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ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE



CONCEPTS



- Voice is the form a verb takes to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.
- There are two types of voice: active voice and passive voice.
- Active Voice – indicates that the subject of the verb is acting, Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.

CONCEPTS



These examples show that the subject is doing the verb's action.

- Kristy will give a book report to the class.

Kristy (subject) is doing the giving (verb).

Passive Voice:

In a passive voice sentence, the subject and object flip-flop. The subject becomes the passive recipient of the action. Because the subject is being "acted upon" (or is passive), such sentences are said to be in the passive voice.

- These examples show the subject being acted upon by the verb.

CONCEPTS



- A book report will be given by Kristy to the class.
Report (subject) will be given (verb).
- My paper was eaten by the computer.
Paper (subject) was being eaten (verb).

Rules of Conversion from Active to Passive Voice:

1. Identify the subject, the verb and the object: S+V+O
2. Change the object into subject
3. Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb
4. Change the verb into past participle of the verb
5. Add the preposition "by"
6. Change the subject into object

Continues Tense :

- a. We are playing Cricket
- b. Where are they playing the cricket match ?

Perfect Tense : Has / Have / Had

- a. The Minister had already informed his Cabinet about his decision.

Modal Verbs : Can / May / Might / Should / must / could etc.

Eg. You should take medicine.

PV → S + Modal Verb + Be + MV₃ + by + Obj

Medicines should be taken by you.

Indefinite Tense :

- a. We make butter from milk.
- b. Why do you like him so much ?
- c. Why did she break the garden wall ?

QUESTION: 01



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We took our children to the circus.

- A. The children are taken to the circus we.
- B. Children are taken to the circus.
- C. We took our children to the circus.
- D. The children were taken to the circus by us.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 02



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

A thief stole my money.

- A. My money was stolen by thief.
- B. My money is stolen by thief.
- C. My money got stolen.
- D. My money had been stolen.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 03



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

She does not cook food.

- A. The food is not cooked by her.
- B. Food is being cooked by her.
- C. The food is not been cooked by her.
- D. food was not cooked by her.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 04



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

The plants have been watered by the gardener.

- A. The gardener is watering the plants.
- B. The gardener has been watering the plants.
- C. The gardener has watered the plants.
- D. The gardener have watering the plants.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 05



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

The Government is spending too much money on Pulse Polio.

- A. Too much money is spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- B. Too much money is being spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- C. Too much money is spend by the Government on Pulse Polio.
- D. Too much money is been spent by the Government on Pulse Polio.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 06



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

I was constantly being asked for money

- A. I was constantly asking for money.
- B. They constantly asked for money.
- C. I constantly asked them for money.
- D. They were constantly asking for money.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 07



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Has anyone answered your Question?

- A. Your question has been answered?
- B. Anybody has answered your question?
- C. Has your question been answered?
- D. Have you answered your question?

Answer: C

QUESTION: 08



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

They drew a circle in the morning

- A. Circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
- B. A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
- C. In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
- D. A circle has been drawing since morning.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 09



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Someone is following us.

- A. We are following by someone.
- B. We are being followed by someone.
- C. We were being followed by someone.
- D. We had being followed by someone.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 10



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Rabindranath Tagore wrote the 'Gitanjali'

- A. The 'Gitanjali' was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- B. The 'Gitanjali' is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- C. The 'Gitanjali' is being written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- D. The 'Gitanjali' has been written by Rabindranath Tagore.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 12



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We should not encourage indiscipline.

- A. Indiscipline should have not encourages by us.
- B. Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
- C. Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
- D. Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 13



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

I bought a new shirt last week

- A. Last week a new shirt was bought by I.
- B. Last week a new shirt is bought by I.
- C. Last week a new shirt was bought by me.
- D. Last week a new shirt had been bought by me.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 14



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

We will not allow them to run away.

- A. They will not be allowed to run away by us.
- B. They would not be allowed to run away.
- C. They are not allowed to run away.
- D. They were not allowed to run away.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 15



Change the situation to Passive voice/ Active Voice

Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me?

- A. Shall I ever forget those happy moments?
- B. Can I ever forget those happy moments?
- C. Will I ever forget those happy moments?
- D. Could I ever forget those happy moments?

Answer: B

Thank You



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ANALOGIES



Definition:

An analogy is a **comparison** in which an idea or a thing is compared to another thing that is quite different from it. It aims at explaining that idea or thing by comparing it to something that is familiar. Metaphors and similes are tools used to draw an analogy. Therefore, analogy is more extensive and elaborate than either a **similar** or a **metaphor**.

Why?

Analogy require students to develop useful learning strategies that help them understand the relationship between words and how they fit together.



Role:

It plays a significant **role**

- Problem solving
- Decision making
- Argumentation
- Perception
- Generalization
- Memory
- Creativity
- Invention
- Prediction
- Emotion
- Explanation
- Conceptualization and Communication.

RELATIONSHIPS	EXAMPLES
Part and whole	hand: human:: fin: fish
Action : object	Drive : car:: ride: bike
Synonyms	Large: huge::small: tiny
Antonyms	old: new::good: bad
Location	lion: forest :: fish: ocean
Function	scissors: cut:: shovel: dig
Cause and effect	rain: flood::earthquake: tsunami
Degree	drizzling: raining::heating: boiling

RELATIONSHIPS	EXAMPLES
Characteristic	elephant: large::giraffe: tall
Brand: product	Parker: pen::puma: shoes
Object: usage	cup: coffee::goblet: wine
Event: emotion	success: joy::failure: sorrow
Object: classification	knife: weapon::pant: clothing
Effort: result	write: letter::build: house
Things that go together	salt: pepper::fork: knife

RELATIONSHIPS	EXAMPLES
Rhyme	train:trail:grain:grail
Performer and action	trainer: train::engineer: Guide
Indication	red: danger::white: peace

Question: 01

BIRD: NEST

- A) Horse: Farm
- B) Squirrel: Tree
- C) Beaver: Dam
- D) cat : kitchen
- E) book : library



Answer:C

Explanation:



Bird makes nest as beaver makes dam.

Question: 02

TENET : THEOLOGIAN

- A) Predecessor : Heir
- B) Hypothesis : Scientist
- C) Recluse : Rivalry
- D) Arrogance : Persecution
- E) Guitarist : Rock band

Explanation:

Tenet means any opinion principle doctrine dogma etc. esp. one held as true by members of a profession group or movement. Theologian someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology.

Question: 03

Reading : Knowledge :: Work : ?

- A) Experience
- B) Engagement
- C) Employment
- D) Experiment

Answer:A

Explanation:

Second comes with first.



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Question: 04

Dilatory : Expeditious :: Direct : ?

- A) Tortuous
- B) Circumlocutory
- C) Straight
- D) Curved

Answer: B

Explanation:

Words in pairs are opposite to each other.



Question: 05

Mature : Regressed :: Varied : ?

- A) Rhythmic
- B) Monotonous
- C) Decorous
- D) Obsolete

Answer: B

Explanation:

Words in each pair are opposite to each other.



Question: 06

Amber : Yellow :: Caramine : ?

- A) Red
- B) Green
- C) Violet
- D) Blue

Answer: A

Explanation:



Amber is a shade of yellow and Caramine is a shade of Red.



Question: 07

Palaeogeography : Writings :: Ichthyology : ?

- A) Fishes
- B) Whales
- C) Oysters
- D) Mammals

Answer:A

Explanation: 07



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First is study of second.

Question: 08

Novice : Learner :: Harbinger : ?

- A) Messenger
- B) Thief
- C) Pickpocket
- D) Robber

Answer: A

Explanation: 08

Words in each pair are synonyms.



Question: 09

Mattock : Dig :: Shovel : ?

- A) Break
- B) Push
- C) Scoop
- D) Whittle

Answer: C

Explanation:

First is a tool for second.



Question: 10

"Life" is related to "Death" in the same way as "Hope" is related to .. ?

- A) Sad
- B) Despair
- C) Pain
- D) Cry

Answer: B

Explanation:



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Word in each pair are antonym to each other.

Question: 11

"Radical" is related to "Moderate" in the same way as "Revolution" is related to .. ?

- A) Change
- B) Chaos
- C) Peace
- D) Reformation

Answer: C

Explanation: 11



Words in each pair are antonym to each other.

Question: 12

Find analogous pair of Sound : Muffled

- A) Moisture : Humid
- B) Colour : Faded
- C) Despair : Anger
- D) Odour : Pungent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Second is the process of gradual disappearance of first.



Question: 13

Communicable disease: Malaria :: Non-Communicable disease: ?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Hepatitis
- C) AIDS
- D) Cancer

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cancer is Non-Communicable disease



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Question: 14

Aerie : Eagle ::

- A) Capital : Government
- B) Bridge: Architect
- C) Unit : Apartment
- D) Kennel : Veterinarian
- E) House : Person

Explanation:

An aerie is where an eagle lives ; a house is where a person lives

Question: 15

Mathematics is related to Numbers in the same way as History is related to

- A) People
- B) Events
- C) Dates
- D) Wars

Answer : B

Explanation:



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Mathematics is the theory of numbers and History is the theory of past events.

THANK YOU





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ANALOGY



Verbal Analogy questions test the skill of determining the relationship between a pair of words and then recognizing a similar relationship between a different pair of words from the given answer choices.

Types of analogies:

Opposite Analogy: Crying and laughing are the example of opposite analogies as these two words are opposite in terms of meaning.

Example: Big:small :: huge:tiny



Types of analogies:



Object and Classification Analogy: Objects can be classified in the group. A same object can be classified in different groups.

Example: knife : weapon::knife : kitchenware.

Object and Related Object Analogy: Plant & Seed is the example of Object and Related Object Analogies. Both are related to each other.

Types of analogies:

Cause and Effect Analogy: Fire & burn, read & learn are the examples of Cause and Effect Analogies, where two things are related with each other in terms of cause and effect. One is the cause and the other one is the consequences of the cause.

Example: Careless:accident :: careful:safety

Degrees of a Characteristic Analogy: This analogy, mostly comprises the adjectives, but not for all cases.

Example: tired : exhausted :: cold : freezing.

Types of analogies:

Object and Group Analogy: Where several objects together make a group is known as Object and Group Analogy.

Example : trees : forest. ::fingers: hand

Problem and Solution Analogy: Each problem has a solution. Here two words related to each other are used in the Problem and Solution Analogy.

Example: tired : sleep:: hungry : eat



Types of analogies:

Effort and Result Analogy: Paint : painting:: write : letter

Effort and Result Analogy where one word represents the effort and the other one is the result.

Object and Function Analogy: Keyboard : typing::paint : painting is an example of Object and Function Analogy, where one word is object and another one is the related function.

Types of analogies:

Performer and action Analogy: In this analogy, both the performer and action are mentioned.

For example:: painter : paint::doctor : surgery

Question: 01

SKEIN : YARN :: ?

