflected by the results of elections and referendums. But we can’t say that the results have NEVER elected a truly representative government. So, it is not necessary true according to the passage. Thus, this is the correct answer.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.8 [11594329]

Which of the following is true about scepticism in democracy?

- 1 ☐ It is a feature of a free society.
 - 2 ☐ It is necessary for the liberation of the people's voice.
 - 3 ☐ It is the inevitable precursor to overt scorn for democratic institutions.
-

4 ☐ It is a corollary of citizenship.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer : 1

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

Option 1 – It is true. Refer to the lines – “Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.” ‘Essential’ refers to ‘feature’. So, it is the correct answer.

Option 2 – It is not mentioned in the passage.

Option 3 – It is too negative and extreme.

Option 4 – ‘Corollary’ or consequence is not factually correct. It is the cause, not the effect.

 **Answer key/Solution**

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.9 [11594329]

Which of the following can be inferred about the significance of the opening sentence of the passage?

- 1 ☐ The Brexit referendum has changed democracy in the West forever.
 - 2 ☐ The Brexit referendum has exposed certain loopholes in the Western democracy.
 - 3 ☐ The Brexit referendum is a manifestation of all that is wrong with today's Western civilization.
-

4 ○ The Brexit referendum has far reaching consequences for the entire world.



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

Option 1 – It is too literal an interpretation of the first sentence. The author doesn't literally mean 'change forever'. 'Turning point' refers to an event that is significant and has an impact. But this option does not correctly interpret the author's point.

Option 2 – This is correct because the rest of the paragraph deals with exposing these loopholes. The first sentence acts as an introductory sentence. So, it is the correct answer.

Option 3 – 'All that is wrong' is too extreme.

Option 4 – 'Entire world' goes beyond the scope of the passage. It also interprets the first line too literally.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.10 [11594329]

Why does the author ask the two questions at the end of the third paragraph?

- 1 ☐ To highlight the negative consequences of lack of trust in one's government
 - 2 ☐ To showcase the lack of trust people have in the democratic tradition
 - 3 ☐ To emphasise on the inevitable consequences of a world with unfettered communication
-

4 ○ To stress the point that the current democratic fabric may not survive pervasive distrust



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 4

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

The questions the author asks at the end of the third paragraph act as points that reiterate the author's concerns. In the next lines, s/he goes on to assert the view that the current issue needs an immediate resolution.

So, option 4 is the correct answer. This is the most appropriate choice.

Option 1 – This may look close but 'lack of trust in one's government' is not the same as 'lack of trust in the process of democracy'. A government may not necessarily be democratic. So, it is not the correct answer.

Option 2 – This is out of context. The author has already mentioned this point before s/he asks these questions.

Option 3 – This is purely out of context.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.11 [11594329]

From the passage, what can be inferred about the current status of democracy?

1 ☐ People hate it.

2 ☐ Its tools are superfluous.

3 ☐ Technology has impacted it.

4 ☐ It is stricken by discussion, debates, and questions.

×

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 4

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

Option 1 – This is negated by the line “It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality.”

Option 2 – ‘Superfluous’ can’t be defined from the passage.

Option 3 – This can be inferred from the second and third paragraph. With increased ability to communicate, people have become more involved with the democratic process. So, ‘impact’ correctly captures it. This is the correct choice.

Option 4 – ‘Stricken’ is wrong. The author mentions debates and discussion in a positive manner.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

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

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.12 [11594329]

All of the following are true, as per the passage, except:

- 1 ☐ the existing system of delegated representation is not effective.
 - 2 ☐ people have become more averse to the idea of democracy.
 - 3 ☐ the questions in referendums don't necessarily reflect the latter's purpose.
-

4 ☐ Rousseau was concerned about the nature of electoral freedom.

×

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 3

Genre: Political Science

Word Count# 502

Option 1 – It is true as per the entire passage. This is the main complain the author has with respect to the current status of democracy.

Option 2 – It is negated by the line “It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality.” So, this is the answer.

Option 3 – This is true as per the lines – “In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote.”

Option 4 – This is definitely true. The author quotes Rousseau in this context.

Bookmark

FeedBack

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 13 - 18:The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. “If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place,” says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. “But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict.”

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country’s culture, it can speak volumes. “I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country’s culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices,” says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia’s leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. “The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline,” Bellace says. “One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students.”

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India’s Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013 to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an

all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

“These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives,” whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a “continuum of issues” in equality. “A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues.” He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, “in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company.”

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. “Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide,” says Bellace. “Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men’s places in factories.”

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. “Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women’s attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying ‘male’ jobs.”

Q.13 [11594329]

Based on the passage, one of the first initiatives taken up towards better equality regarding workplace issues between the two genders was:

-
- 1 ☐ by the Indian government which, in 2012, set up the Bhartiya Mahila Bank to serve families through an all-female staff
-
- 2 ☐ by the Saudi government which set up an all-women office with an aim to muting religious criticism regarding the mingling of women and men.
-
- 3 ☐ by women who, in most countries, demanded equal compensation, before turning to the question of equal opportunity.
-
- 4 ☐ by women who decided to move ahead, starting with enfranchisement, on the “continuum of issues” in equality.
-

[Answer key/Solution](#)**Solution:****Correct Answer : 3**

3 is clear from the last paragraph, ". . . in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay [*compensation*], not for equal opportunity." and "Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs.[*equal opportunity*]" 1 is wrong because the this bank was set up in 2013 and not 2012. It was also for female account holders and not families. 2 is wrong because the passage doesn't credit the Saudi government for the all women office. TCS and Wipro have been credited with this. 4 is mentioned in the passage. However, it doesn't answer the question. It is a vague option.

[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)

Directions for questions 13 - 18: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. "If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place," says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. "But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict."

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country's culture, it can speak volumes. "I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country's culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices," says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. "The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline," Bellace says. "One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students."

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India's Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013 to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

"These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives," whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a "continuum of issues" in equality. "A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues." He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company."

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. "Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide," says Bellace. "Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men's places in factories."

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. "Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs."

Q.14 [11594329]

According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred as a current feature in the practice of hiring employees?

-
- 1 ☐ TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and IBM in Japan have selfish motives behind hiring female staff members.
-
- 2 ☐ TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and IBM in Japan are tapping into an otherwise underutilized labour pool.
-
- 3 ☐ TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and Bhartiya Mahila Bank in India are making profits at the cost of established cultural norms.
-
- 4 ☐ Both TCS and Wipro are trying to mute religious criticism in their home countries by setting up all-female offices in off-shore locations.
-

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

2 can be inferred from the last lines "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company" and "At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students." This makes both companies able to tap into an underutilized labour pool. 1 is not supported by the data given in the passage. 3 is wrong because of the tone and the fact that the Bhartiya Mahila bank suffered huge losses which led to its merger with SBI. 4 is wrong because the issue of religious criticism in India (home country of TCS and Wipro) has not been raised in this passage.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 13 - 18: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. "If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place," says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. "But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict."

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country's culture, it can speak volumes. "I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country's culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices," says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. "The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline," Bellace says. "One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students."

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India's Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013 to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

"These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives," whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a "continuum of issues" in equality. "A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues." He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company."

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. "Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide," says Bellace. "Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men's places in factories."

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. "Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs."

Q.15 [11594329]

Which of the following does not correspond to an opinion stated in the passage?

- 1 ☐ Women need to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement against the lack of gender equality.
- 2 ☐ The demands of women tend to centre on equal pay before it focuses on equal opportunities.
- 3 ☐ Getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are executed.
- 4 ☐ The Saudi government needs to increase the labour force participation of uneducated workers in order to increase productivity.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

 Answer key/Solution

4 is wrong because the passage talks about women in workforce. "Uneducated workers" makes this option out of the scope of the passage. 1, 2, and 3 are stated in the second-last paragraph, the last paragraph, and the first paragraph respectively.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 13 - 18: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. "If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place," says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. "But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict."

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country's culture, it can speak volumes. "I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country's culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices," says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. "The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline," Bellace says. "One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students."

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India's Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013

to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

"These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives," whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a "continuum of issues" in equality. "A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues." He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company."

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. "Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide," says Bellace. "Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men's places in factories."

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. "Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs."

Q.16 [11594329]

According to the passage, the reason for Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their cultural practices is based on:

- 1 ☐ catering to a company's culture by changing their employment practices.
- 2 ☐ criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women.
- 3 ☐ the need to rethink their financial strategies based on economic realities.
- 4 ☐ the need to employ more women as a step towards true equality.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Refer to the lines "Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women." This makes 3 the correct answer. 1 is wrong because the passage talks about catering to a country's culture, not to that of a company. 2 and 4 are not mentioned in the passage as a reason behind the issue asked in the question.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 13 - 18: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. "If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place," says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. "But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict."

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country's culture, it can speak volumes. "I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country's culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices," says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. "The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline," Bellace says. "One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students."

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India's Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013 to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

"These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives," whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a "continuum of issues" in equality. "A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues." He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company."

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. "Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide," says Bellace. "Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men's places in factories."

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. "Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs."

Q.17 [11594329]

One of the reasons cited in the passage supporting the creation of an all-female office is:

- 1 ☐ to shield employees whose background prohibits them from wearing uniforms.
- 2 ☐ to eradicate workplace discrimination in developed nations which have top-notch talents.
- 3 ☐ to respect the religious restrictions that bar the intermingling of men and women in the gulf countries.
- 4 ☐ to attract more women into the fold of productive work force.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

 Answer key/Solution

1 is wrong because the passage talks about wearing uniform in public and not wearing uniform in general. 2 is wrong because the passage talks about Japan in particular and not all developed nations in general while talking about workplace discrimination." 3 is wrong because the passage talks about Saudi Arabia and not all gulf countries. 4 is true according to the first line of the passage.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 13 - 18: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thus, the solution to employing more women, at least for now, is to have an all-female office. This is an important step toward true equality. "If history is any guide, getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are put in place," says Janice Bellace, Wharton professor of legal studies and business ethics. "But the speed at which this will happen is impossible to predict."

While gender equality goes far further than offering more jobs to women, at least the current steps mute criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women. And when foreign companies such as TCS and Wipro change their employment practices to cater to a country's culture, it can speak volumes. "I think it does have an effect when a foreign company does something in response to the peculiarities of a home country's culture or laws. If nothing else, it helps point out the absurdity of those practices," says Wharton management professor Peter Cappelli. Economic realities are prompting Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their financial strategies, which has spilled over to cultural practices around women. "The citizens of Saudi Arabia have become accustomed to generously subsidized health care, education and other key items such as gasoline," Bellace says. "One way for the government to trim expenditure is to reduce the extent of subsidization. Another way is to increase the productivity of its adult population. At present, the labour force participation rate of women is extremely low, only 10%. Yet, females are well-educated, comprising 60% of university students."

Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance. India's Bharatiya Mahila Bank was set up in 2013 to cater to female account holders and it was run by female staff. But the bank failed; mounting losses led to its proposed merger with the State Bank of India. In 2007, British banking giant Standard Chartered opened an all-female branch in Kolkata, India to much fanfare, but there has been no news about it since then.

"These are among the few examples we have of such initiatives," whether they failed or not, says diversity consultant Nirmala Menon, founder and CEO of Interweave Consulting. U.S. power systems manufacturer Cummins has an all-women assembly unit near Pune (India). There is another manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh, which has only women employees. They are from backgrounds where they cannot be seen in public wearing their factory uniforms. These are organizations that are looking to meet practical needs so women can be in the game. As a way to get women to participate more in economic activity, these are very welcome initiatives.

Cappelli adds that there is a "continuum of issues" in equality. "A century ago, it was about getting the right to vote, then about getting the right to certain jobs. The bigger issues come first, and in countries with more inequality, those issues are already dealt with, so they move onto other issues." He notes that IBM once operated in Japan with a workforce that was heavily female, "in part because discrimination against women in Japan at the time made it easier to attract top-flight talent to a foreign company."

The big question is whether women-only workplaces cause more divisions rather than break down walls. "Probably not, if the experience of other countries is any guide," says Bellace. "Women have to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement complaining about the lack of gender equality. This is the experience of Western countries. In many, the widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars, as women went to work and took men's places in factories."

Bellace adds that in most countries, including the U.S. and U.K., the first demand by women was for equal pay, not for equal opportunity. "Women in factories, where jobs were sex-segregated, realized they were earning a lot less than equally skilled men. Once the pay issue is settled, women's attention turns to the issue of access to higher-paying 'male' jobs."

Q.18 [11594329]

The author of the passage calls which of the following statements ironic?

- 1 ☐ TCS and Wipro are promoting equality in Saudi Arabia when their home country needs to improve its gender parity performance.
 - 2 ☐ The labour force participation rate of women in gulf countries is extremely low (10%) while 60% of university students are female.
 - 3 ☐ An important step toward true equality is to employ more women by having all-female offices.
 - 4 ☐ The widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars.
-

Solution:**Correct Answer : 1**[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

1 is the correct answer. Refer to the line "Ironically, TCS and Wipro are promoting equality by hiring women into a women-only unit in Saudi Arabia when India itself could improve its own gender parity performance." 2 is wrong because Saudi Arabia is not "gulf countries". 3 and 4 are statements mentioned in the passage but the author has not called these events ironic.

[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)

Directions for question 19: The passage below is accompanied by a question. Choose the best answer to each question.

