



## Flexi Mock CAT - 14 (2020)

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VARC

DILR

QA

## Sec 1

**Direction for questions (1-5):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

Let's face it: we've all had second thoughts about language. Hardly a day goes by when we don't stumble over words, stagger into misunderstandings, or struggle with a double negative. It's a frightfully cumbersome way to express ourselves. If language is such a slippery medium, perhaps it is time to replace it with something more dependable. Why not cut out the middleman and connect brains directly? The idea is not new. As the American physicist and Nobel laureate Murray Gell-Mann mused in *The Quark and the Jaguar* (1994): 'Thoughts and feelings would be completely shared, with none of the selectivity or deception that language permits.'

It is useful to examine this view of language carefully, for it is quite alluring. Computer scientist Rajesh Rao and his team complain about how hard it can be to verbalise feelings or forms of knowledge even if they are introspectively available. On Twitter, Musk has described words as 'a very lossy compression of thought'. How frustrating to have such a rich mental life and be stuck with such poor resources for expressing it! But no matter how much we can sympathise with this view, it misses a few crucial insights about language. First, words are tools. They can be misplaced or misused like any tool, but they are often useful for what they've been designed to do: help us say just what we want to say, and no more. When we choose our words carefully, it is because we know that there is a difference between private worlds and public words. There had better be, since social life depends on it.

Second, and more subtly, this view sees language as merely a channel for information: just as the speaking tube has made way for the telephone, so language can be done away with if we connect brains directly. This overlooks that language is also an infrastructure for social action. Think of everyday conversations, in which we riff off on a theme, recruit others to do stuff, relate to those around us. We don't just spout information indiscriminately; we apportion our words in conversational turns and build on each other's contributions. Language in everyday use is less like a channel and more like a tango: a fluid interplay of moves in which people can act as one, yet also retain their individuality. In social interaction there is room, by design, for consent and dissent.

The difference with current concepts of brain-to-brain interfaces couldn't be greater. A transcranial magnetic pulse leaves no room for doubt, but none for deliberation either. Its effect is as immediate as it is involuntary. We can admire the sheer efficiency of this form of interaction, but we also have to admit that something is lost. A sense of agency and autonomy; and along with that, perhaps even a sense of self. Nor does this problem go away merely by upgrading bandwidth, as is Musk's ambition for Neuralink, his implantable brain-computer interface. The very possibility of social (as opposed to merely symbiotic) life depends on there being some separation of private worlds, along with powers to interact on our own terms. In other words, we need something like language in order to be human.

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**Q.1 [11594329]**

The author cites Nobel laureate Murray Gell-Mann in order to:

- 
- 1 ☐ To indicate that language can be selective or deceptive at times.
- 
- 2 ☐ To show the possibility of a mechanism through which thoughts and feelings can be shared more comprehensively.
- 
- 3 ☐ To demonstrate how Gell-Mann found the idea of sharing thoughts and feelings completely without using language attractive.
-

4 ○ To show that the idea of eliminating language for expression of thoughts and connecting brains directly is not new.

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## Q.2 [11594329]

The author opines all of the following about language EXCEPT:

- 1 ☐ It compresses thoughts so that they lose some of their essence.
  - 2 ☐ It can be misunderstood at times.
  - 3 ☐ Some of its grammatical elements can be challenging.
  - 4 ☐ It can result in people expressing themselves in a confused manner.
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**Q.3 [11594329]**

What does the author allude to when they say, "When we choose our words carefully, it is because we know that there is a difference between private worlds and public words."

- 1 ☐ Choosing words carefully is not a drawback of language, it is rather an imperative imposed upon us by societal norms.
- 2 ☐ A careful use of words reflects the choice to not disclose all our inner thoughts to others, rather than the inadequacy of resources for expression.
- 3 ☐ Choosing our words carefully shows our desire to have an active social life, apart from a private life, rather than showing a drawback of language.
- 4 ☐ A person's careful use of words simply reflects their maturity as they become more conscious of the difference between their private world and their social life.

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#### Q.4 [11594329]

Which of the following aspects of the current concepts of brain-to-brain interfaces makes them more like a "channel" and less like a "tango"?

1 ☐ Its efficiency

2 ☐ Its immediacy

3 ☐ Its involuntariness

4 ☐ Its fluidity

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**Q.5 [11594329]**

Based on the features of the current brain-to-brain interfaces mentioned in the last paragraph, in which of the following scenarios would their use be the most suitable for communication?

- 1 ☐ A discussion between team members on how to proceed with a new project.
- 2 ☐ An exchange between a military commander and his junior in a war-like situation that demands clear, immediate, and carefully thought out commands.
- 3 ☐ An exchange between an art connoisseur and a painter where the connoisseur wants the painter to interpret and paint the connoisseur's unfiltered impulses.
- 4 ☐ An exchange between a couple that wants a quick and lasting resolution of their differences.

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**Direction for questions (6-9):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Coronavirus and political anxiety have accelerated this shift toward comfort TV. Who wants to be frustrated or made sadder by their entertainment when the outside world itself feels like a sufficiently brutal place?

On the other side stands Prestige TV -- shows watched for the "prestige" they carry -- that has always been difficult to categorize, in part because it is a mirage. Its gradual dissolution over the past several years is equally tricky to nail to any specific benchmark. But since the fever pitch of critical excitement over shows like *Mad Men*, *The Wire*, and the early days of *Game of Thrones*, prestige TV as an aesthetic has persisted, even while prestige as a reliable indicator of exciting TV you must talk about has undeniably waned.

In 2013, *Vulture* published "The 13 Rules for Creating a Prestige TV Drama," a full-feature list that began with installing a middle-aged anti-hero at the end of some major cultural era, making him great at his job and bad at his family, providing a healthy dose of both sex and violence, and sprinkling in a smattering of highfalutin cultural references to make sure the audience could recognize the show's pedigree and intelligence. I wrote an updated version of that list in 2017 reflecting the way prestige has become as much about how we talk about the genre as the genre itself. In 2015, as a bouncing-off point to define a genre he called "mid-reputable TV," the critic Noel Murray laid out some "hallmarks of a prestige drama -- heavy themes, high production values, accomplished actors," before conceding that "prestige is a state of mind." Much of its definition comes from a show's reception, Murray concluded. "Prestige television is often subject to intense scrutiny, with fans and critics evaluating every plot twist, stylistic choice, and coded method (in terms of both literary symbolism and the show's attitudes about gender, race, and politics)." In an essay titled "How American TV Became Respectable Without Getting Better," Matthew Christman offers a compelling definition: "Mostly crime. Mostly male. Mostly extravagantly unlikable anti-heroes whose sheer awfulness makes us feel better about our own, more mundane foibles."

I suspect some of the reason for prestige TV's simultaneous rise is that prestige, as a term, neatly dodges the best-versus-favorite (quality vs enjoyment) problem. Rather than define television by the pretense of objective greatness, the word prestige, with its snobbish implications, was indicative of a perhaps unintentional truth about these shows. It is a classist assessment, one that implies inaccessibility, scarcity, but also widespread influence and importance. It's not easy or fluffy or fun because, somewhere deep in the American psyche, there's still a puritanical belief that fun things cannot also be serious. Prestige TV is demanding, something that creates a further classist implication about its audience. It imagines itself being viewed by educated, wealthy people with enough leisure hours to devote to epic run times and slow-burning, byzantine plots (it imagines this regardless of who may actually be watching). It's not a coincidence that the outlets that defined prestige TV are also the ones, like HBO, that historically required an expensive monthly premium-cable package.

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**Q.6 [11594329]**

All of the following are present in the 2013 full-feature list of "13 Rules for Creating a prestige TV Drama", published by *Vulture*, EXCEPT:

- 1 ☐ Grandiose cultural references
  - 2 ☐ A healthy dose of violence
  - 3 ☐ A white, middle-aged anti-hero
  - 4 ☐ Protagonist portrayed as good at his job but bad at his family
-

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**Q.7 [11594329]**

In Para 3, what does the author imply by the statement, "...prestige has become as much about how we talk about a genre as the genre itself."?