- A. squeeze : lemon
- B. ream : paper
- C. fire : coal
- D. tree : lumber

Explanation:



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A skein is a quantity of yarn; a ream is a quantity of paper.

Question: 02



FISH : SHOAL :: ?

- A. wolf : pack
- B. elephant : jungle
- C. beagle : clan
- D. herd : peacock

Answer: A

Explanation:

A group of fish is a shoal; a group of wolves is a pack.

Question: 03

BRISTLE : BRUSH :: ?

- A. arm : leg
- B. stage : curtain
- C. recline : chair
- D. key : piano

Explanation:

A bristle is a part of a brush; a key is a part of a piano.



Question: 04

PASTORAL : RURAL :: ?

- A. metropolitan : urban
- B. harvest : autumn
- C. agrarian : benevolent
- D. sleepy : nocturnal

Explanation:

Pastoral describes rural areas; metropolitan describes urban areas.

Question: 05

COTTON : BALE :: ?

- A. butter : churn
- B. wine : ferment
- C. grain : shock
- D. curd : cheese

Explanation:

Upon harvesting, cotton is gathered into bales; grain is gathered into shocks.

Question: 06

DEPENDABLE : CAPRICIOUS :: ?

- A. fallible : cantankerous
- B. erasable : obtuse
- C. malleable : limpid
- D. capable : inept

Explanation:

Dependable and capricious are antonyms; capable and inept are antonyms.

Question: 07

COBBLER : SHOE :: ?

- A. jockey : horse
- B. contractor : building
- C. mason : stone
- D. cowboy : boot

Explanation:

A cobbler makes and repairs shoes; a contractor builds and repairs buildings.

Question: 08

SPY : CLANDESTINE :: ?

- A. accountant : meticulous
- B. furrier : rambunctious
- C. lawyer : ironic
- D. shepherd : garrulous

Explanation:

A spy acts in a clandestine manner; an accountant acts in a meticulous manner.

Question: 09

FROND : PALM :: ?

- A. quill : porcupine
- B. blade : evergreen
- C. scale : wallaby
- D. tusk : alligator

Explanation:

A palm (tree) has fronds; a porcupine has quills.



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Question: 10

INTEREST : OBSESSION :: ?

- A. mood : feeling
- B. weeping : sadness
- C. dream : fantasy
- D. plan : negation

Explanation:

Obsession is a greater degree of interest; fantasy is a greater degree of dream.

Question: 11

METAPHOR : SYMBOL :: ?

- A. pentameter : poem
- B. rhythm : melody
- C. nuance : song
- D. analogy : comparison

Explanation:

A metaphor is a symbol; an analogy is a comparison.

Question: 12

PHOBIC : FEARFUL :: ?

- A. finicky : thoughtful
- B. asinine : silly
- C. cautious : emotional
- D. shy : familiar

Explanation:

To be phobic is to be extremely fearful; to be asinine is to be extremely silly.

Question: 13

JAUNDICE : LIVER :: ?

- A. rash : skin
- B. dialysis : kidney
- C. smog : lung
- D. valentine : heart

Explanation:

Jaundice is an indication of a liver problem; rash is an indication of a skin problem.

Question: 14

AERIE : EAGLE :: ?

- A. house : person
- B. capital : government
- C. bridge : architect
- D. unit : apartment

Explanation:

An aerie is where an eagle lives; a house is where a person lives.

Question: 15

SOUND : CACOPHONY :: ?

- A. taste : style
- B. touch : massage
- C. smell : stench
- D. sight : panorama

Explanation:

A cacophony is an unpleasant sound; a stench is an unpleasant smell.



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Articles



What Are Articles?

- **Articles** are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.
Example: After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good.
- By using the article **the**, we've shown that it was one specific day
that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.
After a long day, a cup of tea tastes particularly good.
- By using the article **a**, we've created a general statement, implying
that any cup of tea would taste good after any long day.

CONCEPTS

The Definite Article

- You use **the** when you know that the listener knows or can understand what particular person/thing you are talking about.
- You should also use **the** when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about.
- For example, your friend might ask, “Are you going to **the** party this weekend?” The definite article tells you that your friend is referring to a specific party that both of you know about.
- The definite article can be used with singular, plural, or uncountable nouns.

Example: Please give me the hammer.

Please give me the red hammer; the blue one is too small.



The Indefinite Article

- The indefinite article takes two forms. It's the word **a** when it precedes a word that begins with a consonant.
- It's the word **an** when it precedes a word that begins with a vowel.
- The indefinite article indicates that a noun refers to a general idea rather than a particular thing.
- For example, you might ask your friend, “Should I bring **a** gift to the party?” Your friend will understand that you are not asking about a specific type of gift or a specific item.

CONCEPTS



- “I am going to bring *an* apple pie,” your friend tells you. Again, the indefinite article indicates that she is not talking about a specific apple pie. Your friend probably doesn’t even have any pie yet.
- The indefinite article only appears with singular nouns.
- They are used when we talk about something that is not specifically known to the person. **A** and **an** are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before.

Exceptions: Choosing A or An

- There are a few exceptions to the general rule of using **a** before words that start with consonants and **an** before words that begin with vowels.
- Pronunciation changes this rule. It’s **the sound** that matters, not the spelling.

CONCEPTS

- If the next word begins with a consonant sound when we say it, for example, "university" then we use a. If the next word begins with a vowel sound when we say it, for example "hour" then we use an.
- In spite of its spelling, the word *honour* begins with a vowel sound. Therefore, we use *an*. Consider the example sentence below for an illustration of this concept.

Incorrect: My mother is a honest woman.

Correct: My mother is an honest woman.

Article Before an Adjective

- Sometimes an article modifies a noun that is also modified by an adjective.
- The usual word order is article + adjective + noun.

- If the article is indefinite, choose **a** or **an** based on the word that immediately follows it. Consider the following examples for reference:

Correct: Eliza will bring a small gift to Sophie's party.

Correct: I heard an interesting story yesterday.

Indefinite Articles with Uncountable Nouns

- Uncountable nouns are nouns that are either difficult or impossible to count.
- Uncountable nouns include intangible things (e.g., information, air), liquids (e.g., milk, wine), and things that are too large or numerous to count (e.g., equipment, sand, wood).

CONCEPTS



- Because these things can't be counted, you should never use **a** or **an** with them—remember, the indefinite article is only for singular nouns.
- Uncountable nouns can be modified by words like *some*, however.
- Consider the examples below for reference:

Incorrect: Please give me a water.

Water is an uncountable noun and should not be used with the indefinite article.

Correct: Please give me some water.

Using Articles with Possessive Pronouns :

- Possessive pronouns can help identify whether you're talking about specific or nonspecific items.
- As we've seen, articles also indicate specificity. But if you use both a possessive pronoun and an article at the same time, readers will become confused.
- Possessive pronouns are words like his, my, our, its, her, and their. Articles should not be used with pronouns. Consider the examples below.

CONCEPTS



Incorrect: Why are you reading the my book?

The and my should not be used together since they are both meant to modify the same noun

- Instead, you should use one or the other, depending on the intended meaning:

Correct: Why are you reading the book?

Correct: Why are you reading my book?

QUESTION: 01



I really need _____ cup of coffee.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. One
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

QUESTION: 02



Ram came half _____ hour late to office.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Of
- D. for

Answer: A

QUESTION: 03



New Delhi is _____ beautiful city.

- A. An
- B. The
- C. A
- D. None of these

Answer: C

QUESTION: 04



I had _____ bad experience at work today.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Been
- D. None of these

Answer: B

QUESTION: 05



He should have called me ____ hour ago.

- A. An
- B. A
- C. Of
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Question: 06



_____ apples I bought are sour.

- A. no article
- B. a
- C. an
- D. the

Answer: D

Question: 07



Are you attending _____ reception today.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Answer: C

Question: 08



Can you please go to _____ grocery store on Fifth Street and buy 2 cartons of milk?

- A] a
- B] an
- C] the
- D] No article

Answer: C

Question: 09



_____ Pandian Express is very popular.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. no article
- D. the

Answer: D

Question: 10



I'm not very hungry, I had _____ big breakfast.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. Is
- D. had

Answer: A

QUESTION: 11



_____ you watched the movie?

- A. Is
- B. Had
- C. Have
- D. None of these

Answer: C

QUESTION: 12



_____ I borrow your grammar book for a day?

- A. Have
- B. Had
- C. Can
- D. Could

Answer: C

QUESTION: 13



_____ are you wearing a heavy coat today when it is so warm?

- A. Where
- B. Why
- C. When
- D. All the above

Answer: B

QUESTION: 14



_____ is the best way to make apple pie?

- A. How
- B. Why
- C. What
- D. None of these

Answer: C

QUESTION: 15



_____ songs do you like best?

- A. What
- B. This
- C. That
- D. Which

Answer: D



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BLOOD RELATION



BLOOD RELATION



Important Blood Relations

1. Mother's (or) Father's Daughter – Sister
2. Daughter's husband – Son in law
3. Mother's brother – Maternal Uncle
4. Mother's (or) father's son – Brother
5. Mother's (or) Father's sister – Aunt
6. Mother's (or) Father's father – Grand Father
7. Sister's husband – Brother in law
8. Husband's (or) Wife's mother – Mother in law
9. Mother's (or) Father's mother – Grand Mother
10. Son's wife – Daughter in law
11. Brother's (or) Sister's daughter – Niece
12. Husband's (or) Wife's father – Father in law
13. Husband's (or) Wife's brother – Brother in law
14. Father's Brother – Paternal uncle
15. Husband's (or) Wife's sister – Sister in law
16. Brother's (or) Sister's son – Nephew

PROBLEM 1:



Pointing toward a girl in the picture, Sunita said, "She is the mother of Renu, whose father is my son ." How is Sunita related to that girl in the picture?

- A. Mother
- B. Aunt
- C. Cousin
- D. Data inadequate
- E. None of these

ANS:E

PROBLEM 2:



Pointing towards Rita, Nikhil said, " I am the only son of her mother's son." How is Rita related to Nikhil?

- A. Aunt
- B. Niece
- C. Mother
- D. Cousin

ANS:A

PROBLEM 3:



Suresh's sister is the wife of Ram. Ram is Rani's brother. Ram's father is Madhur. Sheetal is Ram's grandmother. Rema is Sheetal's daughter-in-law. Rohit is Rani's brother's son. Who is Rohit to Suresh ?

- A. Brother-in-law
- B. Son
- C. Brother
- D. Nephew

ANS:D

PROBLEM 4:



Rahul told Anand, "Yesterday I defeated the only brother of the daughter of my grandmother." Whom did Rahul defeat?

- A. Son
- B. Father
- C. Brother
- D. Father-in-law

ANS:B

PROBLEM 5:



A woman introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is the man related to the woman?

- A. Nephew
- B. Son
- C. Cousin
- D. Uncle
- E. Grandson

ANS:C

PROBLEM 6:



Deepak said to Nitin, “That boy playing with the football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father’s wife.” How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?