Much is made these days of the fact we live in a post-truth society, and that, despite our instant access to more information than ever before, we still seek out the stories that reinforce our existing beliefs and biases. What role should educators play in assisting digital natives to navigate this murky online realm? 'Post-truth' was the Oxford Dictionary Word of the Year for 2016, defined as 'relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief'. This phenomenon is not new: there have always been tricksters, scammers, and cheats. Yet social media have the tendency to amplify: both constructive and destructive voices have become more urgent and sensationalised than ever previously. Students require the skills that enable them to critically sift through the vast amount of information on the net, yet they also need to engage compassionately with diverse ideas. So we need to educate them to engage with these media in a critical as well as compassionate manner. How can we encourage students to be not only critically engaged with all they see and hear, but also compassionately engaged with others whose beliefs and ideas differ from their own? Specifically, how might we teach young people to challenge fake news, be wary of alternative facts, and be kind to others they chat with in cyberspace?

Teaching children to be critically-engaged democratic citizens, to be ethical and compassionate, are values parents and educators alike hope to cultivate. But first we might well ask, exactly whose job is it to teach ethics? Good thinking skills, reasonableness, tolerance, and discernment with respect to what and who to trust are obvious skills the education system should aim to nurture. But what about caring or kindness? Should teachers have a role to play in teaching children to be compassionate? Or is that a role that ought to be confined to the domestic space? Moreover, if teachers do have a role to play in educating compassion, how should they go about it? Should they be role-models, employing compassion themselves? And if so, what happens when a student disobeys a rule? Should the teacher be caring and kind and not worry about enforcing an appropriate punishment because to do so may be deemed a denial of compassion in classroom proceedings?

Sometimes being forgiving, kind, and compassionate is in tension with following the rules and upholding certain standards.

This potential tension between compassion and rules is familiar to moral philosophers. The restraints of rule-bound or duty-bound ethical action often leave very little room for sympathy or sentiment. Consider Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative for moral action: 'Do what you would will to become a universal law'. No exceptions. However, David Hume, who, Kant said, woke him from his dogmatic slumbers, held the opposite position. For Hume, whether we like it or not, it is sentiment, including compassion, that guides our moral decision-making. "Reason always is, and only ever ought to be the slave to the passions," he famously intoned in *A Treatise of Human Nature* (1738).

These two sides of this debate – Kant's objective moral rules on one side, and Hume's subjective notion of 'fellow feeling' on the other – seem a little extreme. Perhaps we can find some middle ground by returning to an Aristotelian sense of virtue to support ethical decision making, and, in particular, to the concept of care. So although rules need to be in place to ensure fairness, surely there is also an important role for intelligent emotions such as compassion or care?

Q.19 [11594329]

What does the author mean by the term 'digital natives'?

- 1 ☐ People who learn through the internet
- 2 ☐ Virtual people
- 3 ☐ People familiar with the net
- 4 ☐ People vouching for the omnipotence of the net



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Genre: Educational Philosophy

Word Count# 593

A 'native' is a person associated with a certain place. This makes 3 the correct choice. The other options are factually incorrect.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 20: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.20 [11594329]

The term "Rule of Law" is derived from the French phrase 'La Principe de Legality' (the principle of legality) which refers to a government based on principles of law and not of men. In a broader sense Rule of Law means that Law is supreme and is above every individual. No individual whether if he is rich, poor, rulers or ruled etc are above law and they should obey it. In a narrower sense the rule of law implies that government authority may only be exercised in accordance with the written laws, which were adopted through an established procedure. The principle of Rule of Law is intended to be a safeguard against arbitrary actions of the government authorities.

- 1 ☐ Rule of law establishes equality in the society between various classes of citizenry.
- 2 ☐ Rule of law proves that laws are made by men and can be altered and applied according to the convenience of society.
- 3 ☐ Rule of law states that only such laws should materialize which have been adopted by the society.
- 4 ☐ Rule of law dictates that government should exercise its authorities according to the written laws without any discrimination.

Solution:**Correct Answer : 4**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Option 4 is the correct answer as it states the essence of the passage which aims to establish the functionality of rule of law that is government cannot take any arbitrary actions and has to conform to the written laws without any discrimination.

Option 1 is incorrect as rule of law as stated in the passage aims to establish equality with respect to government's actions.

Option 2 is incorrect as it is contrary to principles stated in the passage while defining rule of law.

Option 3 is incorrect as the conversion of social practices into legal practices is not the essence of the passage.

[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)

Directions for question 21: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.21 [11594329]

Mayday, uttered three times, is the distress call "used to signal a life-threatening emergency primarily by aviators and mariners." Long before its adoption for that function however, and more traditionally, there did exist Labour (or Workers') Day, dedicated to the entitlement of workers to the value and dignity of their labour. The Nigerian constituency is left to determine which attribution – or both, or none – is deafeningly clamorous this May 1 of this year, 2018. No matter, one feels it a duty to call the attention to the painful convergence of both appropriations.

- 1 ☐ **Mayday and its duality have become the talking point in Nigeria this Labour Day.**
- 2 ☐ **Mayday has two meanings and both of these need to be evaluated with reference to Nigeria.**
- 3 ☐ **The Nigerian constituency needs to look at the distressing condition of its labour force this Labour day.**
- 4 ☐ **The Nigerian constituency has become dependent on the correct interpretation of the Mayday signal.**

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3** Answer key/Solution

The paragraph doesn't talk about 'the interpretation' of the Mayday signal. The example of the two attributions of 'Mayday' has been given in order to subtly raise the issue of labour distress in the Nigerian constituency. The meaning is not literal in the paragraph. So, we need to understand what the author is trying say albeit indirectly. Then, we need to eliminate the wrong options.

Option 1 – This is definitely irrelevant. 'Duality' is a different term which may or may not suggest a positive or neutral tone. Secondly, 'talking point' is not part of the discussion.

Option 2 – This option is twisted. What it means is that the meaning of 'Mayday' has to be interpreted with reference to Nigeria. This is wrong.

Option 3 – This is the correct answer as it captures the essence of the paragraph.

Option 4 – 'Correct interpretation' of 'Mayday' is irrelevant. The author has clearly stated that it has two historical origins and attributions.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.22 [11594329]

Directions for question 22: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. Aid agencies have repeatedly warned the conflict is driving Yemen to the brink of the worst famine in living memory.
2. The US defence secretary, James Mattis, said on 31 October that Saudi Arabia and its Emirati allies were ready for a deal.
3. The UN under-secretary general for humanitarian affairs, Mark Lowcook, said last week that if fighting continues, famine could engulf the country within three months, with 12 to 13 million people at risk of starvation.
4. "The talks between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthi rebels were being arranged by the UN special envoy for Yemen, Martin Griffiths", he added.
5. It is feared that intensified fighting in Hodeidah would not only have a devastating impact on its population but also cut off food, fuel and medical imports to the rest of the country.

Solution:**Correct Answer : 51324** Answer key/Solution

There are two topics discussed in this paragraph. Sentences 1, 3, and 5 talk about the worsening situation in Yemen. Sentences 2 and 4 talk about the statements made by the US defence secretary James Mattis regarding the negotiations to defuse the tension. Clearly 2 and 4 create a pair with "James Mattis' and 'He'. But 2 can't be the opening sentence as we need to first introduce the problem that Mattis is talking about. So, 5 is the opening sentence. 1 and 3 make a pair as 1 talks about 'aid agencies' and 3 gives the opinion of Lowcook who is a representative of UN, an aid agency. Hence, 51324 is the correct sequence.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.23 [11594329]

Directions for question 23: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. Dances vary, but there is a real thread of similarity which runs through folk dances the world over.
2. The Naga war dance and the Navajo war dance are identical in conception, almost identical in costumes.
3. The wealth of India's tribal heritage is boundless.
4. The dances of Himachal Pradesh are identical in rhythm and execution with those of certain fisherfolk in Portugal, though the costumes are very different.
5. The Manipuri dancers dressed like crows are not all that different from Hopis.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

This is an easy question. All the other sentences talk about 'tribal dance'.

Sentence 3 talks about 'tribal heritage' which is quite broad. It can be a part of the discussion, but it can't fit the context of the given paragraph. The other sentences are in the right order.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.24 [11594329]

Directions for question 24: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. In a year when the Academy faced stinging criticism over a lack of diversity among nominees, Parasite – a tale of upstairs-downstairs with its theme of inequality in a domestic setting -- turned out to be just what Hollywood needed.
2. Parasite is far from being an arthouse movie; it is slick, plot-driven, darkly comic entertainment
3. Having steeled themselves for what Mr Bong teasingly calls the "one-inch tall barrier of subtitles", mainstream audiences have found few obstacles to enjoyment.
4. Victory at the Oscars has been followed by triumph at the box office: Bong Joon-ho's seventh feature film as director, Parasite, is currently predicted to earn \$45m in the US, making it the fourth most successful foreign-language import ever.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4321

4321 is the correct sequence.

Sentence 4 introduces the idea – the commercial success of the film "Parasite". 3 and 2 further describe this commercial success and explain the reason for it. 1 connects it with the background of the awards, and thus, concludes the paragraph.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.25 [11594329]

Directions for question 25: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. GOP representatives are repeatedly caught looking the other way over Mr Trump's corruption, lawbreaking and manifest unfitness for office.
2. The Grand Old Party has offered up its soul in exchange for Mr Trump's gutting of environmental regulations, appointing conservative judges and cutting taxes for the rich.
3. Jeff Flake, an ex-Republican senator, thought "at least 35" former colleagues would vote to convict the president and have him removed from office if there were a secret vote.
4. They do so in part because if they did speak out, they risk being defeated in the primary elections by pro-Trump Republicans.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2143

2143 is the correct sequence.

14 is a mandatory pair as "they do so" in 4 refers to GOP representatives repeatedly ignoring Trump's corruption, mentioned in 1.

43 is another mandatory pair as Jeff Flake's comment in 3 is an illustration of the claim made in 4.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Sec 2

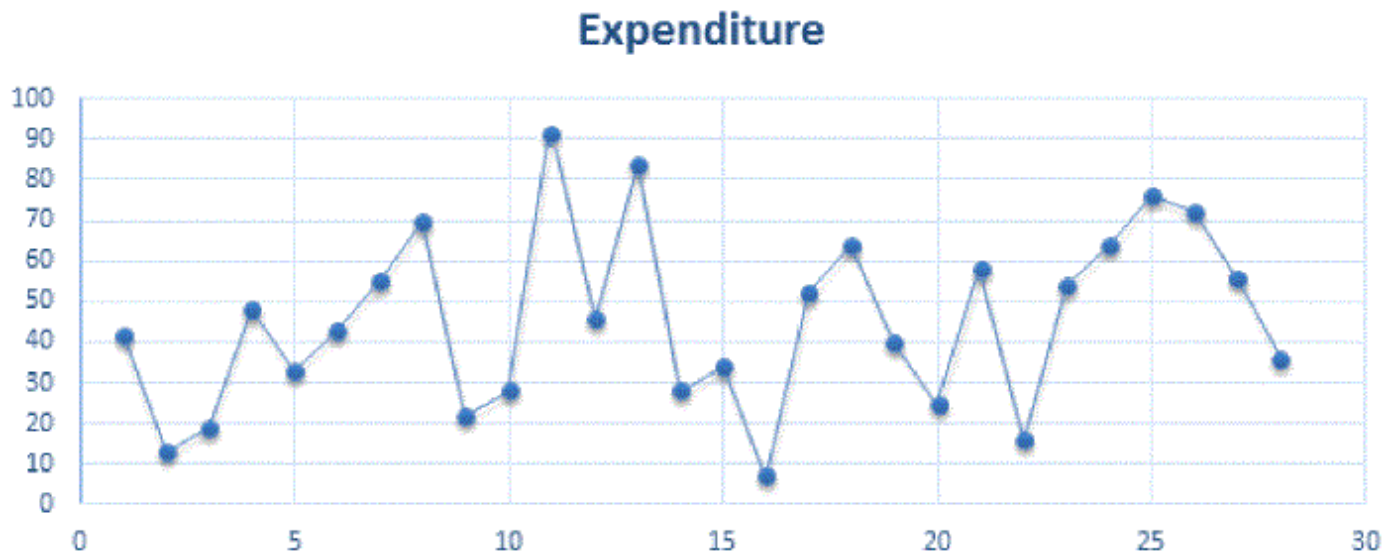
Directions for question 26 to 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Sumit used to go to super market on daily basis in the month of February 2018. On his every day visit to the super market, he bought one unit each of exactly two items out of milk, bread, jam, egg, cornflakes, curd, butter and oats. Cost (in Rs. per unit) of the mentioned items is 2, 5, 11, 17, 23, 31, 41 and 59, not necessarily in the same order.

Further, it is also known that:

1. The total price of butter and oats taken together is more than the total price of curd and bread taken together.
2. The price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.
3. The product of the price of curd and bread is Rs. 62.
4. The sum of price of cornflakes and egg is equal to the sum of price of milk and jam.

The following graph gives the expenditure (in Rs.) done by Sumit on 28 days in the month of February.



Q.26 [11594329]

Which of the following could be the item purchased by Sumit on 10th February by spending Rs. 28?

1 ☐ Cornflakes

2 ☐ Bread

3 ☐ Curd

4 ☐ Oats

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

[Answer key/Solution](#)

From statement 1 we can conclude that $\text{butter} + \text{oats} > \text{Curd} + \text{bread}$.