- 1 ☐ The audience considers prestige TV to be the TV that deals with heavy themes.
- 2 ☐ The categorisation of a show as prestige TV depends on the perception that a genre carries among the viewers.
- 3 ☐ Prestige TV is difficult to categorise because it does not just depend on the genre to which it belongs, but also on the viewers' state of mind.
- 4 ☐ The categorisation of a show as prestige TV is determined by the discussion that it generates on the genre to which it belongs.

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**Q.8 [11594329]**

Which of the following, if true, would contribute the most to weakening Matthew Christman's views as mentioned in the passage?

- 
- 1 ☐ American TV has given us some highly admired, principled protagonists or heroes over the years.
- 
- 2 ☐ American TV has been very adaptable to responding to the needs and tastes of its viewers since its inception.
- 
- 3 ☐ American TV, when analysed, revealed a cast that could be complimented for its equal sex ratio, with women playing roles that echoed the times.
-

4 ○ American TV is popular for the racial diversity that its shows have portrayed since its early days, with its eclectic mix going beyond African Americans.

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**Q.9 [11594329]**

What purpose does the last sentence of the last paragraph serve?

- 1 ☐ It presents a point of criticism of prestige TV.
  - 2 ☐ It sums up the author's criticism of prestige TV as classist and snobbish.
  - 3 ☐ It supports the assertion that outlets are making a lot of money by presenting prestige TV.
  - 4 ☐ It is an assertion that supports another assertion made earlier in the paragraph.
-

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**Direction for questions (10-14):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

I didn't know it at the time, but I was suffering from severe anxiety, a medical condition recognized by doctors going as far back as the ancient Greeks. Today, 11 different anxiety disorders are listed in the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders," the bible for mental-health professionals, and they are being diagnosed in rising numbers.

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Still, rates of anxiety disorders, as well as depression, seem to be increasing among young people. The number of Americans expected to have at least one anxiety disorder in the course of their lives is staggering: one in three, ages 13 or older, according to researchers at Harvard Medical School and Technische Universität Dresden. The number is even higher for women—about 40%. Each year, about 40 million American adults have an anxiety disorder, and that doesn't include the millions of garden-variety worriers and insomniacs whose anxiety, though not debilitating, leaches away joy and steals their peace of mind.

Rates of anxiety disorders, as well as depression, seem to be increasing among young people, particularly college students. According to a 2016 survey by the American College Health Association, 17% of students were diagnosed with or treated for anxiety problems during the previous year, and nearly 14% were diagnosed with or treated for depression. That is up from about 10% each for anxiety and depression in 2008.

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**Q.10 [11594329]**

The author has talked about people who have had a near death experience in order to:

- 1 ☐ argue that a certain amount of depression is a good thing.
- 2 ☐ illustrate that anxiety disorder has led him/her to acquire some positive traits.
- 3 ☐ prove that anxiety has made him/her richer.
- 4 ☐ illustrate that anxiety disorder is a blessing in disguise.

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

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**Q.11 [11594329]**

Which of the following has been termed unfortunate by the author?

- 1 ☐ The non-discovery of the root cause of anxiety disorders.
- 2 ☐ The rapid progress scientists are making to untangle the mysteries of anxiety disorder.
- 3 ☐ An increase in the number of young people suffering from anxiety disorder and depression.
- 4 ☐ The overwhelming number of Americans who are vulnerable to anxiety disorders.

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**Q.12 [11594329]**

What is the fundamental conclusion that the author of the passage has made?

- 1 ☐ Despite his/her anxiety, the author has lived a more meaningful life.
- 2 ☐ Anxiety disorders have started to take the shape of an epidemic in the USA.
- 3 ☐ Scientists have made some insignificant progress in the field of treating anxiety disorders.
- 4 ☐ The search for a complete comprehension of anxiety disorders, an increasing risk for humans, is in the nascent stage.

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.13 [11594329]**

What can be inferred about anxiety disorder?

- 1 ☐ Though not debilitating, depression leaches away joy and steals the peace of mind of its victims.
- 2 ☐ Anxiety disorder can result in one's emotional as well as financial ruin.
- 3 ☐ Anxiety disorder leads to a more fulfilling life for the person suffering from it.
- 4 ☐ Women are more likely to suffer from anxiety disorders as compared to men.

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**Direction for questions (10-14):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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**Q.14 [11594329]**

According to the passage, all of the following can contribute to the development of anxiety disorder except:

1 ☐ Hereditary factors

2 ☐ Childhood trauma

3 ☐ Overprotective parents

4 ☐ Constant fear of catastrophe



 Answer key/Solution

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**Direction for questions (15-18):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Historically, varying definitions of the notion of the 'nation' have endured. Two key events heralded the advent of the modern nation-state; the American (1776) and French (1789) Revolutions. Both saw the emergence of beliefs in the sovereignty of the people united under a legal system underpinned by a written constitution. Although issues of social inequalities and cultural diversity complicated the political-legal model in both the American and French cases, both nations used notions of linguistic uniformity to cement the nation.

Since the end of the Cold War a more complex world has emerged, characterized by increasing diversity, related reassertions of national identities and the construction of new forms of state control. In the context of democracy, understandings of citizenships are changing as people come to view civic engagement and participation as more effective means of achieving social change than traditional forms of political representation. Political institutions are having to adjust in order to accommodate hitherto marginalized communities more effectively within democratic processes. As nations increasingly come under the influence of global population flows and transnational networks, the issue of cultural diversity becomes ever more crucial.

Western conceptions of secularism are shaped by a context of predominantly single-religion societies. In recent times, however, this conception of secularism and the strategies that flow from it have increasingly come under severe strain. This is largely due to intensified globalization and the migration of millions of people into the metropolis from former colonies. One consequence has been to bring to the West a form of deep religious diversity. It is in this context that the model of secularism developed in the sub-continent, especially in India, provides an alternative conception that offers lessons for how the state can respond to deep religious diversity.

When India became independent it was deeply conscious of the two types of domination; intra- and inter-religious domination. This created the need to ensure that whatever secularism was employed in India met the needs of a deeply religiously diverse society while also complying with the principles of freedom and equality. Hence, within the Indian model there was never a time when people felt that religious should be banished from the public sphere: and this fact was critical to the manner in which the Indian Constitution was shaped. In responding to the complex and religiously diverse context of India, the position of non-establishment was taken in order to ensure that all citizens could identify with the state.

The Indian model adopts the concept of principled distance. This concept entails a flexible approach to the question of inclusion/exclusion of religion and the engagement/ disengagement of the state. It allows, for example, that a practice that is banned or regulated in one culture can be permitted in the minority culture because of the distinctive status and meaning it has for its members.

The Indian approach enables value-based pragmatism as the boundaries between state and religion are porous. The state can intervene in religions, to help or hinder them. This is reflected in the multiple roles the state may take in relating to religion. The practice of contextual secularism requires a model of moral reasoning that recognizes that the conflict between individual and group rights cannot always be adjudicated by recourse to general or abstract principles. The Indian model accommodates the fact that there are many values and instead of choosing one or the other, encourages you to choose both. This commitment to multiple values, principled distance and contextual secularism means that the state tries to balance different, ambiguous but equally important values.

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**Q.15 [11594329]**

Which of the following can be identified as a possible central theme of the passage?

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- 
- 1 ☐ The evolving notions of nations and citizenship and the impact of globalization on them.
- 
- 2 ☐ The enduring impact of American and French revolutions on the socio-political fabric of world societies.
- 
- 3 ☐ The evolving ideas of nations and secularism and the relevance of the Indian model of secularism.
- 
- 4 ☐ India's model of secularism, its key features and its impact on the world at large.
- 

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#### **Q.16 [11594329]**

Which of the following could be a possible logical corollary to the passage?

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1 ☐ This in turn makes it possible bring together seemingly incompatible values - a great and important strength of Indian secularism.

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2 ☐ This raises grave concerns about India's attempt to bring together seemingly incompatible values - an impossible task.

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3 ☐ The conflict between Western conceptions of secularism and India's religious realities have forced India to take this hitherto unexplored road.

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4 ☐ The changing notions of state control have led the various world governments to re-evaluate the extent to which the state should drive the social discourse.