- A. Son
- B. Brother
- C. Cousin
- D. Nephew

ANS:B

PROBLEM 7:



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A is the mother of **B**. **C** is the father of **B** and **C** has 3 children. On the basis of this information, find out which of the following relations is correct:

- A. C has three daughters.
- B. C has three sons.
- C. B is the son.
- D. B is the daughter
- E. None of these.

ANS:E

PROBLEM 8:



$A + B$ means B is brother of A ; $A \times B$ means B is husband of A ; $A - B$ means A is mother of B ; and $A \div B$ means A is father of B . Then which of the following expressions indicates ' P ' is grandmother of ' T '?

- A. $Q - P + R \div T$
- B. $P \times Q \div R - T$
- C. $P \times Q \div R + T$
- D. $P + Q \div R - T$

ANS:**B**

PROBLEM 9:



If $X + Y$ means X is the daughter of Y ; $X - Y$ means X is the brother of Y ; $X \% Y$ means X is the father of Y and $X \times Y$ means X is the sister of Y . Which of the following means I is the niece of J ?

- A. $J - N \% C \times I$
- B. $I \times C - N \% J$
- C. $J + M \times C \% I$
- D. $I \times C + N - J$

ANS:D

PROBLEM 10:



Pointing to a man in a photograph, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." Hoe is the women related to the man in the photograph ?

- A. Mother
- B. Aunt
- C. Sister
- D. Daughter

ANS:C

PROBLEM 11:



Looking at a portrait of a man Harsh said," His mother is the wife of my father's son brother and sister I have none at whose portrait was harsh looking?

- A. His son
- B. His cousin
- C. His uncle
- D. His Nephew

ANS:A

PROBLEM 12:



Pointing towards a girl in the picture, Sarita said “ she is the mother of Neha whose father is my son”, How is Sarita related to the girl in the picture?

- A. Mother
- B. Aunt
- C. Cousin
- D. None of these

ANS:D

PROBLEM 13:



Deepak said to nitin “ That boy playing football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father wife”, How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?

- A. Son
- B. Brother
- C. Cousin
- D. Nephew

ANS:B

PROBLEM 14:



Introducing a man to her husband a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son, my grand father, "How is the lady to Manju?

- A. Mother**
- B. Aunt**
- C. Sister**
- D. Daughter**

ANS:C

PROBLEM 15:



Pointing to a lady a man said" The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife, How is the lady related to the man?

- A. Mother's sister
- B. Grand Mother
- C. Mother-in-law
- D. Sister of Father-in-law

ANS:D

PROBLEM 16:



Ritha told mani, "The girl I met yesterday at the beach was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of my friend's mother, "How is the girl related to Rita's friend?

- A. Cousin
- B. Daughter
- C. Niece
- D. Friend

ANS:A

PROBLEM 17:



In a family, there are six members A, B, C, D, E and F.

A and B are a married couple, A being the male member. D is the only son of C, who is the brother of A. E is the sister of D. B is the daughter-in-law of F, whose husband has died.

How is E related to C ?

- A.** Sister
- B.** Daughter
- C.** Cousin
- D.** Mother

ANS:B

PROBLEM 18:



When Anuj saw Manish, he recalled, "He is the son of the father of my daughter." Who is Manish ?

- A.** Brother-in-law
- B.** Brother
- C.** Cousin
- D.** Uncle

ANS:A

PROBLEM 19:



Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells Pramod, "I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle." How is the speaker related to Pramod's father

- A. Sister-in-law
- B. Wife
- C. Either (a) or (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

ANS:B

PROBLEM 20:



If 'A \$ B' means 'A is brother of B', 'A @ B' means 'A is wife of B', 'A # B' means 'A is daughter of B' and 'A & B' means 'A is father of B', then which of the following expressions indicates the relationship 'K' is father-in-law of H'?

- A. H @ J \$ L # P & K
- B. H @ J \$ P & L # K
- C. H @ J \$ L # K & P
- D. H @ P \$ J & L # K

ANS:C



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BLOOD RELATION



BLOOD RELATION



Important Blood Relations

1. Mother's (or) Father's Daughter – Sister
2. Daughter's husband – Son in law
3. Mother's brother – Maternal Uncle
4. Mother's (or) father's son – Brother
5. Mother's (or) Father's sister – Aunt
6. Mother's (or) Father's father – Grand Father
7. Sister's husband – Brother in law
8. Husband's (or) Wife's mother – Mother in law
9. Mother's (or) Father's mother – Grand Mother
10. Son's wife – Daughter in law
11. Brother's (or) Sister's daughter – Niece
12. Husband's (or) Wife's father – Father in law
13. Husband's (or) Wife's brother – Brother in law
14. Father's Brother – Paternal uncle
15. Husband's (or) Wife's sister – Sister in law
16. Brother's (or) Sister's son – Nephew

PROBLEM 1:



How is X related to Y ?

- I. T is father of U, who is brother of X
 - II. V is mother of Y, who is the only sister of W.
-
- A)I alone sufficient
 - B)II alone sufficient
 - C)Both I and II sufficient to answer the question
 - D) Both I and II not sufficient to answer the question

ANS:D

PROBLEM 2:



Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

A+B means A is the daughter of B.

A-B means A is the husband of B.

A*B means A is the brother of B.

If P+Q-R, which of the following is true?

- A) R is the mother of P
- B) R is the sister in law of P
- C) R is the aunt of P
- D) R is the mother in law of P
- E) None of these

ANS:A

PROBLEM 3:



Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

A+B means A is the daughter of B.

A-B means A is the husband of B.

A*B means A is the brother of B.

If P*Q+R, which of the following is true?

- A) P is the brother of R
- B) P is the uncle of R
- C) P is the son of R
- D) P is the father of P
- E) None of these

ANS:C

PROBLEM 4:



Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

A+B means A is the daughter of B.

A-B means A is the husband of B.

A*B means A is the brother of B.

If P+Q*R, which of the following is true?

- A) P is the niece of R
- B) P is daughter of P
- C) P is the cousin of R
- D) P is the daughter in law of R
- E) None of these

ANS:A

PROBLEM 5:



If A \$ B means “A is father of B”, A # B means ‘A is daughter of B’, A @ B means ‘A is sister of B’, then how is K related to M in H @ K \$ L # M?

- A) Husband
- B) Uncle
- C) Father
- D) Cannot be determined
- E) None

ANS:A

PROBLEM 6:



K is brother of T. M is mother of K. W is brother of M. how is W related to T?

- A) Maternal Uncle
- B) Paternal Uncle
- C) Grandfather
- D) Data Inadequate
- E) None of these

ANS:A

PROBLEM 7:



Showing a photograph Rohan says, “My grandmother’s only son’s wife is to the right side and my brother’s mother’s brother is to left side.” How Rahul’s left, and right-side persons are related to each other.

- A) Father and Daughter
- B) Brother and Sister
- C) Husband and Wife
- D) Mother and Son
- E) Father in law and Daughter in law

ANS:B

PROBLEM 8:



John introduces Maya as the daughter of the only son of my father's wife. How is Maya related to John?

- A) Mother
- B) Daughter
- C) Sister
- D) Niece
- E) Cousin

ANS:B

PROBLEM 9:



Hitesh said to Nitin, “The girl playing with the football is the younger of the two sisters of the son of my mother’s husband.” How is the girl playing football related to Hitesh?

- A) Cousin
- B) Sister
- C) Daughter
- D) Sister-in-law
- E) Mother

ANS:B

PROBLEM 10:



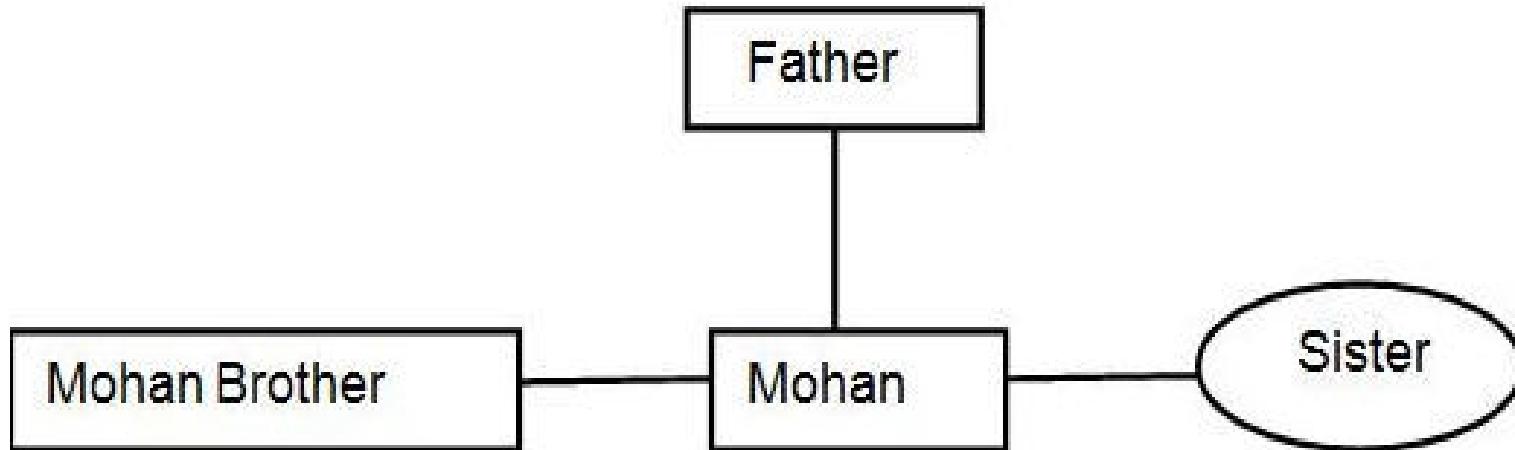
Mohan pointing to a girl in the photograph and said, “She is the daughter of the father of the sister of my brother.” How is that girl related to Mohan?

- A) Sister
- B) Wife
- C) Mother
- D) Aunt
- E) Daughter

ANS:A

PROBLEM 10:ANSWER

Based on given data, we can draw family tree-



Hence, the girl is Mohan's sister.

PROBLEM 11:



A girl introduced a boy as the son of the daughter of the father of her uncle. The boy is

- A. Brother
- B. Brother-in-law
- C. Son
- D. Uncle
- E. Son-in-law

ANS:A

PROBLEM 12:



Pointing to a gentleman, Deepak said, " His only brother is the father of my daughter's father." How is the gentleman related to Deepak ?

- A. Grandfather
- B. Father
- C. Brother-in-law
- D. Uncle

ANS:D

PROBLEM 13:



If Kamal says, “Ravi’s mother is the only daughter of my mother”, how is Kamal related to Ravi ?

- A. Grandfather
- B. Father
- C. Brother
- D. Maternal uncle

ANS:D

PROBLEM 14:



When Anuj saw Manish, he recalled, "He is the son of the father of my daughter. "Who is Manish ?