From statement 2 we can conclude that the price of butter is Rs. 41 and price of cornflakes is rs. 23 as we can also conclude from this the price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.

From statement three, we can conclude that the price of curd and bread is rs 2 and 31 not necessarily in order.

From statement 4 we can conclude that there should be two values which should have equal sum, so possible values are either 28 or 64. But as the corn flakes costs Rs. 23 so the price of egg has to be Rs. 5. Further we can conclude that price of milk and jam is 17 or 11.

The expenditure on 5th is Rs. 28. So Sumit must have purchased either corn flakes and egg or Milk and jam.

From the given options its (1).

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for question 26 to 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

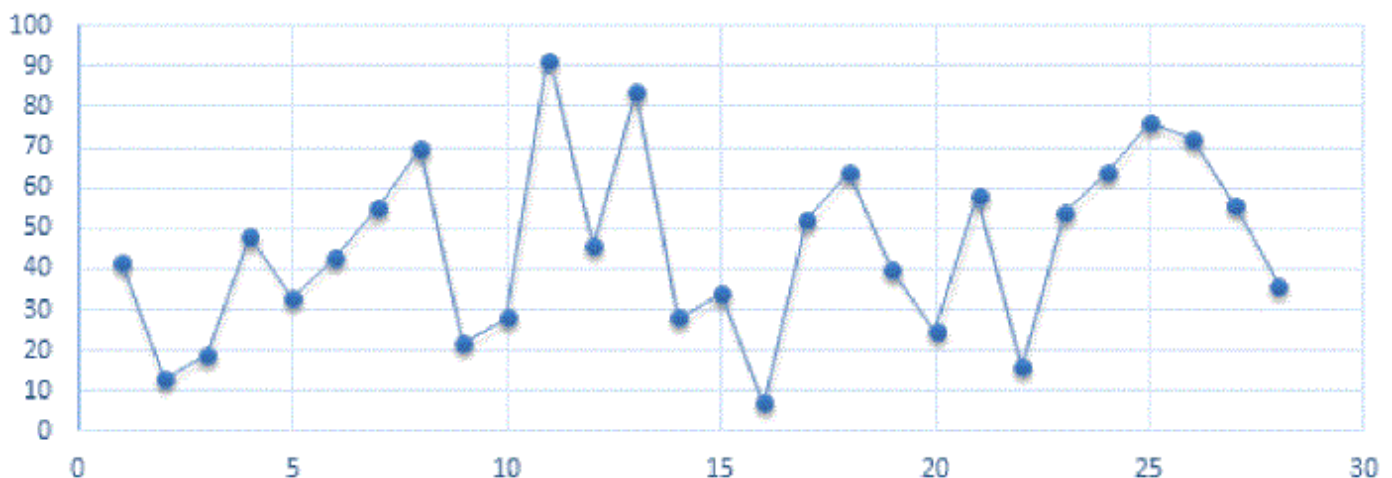
Sumit used to go to super market on daily basis in the month of February 2018. On his every day visit to the super market, he bought one unit each of exactly two items out of milk, bread, jam, egg, cornflakes, curd, butter and oats. Cost (in Rs. per unit) of the mentioned items is 2, 5, 11, 17, 23, 31, 41 and 59, not necessarily in the same order.

Further, it is also known that:

1. The total price of butter and oats taken together is more than the total price of curd and bread taken together.
2. The price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.
3. The product of the price of curd and bread is Rs. 62.
4. The sum of price of cornflakes and egg is equal to the sum of price of milk and jam.

The following graph gives the expenditure (in Rs.) done by Sumit on 28 days in the month of February.

Expenditure



Q.27 [11594329]**On which day of February could Sumit have bought oats and egg?**1 ☐ 24th2 ☐ 21st3 ☐ 18th4 ☐ Both (1) and (3)**Solution:****Correct Answer : 4****Your Answer : 4****From statement 1 we can conclude that butter + oats > Curd + bread.****From statement 2 we can conclude that the price of butter is Rs. 41 and price of cornflakes is Rs. 23 as we can also conclude from this the price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.****From statement three, we can conclude that the price of curd and bread is Rs. 2 and 31 not necessarily in order.****From statement 4 we can conclude that there should be two values which should have equal sum, so possible values are either 28 or 64. But as the corn flakes costs Rs. 23 so the price of egg has to be Rs. 5. Further we can conclude that price of milk and jam is 17 or 11.****The amount spent on oats and egg is Rs. 58. So it can be checked from the graph.**

Bookmark

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

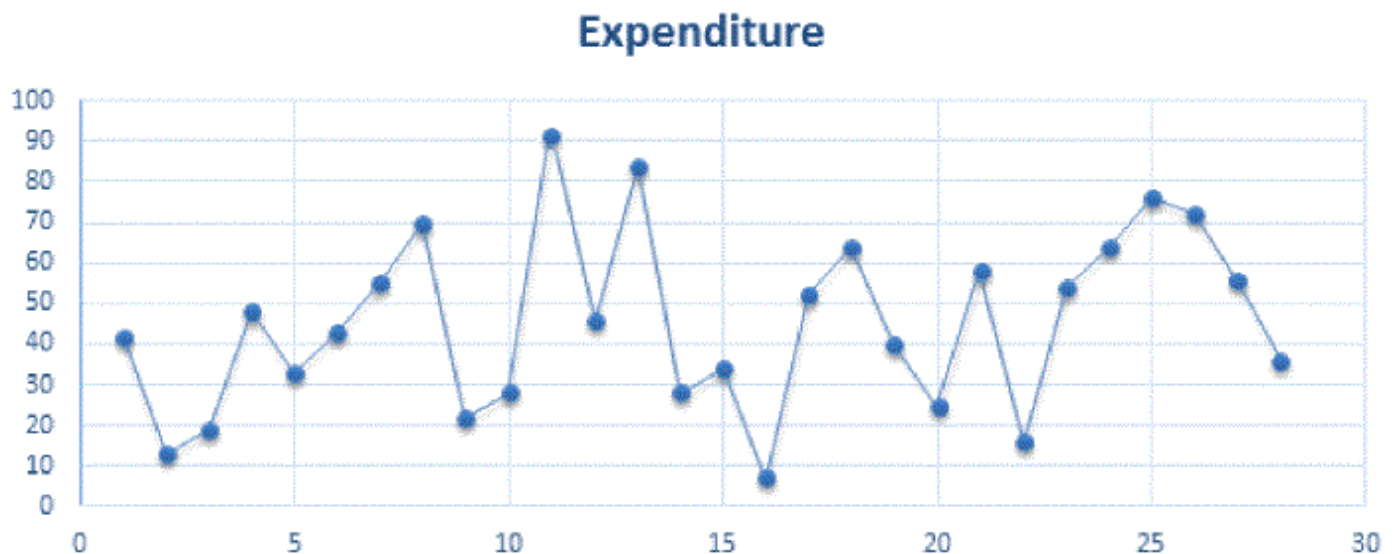
Directions for question 26 to 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Sumit used to go to super market on daily basis in the month of February 2018. On his every day visit to the super market, he bought one unit each of exactly two items out of milk, bread, jam, egg, cornflakes, curd, butter and oats. Cost (in Rs. per unit) of the mentioned items is 2, 5, 11, 17, 23, 31, 41 and 59, not necessarily in the same order.

Further, it is also known that:

1. The total price of butter and oats taken together is more than the total price of curd and bread taken together.
2. The price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.
3. The product of the price of curd and bread is Rs. 62.
4. The sum of price of cornflakes and egg is equal to the sum of price of milk and jam.

The following graph gives the expenditure (in Rs.) done by Sumit on 28 days in the month of February.



Q.28 [11594329]

Which of the following could be the price (in Rs.) of milk?

1 ☐ 17

2 ☐ 31

3 ☐ 23

4 ☐ 2



Solution:**Correct Answer : 1****Your Answer : 1**[Answer key/Solution](#)

From statement 1 we can conclude that butter + oats > Curd + bread.

From statement 2 we can conclude that the price of butter is Rs. 41 and price of cornflakes is rs. 23 as we can also conclude from this the price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.

From statement three, we can conclude that the price of curd and bread is rs 2 and 31 not necessarily in order.

From statement 4 we can conclude that there should be two values which should have equal sum, so possible values are either 28 or 64. But as the corn flakes costs Rs. 23 so the price of egg has to be Rs. 5. Further we can conclude that price of milk and jam is 17 or 11.

The price of milk could be either 17 or 11. So 1st option.

[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)

Directions for question 26 to 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

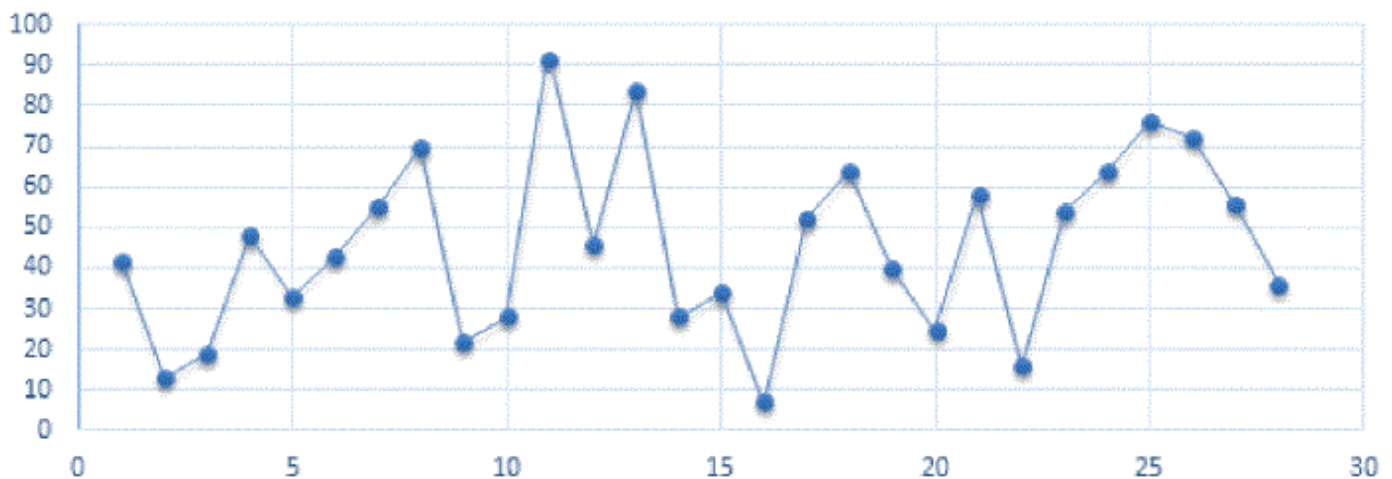
Sumit used to go to super market on daily basis in the month of February 2018. On his every day visit to the super market, he bought one unit each of exactly two items out of milk, bread, jam, egg, cornflakes, curd, butter and oats. Cost (in Rs. per unit) of the mentioned items is 2, 5, 11, 17, 23, 31, 41 and 59, not necessarily in the same order.

Further, it is also known that:

1. The total price of butter and oats taken together is more than the total price of curd and bread taken together.
2. The price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.
3. The product of the price of curd and bread is Rs. 62.
4. The sum of price of cornflakes and egg is equal to the sum of price of milk and jam.

The following graph gives the expenditure (in Rs.) done by Sumit on 28 days in the month of February.

Expenditure



Q.29 [11594329]

What were the two items bought by Sumit on 13th February?

1 ☐ Oats and Butter2 ☐ Oats and Cornflakes3 ☐ Cornflakes and Butter4 ☐ Cannot be determined

✕

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 1

[Answer key/Solution](#)

From statement 1 we can conclude that butter + oats > Curd + bread.

From statement 2 we can conclude that the price of butter is Rs. 41 and price of cornflakes is rs. 23 as we can also conclude from this the price of butter is 18 more than the price of cornflakes.

From statement three, we can conclude that the price of curd and bread is rs 2 and 31 not necessarily in order.

From statement 4 we can conclude that there should be two values which should have equal sum, so possible values are either 28 or 64. But as the corn flakes costs Rs. 23 so the price of egg has to be Rs. 5. Further we can conclude that price of milk and jam is 17 or 11.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 30 to 33: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

An FMCG company, planning to produce potato chips of three different flavours, namely Mint, Chilly and Cream, conducted a survey among 1000 people in each of the three market segments Metros, Towns and Villages. In the survey, all the participants were requested to select exactly one of the four options out of P, Q, R and S given in the survey response sheet. One of the options out of the four was for not liking any of the three varieties of chips, and each of the other three was for liking a different variety of chips out of the three. The following table represents the responses recorded during the survey.

	P	Q	R	S
Market Segement Villages	95	390	135	380
Market Segement Metros	180	405	230	185
Market Segment Towns	210	220	220	350

As the brand manager of the company, who compiled the data, knew which option indicated which flavour, he derived the following conclusions from the given table.

I. In towns, as many as 22% of all the participants did not like any of the three flavours.

II. The total number of participants who selected Chilly flavour, differed from the total number of participants who selected Cream flavour by 100.

Q.30 [11594329]

If it was in villages where the minimum number of participants liked Mint flavour, then which of the following can be definitely concluded?

- 1 ☐ It was in Metros where the maximum number of participants liked Chilly flavour.
- 2 ☐ It was in Metros where the minimum number of participants liked Cream flavour.
- 3 ☐ It was in Villages where the maximum number of participants liked Chilly flavour.
- 4 ☐ It was in Villages where the minimum number of participants did not like any of the three flavours.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The total number of participants in the surveys conducted in each of the three market segments is 1000. The exact number of participants selecting the four options, across the three market segments is given in the following table.