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 Answer key/Solution

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**Direction for questions (15-18):** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Historically, varying definitions of the notion of the 'nation' have endured. Two key events heralded the advent of the modern nation-state; the American (1776) and French (1789) Revolutions. Both saw the emergence of beliefs in the sovereignty of the people united under a legal system underpinned by a written constitution. Although issues of social inequalities and cultural diversity complicated the political-legal model in both the American and French cases, both nations used notions of linguistic uniformity to cement the nation.

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#### **Q.17 [11594329]**

Based on the first two paragraphs, all the following statements regarding nation states are true EXCEPT:

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- 1 ☐ Both America and France applied notions of linguistic uniformity to reinforce the idea of national identity.
- 
- 2 ☐ World over, the traditional forms of political representation have been rejected in favor of civic engagement and participation.
- 
- 3 ☐ The issue of cultural diversity is gaining growing importance owing to global population flows and transnational networks.
- 
- 4 ☐ The notions of national identities and state control are being reasserted and reestablished globally to reflect the emerging world order.
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 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.18 [11594329]**

All of the following are true with respect to the Indian model of secularism EXCEPT:

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- 1 ☐ During the shaping of the constitution, it was realized that religion could in no way be allowed to be a part of the political sphere.
- 2 ☐ In the Indian approach to secularism, the boundaries between state and religion are porous.
- 3 ☐ Contextual secularism recognizes that the conflict between individual and group rights cannot always be adjudicated by recourse to general or abstract principles.
- 4 ☐ The state tries to balance different, ambiguous but equally important values through commitment to multiple values, principled distance and contextual secularism.

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.19 [11594329]**

**Directions for question (19):** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

1. We can't get by without them, so they end up being justified by the pragmatic standards tailored to supplant them.
2. The worry here is that we have a practical, emotional need for comprehensive worldviews.
3. The more serious threat of self-refutation is contained in a quip "Sidney used to say that pragmatism was certainly true; the only problem was that it didn't work."
4. The motivation to construct a worldview, then, is not epistemological.

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**Q.20 [11594329]**

**Directions for question (20):** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

1. War may have other advantages, but the cost is always too great.
2. It facilitates war and by facilitating wars, which are mostly unnecessary and unjustifiable according to historical record, increases the total amount of human suffering.
3. I say patriotism is a mistake because for patriots, it is a moral mistake.
4. It is almost always the direct or indirect source of vice, harm, the infliction and endurance of suffering.

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.21 [11594329]**

**Directions for question (21):** Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. In Sweden, birds' eggs were often placed in cremated ashes.
2. It is hard to come to any overall conclusions about Viking belief from their burial practices.
3. Burying someone with two horses could be a kind of tribute, but why bisect the horses and then swap the halves over?
4. Archaeologists avoid such speculation, though we have no good explanations for this.
5. They performed cremation and inhumation, boat burial and barrow burial.

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**Q.22 [11594329]**

**Directions for question (22):** The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Both Western and Indian philosophical traditions judge that ordinary anger is retributive; what I have called transition anger is exceptional. Studying the breakdown of marriages and friendships, one is inclined to agree. However, the numbers don't matter; it is the distinction that matters, and this distinction has simply not been clearly made, throughout the whole philosophical tradition. Transition anger is useful in a struggle and does not burden the personality. Retributive anger burdens the personality—and is not very useful in a struggle for freedom. Martin Luther King, Jr., the one distinguished Western philosopher who did recognize and emphasize this distinction, spoke of the way that the anger of people in his movement had to be purified and "channelized."

- 1 ☐ There are two types of anger--retributive that burdens the personality and is not useful in a struggle for freedom, and transition that does not do either of these.
- 2 ☐ Both western and Indian philosophical traditions have not clearly made the distinction between retributive anger and transition anger clearly.
- 3 ☐ The distinction between ordinary, retributive anger and transition anger in burdening the personality and usefulness in a struggle for freedom must be recognised.
- 4 ☐ The distinction between retributive anger, which burdens the personality and is not useful in a struggle, and transition anger which does not do these is important.

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[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. Modern technologies have visibly increased opportunities for random shaming.
2. Several explanations may combine as to why the problem of shaming is so pervasive.
3. Some people are simply nasty and enjoy the opportunity to inflict harm on others.
4. Then there are conservatives who simply do not buy into the fashionable dismissal of shame.
5. An individual tweets a comment giving an unconventional take on a controversial issue, and counter-tweets swarm, some simply delighted at the opportunity to cause pain.



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

1. On 10 July 1940, exactly 80 years ago, the French parliament passed an enabling act granting full power to Marshal Philippe Pétain.
2. Thus, dynastic politicians may contribute to stabilising democracies by better resisting peer pressure.
3. Rising populism has raised concerns that democracies may give in to authoritarian pressure.
4. Analysing how the Members of Parliament voted, this column shows that MPs belonging to a pro-democratic dynasty were more likely to oppose the act.

[✕](#)[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.25 [11594329]**

**Directions for question (25):** 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. But when you're writing about an experience as timeless as love, it's pretty hard to step outside the canon and offer a new reading of the subject.
2. That sort of approach doesn't appeal to me.
3. The more so as the people I study are not imagined literary characters but my next-door neighbours.
4. I've been thinking about these two books for a long time.
5. Gathering the shards of truth isn't easy.

[✕](#)

[Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.26 [11594329]**

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

One myth that won't seem to go away is that DTP vaccine causes sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). This belief came about because a moderate proportion of children who die of SIDS have recently been vaccinated with DTP; on the surface, this seems to point toward a causal connection. This logic is faulty however; you might as well say that eating bread causes car crashes, since most drivers who crash their cars could probably be shown to have eaten bread within the past 24 hours. If you consider that most SIDS deaths occur during the age range when three shots of DTP are given, you would expect DTP shots to precede a fair number of SIDS deaths simply by chance. In fact, when a number of well-controlled studies were conducted during the 1980s, the investigators found, nearly unanimously, that the number of SIDS deaths temporally associated with DTP vaccination was within the range expected to occur by chance. In other words, the SIDS deaths would have occurred even if no vaccinations had been given.

- 1 ☐ Blaming DTP vaccine for SIDS is a logical fallacy; it is also analogous to blaming eating bread for car crashes.
- 2 ☐ A number of studies have proven that DTP vaccines are not responsible for SIDS alone.
- 3 ☐ The myth that DTP vaccine causes SIDS is deeply entrenched in the minds of people and even proven research works are unable to eradicate this myth.
- 4 ☐ Studies conducted during the 1980s concluded that blaming DTP vaccines for SIDS is logically fallacious; yet, the myth seems to persist.

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**Directions for questions 27 to 30:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Robin started her train journey from New Delhi to Kolkata. There are 9 stoppages – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K (not necessarily in this order) in between New Delhi and Kolkata. Robin at the start of the journey has downloaded a mobile application which enabled her to calculate the distance travelled by her. Based on Robin's observation, the following table is given which gives the distance (in km) between two stoppages at a time.

	E	F	G	H	K
New Delhi	2046	224	3038	1670	694
A	474	1348	1566	98	878
B	572	2394	420	948	1924
C	1534	288	2526	1158	182
D	802	1020	1794	426	550

**Q.27 [11594329]**

Find the distance (in km) of the 5th stoppage from New Delhi.

 Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 27 to 30:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Robin started her train journey from New Delhi to Kolkata. There are 9 stoppages – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K (not necessarily in this order) in between New Delhi and Kolkata. Robin at the start of the journey has downloaded a mobile application which enabled her to calculate the distance travelled by her. Based on Robin's observation, the following table is given which gives the distance (in km) between two stoppages at a time.

	E	F	G	H	K
New Delhi	2046	224	3038	1670	694
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B	572	2394	420	948	1924
C	1534	288	2526	1158	182
D	802	1020	1794	426	550

**Q.28 [11594329]**

What is the absolute difference (in km) between the distance between stoppages B and G and that between C and H?

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**Directions for questions 27 to 30:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Robin started her train journey from New Delhi to Kolkata. There are 9 stoppages – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K (not necessarily in this order) in between New Delhi and Kolkata. Robin at the start of the journey has downloaded a mobile application which enabled her to calculate the distance travelled by her. Based on Robin's observation, the following table is given which gives the distance (in km) between two stoppages at a time.

	E	F	G	H	K
New Delhi	2046	224	3038	1670	694
A	474	1348	1566	98	878
B	572	2394	420	948	1924
C	1534	288	2526	1158	182
D	802	1020	1794	426	550

**Q.29 [11594329]**

How many stoppages are there between C and B?