- A. Brother-in-law
- B. Brother
- C. Cousin
- D. Uncle

ANS:C

PROBLEM 15:



Pointing to a photograph, a woman says, “This man’s son’s sister is my mother-in-law.”
How is the woman’s husband related to the man in the photograph?

- A. Grandson
- B. Son
- C. Son-in-law
- D. Nephew

ANS:A

PROBLEM 16:



Pointing to an old man, Kailash said, “His son is my son’s uncle”. How is the old man related to Kailash ?

- A. Brother
- B. Uncle
- C. Father
- D. Father In Law
- E. Grandfather

ANS:C

PROBLEM 17:



If (i) M is brother of N; (ii) B is brother of N; (iii) M is brother of D, then which of the following statements is definitely true ?

- A. N is brother of B
- B. N is brother of D
- C. M is brother of B
- D. D is brother of M

ANS:C

PROBLEM 18:



A is B's sister. C is B's mother. D is C's father. E is D's mother. Then, how is A related to D ?

- A. Grandmother
- B. Grandfather
- C. Daughter
- D. Grand daughter

ANS:D

PROBLEM 19:



Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells Pramod, "I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle." How is the speaker related to Pramod's father

- A. Sister-in-law
- B. Wife
- C. Either (a) or (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

ANS:B

PROBLEM 20:



Pointing to a photograph, A says to B, the girl in the photo is the second daughter of his wife of the only son of the grandmother of my young sister. How is the girl related to A?

- A)sister
- B)niece
- C)cousin
- D)Both 1&3

ANS:D

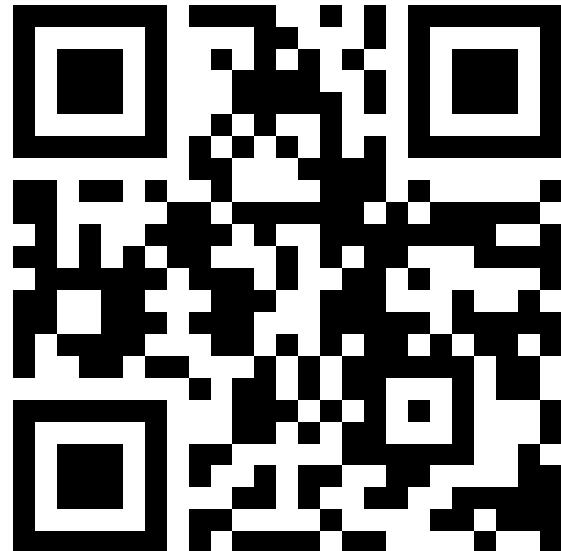


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Word Group Categorization Quiz



<https://qrgo.page.link/GvQk5>





CRYPTARITHMETIC



Rules for solving Cryptarithmetic problems

- Each Letter, Symbol represents only one digit throughout the problem
- Numbers must not begin with zero
- Aim is to find the value of each letter in the Cryptarithmetic problems
- There must be only one solution to the Cryptarithmetic problems
- Carry over can only be 1 in Cryptarithmetic problems

Question: 01



If USA + USSR = PEACE. Find the value of P + E + A + C + E?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Answer: C

Question: 02



If EVER + SINCE = DARWIN assume (E=5), then find the value of D + A + R + W + I + N?

- A. 24
- B. 23
- C. 22
- D. 21

Answer: B

Question: 03



If KANSAS + OHIO = OREGON, assume O=5. Then find the value of G + R + O + S + S?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

Answer: D

Question: 04

If E A T + T H A T = A P P L E, what is the value of A + T + L ?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15



Answer: B

Question: 05



If WAIT + ALL = GIFTS if A = 6, S = 5, then what's the value of G + I + F + T?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

Answer: A

Question: 06



If $\text{HEE} + \text{SHE} = \text{GIHE}$, assume ($I = 2$), where the alphabets take the values from (0-9) ($S+H+E$)?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 12
- D. 11

Answer: C

Question: 07



EAT+EAT+EAT=BEET if t=0, then find the value of TEE+TEE?

- A. 088
- B. 077
- C. 066
- D. 055

Answer: A

Question: 08



If CROSS+ROADS= DANGER assume (s=3), then find the value of
D+A+N+G+E+R?

- A. 31
- B. 21
- C. 11
- D. 16

Answer: A

Question: 09



DOG *GO = BOOO + APIG = BBUDO. Find the value of multiplication then find the value of P and G?

- A. 9 and 5
- B. 9 and 6
- C. 8 and 7
- D. 8 and 4

Answer: B

Question: 10



$\text{MAD}^*\text{BE} = \text{MAD} + \text{RAE} = \text{AMID}$, then find the value of multiplication?

- A. 9341
- B. 9547
- C. 9207
- D. 9710

Answer: C

Question: 11



HERE = COMES –SHE assume S=8, find the value of R+H+O?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: B

Question: 12



If EAT+THAT = APPLE, what is the sum of A+P+P+L+E?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

Answer: A

Question: 13



YOUR + YOU = HEART, assume O=4, then find the value of Y+U+R+E=?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

Answer: C

Question: 14



TOM + NAG = GOAT, find the value of G+O+A+T?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Question: 15



GET*BY = BABE + GET = BEARE, then find the value of multiplication and the value of E + T + B?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 11

Answer: B



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CRYPTARITHMETIC



CRYPTARITHMETIC



is a type of mathematical game consisting of a mathematical equation among unknown numbers, whose digits are represented by letters of the alphabet. The goal is to identify the value of each letter.

Rules for solving Cryptarithmetic problems

- Each Letter, Symbol represents only one digit throughout the problem
- Numbers must not begin with zero
- Aim is to find the value of each letter in the Cryptarithmetic problems
- There must be only one solution to the Cryptarithmetic problems
- Carry over can only be 1 in Cryptarithmetic problems

Question: 04



HERE = COMES –SHE assume S=8, find the value of R+H+O?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: B

Explanation:



HERE = COMES – SHE which can also be written as HERE + SHE = COMES
HERE

SHE +

COMES

C = 1, O = 0, H = 9, E + E = S = 8, 2 E = 8, And E=4.

So, COMES – SHE = HERE, 9454 + 894 = 10348

R + H + O = 5 + 9 + 0 = 14

Question: 05



If EAT+THAT = APPLE, what is the sum of A+P+P+L+E?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

Answer: A

Explanation:



From the given data, the value of A will be 1 because it is the only carry-over possible from the sum of 2 single digit numbers. T maximum it can take only 9 and there should be a carryover for T to give sum as 2 digit number. So T = 9, P = 0, A = 1. T + T = 18, the value of E is 8 and 1 will be a carry over to the next column. That is 1 + A + A = L = 3. And finally H = 2. Hence, $819 + 9219 = 10038$. $A+P+P+L=E = 1+0+0+3+8 = 12$.

Question: 06



If WAIT + ALL = GIFTS if (A = 6, S = 5, T = 8), then what's the value of G + I + F + T?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

Answer: A

Explanation:

W A I T
A L L +

G I F T S

9 6 0 8
6 7 7 +

1 0 2 8 5

Hence $G + I + F + T = 11$



Question: 07



If USA + USSR = PEACE, Assume A = 2. Find the value of P + E + A + C + E?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Answer: C

Explanation:



USA + USSR = PEACE

Here P is carry , P = 1

when P = 1, E = 0 with carry 1 AND U = 9

A + R = E = 0 with carry 1.

so, A = 2 and R = 8

U + S = A = 2 with carry 1, S = 3

S + S + 1 = C, 3 + 3 + 1 = c = 7

932 + 9338 = 10270

so ,P + E + A + C + E = 1 + 0 + 2 + 7 + 0 = 10

Question: 08



LET + LEE = ALL assume (E=5), then find the value of A + L + L?

- A. L
- B. E
- C. T
- D. A

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$L = 1 \ E = 5 \ T = 6$$

LEE

LET +

ALL

$$\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 155 (+) \\ \hline 311 \end{array}$$

$$A = 3 \text{ So, } 3 + 1 + 1 = 5 ==> E$$



Question: 09



$SO + SO = TOO$, then what is the value of T and O?

- A. 1, 0
- B. 1, 1
- C. 1, 9
- D. 1, 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{r} S \quad O \\ S \quad O \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$T \quad O \quad O$$

$$\hline$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 0 \\ 5 \quad 0 \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$\hline$$



Question: 10



OR + AR = RUA . Find the value of R+U+A ?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

Explanation:



$$OR + AR = RUA$$

$$81 + 21 = 102$$

$$R + U + A = 3$$

Hence the value is 3

Thank
you

Question: 02



If EVER + SINCE = DARWIN assume (E=5), then find the value of D + A + R + W + I + N?

- A. 24
- B. 23
- C. 22
- D. 21

Answer: B

Question: 03



If KANSAS + OHIO = OREGON, assume O=5. Then find the value of G + R + O + S + S?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

Answer: D

Question: 07



EAT+EAT+EAT=BEET if t=0, then find the value of TEE+TEE?

- A. 088
- B. 077
- C. 066
- D. 055

Answer: A

Question: 08



If CROSS+ROADS= DANGER assume (s=3), then find the value of
D+A+N+G+E+R?

- A. 31
- B. 21
- C. 11
- D. 16

Answer: A

Question: 09



DOG *GO = BOOO + APIG = BBUDO. Find the value of multiplication then find the value of P and G?

- A. 9 and 5
- B. 9 and 6
- C. 8 and 7
- D. 8 and 4

Answer: B

Question: 10



$\text{MAD}^*\text{BE} = \text{MAD} + \text{RAE} = \text{AMID}$, then find the value of multiplication?

- A. 9341
- B. 9547
- C. 9207
- D. 9710

Answer: C

Question: 13



YOUR + YOU = HEART, assume O=4, then find the value of Y+U+R+E=?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

Answer: C

Question: 14



TOM + NAG = GOAT, find the value of G+O+A+T?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Question: 15



GET*BY = BABE + GET = BEARE, then find the value of multiplication and the value of E + T + B?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 11

Answer: B



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DATA ARRANGEMENT (Linear Relationship)



Linear Arrangement :

A Linear arrangement can be defined as a straight line arrangement typically involving not more than two dimensions. The key factor to be noted here is that arrangements are done only on one axis. When A is said to be on the left or ahead of B, in a linear arrangement, it cannot be assumed that A is to the immediate left of B or immediately ahead of B unless it is mentioned so specifically.

The directions given are relative in nature as it depends on from whose perspective the test-taker is deciding the directions.

Linear Arrangement :

For example,

if four people P, Q, R, S are sitting at a table from left to right in the same order, then Q is sitting to the left of R but to the right of P. Change in orientation, left and right, depends on two possible scenarios i.e. whether the test-taker assumes people to be facing the direction he is facing or whether he assumes them to be facing the opposite direction.