Market Segments	P	Q	R	S	Total
Villages	95	390	135	380	1000
Towns	210	220	220	350	1000
Metros	180	405	230	185	1000
Total	485	1015	585	915	3000

The two observations made by the brand manager, hold true only for the following four cases.

Possible Cases	P	Q	R	S
Case I	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly	Mint
Case II	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream	Mint
Case III	Mint	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream
Case IV	Mint	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly

If the statement given in the problem is true, then the selection of option P, in the survey form, must indicate that the participant had liked the Mint flavour, the least. Accordingly, either Case III or Case IV could be true and the two flavours-(Chilly & Cream) must be indicated by the two options-(Q & S) but their exact order cannot be concluded. Further, selection of option R, in the survey form, indicated that the participant had rejected all the three flavours. Hence none of the options (1) or (2) or (3) can definitely be concluded but option (4) can definitely be concluded.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 30 to 33: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

An FMCG company, planning to produce potato chips of three different flavours, namely Mint, Chilly and Cream, conducted a survey among 1000 people in each of the three market segments Metros, Towns and Villages. In the survey, all the participants were requested to select exactly one of the four options out of P, Q, R and S given in the survey response sheet. One of the options out of the four was for not liking any of the three varieties of chips, and each of the other three was for liking a different variety of chips out of the three. The following table represents the responses recorded during the survey.

	P	Q	R	S
Market Segement Villages	95	390	135	380
Market Segement Metros	180	405	230	185
Market Segment Towns	210	220	220	350

As the brand manager of the company, who compiled the data, knew which option indicated which flavour, he derived the following conclusions from the given table.

- I. In towns, as many as 22% of all the participants did not like any of the three flavours.
- II. The total number of participants who selected Chilly flavour, differed from the total number of participants who selected Cream flavour by 100.

Q.31 [11594329]

If Cream flavour was liked by the minimum number of participants in all the three market segments put together, then which of the following statements is definitely false?

- 1 ☐ Out of the participants who liked Chilly flavour in the three market segments, the minimum number belonged to villages.
- 2 ☐ Out of the participants who liked Mint flavour in the three market segments, the minimum number belonged to metros.
- 3 ☐ Out of the participants who did not like any of the three flavours in the three market segments, the minimum number belonged to villages.
- 4 ☐ Out of the participants who did not like any of the three flavours in the three market segments, the maximum number belonged to metros.

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

The total number of participants in the surveys conducted in each of the three market segments is 1000. The exact number of participants selecting the four options, across the three market segments is given in the following table.

Market Segments	P	Q	R	S	Total
Villages	95	390	135	380	1000
Towns	210	220	220	350	1000
Metros	180	405	230	185	1000
Total	485	1015	585	915	3000

The two observations made by the brand manager, hold true only for the following four cases.

Possible Cases	P	Q	R	S
Case I	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly	Mint
Case II	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream	Mint
Case III	Mint	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream
Case IV	Mint	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly

If the statement given in the problem is true, then option P given in the survey form must indicate Cream flavour. Accordingly, only Case I is valid. Statement given in option (3) is definitely false as the minimum number belonged to the market segment, Towns.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 30 to 33: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

An FMCG company, planning to produce potato chips of three different flavours, namely Mint, Chilly and Cream, conducted a survey among 1000 people in each of the three market segments Metros, Towns and Villages. In the survey, all the participants were requested to select exactly one of the four options out of P, Q, R and S given in the survey response sheet. One of the options out of the four was for not liking any of the three varieties of chips, and each of the other three was for liking a different variety of chips out of the three. The following table represents the responses recorded during the survey.

	P	Q	R	S
Market Segement Villages	95	390	135	380
Market Segement Metros	180	405	230	185
Market Segment Towns	210	220	220	350

As the brand manager of the company, who compiled the data, knew which option indicated which flavour, he derived the following conclusions from the given table.

I. In towns, as many as 22% of all the participants did not like any of the three flavours.

II. The total number of participants who selected Chilly flavour, differed from the total number of participants who selected Cream flavour by 100.

Q.32 [11594329]

In towns, if the number of participants who liked Mint flavour was the minimum, then which of the following is definitely true?

- 1 ☐ In villages, the number of participants who liked neither Chilly flavour nor Cream flavour was 280.
- 2 ☐ In towns, the number of participants who liked neither Mint flavour nor Cream flavour was 570.
- 3 ☐ In metros, the number of participants who liked neither Chilly flavour nor Mint flavour was 635.
- 4 ☐ In towns, the number of participants who liked neither Chilly nor Cream flavour was 430.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The total number of participants in the surveys conducted in each of the three market segments is 1000. The exact number of participants selecting the four options, across the three market segments is given in the following table.

Market Segments	P	Q	R	S	Total
Villages	95	390	135	380	1000
Towns	210	220	220	350	1000
Metros	180	405	230	185	1000
Total	485	1015	585	915	3000

The two observations made by the brand manager, hold true only for the following four cases.

Possible Cases	P	Q	R	S
Case I	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly	Mint
Case II	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream	Mint
Case III	Mint	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream
Case IV	Mint	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly

From the problem statement. We can conclude that option P in the survey form, indicates Mint flavour. Accordingly, options Q and S could indicate Chilly and Cream flavours. Option R indicated rejection of all the three flavours. Note that, in any of the given market segments, the number of participants who selected neither option P nor Q is the sum of the number of participants who selected either option R or options S. Each of the five answer options can be verified. Option (4) is correct.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 30 to 33: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

An FMCG company, planning to produce potato chips of three different flavours, namely Mint, Chilly and Cream, conducted a survey among 1000 people in each of the three market segments Metros, Towns and Villages. In the survey, all the participants were requested to select exactly one of the four options out of P, Q, R and S given in the survey response sheet. One of the options out of the four was for not liking any of the three varieties of chips, and each of the other three was for liking a different variety of chips out of the three. The following table represents the responses recorded during the survey.

	P	Q	R	S
Market Segement Villages	95	390	135	380
Market Segement Metros	180	405	230	185
Market Segment Towns	210	220	220	350

As the brand manager of the company, who compiled the data, knew which option indicated which flavour, he derived the following conclusions from the given table.

- I. In towns, as many as 22% of all the participants did not like any of the three flavours.
- II. The total number of participants who selected Chilly flavour, differed from the total number of participants who selected Cream flavour by 100.

Q.33 [11594329]

A maximum of how many of the following five statements can simultaneously be true?

- I. In Villages, 135 participants did not like any of the three flavours.
- II. In Towns, 210 participants liked Cream flavour.
- III. In Metros, 185 participants liked Chilly flavour.
- IV. In Towns, 220 participants liked Cream flavour.
- V. In Metros, 180 participants liked Mint flavour.

1 ☐ 4

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ 5

Solution: Answer key/Solution**Correct Answer : 1**

The total number of participants in the surveys conducted in each of the three market segments is 1000. The exact number of participants selecting the four options, across the three market segments is given in the following table.

Market Segments	P	Q	R	S	Total
Villages	95	390	135	380	1000
Towns	210	220	220	350	1000
Metros	180	405	230	185	1000
Total	485	1015	585	915	3000

The two observations made by the brand manager, hold true only for the following four cases.

Possible Cases	P	Q	R	S
Case I	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly	Mint
Case II	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream	Mint
Case III	Mint	Chilly	Rejected All	Cream
Case IV	Mint	Cream	Rejected All	Chilly

From each of the five given statements, we can make the following conclusions:

Statement	Conclusion
I	R indicated rejection of all the flavours.
II	P indicated selection of Cream flavour.
III	S indicated selection of Chilly flavour.
IV	Either Q or R indicated selection of Cream Flavour.
V	P indicated selection of Mint flavour.

Statements I, III, IV and V can simultaneously be true.
Hence option (1) is the correct answer.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 34 to 37: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Upon noticing the sudden increase in absenteeism in an office, the concerned HR manager hired a consultant to analyse the employees' attendance data. The data was regarding four employees of the company and the number of days on which they were physically present in the company in a month consisting of 30 days. The HR manager did not provide the consultant with direct information about the number of days on which these four employees were present. Instead, he chose two of the four employees at a time, added the number of days on which they had been present and collated the six numbers so obtained in a table in descending order from left to right on a sheet of paper. Just before going through the data, the consultant spilled his coffee on the sheet as a result of which the column figures numbered 3, 4 and 5 became illegible. The table, after the spilling of coffee, is shown below.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sum of the number of days on which employees were present, taken two at a time	51	49				40

For each of the employee the number of days on which he/she was absent in the given month was a distinct integer. There was no such day in the month on which all the four employees were absent.

Q.34 [11594329]

Column figure numbered 5 should be:

Solution:**Correct Answer : 42**

Let a, b, c, d be the number of days on which those four employees were present.

$$(a > b > c > d)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 51, c + d = 40 \text{ and } a + c = 49$$

$$a + b = 51 \Rightarrow a \geq 26 \text{ and } b \leq 25$$

$$c + d = 40 \Rightarrow c \geq 21 \text{ and } d \leq 19$$

$$a + c = 49 \Rightarrow a \geq 25 \text{ and } c \leq 24$$

Thus, 'c' could be 21, 22, 23 or 24. Corresponding values of a, b, d would be

Cases	I	II	III	IV
a	28	27	26	25
b	23	24	25	26
c	21	22	23	24
d	19	18	17	16

But in the rightmost case IV, $a < b$. Thus, it may be ignored.

Cases	I	II	III
a	28	27	26
b	23	24	25
c	21	22	23
d	19	18	17

$$\text{Column figure numbered 5} = b + d = (a + b) + (c + d) - (a + c) = 51 + 40 - 49 = 42$$

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

Directions for questions 34 to 37: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Upon noticing the sudden increase in absenteeism in an office, the concerned HR manager hired a consultant to analyse the employees' attendance data. The data was regarding four employees of the company and the number of days on which they were physically present in the company in a month consisting of 30 days. The HR manager did not provide the consultant with direct information about the number of days on which these four employees were present. Instead, he chose two of the four employees at a time, added the number of days on which they had been present and collated the six numbers so obtained in a table in descending order from left to right on a sheet of paper. Just before going through the data, the consultant spilled his coffee on the sheet as a result of which the column figures numbered 3, 4 and 5 became illegible. The table, after the spilling of coffee, is shown below.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sum of the number of days on which employees were present, taken two at a time	51	49				40

For each of the employee the number of days on which he/she was absent in the given month was a distinct integer. There was no such day in the month on which all the four employees were absent.

Q.35 [11594329]

While leaving his home for his friend's house, Rahul observed that the clock in his home was showing the correct time, which was 4:00 PM. The next day, when he returned home, his mother informed him that the clock had been losing 4 minutes every hour uniformly since the time he had left. If the time shown by the clock when Rahul returned was 8:00 PM, at what time did he actually return? If one of the illegible column figures reads 45, then which of the following is true?

- 1 ☐ One of the other illegible column figures reads 46.
- 2 ☐ One of the four employees was present on exactly 25 days in the month.
- 3 ☐ One of the four employees was present on exactly 23 days in the month.
- 4 ☐ One of the four employees was present on exactly 21 days in the month.

Solution:**Correct Answer : 1**

Let a, b, c, d be the number of days on which those four employees were present.

$(a > b > c > d)$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 51, c + d = 40$ and $a + c = 49$

$a + b = 51 \Rightarrow a \geq 26$ and $b \leq 25$

$c + d = 40 \Rightarrow c \geq 21$ and $d \leq 19$

$a + c = 49 \Rightarrow a \geq 25$ and $c \leq 24$

Thus, 'c' could be 21, 22, 23 or 24. Corresponding values of a, b, d would be

Cases	I	II	III	IV
a	28	27	26	25
b	23	24	25	26
c	21	22	23	24
d	19	18	17	16

But in the rightmost case IV, $a < b$. Thus, it may be ignored.

Cases	I	II	III
a	28	27	26
b	23	24	25
c	21	22	23
d	19	18	17

The 3rd column must be either $(a + d)$ or $(b + c)$. From the table above, the only way two figures can sum up to 45 is $(a + d)$ in case II. Hence, $b + c = 46$. Thus, the column 3 should read 46.

[Bookmark](#)
[FeedBack](#)

Directions for questions 34 to 37: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Upon noticing the sudden increase in absenteeism in an office, the concerned HR manager hired a consultant to analyse the employees' attendance data. The data was regarding four employees of the company and the number of days on which they were physically present in the company in a month consisting of 30 days. The HR manager did not provide the consultant with direct information about the number of days on which these four employees were present. Instead, he chose two of the four employees at a time, added the number of days on which they had been present and collated the six numbers so obtained in a table in descending order from left to right on a sheet of paper. Just before going through the data, the consultant spilled his coffee on the sheet as a result of which the column figures numbered 3, 4 and 5 became illegible. The table, after the spilling of coffee, is shown below.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sum of the number of days on which employees were present, taken two at a time	51	49				40

For each of the employee the number of days on which he/she was absent in the given month was a distinct integer. There was no such day in the month on which all the four employees were absent.

Q.36 [11594329]

Eksa was the second employee, if the 4 employees are arranged in ascending order of the days on which they were present in the month. What could have been the maximum possible number of days on which Eksa was present?