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**Directions for questions 27 to 30:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Robin started her train journey from New Delhi to Kolkata. There are 9 stoppages – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K (not necessarily in this order) in between New Delhi and Kolkata. Robin at the start of the journey has downloaded a mobile application which enabled her to calculate the distance travelled by her. Based on Robin's observation, the following table is given which gives the distance (in km) between two stoppages at a time.

	E	F	G	H	K
New Delhi	2046	224	3038	1670	694
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B	572	2394	420	948	1924
C	1534	288	2526	1158	182
D	802	1020	1794	426	550



**Q.30 [11594329]**

What is the distance (in km) between New Delhi and Kolkata if Kolkata is 568 km away from stoppage B?

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**Directions for questions 31 to 34:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five friends - Raj, Preeti, Romi, Sahib, and Aastha - each bought 1 T-shirt of different brands among six available brands of T-shirts in the shop – Roadster, Nike, Puma, Adidas, Incense, and Forever. Further information known to us:

- Aastha bought a T-shirt of neither Forever nor Roadster.
- Preeti bought a T-shirt of neither Adidas, nor Puma.
- If Raj bought T-shirt of brand Nike, then Romi bought one of Incense.
- Romi's T-shirt was costlier than Sahib's T-shirt, which was cheaper than Raj's T-shirt.
- Either Sahib's T-shirt was of brand Forever or Preeti's T-shirt was of brand Incense.
- Aastha's T-shirt was costlier than Preeti's T-shirt, which was costlier than only Roadster's T-shirt, which was bought by one of the 5 friends, but cheaper than Adidas T-shirt.
- The cheapest T-shirt was not of brand Forever, and the costliest T-shirt was of brand Nike. Only if Romi's T-shirt was of brand Puma, then Raj's T-shirt was not of brand Roadster.
- The Adidas T-shirt was costlier than Puma and Forever T-shirt, neither of which were bought by Raj.

**Q.31 [11594329]**

Who among the following bought the cheapest T-shirt?

1 ☐ Raj

2 ☐ Romi

3 ☐ Aastha

4 ☐ Sahib

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**Directions for questions 31 to 34:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five friends - Raj, Preeti, Romi, Sahib, and Aastha - each bought 1 T-shirt of different brands among six available brands of T-shirts in the shop – Roadster, Nike, Puma, Adidas, Incense, and Forever. Further information known to us:

- Aastha bought a T-shirt of neither Forever nor Roadster.
- Preeti bought a T-shirt of neither Adidas, nor Puma.
- If Raj bought T-shirt of brand Nike, then Romi bought one of Incense.
- Romi's T-shirt was costlier than Sahib's T-shirt, which was cheaper than Raj's T-shirt.
- Either Sahib's T-shirt was of brand Forever or Preeti's T-shirt was of brand Incense.
- Aastha's T-shirt was costlier than Preeti's T-shirt, which was costlier than only Roadster's T-shirt, which was bought by one of the 5 friends, but cheaper than Adidas T-shirt.
- The cheapest T-shirt was not of brand Forever, and the costliest T-shirt was of brand Nike. Only if Romi's T-shirt was of brand Puma, then Raj's T-shirt was not of brand Roadster.
- The Adidas T-shirt was costlier than Puma and Forever T-shirt, neither of which were bought by Raj.

**Q.32 [11594329]**

Who bought the costliest T-shirt?

1 ☐ Raj

2 ☐ Romi

3 ☐ Aastha

4 ☐ Sahib



Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 31 to 34:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five friends - Raj, Preeti, Romi, Sahib, and Aastha - each bought 1 T-shirt of different brands among six available brands of T-shirts in the shop – Roadster, Nike, Puma, Adidas, Incense, and Forever. Further information known to us:

- Aastha bought a T-shirt of neither Forever nor Roadster.
- Preeti bought a T-shirt of neither Adidas, nor Puma.
- If Raj bought T-shirt of brand Nike, then Romi bought one of Incense.
- Romi's T-shirt was costlier than Sahib's T-shirt, which was cheaper than Raj's T-shirt.
- Either Sahib's T-shirt was of brand Forever or Preeti's T-shirt was of brand Incense.
- Aastha's T-shirt was costlier than Preeti's T-shirt, which was costlier than only Roadster's T-shirt, which was bought by one of the 5 friends, but cheaper than Adidas T-shirt.
- The cheapest T-shirt was not of brand Forever, and the costliest T-shirt was of brand Nike. Only if Romi's T-shirt was of brand Puma, then Raj's T-shirt was not of brand Roadster.
- The Adidas T-shirt was costlier than Puma and Forever T-shirt, neither of which were bought by Raj.

**Q.33 [11594329]**

The T-shirt of which brand was not bought by any of the 5 friends?

1 ☐ Roadster

2 ☐ Forever

3 ☐ Adidas

4 ☐ Puma



Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 31 to 34:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five friends - Raj, Preeti, Romi, Sahib, and Aastha - each bought 1 T-shirt of different brands among six available brands of T-shirts in the shop – Roadster, Nike, Puma, Adidas, Incense, and Forever. Further information known to us:

- Aastha bought a T-shirt of neither Forever nor Roadster.
- Preeti bought a T-shirt of neither Adidas, nor Puma.
- If Raj bought T-shirt of brand Nike, then Romi bought one of Incense.
- Romi's T-shirt was costlier than Sahib's T-shirt, which was cheaper than Raj's T-shirt.
- Either Sahib's T-shirt was of brand Forever or Preeti's T-shirt was of brand Incense.
- Aastha's T-shirt was costlier than Preeti's T-shirt, which was costlier than only Roadster's T-shirt, which was bought by one of the 5 friends, but cheaper than Adidas T-shirt.
- The cheapest T-shirt was not of brand Forever, and the costliest T-shirt was of brand Nike. Only if Romi's T-shirt was of brand Puma, then Raj's T-shirt was not of brand Roadster.
- The Adidas T-shirt was costlier than Puma and Forever T-shirt, neither of which were bought by Raj.

**Q.34 [11594329]**

Which of the following statements must be true?

- 1 ☐ Raj bought a Roadster's T-shirt.
- 2 ☐ Romi's T-shirt was costlier than Aastha's T-shirt.
- 3 ☐ Sahib bought Adidas T-shirt.
- 4 ☐ The Puma T-shirt was the 3rd costliest among the five T-shirts bought by the five friends.



[Answer key/Solution](#)

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**Directions for questions 35 to 39:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A survey of 2000 people of a society was conducted by a company named XYZ Ltd. to gauge the popularity of three newspapers -TOI, The Hindu and The Indian Express. All of them voted for at least one newspaper. It is also known that:

- (i) The number of people who like TOI and The Hindu is 25% less than the people who like The Indian Express and The Hindu.
- (ii) The number of people who like only TOI is 50 more than 3 times the number of persons who like all newspapers.
- (iii) The number of people who like only The Indian Express is 50 less than 3 times the number of people who like only The Hindu.
- (iv) The number of people who like TOI and The Indian Express is double the number of people who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (v) The ratio of the number of people who like only The Indian Express to those who like TOI and The Indian Express but not The Hindu is 4 : 5.
- (vi) The number of people who like all three newspapers is one-third of the number of persons who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (vii) The number of persons who like only The Hindu is 70 more than one-fifth of one-fifth of the total number of people who participated.

**Q.35 [11594329]**

What is the number of people who do not like TOI?

 **Answer key/Solution**

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**Directions for questions 35 to 39:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A survey of 2000 people of a society was conducted by a company named XYZ Ltd. to gauge the popularity of three newspapers -TOI, The Hindu and The Indian Express. All of them voted for at least one newspaper. It is also known that:

- (i) The number of people who like TOI and The Hindu is 25% less than the people who like The Indian Express and The Hindu.
- (ii) The number of people who like only TOI is 50 more than 3 times the number of persons who like all newspapers.
- (iii) The number of people who like only The Indian Express is 50 less than 3 times the number of people who like only The Hindu.
- (iv) The number of people who like TOI and The Indian Express is double the number of people who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (v) The ratio of the number of people who like only The Indian Express to those who like TOI and The Indian Express but not The Hindu is 4 : 5.
- (vi) The number of people who like all three newspapers is one-third of the number of persons who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (vii) The number of persons who like only The Hindu is 70 more than one-fifth of one-fifth of the total number of people who participated.