But as long as consistency is maintained in incorporating the directions, this fact should not change the solution as the two scenarios are mirror images of each other.

Directions to solve :

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North

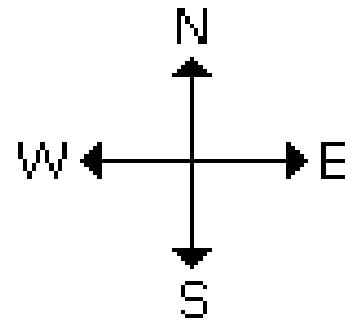
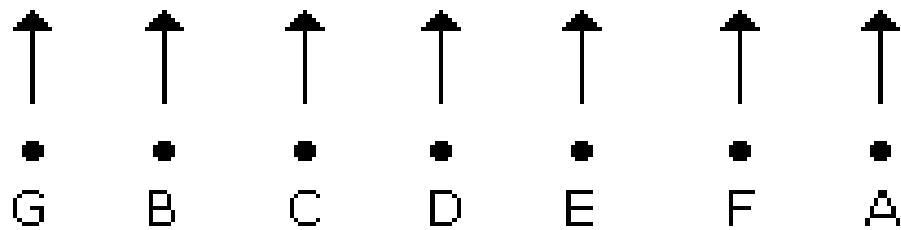
- 1) F is to the immediate right of E
- 2) E is 4th to the right of G
- 3) C is the neighbour of B and D
- 4) Person who is third to the left of D is at one of ends

Question: 01

What is the position of A ?

- A. Between E and D
- B. Extreme left
- C. Centre
- D. Extreme right

Explanation:



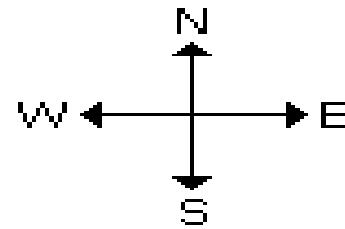
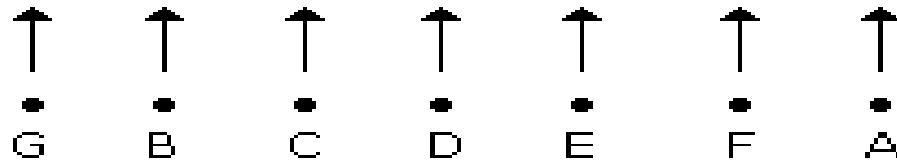
A is in extreme right.

Question: 02

Who are the neighbours of B ?

- A. C and D
- B. C and G
- C. G and F
- D. C and E

Explanation:



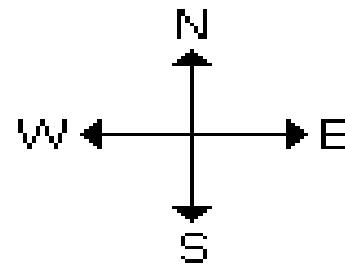
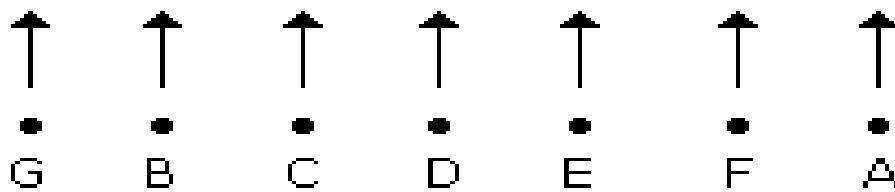
C and G are the neighbours of B

Question: 03

Which of the following statement is not true ?

- A. E is to the immediate left of D
- B. A is at one of the ends
- C. G is to the immediate left of B
- D. F is second to the right of D

Explanation:

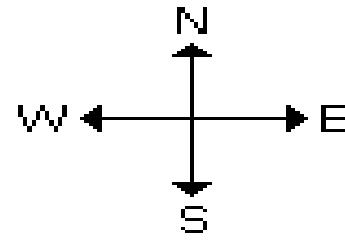
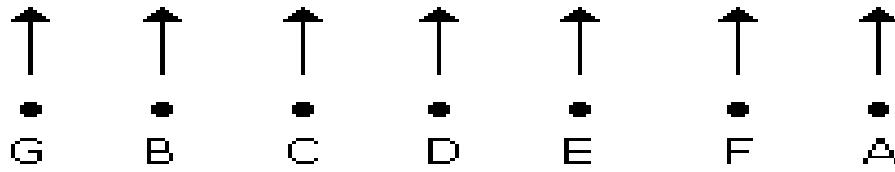


Question: 04

Who are to the left of C ?

- A. Only B
- B. G, B and D
- C. G and B
- D. D, E, F and A

Explanation:



G and B are to the left of C.

Directions to solve :

Five girls are sitting on a bench to be photographed. Seema is to the left of Rani and to the right of Bindu. Mary is to the right of Rani. Reeta is between Rani and Mary.

Question: 05

Who is sitting immediate right to Reeta?

- A. Bindu
- B. Rani
- C. Mary
- D. Seema

Explanation:

Bindu Seema Rani Reeta Mary

Question: 06

Who is in the middle of the photograph?

- A. Bindu
- B. Rani
- C. Mary
- D. Seema

Explanation:

Bindu Seema Rani Reeta Mary

Question: 07

Who is second from the right?

- A. Bindu
- B. Reeta
- C. Mary
- D. Seema

Explanation: 07

Bindu Seema Rani Reeta Mary

Question: 08

A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A.

Who is to the right of P ?

- A. A
- B. X
- C. S
- D. Z

Answer:B

Explanation: 08

The seating arrangement is as follows:

P X S Z R A

Therefore, right of P is X.

Option **B**



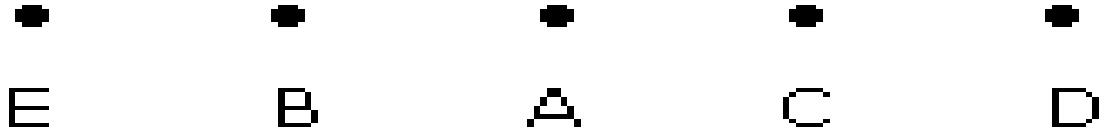
Question: 09

A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting?

- A. Between B and D
- B. Between B and C
- C. Between E and D
- D. Between C and E

Answer:B

Explanation:



Therefore, A is sitting in between B and C.

Directions to solve :

A ,B, C, D and E are five men sitting in a line facing to south - while M, N, O, P and Q are five ladies sitting in a second line parallel to the first line and are facing to North.

B who is just next to the left of D, is opposite to Q.

C and N are diagonally opposite to each other.

E is opposite to O who is just next right of M.

P who is just to the left of Q, is opposite to D.

M is at one end of the line.

Question: 10

Who is sitting third to the right of O ?

- A. Q
- B. N
- C. M
- D. O



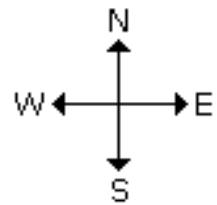
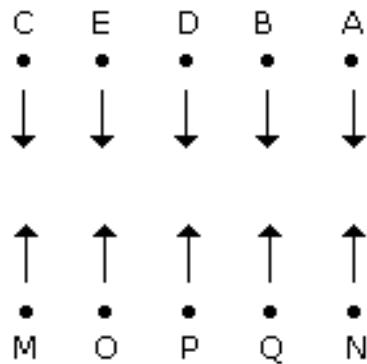
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Answer:B

Explanation:



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Question: 11

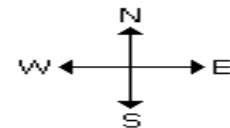
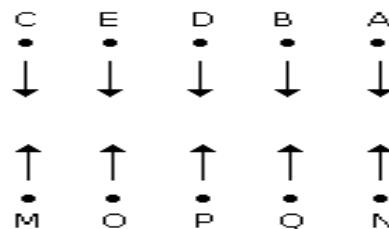
If B shifts to the place of E, E shifts to the place of Q, and Q shifts to the place of B, then who will be the second to the left of the person opposite to O ?

- A. Q
- B. P
- C. E
- D. D

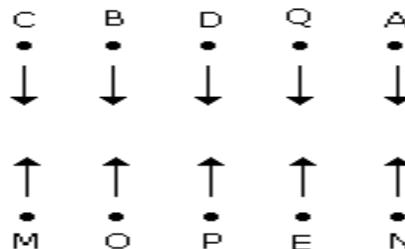
Answer:A

Explanation: 11

Initial arrangement:



New arrangement after shifting :



B is opposite to O and second person left to B is Q

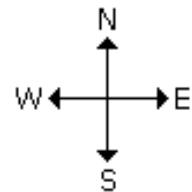
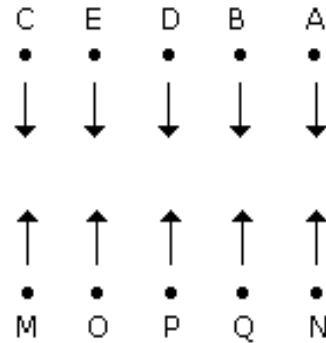
Question: 12

Which of the following pair is diagonally opposite to each other ?

- A. EQ
- B. BO
- C. AN
- D. AM

Answer:D

Explanation:



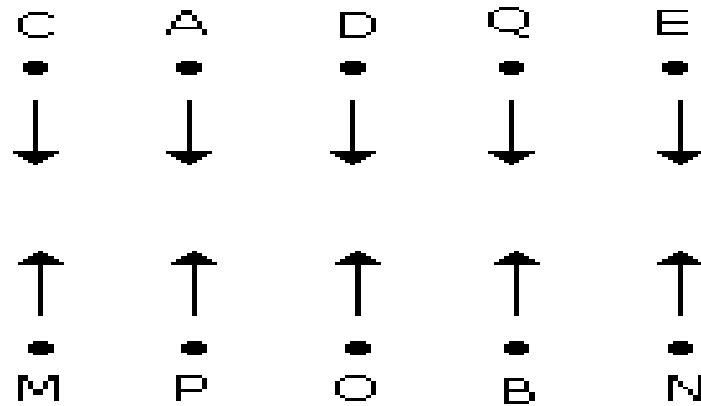
Question: 13

If O and P, A and E and B and Q interchange their positions, then who will be the second person to the right of the person who is opposite to the person second of the right of P ?

- A. D
- B. A
- C. E
- D. O

Answer:B

Explanation:

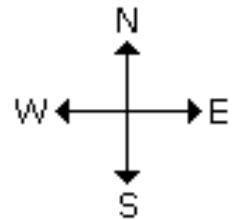
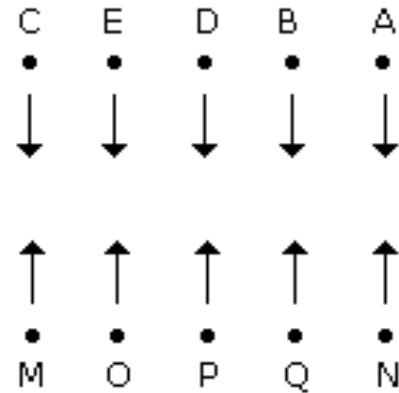


Question: 14

In the original arrangement who is sitting just opposite to N ?