1 ☐ 25

2 ☐ 24

3 ☐ 23

4 ☐ 22

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**

Let a, b, c, d be the number of days on which those four employees were present.

(a > b > c > d)

$\Rightarrow a + b = 51, c + d = 40$ and $a + c = 49$

$a + b = 51 \Rightarrow a \geq 26$ and $b \leq 25$

$c + d = 40 \Rightarrow c \geq 21$ and $d \leq 19$

$a + c = 49 \Rightarrow a \geq 25$ and $c \leq 24$

Thus, 'c' could be 21, 22, 23 or 24. Corresponding values of a, b, d would be

Cases	I	II	III	IV
a	28	27	26	25
b	23	24	25	26
c	21	22	23	24
d	19	18	17	16

But in the rightmost case IV, $a < b$. Thus, it may be ignored.

Cases	I	II	III
a	28	27	26
b	23	24	25
c	21	22	23
d	19	18	17

Eksa was present on 'c' days. Maximum value of c = 23.

[Bookmark](#)
[FeedBack](#)

Directions for questions 34 to 37: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Upon noticing the sudden increase in absenteeism in an office, the concerned HR manager hired a consultant to analyse the employees' attendance data. The data was regarding four employees of the company and the number of days on which they were physically present in the company in a month consisting of 30 days. The HR manager did not provide the consultant with direct information about the number of days on which these four employees were present. Instead, he chose two of the four employees at a time, added the number of days on which they had been present and collated the six numbers so obtained in a table in descending order from left to right on a sheet of paper. Just before going through the data, the consultant spilled his coffee on the sheet as a result of which the column figures numbered 3, 4 and 5 became illegible. The table, after the spilling of coffee, is shown below.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sum of the number of days on which employees were present, taken two at a time	51	49				40

For each of the employee the number of days on which he/she was absent in the given month was a distinct integer. There was no such day in the month on which all the four employees were absent.

Q.37 [11594329]

When the consultant called up the HR manager and told him about the missing numbers, all that the HR manager could remember was that the column figure numbered 3 was the addition of the number of days for the two employees who were present on the maximum and the minimum possible number of days. Which of the following is column figure numbered 3?

1 ☐ 442 ☐ 453 ☐ 464 ☐ 47**Solution:****Correct Answer : 4**

Let a, b, c, d be the number of days on which those four employees were present.

$(a > b > c > d)$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 51, c + d = 40$ and $a + c = 49$

$a + b = 51 \Rightarrow a \geq 26$ and $b \leq 25$

$c + d = 40 \Rightarrow c \geq 21$ and $d \leq 19$

$a + c = 49 \Rightarrow a \geq 25$ and $c \leq 24$

Thus, 'c' could be 21, 22, 23 or 24. Corresponding values of a, b, d would be

Cases	I	II	III	IV
a	28	27	26	25
b	23	24	25	26
c	21	22	23	24
d	19	18	17	16

But in the rightmost case IV, $a < b$. Thus, it may be ignored.

Cases	I	II	III
a	28	27	26
b	23	24	25
c	21	22	23
d	19	18	17

Column figure numbered 3 is $(a + d)$. Thus, the 4th column must be $(b + c)$. Also, since $(a + d)$ is column figure numbered 3, $a + d > b + c$

Its true only for case I.

$\Rightarrow (a + d) = 47$.

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 38 to 41: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four speakers - Arunima, Kaustuv, George and Faulkner were invited to deliver sessions in a four-day summit organized by ICT to promote sustainability in marketing under which four topics viz. Consumer-oriented marketing, Consumer-value marketing, Innovative marketing and Societal marketing were covered. Each speaker was expert in exactly one topic out of those four, in any order. All topics were discussed atleast once by the expert on each day. Each speaker must deliver session (s) on one more topic in which he/she was not expert but just comfortable. No speaker delivered more than six sessions during the summit. The table given below depicts the partial information regarding the number of sessions delivered on a topic during the four-day summit.

Topic \ Day	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3		1	
Consumer-value marketing		4		
Innovative marketing				
Societal marketing	3			

The additional information is as below:-

- (I) The number of session delivered on Consumer- oriented marketing and Consumer-value marketing were equal to each other.
 (II) On 4th day, two sessions were delivered by Kaustuv on the topic in which he was expert.
 (III) George, an expert in Societal marketing was not just comfortable in Consumer-value marketing.

Q.38 [11594329]

If the number of sessions delivered by Arunima and Faulkner on the topic in which they were just comfortable, were equal then, the topic in which Kaustuv was just comfortable was

1 ☐ Consumer-value marketing

2 ☐ Innovative marketing

3 ☐ Societal marketing

4 ☐ Either (1) or (3)

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

 Answer key/Solution

Maximum number of sessions = $6 \times 4 = 24$

As all topics were discussed at least once by the expert on each day and as per statement II, on 4th day two sessions were delivered on a topic by the expert, we may therefore conclude that total sessions must be equal to 24 and all blank spaces in the table given in the question must be filled with 1, except the number of sessions delivered on consumer oriented marketing on day 4. [Note:- From statement I and II, we can conclude that two sessions were delivered by the expert on the topic consumer oriented marketing.]

Now, we have the following table:-

Day \ Topic	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3	1	1	2
Consumer-value marketing	1	4	1	1
Innovative marketing	1	1	1	1
Societal marketing	3	1	1	1

[Note:- Each speaker must deliver 6 sessions during the summit from statement III; George must be just comfortable in consumer-oriented marketing as each speaker must deliver session(s) on one more topic.

Now, we can observe that expert in customer oriented marketing must deliver exactly one session on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. Similarly, expert in innovative marketing must deliver two sessions on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. From statement II, we can conclude that Kaustuv was expert in consumer-oriented marketing. If only one session was delivered on any topic on any day then that must be delivered by the expert in that topic only. It may also be concluded that Kaustuv had delivered two sessions on customer-oriented marketing on day 4. Further analysis leads to the following cases:-

Case I:- Out of three sessions delivered on Customer-oriented marketing (COM) on day 1; one session was delivered by Kaustuv and two sessions were delivered by George. Out of 4 sessions delivered on Consumer-value marketing (CVM) on day 2, two sessions were delivered by expert i.e., either Arunima/Faulkner and other two sessions were delivered by Faulkner/ Arunima. Out of 3 session delivered on Societal marketing (SM) on day 1; one session was delivered by expert i.e., George one by Arunima/Faulkner and one by kaustuv. Case I may be represented as below:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Similarly; Case II:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (CVM)
Faulkner/Arunima	CVM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (SM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Case III;

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
George	SM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

This situation is same as Case II. Hence, Kaustuv was just comfortable in Consumer-value marketing.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 38 to 41: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four speakers - Arunima, Kaustuv, George and Faulkner were invited to deliver sessions in a four-day summit organized by ICT to promote sustainability in marketing under which four topics viz. Consumer-oriented marketing, Consumer-value marketing, Innovative marketing and Societal marketing were covered. Each speaker was expert in exactly one topic out of those four, in any order. All topics were discussed atleast once by the expert on each day. Each speaker must deliver session (s) on one more topic in which he/she was not expert but just comfortable. No speaker delivered more than six sessions during the summit. The table given below depicts the partial information regarding the number of sessions delivered on a topic during the four-day summit.

Topic \ Day	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3		1	
Consumer-value marketing		4		
Innovative marketing				
Societal marketing	3			

The additional information is as below:-

- (I) The number of session delivered on Consumer- oriented marketing and Consumer-value marketing were equal to each other.
- (II) On 4th day, two sessions were delivered by Kaustuv on the topic in which he was expert.
- (III) George, an expert in Societal marketing was not just comfortable in Consumer-value marketing.

Q.39 [11594329]

How many combinations are possible in which speakers would have delivered sessions in the summit?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 6

 Answer key/Solution

Maximum number of sessions = $6 \times 4 = 24$

As all topics were discussed at least once by the expert on each day and as per statement II, on 4th day two sessions were delivered on a topic by the expert, we may therefore conclude that total sessions must be equal to 24 and all blank spaces in the table given in the question must be filled with 1, except the number of sessions delivered on consumer oriented marketing on day 4. [Note:- From statement I and II, we can conclude that two sessions were delivered by the expert on the topic consumer oriented marketing.]

Now, we have the following table:-

Day \ Topic	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3	1	1	2
Consumer-value marketing	1	4	1	1
Innovative marketing	1	1	1	1
Societal marketing	3	1	1	1

[Note:- Each speaker must deliver 6 sessions during the summit from statement III; George must be just comfortable in consumer-oriented marketing as each speaker must deliver session(s) on one more topic.

Now, we can observe that expert in customer oriented marketing must deliver exactly one session on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. Similarly, expert in innovative marketing must deliver two sessions on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. From statement II, we can conclude that Kaustuv was expert in consumer-oriented marketing. If only one session was delivered on any topic on any day then that must be delivered by the expert in that topic only. It may also be concluded that Kaustuv had delivered two sessions on customer-oriented marketing on day 4. Further analysis leads to the following cases:-

Case I:- Out of three sessions delivered on Customer-oriented marketing (COM) on day 1; one session was delivered by Kaustuv and two sessions were delivered by George. Out of 4 sessions delivered on Consumer-value marketing (CVM) on day 2, two sessions were delivered by expert i.e., either Arunima/Faulkner and other two sessions were delivered by Faulkner/ Arunima. Out of 3 session delivered on Societal marketing (SM) on day 1; one session was delivered by expert i.e., George one by Arunima/Faulkner and one by kaustuv. Case I may be represented as below:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Similarly; Case II:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (CVM)
Faulkner/Arunima	CVM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (SM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Case III;

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
George	SM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

As shown there are total 6 possible cases.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 38 to 41: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four speakers - Arunima, Kaustuv, George and Faulkner were invited to deliver sessions in a four-day summit organized by ICT to promote sustainability in marketing under which four topics viz. Consumer-oriented marketing, Consumer-value marketing, Innovative marketing and Societal marketing were covered. Each speaker was expert in exactly one topic out of those four, in any order. All topics were discussed atleast once by the expert on each day. Each speaker must deliver session (s) on one more topic in which he/she was not expert but just comfortable. No speaker delivered more than six sessions during the summit. The table given below depicts the partial information regarding the number of sessions delivered on a topic during the four-day summit.

Topic \ Day	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3		1	
Consumer-value marketing		4		
Innovative marketing				
Societal marketing	3			

The additional information is as below:-

- (I) The number of session delivered on Consumer- oriented marketing and Consumer-value marketing were equal to each other.
- (II) On 4th day, two sessions were delivered by Kaustuv on the topic in which he was expert.
- (III) George, an expert in Societal marketing was not just comfortable in Consumer-value marketing.

Q.40 [11594329]

Which of the following statements must not be true?

- 1 ☐ Kaustuv might be just comfortable in either Consumer-value marketing or Societal marketing.
- 2 ☐ Arunima might deliver two sessions out of four in which she was just comfortable.
- 3 ☐ Faulkner had delivered two sessions on Societal marketing.
- 4 ☐ Each of Faulkner and Arunima had delivered two sessions on Consumer-oriented marketing.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

 Answer key/Solution

Maximum number of sessions = $6 \times 4 = 24$

As all topics were discussed at least once by the expert on each day and as per statement II, on 4th day two sessions were delivered on a topic by the expert, we may therefore conclude that total sessions must be equal to 24 and all blank spaces in the table given in the question must be filled with 1, except the number of sessions delivered on consumer oriented marketing on day 4. [Note:- From statement I and II, we can conclude that two sessions were delivered by the expert on the topic consumer oriented marketing.]

Now, we have the following table:-

Day \ Topic	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3	1	1	2
Consumer-value marketing	1	4	1	1
Innovative marketing	1	1	1	1
Societal marketing	3	1	1	1

[Note:- Each speaker must deliver 6 sessions during the summit from statement III; George must be just comfortable in consumer-oriented marketing as each speaker must deliver session(s) on one more topic.

Now, we can observe that expert in customer oriented marketing must deliver exactly one session on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. Similarly, expert in innovative marketing must deliver two sessions on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. From statement II, we can conclude that Kaustuv was expert in consumer-oriented marketing. If only one session was delivered on any topic on any day then that must be delivered by the expert in that topic only. It may also be concluded that Kaustuv had delivered two sessions on customer-oriented marketing on day 4. Further analysis leads to the following cases:-

Case I:- Out of three sessions delivered on Customer-oriented marketing (COM) on day 1; one session was delivered by Kaustuv and two sessions were delivered by George. Out of 4 sessions delivered on Consumer-value marketing (CVM) on day 2, two sessions were delivered by expert i.e., either Arunima/Faulkner and other two sessions were delivered by Faulkner/ Arunima. Out of 3 session delivered on Societal marketing (SM) on day 1; one session was delivered by expert i.e., George one by Arunima/Faulkner and one by kaustuv. Case I may be represented as below:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Similarly; Case II:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (CVM)
Faulkner/Arunima	CVM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (SM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Case III;

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
George	SM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Statement (4) is incorrect.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 38 to 41: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four speakers - Arunima, Kaustuv, George and Faulkner were invited to deliver sessions in a four-day summit organized by ICT to promote sustainability in marketing under which four topics viz. Consumer-oriented marketing, Consumer-value marketing, Innovative marketing and Societal marketing were covered. Each speaker was expert in exactly one topic out of those four, in any order. All topics were discussed atleast once by the expert on each day. Each speaker must deliver session (s) on one more topic in which he/she was not expert but just comfortable. No speaker delivered more than six sessions during the summit. The table given below depicts the partial information regarding the number of sessions delivered on a topic during the four-day summit.