**Q.36 [11594329]**

What is the number of people who do not like TOI and The Hindu but like The Indian Express?

 **Answer key/Solution**

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**Directions for questions 35 to 39:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A survey of 2000 people of a society was conducted by a company named XYZ Ltd. to gauge the popularity of three newspapers -TOI, The Hindu and The Indian Express. All of them voted for at least one newspaper. It is also known that:

- (i) The number of people who like TOI and The Hindu is 25% less than the people who like The Indian Express and The Hindu.
- (ii) The number of people who like only TOI is 50 more than 3 times the number of persons who like all newspapers.
- (iii) The number of people who like only The Indian Express is 50 less than 3 times the number of people who like only The Hindu.
- (iv) The number of people who like TOI and The Indian Express is double the number of people who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (v) The ratio of the number of people who like only The Indian Express to those who like TOI and The Indian Express but not The Hindu is 4 : 5.
- (vi) The number of people who like all three newspapers is one-third of the number of persons who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (vii) The number of persons who like only The Hindu is 70 more than one-fifth of one-fifth of the total number of people who participated.

**Q.37 [11594329]**

If the number of people who likes only The Hindu and the people who likes only The Indian Express are interchanged, then which newspaper is liked by maximum number of people?

- 1 ☐ The Hindu
- 2 ☐ The Indian Express
- 3 ☐ TOI
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

 Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 35 to 39:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A survey of 2000 people of a society was conducted by a company named XYZ Ltd. to gauge the popularity of three newspapers -TOI, The Hindu and The Indian Express. All of them voted for at least one newspaper. It is also known that:

- (i) The number of people who like TOI and The Hindu is 25% less than the people who like The Indian Express and The Hindu.
- (ii) The number of people who like only TOI is 50 more than 3 times the number of persons who like all newspapers.
- (iii) The number of people who like only The Indian Express is 50 less than 3 times the number of people who like only The Hindu.
- (iv) The number of people who like TOI and The Indian Express is double the number of people who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (v) The ratio of the number of people who like only The Indian Express to those who like TOI and The Indian Express but not The Hindu is 4 : 5.
- (vi) The number of people who like all three newspapers is one-third of the number of persons who like TOI and The Hindu.
- (vii) The number of persons who like only The Hindu is 70 more than one-fifth of one-fifth of the total number of people who participated.

**Q.38 [11594329]**

If number of people who likes only The Hindu and the people who likes only The Indian Express are interchanged, then which newspapers likeliness increased by maximum percentage?

- 1 ☐ The Hindu
- 2 ☐ The Indian Express
- 3 ☐ TOI
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

 **Answer key/Solution**

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**Directions for questions 35 to 39:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

There are 13 students who are members of the cultural society of a B-School. Out of 13 students, 8 are boys – Aman, Barun, Chandan, Deepak, Eja, Fardeen, Gautam, and Hardik and rest five are girls – Princy, Raveena, Swarna, Ushi, and Vidushi. They are to get sponsorship for the annual cultural fest of the B-School. For this, they form three teams – A, B, and C - from among them. In each team, there are at least 3 students and at least one girl. Further, every student is a part of at least one team.

Following is the additional information:

- (i) No two students out of Aman, Barun, and Chandan are part of the same team.
- (ii) If Aman is part of any team, then Ushi is also part of the same team and vice versa while Princy and Swarna are never part of the same team.
- (iii) Eja is always a part of either Team A or Team B.
- (iv) Atleast one and atmost two out of Vidushi, Raveena, and Hardik must be a part of Team C.
- (v) Further, Princy is always a part of Team B only, Barun is never a part of Team C and Swarna is never a part of Team A.
- (vi) Whenever Swarna is part of any team, then Deepak is also part of the same team and vice versa.
- (vii) Each team must have at least 2 boys but not more than 2 girls.

**Q.39 [11594329]**

Which of the following could be a part of only Team C and of no other team?

1 ☐ Deepak

2 ☐ Eja

3 ☐ Hardik

4 ☐ Vidushi



[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

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**Directions for questions 40 to 42:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

There are 13 students who are members of the cultural society of a B-School. Out of 13 students, 8 are boys – Aman, Barun, Chandan, Deepak, Eja, Fardeen, Gautam, and Hardik and rest five are girls – Princy, Raveena, Swarna, Ushi, and Vidushi. They are to get sponsorship for the annual cultural fest of the B-School. For this, they form three teams – A, B, and C - from among them. In each team, there are at least 3 students and at least one girl. Further, every student is a part of at least one team.

Following is the additional information:

- (i) No two students out of Aman, Barun, and Chandan are part of the same team.
- (ii) If Aman is part of any team, then Ushi is also part of the same team and vice versa while Princy and Swarna are never part of the same team.
- (iii) Eja is always a part of either Team A or Team B.
- (iv) Atleast one and atmost two out of Vidushi, Raveena, and Hardik must be a part of Team C.
- (v) Further, Princy is always a part of Team B only, Barun is never a part of Team C and Swarna is never a part of Team A.
- (vi) Whenever Swarna is part of any team, then Deepak is also part of the same team and vice versa.
- (vii) Each team must have at least 2 boys but not more than 2 girls.

**Q.40 [11594329]**

What could be the maximum strength (in terms of number of students) of Team A, if no student is common in any team?

1 ☐ 7

2 ☐ 6

3 ☐ 5

4 ☐ 4

✕

 Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 40 to 42:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

There are 13 students who are members of the cultural society of a B-School. Out of 13 students, 8 are boys – Aman, Barun, Chandan, Deepak, Eja, Fardeen, Gautam, and Hardik and rest five are girls – Princy, Raveena, Swarna, Ushi, and Vidushi. They are to get sponsorship for the annual cultural fest of the B-School. For this, they form three teams – A, B, and C - from among them. In each team, there are at least 3 students and at least one girl. Further, every student is a part of at least one team.

Following is the additional information:

- (i) No two students out of Aman, Barun, and Chandan are part of the same team.
- (ii) If Aman is part of any team, then Ushi is also part of the same team and vice versa while Princy and Swarna are never part of the same team.
- (iii) Eja is always a part of either Team A or Team B.
- (iv) Atleast one and atmost two out of Vidushi, Raveena, and Hardik must be a part of Team C.
- (v) Further, Princy is always a part of Team B only, Barun is never a part of Team C and Swarna is never a part of Team A.
- (vi) Whenever Swarna is part of any team, then Deepak is also part of the same team and vice versa.
- (vii) Each team must have at least 2 boys but not more than 2 girls.

**Q.41 [11594329]**

If Aman, Ushi, and Raveena are part of Team A and Princy, Barun, and Fardeen are part of Team B, then how many different compositions of Team C are possible if Vidushi and Hardik are definitely part of Team C?

1 ☐ 15

2 ☐ 10

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ 8

 Answer key/Solution

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**Directions for questions 40 to 42:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

There are 13 students who are members of the cultural society of a B-School. Out of 13 students, 8 are boys – Aman, Barun, Chandan, Deepak, Eja, Fardeen, Gautam, and Hardik and rest five are girls – Princy, Raveena, Swarna, Ushi, and Vidushi. They are to get sponsorship for the annual cultural fest of the B-School. For this, they form three teams – A, B, and C - from among them. In each team, there are at least 3 students and at least one girl. Further, every student is a part of at least one team.

Following is the additional information:

- (i) No two students out of Aman, Barun, and Chandan are part of the same team.
- (ii) If Aman is part of any team, then Ushi is also part of the same team and vice versa while Princy and Swarna are never part of the same team.
- (iii) Eja is always a part of either Team A or Team B.
- (iv) Atleast one and atmost two out of Vidushi, Raveena, and Hardik must be a part of Team C.
- (v) Further, Princy is always a part of Team B only, Barun is never a part of Team C and Swarna is never a part of Team A.
- (vi) Whenever Swarna is part of any team, then Deepak is also part of the same team and vice versa.
- (vii) Each team must have at least 2 boys but not more than 2 girls.