- A. B
- B. A
- C. C
- D. D

Explanation:



Directions to solve :

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North :

F is to the immediate right of E.

E is 4th to the right of G.

C is the neighbour of B and D.

Person who is third to the left of D is at one of ends.



Question: 15

Who are to the left of C ?

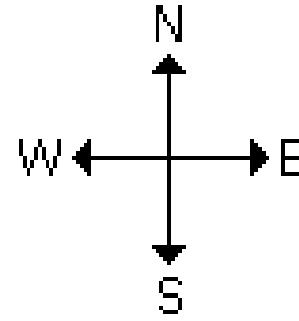
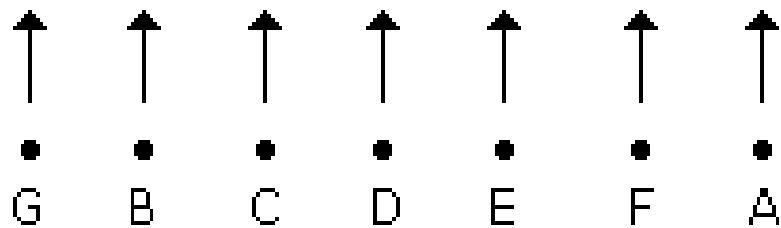
- A. Only B
- B. G, B and D
- C. G and B
- D. D, E, F and A



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Answer:C

Explanation:



G and B are to the left of C.

THANK YOU





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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



CONCEPTS

- He said, “I want to go now.”
- Direct Speech sentences are mostly used in writing; the actual spoken words by somebody else are written as they are, and are placed within a pair of quotation marks “...”.
- Indirect speech is a means of expressing the content of statements, questions or other utterances, without quoting them explicitly as is done in direct speech.
- For example, He said "I'm coming" is direct speech, whereas He said (that) he was coming is indirect speech.



CONCEPT

DIRECT SPEECH

present	→
present perfect	→
past	→
yesterday	→
tomorrow	→
next day/week	→
today	→
here	→
this	→
Now	→
Will	→
These	→

REPORTED SPEECH

past
past perfect
past perfect
previous day
the next/following day
the following day/week
that day
there
that
then
would
those



Exclamatory Sentence

Exclaimed with joy → Hurrah, Oh.

Exclaimed with Sorrow → Alas, Ah.

Exclaimed with Surprise/Wonder → Wow, What.

Exclaimed with Applause → Well Done, Bravo.

Question: 01



Change the situation to indirect speech

John said, "I did this exercise last night."

- A. John said he had done that exercise the previous night.
- B. John said that he had done that exercise the previous night.
- C. John said I did this exercise last night.
- D. John said that he had done that exercise the yesterday night.

Answer: B

Question: 02



Change the situation to indirect speech

John ordered Bill, “Clean my boots.”

- A. John ordered Bill to clean his boots.
- B. John asked Bill to clean my boots.
- C. John said to Bill to clean that boots.
- D. John ordered Clean my boots.

Answer: A

Question: 03



Change the situation to indirect speech

My friend said, "Where are you going?"

- A. My friend asked where I was going.
- B. My friend asked where he was going.
- C. My friend asked where was he going.
- D. My friend asked where are going.

Answer: A

Question: 04



Change of situations to indirect speech

Radha said, "I am very busy now."

- A. Radha told that she was very busy now.
- B. Radha said that she is very busy then.
- C. Radha said that she was very busy then.
- D. Radha told that she was very busy.

Answer: C

Question: 05



Change the situation to indirect speech

He said, "Ira arrived on Monday."

- A. He said that Ira have arrived on Monday
- B. He said that Ira arrives on Monday
- C. He said Ira had arrived on Monday
- D. He said that Ira had arrived on Monday

Answer: D

Question: 06



Change the situation to direct speech

He said that he would be in Kolkata the next day.

- A. He said, “I will be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- B. He said, “He will be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- C. He said, “I would be in Kolkata tomorrow.”
- D. He said, “I will be in Kolkata next day.”

Answer: A

Question: 07



Change the situation to direct speech

He said that he should face the challenge.

- A. He said, "He should face the challenge."
- B. He asked, "I should face the challenge."
- C. He said, "I must face the challenge."
- D. He said, "I should face the challenge."

Answer: D

Question: 08



Change the situation to indirect speech

He said to her, “Please wait.”

- A. He said her to wait.
- B. He ordered her to wait.
- C. He requested her to wait.
- D. He said to her please wait.

Answer: C

Question: 09



Change the situation to indirect speech

“Where do you live?” asked the girl.

- A. The girl asked where I lived.
- B. The girl enquired where he live.
- C. The girl enquired where me lived.
- D. The girl enquired where I lived.

Answer: D

Question: 10



Change the situation to indirect speech

Kate said, "I have been waiting here for an hour."

- A. Kate said she have been waiting there for an hour.
- B. Kate said that I had been waiting there for an hour.
- C. Kate said that she had been waiting there for an hour.
- D. Kate said that she have been waiting there for an hour.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 11



Change the situation to indirect speech

I said to the children, 'Do not make a noise.'

- A. He asked the children to not make a noise.
- B. He forbade the children not to make a noise.
- C. He forbade the children to make a noise.
- D. He forbade the children for not making a noise.

Answer: B

Question: 12



Change the situation to direct speech

She told me that they would take their test the next day.

- A. She said to me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- B. She said me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- C. She told that to me, “They will take their test tomorrow.”
- D. She said to me, “They will take their test next day.”

Answer: A

Question: 13



Change the situation to indirect speech

She said, "I must finish the work on time."

- A. She said that she had to finish the work on time.
- B. She said that I had to finish the work on time.
- C. She said me she had to finish the work on time.
- D. She said that she had to finish the work on time.

Answer: A

Question: 14



Change the situation to direct speech

Priya said that she was learning a new language.

- A. Priya said, " she is learning a new language."
- B. Priya said, " I am learning a new language."
- C. Priya said, " I was learning a new language."
- D. Priya said, " I am learning new languages."

Answer: B

Question: 15



Change the situation to indirect speech

"How shall I tell Tom the bad news?" she said.

- A. She asked how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- B. She enquired how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- C. She told how she should tell Tom the bad news.
- D. She said how shall I tell Tom the bad news.

Answer: A

Thank You



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IDIOMS



What are Idioms?

- Idioms are phrases or expressions that convey a meaning which cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements.
- These do not convey the exact meaning of the words but have a figurative or literal meaning. Many verbs, when followed by various prepositions, or adverbs, acquire an idiomatic sense.



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Question: 01

A person who thinks only of himself

- A. Egoist
- B. eccentric
- C. proud
- D. boaster

Answer:A

Explanation:

Egoist means a person who is preoccupied with his own interests. Eccentric means irregular, erratic or peculiar.



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Question: 02

Ram speaks less in the forum. Ram is

- A. unintelligible
- B. reticent
- C. garrulous
- D. banal

Answer:B

Explanation:

Not open or communicative is reticent. A garrulous person is excessively talkative. A banal remark is devoid of freshness or originality.



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Question: 03

Savitri travels by foot. She is a

- A. traveller
- B. stickler
- C. disciplinarian
- D. pedestrian

Answer:D

Explanation:

Pedestrian means walker. Stickler means a person who insists on a certain quality or type of behaviour.

Question: 04

In Magadha there was the government by a king or queen

- A. democratic
- B. monarchy
- C. plutocracy
- D. autocracy

Answer:B

Explanation:

Monarchy means a country reigned over by a king, it can also be understood as hereditary autocracy. Plutocracy means a government or state in which the wealthy class rules. Autocracy means a form of government in which one person has complete power.



Question: 05

This is a practice of having several wives.

- A. polygamy
- B. dotage
- C. monogamy
- D. bigamy

Answer:A

Explanation:

Polygamy is having several wives. Bigamy is being married to more than one person at the same time. Dotage means a decline of mental faculties. Monogamy means the practice of being married to only one person at a time.

Question: 06

A life history written by somebody else

- A. biography
- B. autobiography
- C. anthropology
- D. ornithology



Answer:A

Explanation:

Biography is an account of the series of events making up a person's life. Autobiography is a book about your life that you write yourself. The scientific studies of birds is called ornithology. The study of human societies, customs and beliefs is called anthropology.

Question: 07

The act of murder of a human being.

- A. matricide
- B. patricide
- C. homicide
- D. suicide

Answer:C

Explanation: 07

Homicide means the killing of a human being by another person. The crime of killing your mother is termed as matricide. The crime of killing your father is called patricide.



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Question: 08

Something that cannot be imitated.

- A. Inimitable
- B. inevitable
- C. duplicity
- D. inexplicable

Answer:A

Explanation: 08

Incapable of being duplicated or imitated; unique is inimitable. The word duplicity means dishonest behaviour that is intended to trick someone. Something that is impossible to explain is called inexplicable and something that is impossible to avoid or prevent is termed as inevitable.

Question: 09

Gayatri doesn't know how to read and write .Her friends call her ..

- A. Illiterate
- B. invulnerable
- C. blindfolded
- D. headstrong

Answer:A

Explanation:

Someone who is illiterate cannot read or write. Being blindfolded means to impair the awareness or clear thinking of. Headstrong means determined to do what you want even if other people warn you not to do it. Invulnerable means impossible to defeat or harm.



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Question: 10

Study of birds

- A. ornithology
- B. anthropology
- C. zoology
- D. numismatics

Answer:A

Explanation:

Ornithology is the study of birds. The study and collection of coins and medals is called numismatics. Zoology is the scientific study of animals. Anthropology is study of human customs and beliefs.

Question: 11

A thing no longer in use

- A. redundant
- B. obsolete
- C. sick
- D. obnoxious

Answer:B

Explanation: 11

Obsolete means out of date; unfashionable or outmoded. Redundant means being in excess. Obnoxious means very rude or unpleasant.



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Question: 12

Words written on the tomb of a person

- A. manuscript
- B. inscription
- C. Epitaph
- D. engrave

Answer:C

Explanation:

An inscription on a tombstone in memory of the one buried is called as an epitaph. Manuscript is an old book written by hand. Inscription means a piece of writing written or cut on especially as a record of an achievement.

Question: 13

Rohit is greedy for money. His colleagues call him

- A. avaricious
- B. spendthrift
- C. splendid
- D. cynic

Answer:A



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Explanation:

Avaricious is immoderately desirous of wealth or gain; greedy. Spendthrift is a person who spends money or possessions extravagantly. Cynic is a person who thinks that people think only about themselves and are not sincere or honest. Splendid is big and pompous.