Topic \ Day	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3		1	
Consumer-value marketing		4		
Innovative marketing				
Societal marketing	3			

The additional information is as below:-

- (I) The number of session delivered on Consumer- oriented marketing and Consumer-value marketing were equal to each other.
- (II) On 4th day, two sessions were delivered by Kaustuv on the topic in which he was expert.
- (III) George, an expert in Societal marketing was not just comfortable in Consumer-value marketing.

Q.41 [11594329]

How many speaker (s) could have delivered more than one session on the topic in which he/they was/were just comfortable?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

 Answer key/Solution

Maximum number of sessions = $6 \times 4 = 24$

As all topics were discussed at least once by the expert on each day and as per statement II, on 4th day two sessions were delivered on a topic by the expert, we may therefore conclude that total sessions must be equal to 24 and all blank spaces in the table given in the question must be filled with 1, except the number of sessions delivered on consumer oriented marketing on day 4. [Note:- From statement I and II, we can conclude that two sessions were delivered by the expert on the topic consumer oriented marketing.]

Now, we have the following table:-

Day \ Topic	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Consumer-oriented marketing	3	1	1	2
Consumer-value marketing	1	4	1	1
Innovative marketing	1	1	1	1
Societal marketing	3	1	1	1

[Note:- Each speaker must deliver 6 sessions during the summit from statement III; George must be just comfortable in consumer-oriented marketing as each speaker must deliver session(s) on one more topic.

Now, we can observe that expert in customer oriented marketing must deliver exactly one session on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. Similarly, expert in innovative marketing must deliver two sessions on the topic in which he/she was just comfortable. From statement II, we can conclude that Kaustuv was expert in consumer-oriented marketing. If only one session was delivered on any topic on any day then that must be delivered by the expert in that topic only. It may also be concluded that Kaustuv had delivered two sessions on customer-oriented marketing on day 4. Further analysis leads to the following cases:-

Case I:- Out of three sessions delivered on Customer-oriented marketing (COM) on day 1; one session was delivered by Kaustuv and two sessions were delivered by George. Out of 4 sessions delivered on Consumer-value marketing (CVM) on day 2, two sessions were delivered by expert i.e., either Arunima/Faulkner and other two sessions were delivered by Faulkner/ Arunima. Out of 3 session delivered on Societal marketing (SM) on day 1; one session was delivered by expert i.e., George one by Arunima/Faulkner and one by kaustuv. Case I may be represented as below:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Similarly; Case II:-

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)
George	SM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (CVM)
Faulkner/Arunima	CVM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (SM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Case III;

Expert	Topic of expertise	Topic of comfort
Arunima/Faulkner	CVM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
George	SM (5 sessions)	1 session (COM)
Kaustuv	COM (5 sessions)	1 session (SM)
Faulkner/Arunima	IM (4 sessions)	2 sessions (CVM)

Hence, two sub cases are possible from here.

Only Kaustuv must deliver only one session on the topic in which s/he was just comfortable. All three others could have delivered more than one session on topics they were just comfortable in.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 42 to 45: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following table provides partial information about the composition of six different alloys namely A, B, C, D, E and F. Each of these six alloys contains the five different elements namely Zinc, Tin, Lead, Copper and Nickel. An alloy G, the composition of which is not given in the table, contains alloys A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 1 : 3. It is also known that in alloy G, tin, lead and copper are present in an equal quantity.

Alloy	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%			10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%		20%		35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

Q.42 [11594329]

Find the percentage of copper in alloy A.

1 ☐ $\frac{95}{9}$

2 ☐ $\frac{95}{3}$

3 ☐ $\frac{25}{9}$

4 ☐ $\frac{25}{3}$

Solution:**Correct Answer : 2**[Answer key/Solution](#)

The given information can be tabulated as:

	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%	(x) %	(40 - x)%	10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%	(y) %	20%	(30 - y)%	35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

In alloy G, the percentage of:

$$\text{Tin} = \left(2 \times \frac{40}{6} + 1 \times \frac{15}{6} + 3 \times \frac{y}{6} \right) = \frac{3y + 95}{6}$$

$$\text{Lead} = \frac{2x + 110}{6}$$

$$\text{Copper} = \frac{175 - 2x - 3y}{6}$$

$$\text{Now, } (3y + 95) = (2x + 110) = (175 - 2x - 3y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{25}{3} \text{ and } y = \frac{95}{9}$$

Therefore, the percentage of copper in alloy A

$$= (40 - x) = \left(40 - \frac{25}{3} \right) = \frac{95}{3}.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 42 to 45: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following table provides partial information about the composition of six different alloys namely A, B, C, D, E and F. Each of these six alloys contains the five different elements namely Zinc, Tin, Lead, Copper and Nickel. An alloy G, the composition of which is not given in the table, contains alloys A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 1 : 3. It is also known that in alloy G, tin, lead and copper are present in an equal quantity.

Alloy	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%			10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%		20%		35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

Q.43 [11594329]

If an alloy X, which contains 15% nickel, at least 15% zinc and at most 20% copper, is to be made, how many combinations of exactly two of the six mentioned alloys can be used to make it?

1 ☐ Three2 ☐ Four3 ☐ Five4 ☐ Two**Solution:****Correct Answer : 4**

The given information can be tabulated as:

	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%	(x) %	(40 – x)%	10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%	(y) %	20%	(30 – y)%	35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

There are two possible ways in which the alloy X can be formed. The possible combinations are (E and F) and (B and C).

Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Directions for questions 42 to 45: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following table provides partial information about the composition of six different alloys namely A, B, C, D, E and F. Each of these six alloys contains the five different elements namely Zinc, Tin, Lead, Copper and Nickel. An alloy G, the composition of which is not given in the table, contains alloys A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 1 : 3. It is also known that in alloy G, tin, lead and copper are present in an equal quantity.

Alloy	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%			10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%		20%		35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

Q.44 [11594329]

Which of the following can be a value of the ratio in which alloys A, E and F need to be mixed to get at least 12% lead in the resulting mixture?

1 ☐ 4 : 1 : 1

2 ○ 2 : 1 : 3

3 ○ 1 : 2 : 3

4 ○ 1 : 2 : 4

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3** Answer key/Solution

The given information can be tabulated as:

	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%	(x) %	(40 - x)%	10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%	(y) %	20%	(30 - y)%	35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

The percentage of lead in A, E and F is $\frac{25}{3}\%$, 25% and 5% respectively.

By checking options:

Option (a): Percentage of lead in the mixture

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(4 \times \frac{25}{3} + 1 \times 25 + 1 \times 5 \right) = \frac{95}{9} \% < 12\%$$

Option (b): Percentage of lead in the mixture

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(2 \times \frac{25}{3} + 1 \times 25 + 3 \times 5 \right) = \frac{85}{9} \% < 12\%$$

Option (c): Percentage of lead in the mixture

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(1 \times \frac{25}{3} + 2 \times 25 + 3 \times 5 \right) = \frac{110}{9} \% > 12\%$$

Option (d): Percentage of lead in the mixture

$$= \frac{1}{7} \left(1 \times \frac{25}{3} + 2 \times 25 + 4 \times 5 \right) = \frac{235}{21} \% < 12\%$$

Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 42 to 45: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following table provides partial information about the composition of six different alloys namely A, B, C, D, E and F. Each of these six alloys contains the five different elements namely Zinc, Tin, Lead, Copper and Nickel. An alloy G, the composition of which is not given in the table, contains alloys A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 1 : 3. It is also known that in alloy G, tin, lead and copper are present in an equal quantity.

Alloy	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%			10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%		20%		35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

Q.45 [11594329]

If an alloy Z, which contains at least 8.25% nickel, is to be made by using the alloys mentioned in the table, the percentage of alloy B in alloy Z cannot be more than

1 ☐ 95.46%

2 ☐ 83.12%

3 ☐ 97.24%

4 ☐ 89.16%

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The given information can be tabulated as:

	Zinc	Tin	Lead	Copper	Nickel
A	10%	40%	(x) %	(40 – x)%	10%
B	25%	15%	50%	5%	5%
C	15%	(y) %	20%	(30 – y)%	35%
D	20%	25%	15%	30%	10%
E	5%	50%	25%	5%	15%
F	40%	10%	5%	30%	15%

Since the percentage of nickel in alloy B and alloy Z is 5% and 8.25% respectively, in order to maximize the percentage of B in Z, we need to choose alloy in which the percentage of nickel is greater than 8.25% and also the maximum among the given alloys. So, we need to choose alloy C.

Let the percentage of alloy B in alloy Z be 'x' %.

$$\therefore 5x + 35(1 - x) = 8.25 \Rightarrow x = 89.16\%$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 46 to 49: Answer the questions based on the following information:

In an institute's hostel, a group of six students - Rahul, Chetan, Vinay, Suraj, Kumar and Srinu decide to study together in one of their rooms. Here is a complete account of their movement between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.

- I. Three students started studying at 11:00 p.m. in one of their rooms.
- II. Rahul who overheard their discussion joined them immediately.
- III. Chetan went to his room to have a nap at 1:45 a.m.
- IV. Vinay who came to the night canteen met Chetan on the stairs. Soon, he joined the study group.
- V. Suraj went out at 2:15 to have a cold drink.
- VI. Kumar went out at 2:30 to fetch Chetan.
- VII. Suraj woke up Srinu and brought him along at 2:35.
- VIII. Srinu did not find the owner of the room, he left immediately.
- IX. Kumar and Chetan went to the library at 2:45 and returned at 4:30 a.m.
- X. The group finally dispersed at 5:30 a.m.

Q.46 [11594329]

What is the highest number of students in the study room at a given time which is 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 5

From the given information, we can say that Chetan, Suraj and Kumar had started the study in Kumar's room. At one given time i.e., at 4: 30 a.m., the maximum number of students in the study room is 5. They are Rahul, Vinay, Suraj, Kumar and Chetan.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Directions for questions 46 to 49: Answer the questions based on the following information:

In an institute's hostel, a group of six students - Rahul, Chetan, Vinay, Suraj, Kumar and Srinu decide to study together in one of their rooms. Here is a complete account of their movement between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.

- I. Three students started studying at 11:00 p.m. in one of their rooms.
- II. Rahul who overheard their discussion joined them immediately.
- III. Chetan went to his room to have a nap at 1:45 a.m.
- IV. Vinay who came to the night canteen met Chetan on the stairs. Soon, he joined the study group.
- V. Suraj went out at 2:15 to have a cold drink.
- VI. Kumar went out at 2:30 to fetch Chetan.
- VII. Suraj woke up Srinu and brought him along at 2:35.
- VIII. Srinu did not find the owner of the room, he left immediately.
- IX. Kumar and Chetan went to the library at 2:45 and returned at 4:30 a.m.
- X. The group finally dispersed at 5:30 a.m.

Q.47 [11594329]

In whose room were a group of six students studying?

1 ☐ Suraj

2 ☐ Rahul

3 ☐ Kumar

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

From the given information, we can say that Chetan, Suraj and Kumar had started the study in Kumar's room.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 46 to 49: Answer the questions based on the following information:

In an institute's hostel, a group of six students - Rahul, Chetan, Vinay, Suraj, Kumar and Srinu decide to study together in one of their rooms. Here is a complete account of their movement between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.

I. Three students started studying at 11:00 p.m. in one of their rooms.

II. Rahul who overheard their discussion joined them immediately.

III. Chetan went to his room to have a nap at 1:45 a.m.

IV. Vinay who came to the night canteen met Chetan on the stairs. Soon, he joined the study group.

V. Suraj went out at 2:15 to have a cold drink.

VI. Kumar went out at 2:30 to fetch Chetan.

VII. Suraj woke up Srinu and brought him along at 2:35.

VIII. Srinu did not find the owner of the room, he left immediately.

IX. Kumar and Chetan went to the library at 2:45 and returned at 4:30 a.m.

X. The group finally dispersed at 5:30 a.m.

Q.48 [11594329]

Who was in the room for the longest duration (between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.)?

1 ☐ Suraj

2 ☐ Rahul

3 ☐ Kumar

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

From the given information, we can say that Chetan, Suraj and Kumar had started the study in Kumar's room. At one given time the maximum number of students in the study room is 5, Rahul had started the study at 11 am and ended at 5.30 am.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 46 to 49: Answer the questions based on the following information:

In an institute's hostel, a group of six students - Rahul, Chetan, Vinay, Suraj, Kumar and Srinu decide to study together in one of their rooms. Here is a complete account of their movement between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.

I. Three students started studying at 11:00 p.m. in one of their rooms.

II. Rahul who overheard their discussion joined them immediately.

III. Chetan went to his room to have a nap at 1:45 a.m.

IV. Vinay who came to the night canteen met Chetan on the stairs. Soon, he joined the study group.

V. Suraj went out at 2:15 to have a cold drink.

VI. Kumar went out at 2:30 to fetch Chetan.

VII. Suraj woke up Srinu and brought him along at 2:35.

VIII. Srinu did not find the owner of the room, he left immediately.

IX. Kumar and Chetan went to the library at 2:45 and returned at 4:30 a.m.

X. The group finally dispersed at 5:30 a.m.

Q.49 [11594329]

How many students did Vinay meet between 11 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.?