**Q.42 [11594329]**

If Team A comprise of only 4 students – Aman, Ushi, Fardeen, and Gautam, then how many different composition of Team B are possible?

1 ☐ 9

2 ☐ 12

3 ☐ 16

4 ☐ 8

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

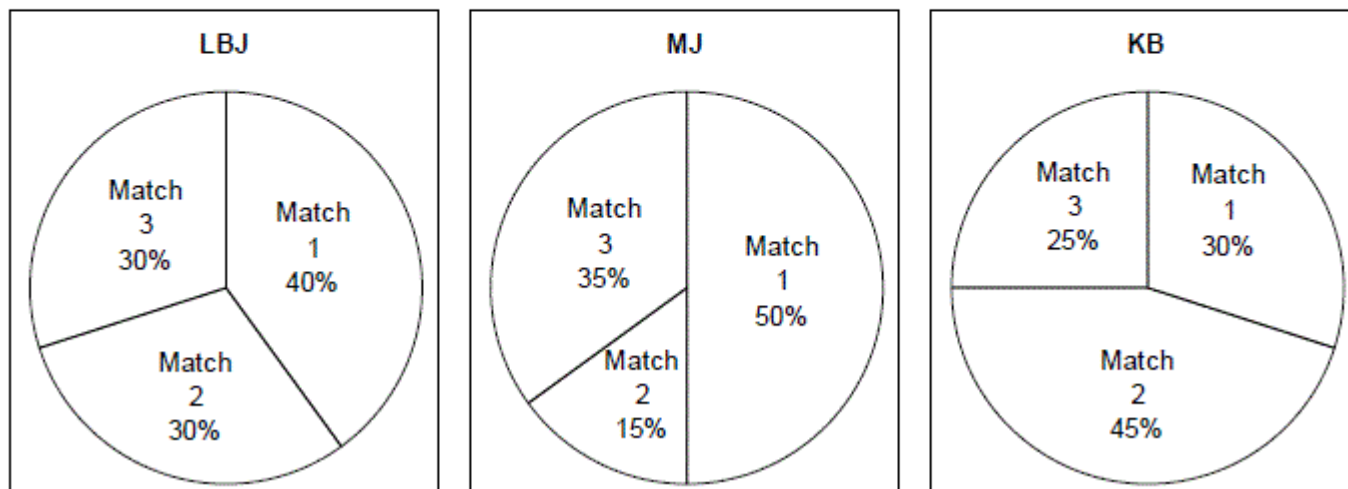
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**Directions for questions 43 to 46:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

NBL championship is a very famous basketball league which has three stages - I, II and III. Three top players LeBron James (LBJ), Michael Jordan (MJ) and Kobe Bryant (KB) played in this championship. LBJ played only in stage I, MJ in stage II and KB in stage III. In a match, if a player puts the basketball in the opposition's basket we call it a "pointer" and depending on the distance from where the basketball is put in the basket, points are awarded. There are three different types of pointers - 2 pointers, 3 pointers and 4 pointers. The coach of the players mentioned above, maintains a log of how many pointers and of which type is scored by the three players and awards them 3 marks for a 3 pointer and 4 marks for a 4 pointer. (No marks are awarded for 2 pointers). The following table provides us the information about the percentage wise distribution of 3 pointers and 4 pointers in the three matches of every stage.

	Match 1	Match 2	Match-3
3-pointers	40%	35%	25%
4-pointers	20%	30%	50%

The following pie charts give the match-wise distribution of marks awarded to the players by their coach:



The total number of 3 pointers and 4 pointers scored in these three matches of every stage is 400, out of whom 100 pointers were scored in Match 1 of every stage. Total marks awarded by the coach for all three matches combined to LBJ are 500, to MJ are 600 and to KB are 400.

#### Q.43 [11594329]

What could be the minimum number of 3 pointers scored by MJ in these three matches?

[Answer key/Solution](#)

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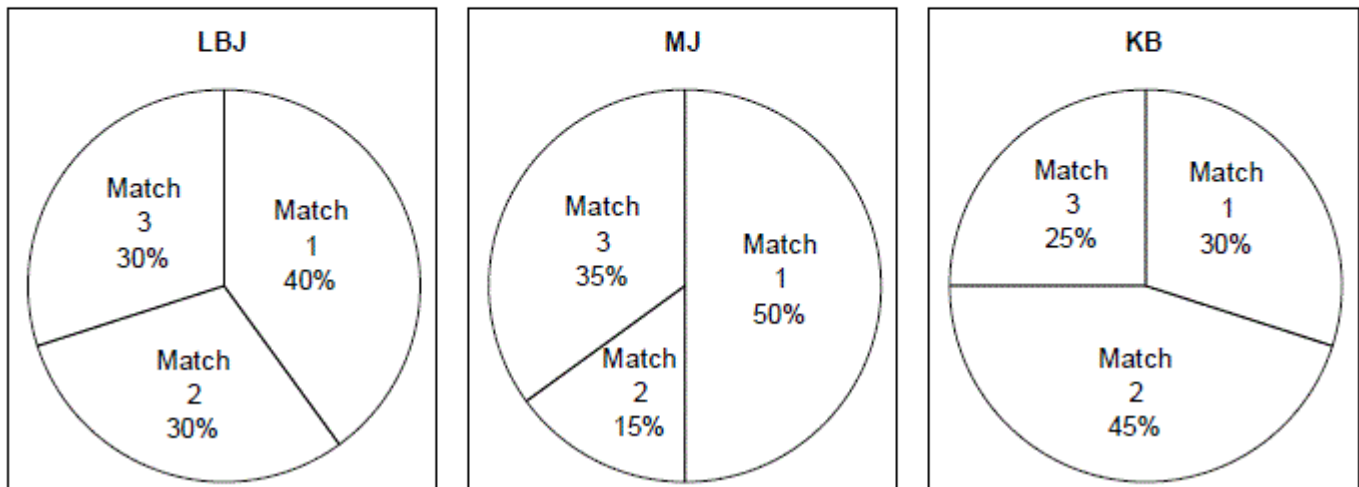
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The total number of 3 pointers and 4 pointers scored in these three matches of every stage is 400, out of whom 100 pointers were scored in Match 1 of every stage. Total marks awarded by the coach for all three matches combined to LBJ are 500, to MJ are 600 and to KB are 400.

**Q.44 [11594329]**

If KB has scored minimum number of 4 pointers in match 2, then what is the ratio of number of 3 pointers and 4 pointers scored by him in match 2?

1 ☐ 32 : 21

2 ☐ 22 : 19

3 ☐ 39 : 23

4 ☐ 24 : 17

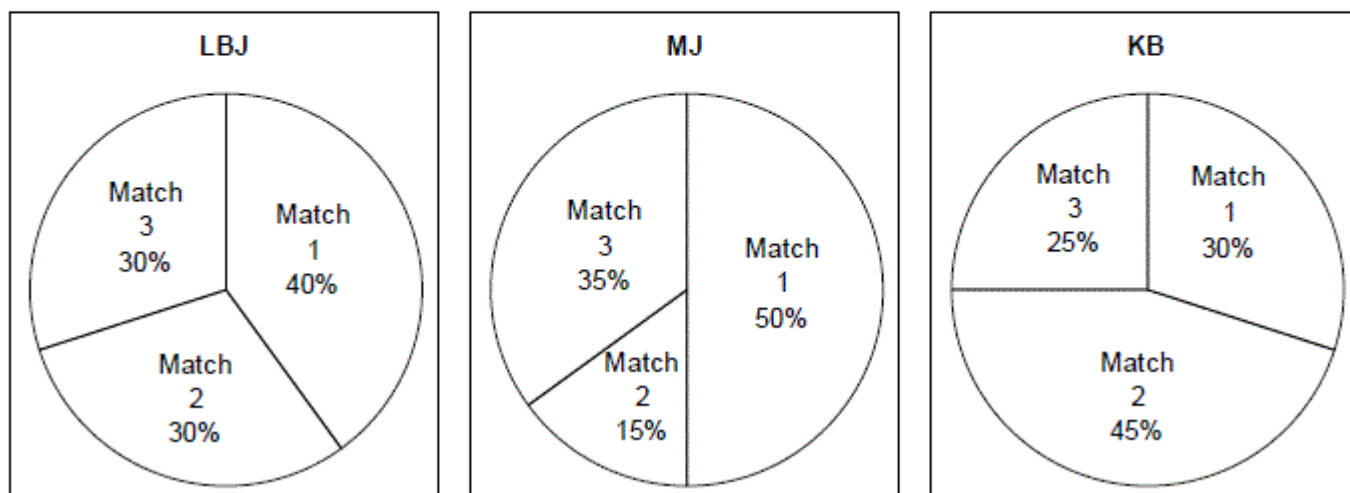
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**Directions for questions 43 to 46:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

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The following pie charts give the match-wise distribution of marks awarded to the players by their coach:



The total number of 3 pointers and 4 pointers scored in these three matches of every stage is 400, out of whom 100 pointers were scored in Match 1 of every stage. Total marks awarded by the coach for all three matches combined to LBJ are 500, to MJ are 600 and to KB are 400.