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Question: 14

A person who insists on something

- A. Disciplinarian
- B. Stickler
- C. Instantaneous
- D. Boaster

|

Answer:B



Explanation:

Stickler is someone who insists on something; "a stickler for promptness"

Question: 15

A person who hates women

- A. cruel
- B. misogynist
- C. misanthropist
- D. philanthropist

Answer:B

Explanation:

One who hates women is misogynist.A hater of humankind is called misanthropist.A person who practices philanthropy is called philanthropist.Philanthropy means the belief that you should help people, especially by giving money to those who need it.

THANK YOU





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MIXTURES AND ALLIGATIONS



Concepts:



- ❖ **Alligation:** It is the rule that enables us to find the ratio in which two or more ingredients at the given price must be mixed to produce a mixture of desired price.
- ❖ **Mean Price:** The cost of a unit quantity of the mixture is called the mean price.
- ❖ **Rule of Alligation:** If two ingredients are mixed, then

$$\left(\frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper}}{\text{Quantity of dearer}} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{C.P. of dearer} - \text{Mean Price}}{\text{Mean price} - \text{C.P. of cheaper}} \right)$$

Concepts:

C.P. of a unit quantity
of cheaper

(c)

C.P. of a unit quantity
of dearer

(d)

Mean Price
(m)

(d - m)

(m - c)

(Cheaper quantity) : (Dearer quantity) = $(d - m) : (m - c)$.

❖ Suppose a container contains x units of liquid from which y units are taken out and replaced by water.

After n operations, the quantity of pure liquid = $[x(1-(y/x))^n]$ units

Question 01:

In what ratio must rice at Rs 9.30 per kg be mixed with rice at Rs 10.80 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs 10 per kg?

- A. 6:5
- B. 8:7
- C. 3:7
- D. 6:1

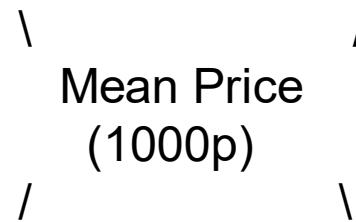


Answer: B

Explanation:

C.P of 1 Kg
rice of 1st
kind (930p)

C.P of 1 Kg
rice of 2nd
kind (1080p)



$$(1080 - 1000) : (1000 - 930)$$
$$80 \qquad \qquad 70$$

Thus, required ratio = $80 : 70 = 8 : 7$



Question 02:

How much water must be added to 60 litres of milk at 1.5 litres for Rs. 20 so as to have a mixture worth Rs.10.23 a litre?

- A. 10 litres
- B. 12 litres
- C. 15 litres
- D. 18 litres



Answer: C

Explanation:

$$\text{C.P. of } 1.5 = \frac{3}{2} \text{ litre of milk} = \text{Rs. } 20$$

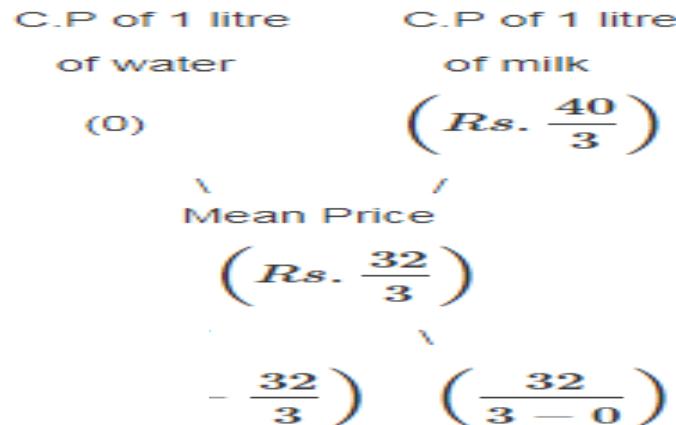
$$\text{C.P. of 1 litre of milk} = \text{Rs. } \frac{20 \times 2}{3} = \text{Rs. } \frac{40}{3}$$

$$\text{C.P. of 1 litre of water} = 0$$

From question,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mean price Rs. } &10\frac{2}{3} \\&= \text{Rs. } \frac{32}{3}\end{aligned}$$

By the rule of alligation, we have:



Explanation:



$$= \frac{8}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

Ratio of water and milk = $\frac{8}{3} : \frac{32}{3}$

$$= 8 : 32 = 1 : 4$$

Thus, Quantity of water to be added to 60 litres of milk: (Note it is extra water that is to be added and final solution is not of 60 litre but more than that).

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 60 \right) \text{ litres}$$

$$= 15 \text{ litres}$$

Question 03:

In what ratio must wheat at Rs. 3.20 per kg be mixed with wheat at Rs. 2.90 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs. 3.08 per kg?

- A. 3 : 4
- B. 2 : 3
- C. 3 : 2
- D. 4 : 3



Answer: C

Explanation:



C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = Rs. 3.20

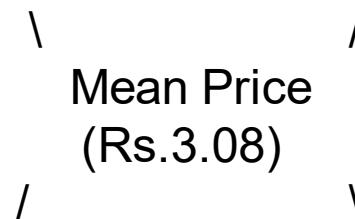
C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = Rs. 2.90

Mean price = Rs.3.08

C.P of unit quantity C.P of unit quantity

f 1st kind
(Rs. 3.20)

of 2nd kind
(Rs. 2.90)



$$(3.08 - 2.90) : 0.18 = (3.20 - 3.08) : 0.12$$

Required ratio = 0.18 : 0.12 = 3 : 2

Question 04:

In what proportion must rice at Rs. 3.10 per kg be mixed with rice at Rs. 3.60 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs. 3.25 per kg?

- A. 3 : 7
- B. 5 : 3
- C. 3 : 5
- D. 7 : 3



Answer: D

Explanation:

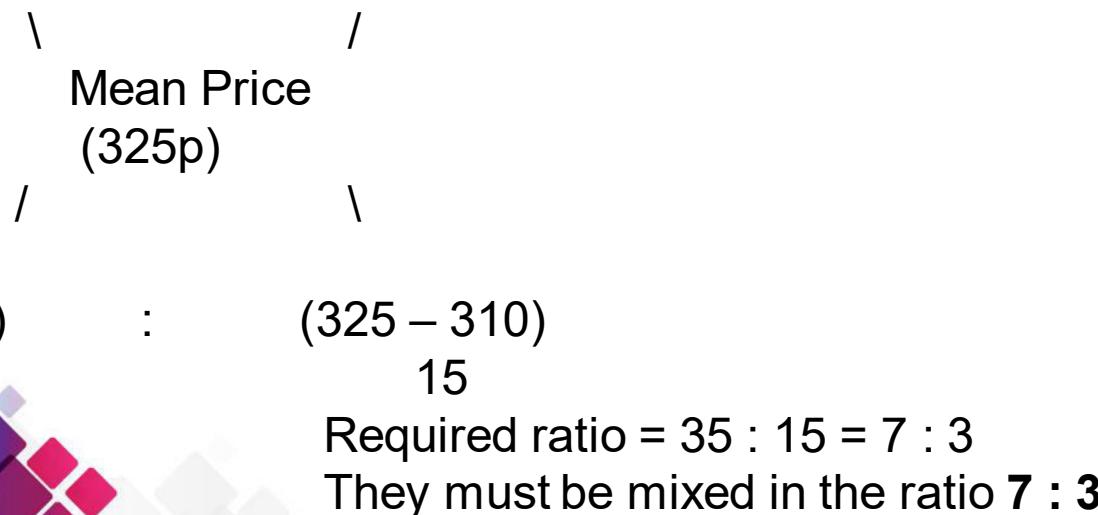
C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = 310p (in paise)

C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = 360p

Mean price = 325p

C.P of unit quantity
of 1st kind
(310p)

C.P of unit quantity
of 2nd kind
(360p)



Question 05:



In what ratio must tea at Rs. 62 per kg be mixed with tea at Rs. 72 per kg so that the mixture must be worth Rs. 64.50 per kg?

- A. 1 : 3
- B. 2 : 3
- C. 3 : 1
- D. 3 : 2

Answer: C

Explanation:



C.P of a unit quantity of 1st kind = Rs. 62

C.P of a unit quantity of 2nd kind = Rs. 72

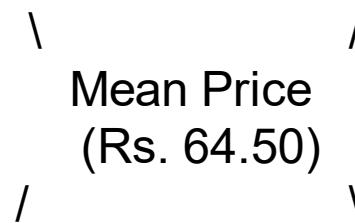
Mean price = Rs. 64.50

C.P of unit quantity C.P of unit quantity

of 1st kind

of 2nd kind

(Rs. 62)



$$(72 - 64.50) : 7.50 \quad : \quad (64.50 - 62) : 2.50$$

Required ratio = 7.50 : 2.50 = 3 : 1

Question 06:

The ratio, in which tea costing Rs. 192 per kg is to be mixed with tea costing Rs. 150 per kg so that the mixed tea when sold for Rs. 194.40 per kg, gives a profit of 20%.

- A. 1:2
- B. 2:5
- C. 3:5
- D. 3:7



Answer: B

Explanation:

CP of first tea = Rs. 192 per kg.

CP of Second tea = Rs. 150 per kg.

Mixture is to be sold in Rs. 194.40 per kg, which has included 20% profit. So,

SP of Mixture = Rs. 194.40 per kg.

Let the CP of Mixture be Rs. X per kg. Therefore,

$$X + 20\% \text{ of } X = \text{SP}$$

$$\frac{6X}{5} = 194.40$$

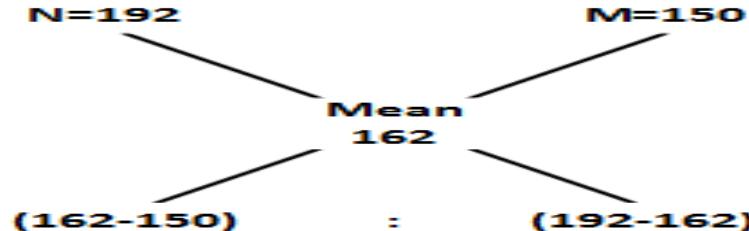
$$6X = 194.40 \times 5$$

$$X = \text{Rs. 162 per kg.}$$

Explanation:

Let N kg of first tea and M kg of second tea to be added.

Now, Using Alligation, We get,



Thus,

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{162 - 150}{192 - 162}$$

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{12}{30}$$

$$\frac{N}{M} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow N : M = 2 : 5$$

Question 07:



5 kg of rice at ` 6 per kg is mixed with 4 kg of rice to get a mixture costing ` 7 per kg. Find the price of the costlier rice.

- A. 7.25 /kg
- B. 7.75 /kg
- C. 8.25 /kg
- D. 9.35 /kg

Answer: C

Explanation:



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Using the cross method:

rice at Rs 6 per Kg

rice at Rs x per Kg

5

Mean price Rs 7 per Kg

:

4

$$x-7:1=5:4$$

$$4x-28 = 5$$

$$4x=33 \Rightarrow x=\text{Rs } 8.25.$$

Therefore price of costlier rice is Rs 8.25 per Kg

Question 08:



In a 729 litres mixture of milk and water, the ratio of milk to water is 7:2. To get a new mixture containing milk and water in the ratio 7:3, the amount of water to be added is _____.