1 ☐ 5

2 ☐ 4

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

From the given information, we can say that Chetan, Suraj and Kumar had started the study in Kumar's room. At one given time the maximum number of students in the study room is 5, Rahul had started the study at 11 am and ended at 5.30 am.

We don't know whether Vinay met the other students in canteen or not. So cannot be determined.

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

FeedBack

Sec 3

Q.50 [11594329]

S_n is a sequence of even natural numbers, the first of which is M. The average of the first 5 terms of the sequence is A. When M is divided by 3, the remainder is 1. The average of the first 7 multiples of 3 in the sequence is

1 ☐ $A + 10$

2 ☐ $M + 11$

$$3 \bigcirc A + 20$$

$$4 \bigcirc A + 16$$



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 4

A is the 3rd term. So $A = M + 4$.
 Since M leaves a remainder 1, the first term divisible by 3 would be $M + 2$.
 Every third term thereafter would be divisible by 3 i.e. $M + 8, M + 14, M + 20, \dots$ so on.
 The average of the first 7 multiples of 3, would be the fourth multiple of 3, which is $M + 20$. This is also equal to $A + 16$.

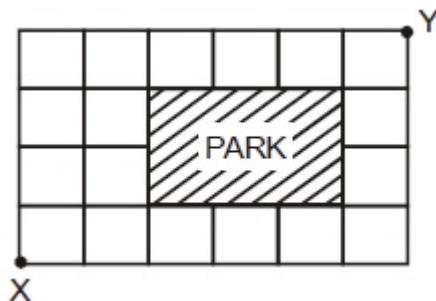
Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.51 [11594329]

The following diagram shows the road map of a city. The lines through the city indicate roads but there is no road through the park. All the roads are either parallel or perpendicular to each other. Peter wants to go from X to Y travelling the minimum possible distance. In how many ways can he make his journey?



Solution:

Correct Answer : 80

The total number of routes

$$= {}^{10}C_4 - ({}^5C_2 \times {}^5C_2) - ({}^6C_2 \times {}^4C_2) + ({}^5C_2 \times {}^4C_2)$$

$$= 210 - 100 - 90 + 60 = 80.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.52 [11594329]

Two persons A and B are walking down an escalator in the direction of the motion of the escalator. The ratio of the speeds (in steps) of A and B is 2 : 1 respectively. A covers 60 steps to get out of the escalator and B takes 40 steps to do the same. Find the number of steps in the escalator when it is stationary?

1 ☐ 802 ☐ 903 ☐ 1204 ☐ 150**Solution:****Correct Answer : 3****Your Answer : 3**

Let the escalator moves x steps when A walks down 60 steps.

Total number of steps on a stationary escalator
 $= x + 60$

When A takes 60 steps, B should take 30 steps and the escalator x steps.

So when B takes 40 steps, the escalator should take

$\frac{4}{3}x$ steps

\therefore Total number of steps in the escalator when it is

stationary $= \frac{4}{3}x + 40 = x + 60$

$\Rightarrow x = 60$

Hence, required number of steps = 120.

Bookmark

FeedBack

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)
Q.53 [11594329]

A store owner plans to sell two types of MP3 players. One type costs the store owner \$200 per unit; the other type costs \$400 per unit. The \$200 model yields a profit of \$25 dollars on each unit and the \$400 model yields a profit of \$30 on each unit. The store owner estimates that the total demand for the MP3 players will not exceed 300 units. The store owner can invest up to \$80,000 on buying two types of MP3 players. The store owner sells some units of each of the two types of MP3 players to maximize his profit. What is the value of the maximum possible profit (in \$) that the store owner can make?



Solution:**Correct Answer : 8000****Your Answer : 8000**[Answer key/Solution](#)

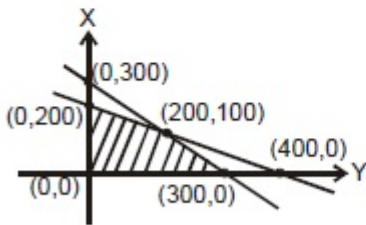
Let x be the number of MP3 players that cost \$200 each, y the number of MP3 players that cost \$400 each, and z the profit. The profit is ' $25x + 30y$ '. The constraints which should be considered are

(i) $x + y \leq 300 \Rightarrow y \leq -x + 300$

(ii) $200x + 400y \leq 80000 \Rightarrow y \leq -\frac{1}{2}x + 200$

(iii) $x, y \geq 0$

The number of each type of MP3 player that will maximize the profit will be the coordinates of the point of intersection of three lines/region given by three constraints.



The maximum profit is \$8000 which is attained when 200 of the \$200 MP3 players and 100 of the \$400 MP3 players are sold.

[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.54 [11594329]**

In a class comprising boys and girls, 'k' oranges were distributed such that everyone in the class got at least one orange and at most three oranges. The aggregate number of boys and girls who got three oranges was 40. The aggregate number of boys who got at least two oranges and the number of girls who got at least 1 orange was 100. The aggregate number of boys and girls who got at least two oranges each was 60 and the aggregate number of boys who got atleast one orange and the number of girls who got exactly three oranges was 100. Which of the following value of 'k' is consistent with the given information?

1 ☐ 2252 ☐ 2303 ☐ 2554 ☐ 270

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Let x be the number of girls who got exactly three oranges and y be the number of boys who got atleast two oranges. The information about the number of oranges received can be tabulated as follows:

	At least 1 orange	At least 2 orange	Exactly 3 oranges
Boys	$100 - x$	y	$40 - x$
Girls	$100 - y$	$60 - y$	x
Total	$200 - (x + y)$	60	40

Now, $100 - x \geq y \geq 40 - x$... (i)

$100 - y > 60 - y \geq x$... (ii)

$200 - (x + y) \geq 60 > 40$... (iii)

(i) implies that $40 \leq x + y \leq 100$

(ii) implies that $x + y \leq 60$,

(iii) implies that $x + y \leq 140$

Combining all three results, we get that $40 \leq x + y \leq 60$.

Also, $40 \times 3 + (60 - 40) \times 2 + (200 - (x + y) - 60) \times 1 = K$

$\Rightarrow 300 - (x + y) = K$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 300 - K$

$\therefore 40 \leq 300 - K \leq 60$

$\Rightarrow 240 \leq K \leq 260$

Only option (c), i.e. 255 lies within the permissible range of values of 'K'.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.55 [11594329]

Two friends – A and B – decided to run a race. In the race, A, whose speed was 25% more than that of B, gave B a head start of 7 meters. If the race ended in a dead heat, what was the length of the race?



Solution:**Correct Answer : 35****Your Answer : 35**

A runs 125% as fast as B; which means if B runs 100m in a given time, A will run 125 m in the same time. In other words, if A runs 5m in a given time, B will run 4 m in the same time.

Therefore, if the length of a race is 5m, then A can give B a start of 1m so that they finish the race in a dead heat.

Head start : length of race :: 1 : 5

In this question, we know that the head start is 7 m.

Hence, the length of the race will be $7 \times 5 = 35\text{m}$.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution**Q.56 [11594329]**

Three articles priced at ₹Rs.x, ₹Rs.y and ₹Rs.z were sold at profits of 10%, 15% and 20% respectively. If the overall profit was 14%, which of the following is necessarily false?

1 ☐ $z > x$ 2 ☐ $z > y$ 3 ☐ $x = y$ 4 ☐ $x > y$ **Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

According to the question,

$$\frac{\frac{x}{10} + \frac{3y}{20} + \frac{z}{5}}{x + y + z} = \frac{14}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x + 15y + 20z = 14x + 14y + 14z$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 6z = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1.5z + 0.25y > z$$

Hence, z cannot be greater than x.

Bookmark

FeedBack

 Answer key/Solution

Q.57 [11594329]

Two trees of heights $\frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}$ m and $25\sqrt{2}$ m stand on a plane ground. If the trees are inclined towards each other at respective angles 60° and 45° with respect to the ground and the distance between their tops is 12 m, then the distance between their bottoms will be

1 ☐ $\frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

2 ☐ $\frac{25}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

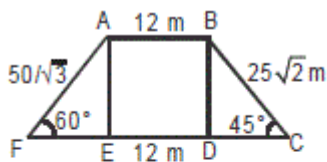
3 ☐ $37 + \frac{25}{\sqrt{3}}$

4 ☐ $12 + \frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

[Answer key/Solution](#)



Let AF and BC be two trees.

$$CD = 25 \text{ m and } FE = \frac{25}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Distance between their bases

$$= \frac{25}{\sqrt{3}} + 12 + 25 = 37 + \frac{25}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m.}$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.58 [11594329]

There is a leak which can empty the completely filled container in 10 hours. If the container is full of milk and a tap is opened that fills 4 liters of milk per minute in the container, then the leak takes 15 hours to empty the container. How many liters of milk does the container hold?

Solution:**Correct Answer : 7200**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Work done by the tap in 15 hrs = work done by the leak in $(15 - 10) = 5$ hrs.

Thus, the ratio of their efficiencies = $1 : 3$

Now, milk filled by the tap in 15 hrs = $4 \times 15 \times 60$
= 3600L

Hence, the capacity of the tank

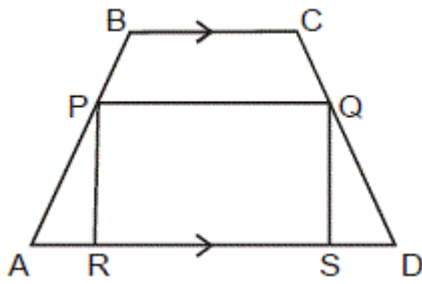
= $3600 \times 2 = 7200$ L

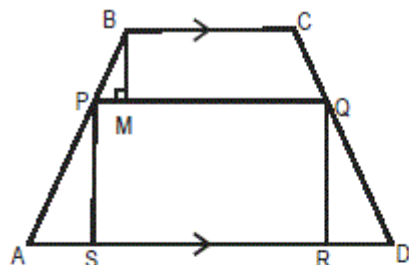
Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.59 [11594329]

In the figure given below, ABCD is an isosceles trapezium and PQSR is a square. If the length of BC, PQ and AD is 2, 3 and 6 units respectively, find the area of trapezium ABCD.

1 ☐ 14 sq. units2 ☐ 12 sq. units3 ☐ 16 sq. units4 ☐ 18 sq. units

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Drop a perpendicular from point B on PQ.

 \therefore ABCD is an isosceles trapezium, therefore $AS = RD$.

$$\Rightarrow AS = RD = \frac{AD - PQ}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{Also, } \triangle BMP \sim \triangle PSA \Rightarrow \frac{BM}{MP} = \frac{PS}{SA}$$

$$\Rightarrow BM = \frac{3}{2} \times \left(\frac{PQ - BC}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow BM = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = 1 \text{ units}$$

Area of trapezium ABCD

$$= \frac{1}{2} (BC + AD) \times (BM + PS)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 = 16 \text{ sq. units.}$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.60 [11594329]

For how many values of ordered pair (a, b), where 'a' and 'b' are integers, and $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq -1$, the following system of linear equations will never have a unique solution?

$$(a - 1)x + 3y = 5$$

$$2x + (b + 1)y = 7$$

✕

Solution:**Correct Answer : 8****Your Answer : 2** Answer key/Solution

The condition for unique solution is $\frac{a-1}{2} \neq \frac{3}{b+1}$. As $b \neq -1$, we can write, $(a-1)(b+1) \neq 6$. Hence, $[(a-1), (b+1)]$ cannot be any of the following: (1, 6), (2, 3), (3, 2), (6, 1), (-1, -6), (-2, -3), (-3, -2) and (-6, -1). Accordingly, (a, b) can never be: (2, 5), (3, 2), (4, 1), (7, 0), (0, -7), (-1, -4), (-2, -3), (-5, -2). Hence there are eight such ordered pairs of (a, b) for which the two equations will not have a unique solution.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.61 [11594329]

In a box containing 15 apples, there are 6 rotten apples. Each day one apple is taken out randomly from the box. What is the probability that after four days there are exactly 8 apples in the box that are not rotten?

1 ☐ 12/912 ☐ 1/73 ☐ 2/134 ☐ 2/7

[Answer key/Solution](#)
Solution:**Correct Answer : 1**

According to the condition, 3 rotten apples and 1 apple that is not rotten are taken out on first four days. The one apple that is not rotten could be taken out on any of the four days.

Case I:

Probability of taking out the apple that is not rotten on

$$\text{the first day} = \frac{9}{15} \times \frac{6}{14} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{12}$$

Case II:

Probability of taking out the apple that is not rotten on

$$\text{the second day} = \frac{6}{15} \times \frac{9}{14} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{12}$$

Case III:

Probability of taking out the apple that is not rotten on

$$\text{the third day} = \frac{6}{15} \times \frac{5}{14} \times \frac{9}{13} \times \frac{4}{12}$$

Case IV:

Probability of taking out the apple that is not rotten on

$$\text{the fourth day} = \frac{6}{15} \times \frac{5}{14} \times \frac{4}{13} \times \frac{9}{12}$$

$$\text{Required Probability} = 4 \times \left(\frac{9}{15} \times \frac{6}{14} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{12} \right) = \frac{12}{91}$$

[Bookmark](#)
[FeedBack](#)
Q.62 [11594329]

A milk vendor has two cans – C1 and C2 – of capacity of 300 litres each. Both the cans are full to the brim with milk-water solution. The concentration of milk in C1 is 75% and that in C2 is 50%. How much quantity of solution should the vendor mix from the C1 and C2 such that he gets 180 litres of solution having water and milk in the ratio of 3:5?