#### Q.45 [11594329]

What can be the number of possible values of the number of 3 pointers that LBJ could have scored in match 2?

1 ☐ 13

2 ○ 9

3 ○ 12

4 ○ 10

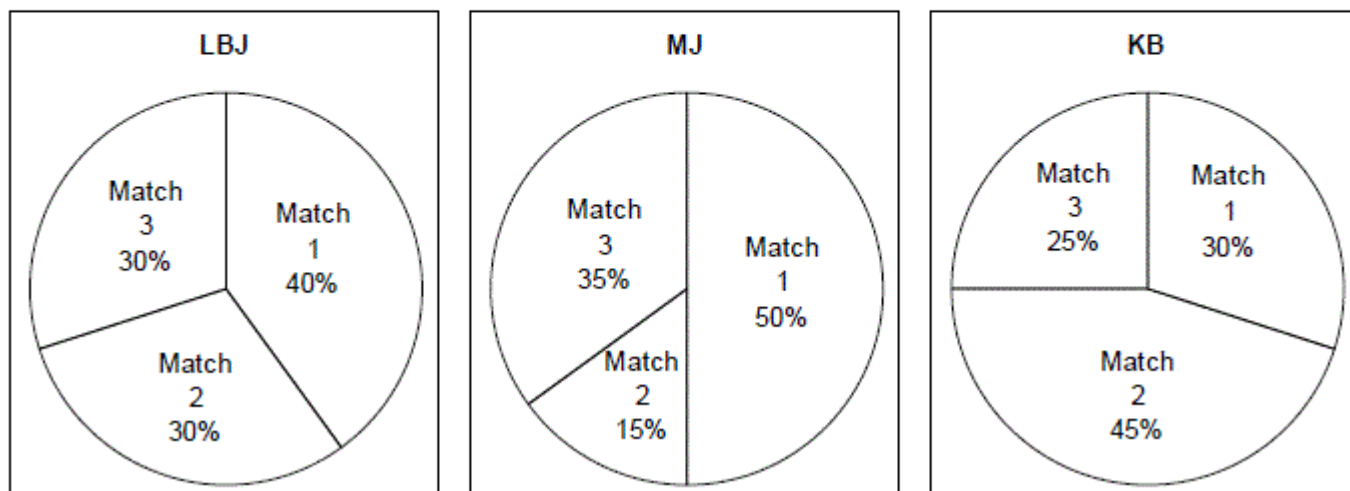
[Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)

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

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	Match 1	Match 2	Match-3
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The following pie charts give the match-wise distribution of marks awarded to the players by their coach:



The total number of 3 pointers and 4 pointers scored in these three matches of every stage is 400, out of whom 100 pointers were scored in Match 1 of every stage. Total marks awarded by the coach for all three matches combined to LBJ are 500, to MJ are 600 and to KB are 400.



**Q.46 [11594329]**

Find the ratio of the minimum number of 3 pointers scored by LBJ in match 3 to the maximum number of 4 pointers scored by MJ in match 2.

1 ☐ 3 : 16

2 ☐ 2 : 19

3 ☐ 2 : 21

4 ☐ 4 : 15

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

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

Three friends - Ted, Marshal, and Barney have a hobby of collecting Postal Stamps. It is known that the number of Postal Stamps with each of them is between 83 to 89 (both inclusive). It is known that exactly one of the friends always tells the truth, exactly one always tell a lie and the remaining one alternates between truth and lie in any order. It is also known that the number of Postal Stamps with the three friends is distinct and is an integral value. The following are the statements made by the three friends:

**Ted**

1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 2 more than that with Barney.
2. Marshal is not telling the correct number of Postal Stamps with him.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is between 84 and 88 (both inclusive).

**Marshal**

1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 84.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 86.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Ted is lesser than me.

**Barney**

1. Ted does not have the most number of Postal Stamps.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 89.
3. Ted is lying about the number of Postal Stamps with me.

**Q.47 [11594329]**

If Marshal is the alternator, then which of the following is true?

1 ☐ The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 89.

2 ☐ The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 86.

3 ☐ Neither (1) nor (2)

4 ☐ Either (1) or (2)

 Answer key/Solution

Bookmark

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

Three friends - Ted, Marshal, and Barney have a hobby of collecting Postal Stamps. It is known that the number of Postal Stamps with each of them is between 83 to 89 (both inclusive). It is known that exactly one of the friends always tells the truth, exactly one always tell a lie and the remaining one alternates between truth and lie in any order. It is also known that the number of Postal Stamps with the three friends is distinct and is an integral value. The following are the statements made by the three friends:

**Ted**

1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 2 more than that with Barney.
2. Marshal is not telling the correct number of Postal Stamps with him.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is between 84 and 88 (both inclusive).

**Marshal**

1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 84.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 86.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Ted is lesser than me.

**Barney**

1. Ted does not have the most number of Postal Stamps.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 89.
3. Ted is lying about the number of Postal Stamps with me.

**Q.48 [11594329]**

Which of the following is not possible?

1 ☐ Ted always lies.

2 ☐ Barney always lies.

3 ☐ Marshal always tells the truth.

4 ☐ Barney always tells the truth.

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Three friends - Ted, Marshal, and Barney have a hobby of collecting Postal Stamps. It is known that the number of Postal Stamps with each of them is between 83 to 89 (both inclusive). It is known that exactly one of the friends always tells the truth, exactly one always tell a lie and the remaining one alternates between truth and lie in any order. It is also known that the number of Postal Stamps with the three friends is distinct and is an integral value. The following are the statements made by the three friends:

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1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 84.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 86.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Ted is lesser than me.

**Barney**

1. Ted does not have the most number of Postal Stamps.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 89.
3. Ted is lying about the number of Postal Stamps with me.

**Q.49 [11594329]**

If Ted always speaks the truth, then how many of the following statements is/are definitely true?

- I. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 85.
- II. Ted does not have the highest number of Postal Stamps.
- III. The number of Postal Stamps with Marshal is 84.

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 0

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ 3

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

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

Three friends - Ted, Marshal, and Barney have a hobby of collecting Postal Stamps. It is known that the number of Postal Stamps with each of them is between 83 to 89 (both inclusive). It is known that exactly one of the friends always tells the truth, exactly one always tell a lie and the remaining one alternates between truth and lie in any order. It is also known that the number of Postal Stamps with the three friends is distinct and is an integral value. The following are the statements made by the three friends:

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**Marshal**

1. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 84.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 86.
3. The number of Postal Stamps with Ted is lesser than me.

**Barney**

1. Ted does not have the most number of Postal Stamps.
2. The number of Postal Stamps with me is 89.
3. Ted is lying about the number of Postal Stamps with me.

**Q.50 [11594329]**

The number of Postal Stamps with Barney is 89 when

- I. Ted is a liar.
- II. Marshal is a liar.

1 ☐ Only I

2 ☐ Only II

3 ☐ Either I or II

4 ☐ Neither I nor II

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

## Sec 3

### Q.51 [11594329]

The product of 1st five terms of an increasing AP is 29160. If the first, second and fourth terms of the AP are in GP, then what is the sum of the first 11 terms of the AP?

1 ☐ 242

2 ☐ 198

3 ☐ 253

4 ☐ 275

 Answer key/Solution

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### Q.52 [11594329]

A right angled  $\triangle ABC$  is such that  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$  and  $BC = 6$  cm. D is a point on BC such that  $AD = 5$  cm. If perimeter of  $\triangle ABD =$  perimeter of  $\triangle ADC$ , then which of the following is true?

1 ☐  $\frac{CD}{BD} > 1$

2 ☐  $\frac{CD}{BD} < \frac{1}{5}$

3 ☐  $1 < \frac{CD}{BD} < 2$

4 ☐  $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{CD}{BD} < 1$

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.53 [11594329]**

To do a piece of work, Z takes four times the time taken by X and Y together take to finish the work. X takes 5 times the time taken by Y and Z together. If X, Y, and Z together can finish the same work together in 12 days, then which one among the following options is false?

1 ☐ X and Z together are less efficient than Y.

2 ☐ Y is more efficient than Z.

3 ☐ X and Z together are more efficient than Y.

4 ☐ Z is more efficient than X.

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.54 [11594329]**

A is the smallest natural number such that  $(A!)$  is divisible by each of the first fifteen prime numbers and B is the smallest natural number such that  $(B!)$  is divisible by each of the first 8 prime numbers. Find the highest power of 2 in  $[(A!) - (B!)]$ .

1 ☐ 42

2 ☐ 16

3 ☐ 26

4 ☐ 47

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.55 [11594329]**

A boat travels downstream from Point A to B on a river. On its way back from B to A it travels one-fourth the distance in the time it covered the distance from A to B. What is the percentage increase in time taken to travel the distance AB by boat in still water.

---

1 ☐ 40%

---

2 ☐ 25%

---

3 ☐ 30%

---

4 ☐ 60%

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 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.56 [11594329]**

Ram's incomes in year 1 and year 2 are in ratio of 1.25 : (1.333...). His incomes in year 2 and year 3 are in ratio of (3.666...) : 4.5. He receives a bonus at the end of year 3 which is 37.5% of his total income in 3 years. If his income in year 3 is Rs. 10,200 more than that in year 1, then find the bonus amount (in Rs.).

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 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.57 [11594329]**

When a container is 50% full it holds 60 litres less than when it is 35% empty. How many litres more does the container hold when it is 70% full than when it is 70% empty?

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 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.58 [11594329]**

$$S_1 = 2 + 5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + 302$$

$$S_2 = 4 + 9 + 14 + 19 + \dots + 504$$

Find the sum of all the terms which are not common to the above two series.

---

1 ☐ 34746

---

2 ☐ 6260

---

3 ☐ 37876

---

4 ☐ None of these

---

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.59 [11594329]**

PQRS is a parallelogram, where  $PQ > QR$ . Point A on PQ divides it in the ratio of 7 : 3 and point B on RS divides it in the ratio of 7 : 3. If AR meets QS at X and BP meets QS at Y such that  $AR \parallel BP$ , then find the area of the circle formed by taking XY as its diameter. [Given  $QS = 26$  units and take

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}]$$

---

1 ☐ 120 sq. units

---

2 ☐ 144 sq. units

---

3 ☐ 156 sq. units

---

4 ☐ 154 sq. units

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 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.60 [11594329]**

In a convex 16 sided polygon, the measures of all interior angles are in an increasing arithmetic sequence with integral values. Find the measure of the largest angle of the polygon (in degrees).

---

1 ☐ 165

---

2 ☐ 155

---

3 ☐ 175

---



4 ○ 155

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.61 [11594329]**If  $\log_2(\log_3(\log_4(x^2 + 4x + 4))) = 0$ , then find the sum of all values of  $x$ .

1 ○ 16

2 ○ 4

3 ○ -16

4 ○ -4

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.62 [11594329]**Let  $S_1 = A_1 A_2 A_3 \dots A_{49}$  and  $S_2 = \frac{1}{B_4 B_5 B_6 \dots B_{51}}$ , where  $A_n = \frac{2}{n} + 1$  and  $B_n = 1 - \frac{2}{n}$ ,then what is the value of  $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$ ?

1 ○ 2 : 1

2 ○ 1 : 3

3 ○ 3 : 1

4 ○ 2 : 3

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

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**Q.63 [11594329]**

How many values can natural number 'n' take, if n! is a multiple of  $5^9$  but not  $5^{13}$ ?

1 ☐ 142 ☐ 153 ☐ 164 ☐ 17[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

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**Q.64 [11594329]**

Catherine overtakes a car travelling from Delhi to Lucknow at 6:30 PM. Catherine reaches Lucknow at 8:00 PM. Immediately after reaching Lucknow, Catherine starts her journey back and crossed the same car at 8:30 PM, which was still moving towards Lucknow. If both Catherine and the car are travelling at constant speeds, at what time will the car reach Lucknow?

1 ☐ 9:00 PM2 ☐ 9:15 PM3 ☐ 9:30 PM4 ☐ 9:45 PM[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)

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**Q.65 [11594329]**

If  $\frac{x}{112} = \frac{343}{\sqrt[3]{y}}$  and  $\frac{y}{80} = \frac{125}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$ , then what is the value of  $(\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ?

1 ☐  $(\frac{7}{5})^{\frac{3}{2}}$

2 ☐  $(\frac{5}{7})^{-9}$

3 ☐  $(\frac{7}{5})^{-6}$

4 ☐  $(\frac{5}{7})^9$

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

In year 2015, population on an island Nutas was observed to have increased by 10% over the previous year. In 2016 the population increased by 20% over the previous year and in 2017 it increased by 10% over the previous year. However in 2018, the population recorded was same as in year 2017. If at the end of year 2018, the population is 12204 more than the population recorded at the end of 2014, then what is the population at the end of 2014?

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

**Q.67 [11594329]**

If  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{7}$  and  $xy^2 - yx^2 = 448$ , then find the value of  $y - x$ , where  $y > x$  and  $x, y$  are the positive real numbers.

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.68 [11594329]**

Monica is making a cocktail by mixing drinks A, B, and C in ratio 3 : 5 : 8. She further adds A and B till the ratio of A, B, and C in the cocktail becomes 8 : 5 : 3. Find the ratio of amounts of A and B added.

1 ☐ 7 : 52 ☐ 10 : 33 ☐ 11 : 54 ☐ 8 : 3[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.69 [11594329]**

A function is defined as  $g(n) = g(n - 1) + n - 1$  for integral values of  $n$  greater than 1. If  $g(1) = 1$ , then find  $g(25)$ .

1 ☐ 892 ☐ 1333 ☐ 2754 ☐ 301

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

A shopkeeper gives 3 DVDs free with the purchase of every 7 TVs and 4TVs free with the purchase of every 9 DVDs. Ross purchased 18 DVDs and Rachael purchased 21 TVs. The percentage discount obtained by Ross on his entire purchase was 25%. What was the percentage discount obtained by Rachael on her entire purchase? (Assume the price of all DVDs and price of all TVs is same.)

1 ☐ 50%2 ☐ 25%3 ☐ 36.36...%4 ☐ 37.5%[Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.71 [11594329]**

In an isosceles triangle PQR with  $PQ = PR$ , PX and PY trisect QR such that  $QX = XY = YR$ . If  $\angle XPY$  is equal to  $\angle PQR$  and the area of triangle PQR is  $\frac{(75\sqrt{7})}{4}$ , then find PR.

1 ☐ 102 ☐ 143 ☐ 164 ☐ 12

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.72 [11594329]**

If the value of  $\frac{3}{2\log_2 72^4} + \frac{1}{\log_3 72^4}$  can be expressed as  $\frac{a^3}{b^3}$ , where a and b are co-prime numbers, then find the value of (a + b).

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.73 [11594329]**

Given that x and y are natural numbers such that  $2x + 5y = 120$ . If  $|x - y| \geq 10$ , how many ordered pairs (x, y) are possible?

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.74 [11594329]**

In an organisation,  $\frac{2}{7}$ th of the employees are men and  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the men are married.

Further,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all the married men have at least 1 child.  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of all the women employees are married and  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of all the married women have at least 1 child. What could be the minimum number of employees in the organization?

[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)[Bookmark](#)[FeedBack](#)**Q.75 [11594329]**

Fifteen friends went for a dinner at a restaurant. While paying the bill, 10 friends paid Rs. 30 each whereas each of the remaining 5 friends paid 1.5 times the average bill amount. Find the average bill amount (in Rs.).

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