1 ☐ 90 litres, 90 litres

2 ☐ 72 litres, 108 litres

3 ☐ 45 litres, 135 litres

4 ☐ 40 litres, 140 litres

☐

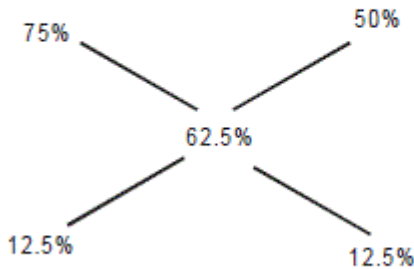
Solution:**Correct Answer : 1****Your Answer : 3**

Concentration of milk in the first can is 75%.

Concentration of milk in the second can is 50%.

Required concentration of milk is $\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \times 100 = 62.5\%$.

Using allegation, we get

 \Rightarrow Ratio of the quantity of the milk solution from the two cans is 1:1.

Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)

NA

Q.63 [11594329]

The n^{th} term and the sum of the first n terms of a sequence are T_n and S_n respectively. If $T_n = T_{n-1} - T_{n-2}$ and $T_n \neq 0$, then which of the following is definitely true?

1 ☐ $S_{88} = S_{188}$

2 ☐ $S_{66} = S_{160}$

3 ☐ $S_{100} = S_{160}$

4 ☐ $S_{120} = S_{142}$

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**Let the value of T_1 be 'a' and of T_2 be 'b'.Then, $T_3 = T_2 - T_1 = b - a$ $T_4 = T_3 - T_2 = (b - a) - b = -a$ $T_5 = -b$ $T_6 = a - b$ $T_7 = a$ $T_8 = b$ and so on.

There is a cyclicity of 6 in the pattern such that

 $S_{6k} = 0$, where k is a natural number.Therefore, $S_n = S_{n+6k}$ From the given options, $S_{100} = S_{160}$ satisfies the above condition.

Bookmark

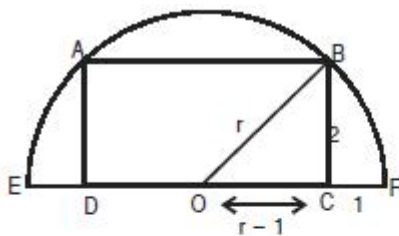
FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)

NA

Q.64 [11594329]

A rectangle ABCD is inscribed in a semicircle whose diameter is EF (greater than 2 cm) such that points E, D, C and F are collinear. If CF = 1 cm and BC = 2 cm, what is the area (in cm²) of rectangle ABCD?

1 ☐ 42 ☐ 63 ☐ $5\sqrt{2}$ 4 ☐ $4\sqrt{2}$ **Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

Let 'O' be the centre of the semicircle and 'r' be the radius.

$$\therefore OC = OF - CF = r - 1$$

In $\triangle OBC$,

$$r^2 = 2^2 + (r - 1)^2 \quad (\text{By Pythagoras Theorem})$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 4 + r^2 - 2r + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2.5$$

$$\therefore DC = 2 \times OC = 2(2.5 - 1) = 3 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, the area of rectangle ABCD = $3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.65 [11594329]

Kangkana, Bharat and Atul enrolled in a test series program consisting of eleven tests. The sum of the marks scored by Kangkana in the eleven tests is 260 such that her average score in the first two tests is 'a', that in the next three is 'b' and that in the last six is 'c'. The sum of the marks scored by Bharat in the eleven tests is 230 such that his average scores in the first three tests, next four tests and the last four tests are 'a', 'b' and 'c' respectively. If Atul scored 'a' marks in the first test, averaged 'b' in the next two and averaged 'c' in the last eight, what is the sum of the marks scored by Atul in the eleven tests?

1 ☐ 2902 ☐ 300

3 ☐ 2454 ☐ Cannot be determined**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

Equations can be formed as

$$2a + 3b + 6c = 260 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$3a + 4b + 4c = 230 \quad \dots(ii)$$

2 × (i) – (ii), we get,

$$a + 2b + 8c = 290.$$

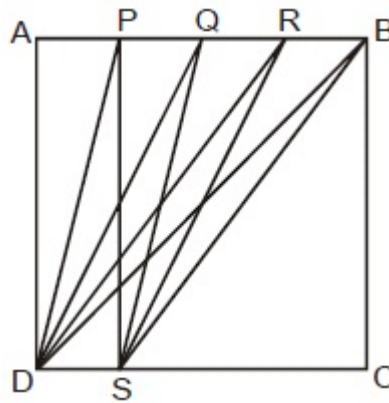
Hence, the sum of the marks scored by Atul in the tests is 290.

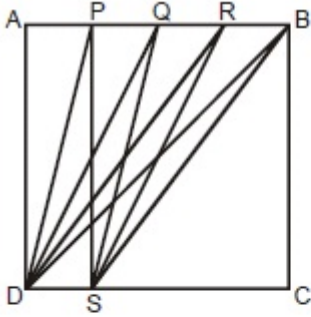
Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.66 [11594329]**

In the figure given below, ABCD is a square. If $AP = PQ = QR = RB = DS$, find the value of $\angle DPS + \angle DQS + \angle DRS + \angle DBS$.

1 ☐ 90°2 ☐ 135°3 ☐ 45°4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Since $\square APSD$ is a rectangle, $AD \parallel PS$

$$\Rightarrow \angle DPS = \angle ADP \quad \dots (i)$$

Also, as $PQ \parallel DS$ and $PQ = DS$

$\Rightarrow \square PQSD$ will be a parallelogram

$$\text{So, } \angle DQS = \angle PDQ \quad \dots (ii)$$

Similarly $\square QRSR$ and $\square RBSD$ will also be a parallelogram

$$\Rightarrow \angle DRS = \angle QDR \quad \dots (iii)$$

$$\text{and } \angle DBS = \angle QDR \quad \dots (iv)$$

Adding (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle DPS + \angle DQS + \angle DRS + \angle DBS \\ = \angle ADP + \angle PDQ + \angle QDR + \angle RDB \\ = \angle ADB = 45^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.67 [11594329]

There are 100 books, numbered 1 to 100, placed on the bookshelf. Rohit starts picking up 2 books in one move and throws them away. He starts this process with a pairs of books whose numbers add up to 195 and, in the subsequent moves, he throws all those pairs of books whose numbers add to the aforementioned sum. After throwing all the possible pairs of books whose numbers add up to 195, he throws the pair of books whose numbers add up to the maximum possible number. He continues throwing books in the similar fashion. He just leaves 18 books intact on the shelf. The sum of the number written on the books which he throws away in 35th move is

1 ☐ 492 ☐ 533 ☐ 594 ☐ 63

Solution:**Correct Answer : 4**

To get a sum of 195, he must pick, (100, 95), (99, 96), (98, 97), i.e. 3 moves.

The next feasible sum is 187 when he picks up (93, 94), i.e. only 1 move.

Hence forth, he will be able pick a particular sum only once and the sums will form an A.P. with a common difference of -4 .

For example, in the next move he will pick 183 with (91, 92).

So, 35th move is nothing but 32nd move when we consider 187 as the starting sum value.

Hence, in the 32nd move he picks a sum of,

$$S = 187 - 31 \times 4 = 187 - 124 = 63.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

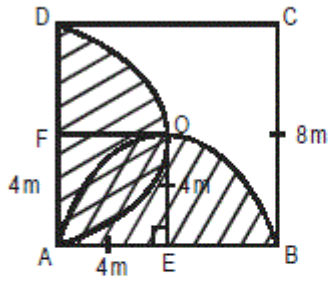
 Answer key/Solution**Q.68 [11594329]**

Two horses are tethered at the midpoints of two adjacent sides of a square field. Each of them is tied with a rope that does not allow it to go beyond the centre of the field for grazing. If the length of a side of the field is 8 m, what is the ratio of the areas of grazed to non-grazed regions?

1 ☐ 02 ☐ 13 ☐ 24 ☐ 3

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

Let ABCD be the square field with centre O and E and F be the points at which horses are tethered.



Since the rope does not let them go beyond the centre of the field, the length of each rope is 4 m.

Area of grazed region = Area of square AEOF + Area of quadrant EOB + Area of quadrant FOD

$$= 4^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi (4)^2 = (8\pi + 16) \text{ sq.m}$$

$$\text{Hence, the required ratio} = \frac{8\pi + 16}{8^2 - (8\pi + 16)} = \frac{\pi + 2}{6 - \pi}.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

Q.69 [11594329]**Find the number of odd factors of 36036.****Solution:****Correct Answer : 24****Your Answer : 24**

$$36036 = 36 \times 1001 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13$$

Number of odd factors of 36036 = Number of factors of $(3^2 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13)$

$$= (2 + 1) \times (1 + 1) \times (1 + 1) \times (1 + 1) = 24.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack

[Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.70 [11594329]**

A person has just sufficient money to buy either 30 guavas, 50 plums or 70 peaches. He spends 20% of the money on travelling, and buys 14 peaches, 'x' guavas and 'y' plums using rest of the money. If x, y > 0, what is the minimum value of the sum of x and y?

1 ☐ 202 ☐ 22

3 ☐ 244 ☐ 26**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

Let the total money (in Rs.) with the person be $k \times \text{LCM}(30, 50, 70)$ i.e. $1050k$. Therefore, the price of a guava, a plum and a peach will be $35k$, $21k$ and $15k$ respectively.

$$14 \times 15k + x \times 35k + y \times 21k = 0.8 \times 1050k$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 3y = 90$$

For ' $x + y$ ' to be minimum, x has to be maximum. Since 90 is a multiple of 5, in order to maximise the value of $5x$, the value of $3y$ has to be the lowest multiple of 5.

$$3y = 15 \Rightarrow y = 5$$

$$\therefore x = 15$$

Hence, the minimum value of the sum is 20.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

Q.71 [11594329]

What is the number of integer values of x that satisfy the inequality $\frac{1}{x-7} + \frac{1}{x+3} \leq 0$, where $x > -7$?

1 ☐ 72 ☐ 83 ☐ 94 ☐ 10**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2****Your Answer : 2**

$$\frac{1}{x-7} + \frac{1}{x+3} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{(x-7)(x+3)} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-7)(x+3)(x-2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(x-7)(x+3) \leq 0 \Rightarrow x < -3 \text{ or } 2 \leq x < 7$$

As x is an integer greater than -7 , the values that x can assume are $-6, -5, -4, 2, 3, 4, 5$ and 6 .

Hence, there are 8 values of x that satisfy the given inequality.

Bookmark

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

Q.72 [11594329]

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 ☐ 1.002 ☐ 0.903 ☐ 0.454 ☐ 0.50**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

Since ABCD is a parallelogram, diagonal AC will divide it into two triangles of the equal area.

∴ Area of $\triangle ADC$ = Area of $\triangle ABC$

$$\text{Also, } 2DE = 3EC \Rightarrow \frac{DE}{EC} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow DE = \frac{3}{5} DC$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \triangle ADE = \frac{3}{5} \text{Area of } \triangle ADC = \frac{3}{5} \text{Area of } \triangle ABC$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \times |6 \times (2 - 4) + 8 \times (4 - 1) + 9 \times (1 - 2)|$$
$$= 0.9 \text{ sq. units.}$$

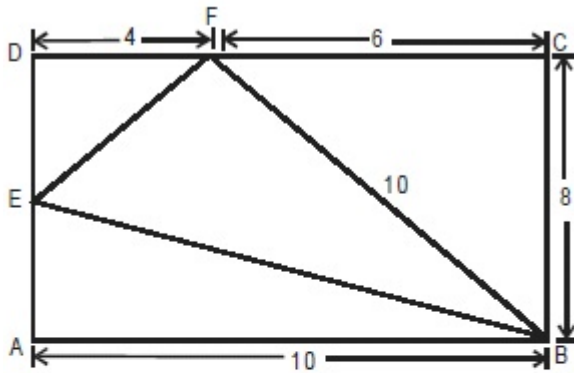
[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.73 [11594329]**

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.

1 ☐ 4.52 ☐ 43 ☐ 54 ☐ 3

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**[Answer key/Solution](#)

The given information can be shown as given in the figure below.



Let AE be x.

$\therefore DE = 8 - x$

Since points E and F coincide, $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle FEB$.

$\therefore EF = AE = x$ and $BF = AF = 10$

In $\triangle BCF$, $CF = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6$ cm

$\therefore DF = 10 - 6 = 4$ cm

In $\triangle EDF$,

$$EF^2 = DE^2 + DF^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = (8 - x)^2 + 4^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ cm.}$$

[Bookmark](#)
[FeedBack](#)
Q.74 [11594329]

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

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**

$$\text{Let } S = \frac{1}{3^0} + \frac{6}{3^1} + \frac{11}{3^2} + \frac{16}{3^3} + \frac{21}{3^4} + \dots \quad \dots (i)$$

$$3S = 3 + \frac{6}{3^0} + \frac{11}{3^1} + \frac{16}{3^2} + \frac{21}{3^3} + \dots \quad \dots (ii)$$

Subtracting (i) from (ii), we get

$$\Rightarrow 2S = 8 + \frac{5}{3^1} + \frac{5}{3^2} + \frac{5}{3^3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 2S = 8 + \frac{5}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2S = 8 + \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \right) \Rightarrow S = \frac{21}{4} = 5.25.$$

Bookmark

FeedBack