- A. 51 litres
- B. 61 litres
- C. 71 litres
- D. 81 litres

Answer: D

Explanation:

Quantity of milk in 729 litre of mixture,

$$= \frac{7}{9} \times 729 = 567 \text{ litre}$$

Quantity of water,

$$= 729 - 567 = 162 \text{ litre.}$$

Let x litre of water be added to make ratio $7 : 3$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Milk} & & \text{water} \\ 567 & & (162 + x) \\ & \backslash & / \\ & \text{mixture} & \\ & (729 + x) & \\ & / & \backslash \\ 567 & : & (162 + x) \\ 7 & : & 3 \end{array}$$

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} = \frac{567}{162 + x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 162 \times 7 + 7x = 567 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = 1701 - 1134 = 567$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{567}{7}$$

= 81 litre water is to be added.

Question 10:



How many kilograms of sugar costing Rs. 9 per kg must be mixed with 27 kg of sugar costing Rs.7 per kg so that there may be gain of 10% by selling the mixture at Rs. 9.24 per kg?

- A. 60 kg
- B. 63 kg
- C. 50 kg
- D. 77 kg

Answer: B

Explanation:



Let the rate of second quality be Rs. α per Kg.

C.P of 1 Kg sugar of 1st 980p

Step 1 :

S.P of 1 kg of mixture = Rs. 9.24

Gain = 10%

$$\text{C.P of 1 kg of mixture} = \left[\frac{100}{100 + 10} \times 9.24 \right]$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 8.40$$

→ Mean price = Rs. 8.40

Step 2 :

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 1st kind = 900p

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 2nd kind = 700p

Mean price = 840p

Explanation:



Step 2 :

C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 1st kind = 900p

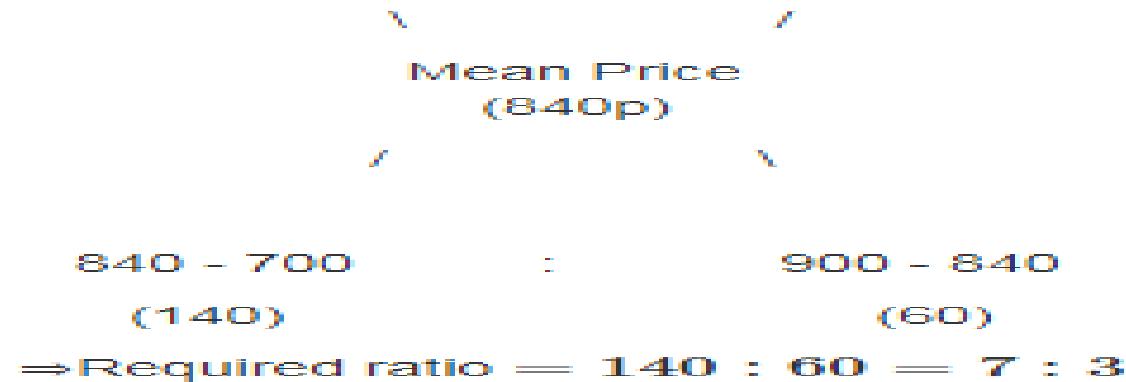
C.P of 1 kg of sugar of 2nd kind = 700p

Mean price = 840p

By the rule of alligation, we have:

C.P. of 1kg of
sugar of 1st
kind (900p)

C.P. of 1kg of
sugar of 2nd
kind (700p)



Explanation:

Step 3:

Let x kg of sugar of 1st kind be mixed with 27 kg of 2nd kind

$$7 : 3 = x : 27$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} = \frac{x}{27}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow x &= \left(\frac{7}{3} \times 27 \right) \\ &= 63 \text{ Kg.}\end{aligned}$$

Question 11:



One quantity of wheat at Rs 9.30 per kg is mixed with another quality at a certain rate in the ratio 8:7. If the mixture so formed be worth Rs 10 per kg, what is the rate per kg of the second quality of wheat?

- A. Rs. 12.47
- B. Rs. 10.80
- C. Rs. 15.17
- D. Rs. 47.66

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the rate of second quality be Rs x per Kg.

C.P of 1Kg wheat of 1st kind = 930p

C.P of 1 Kg wheat of 2nd kind = $100x$ p

Mean price = 1000p

By rule of alligation we have required ratio 8 : 7

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 930 & & x & & \\ \backslash & & / & & \\ & & (Mean\ Price) (10) & & \\ / & & \backslash & & \\ x-10 & : & 0.7 & :: & 8 & : & 7 \end{array}$$

we get required ratio, $(x-10) : 0.7 :: 8 : 7$
 $\Rightarrow x = 10.80$ per Kg

Question 12:



A can contains a mixture of two liquids A and B in the ratio 7:5. When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off and the can is filled with B, the ratio of A and B becomes 7:9. How many litres of liquid A was contained by the can initially?

- A. 28 litres
- B. 21 litres
- C. 45 litres
- D. 36 litres

Answer: B

Explanation:

Suppose the can initially contains $7x$ and $5x$ litres of mixtures A and B respectively.

When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off, quantity of A in mixture left:

$$7x - \left(\frac{7}{12} \right) \times 9 = 7x - \frac{21}{4} \text{ litres}$$

Similarly quantity of B in mixture left:

$$5x - \left(\frac{5}{12} \right) \times 9 = 5x - \frac{15}{4} \text{ litres}$$

Explanation:

Therefore ratio becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{7x - \frac{21}{4}}{5x - \frac{15}{4} + 9} &= \frac{7}{9} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{28x - 21}{20x + 21} &= \frac{7}{9} \\ \Rightarrow 252x - 189 &= 140x + 147 \\ \Rightarrow 112x &= 336 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 3\end{aligned}$$

So the can contained:

$7 \times x = 7 \times 3 = 21$ litres of A initially.

Question 13:



A container contains 40 litres of milk. From this container 4 litres of milk was taken out and replaced by water. This process was repeated further two times. How much milk is now contained by the container?

- A. 26.34 litres
- B. 27.36 litres
- C. 28 litres
- D. 29.16 litres

Answer: D

Explanation:



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount of milk left after 3 operations} &= [40(1-4/40)^3] \text{ litres} \\ &= (40 \times 9/10 \times 9/10 \times 9/10) \text{ litres} \\ &= 29.16 \text{ litres}\end{aligned}$$

Question 14:



The cost of Type 1 rice is Rs. 15 per kg and Type 2 rice is Rs. 20 per kg. If both Type 1 and Type 2 are mixed in the ratio of 2 : 3, then the price per kg of the mixed variety of rice is:

- A. Rs. 18
- B. Rs. 18.50
- C. Rs. 19
- D. Rs. 16.50

Answer: A

Explanation:

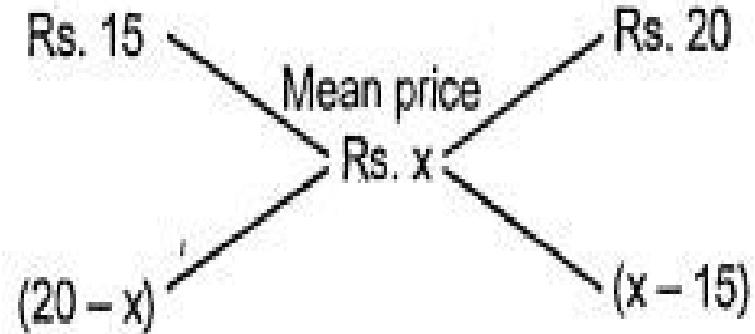
- Let the price of the mixed variety be Rs. x per kg

By the rule of alligation we have Cost of 1 kg of Type 1 rice Cost of 1 kg of Type 2 rice

$$\therefore (x-15)/(20-x)=32$$

$$\Rightarrow 60-3x=2x-30 \Rightarrow 5x=90 \Rightarrow x=18$$

So price of the mixture is Rs.18 per kg



Question 09:



The milk and water in two vessels A and B are in the ratio 4:3 and 2:3 respectively. In what ratio the liquids in both the vessels be mixed to obtain a new mixture in vessel c consisting half milk and half water?

- A. 8 : 3
- B. 7 : 5
- C. 4 : 3
- D. 2 : 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Milk in 1 litre mixture of A = $4/7$ litre.

Milk in 1 litre mixture of B = $2/5$ litre.

Milk in 1 litre mixture of C = $1/2$ litre.

By rule of alligation we have required ratio X:Y



Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & : & Y \\ 4/7 & & 2/5 \end{array}$$

\ /

(Mean ratio) (1/2)

/ \

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (1/2 - 2/5) & : & (4/7 - 1/2) \\ 1/10 & & 1/14 \end{array}$$

So Required ratio = X : Y = 1/10 : 1/14 = **7:5**



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PERCENTAGES



Concepts

Percentage is a fraction whose denominator is always 100. x percentage is represented by x%.

To express x% as a fraction: $x\% = x/100$

Thus $10\% = 10/100$ (means 10 parts out of 100 parts) $= 1/10$ (means 1 part out of 10 parts)

To express x/y as a percentage: $x/y = (x/y \times 100)$

Thus $1/4 = (1/4 \times 100)\% = 25\%$ and $0.8 = (8/10 \times 100)\% = 80\%$

If the price of a commodity increases by R%, then reduction in consumption as not to increase the expenditure is: $[R/(100+R) \times 100] \%$

If the price of a commodity decreases by R%, then the increase in consumption as not to decrease the expenditure is: $[R/(100-R) \times 100] \%$

Result on Population: Let the population of a town be P now and suppose increases the rate of R% per annum, then:

1. Population after n years = $P (1 + R/100)^n$
2. Population n years ago = $P / (1 + R/100)^n$

Concepts

Result on Depreciation: Let the present value of a machine be P. Suppose depreciates at the rate of R% per annum Then:

1. Value of the machine after n Years = $P (1 - R/100)^n$
2. Value of the machine n years ago = $P / (1 - R/100)^n$

If A is R% more than B, then B is less than A by [$R/(100+R) \times 100$]% If A is R% less than B, then B is more than A by [$R/(100-R) \times 100$]%

Net % change = $x + y + xy/100$

Question: 01

Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:

- A. 39, 30
- B. 41, 32
- C. 42, 33
- D. 43, 34

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let their marks be $(x + 9)$ and x .

$$\text{Then, } x + 9 = 56/100(x + 9 + x)$$

$$25(x + 9) = 14(2x + 9)$$

$$3x = 99$$

$$x = 33$$

So, their marks are 42 and 33.

Question: 02

Three candidates, Ajay, Bijoy & Chandu contested an election and received 1800, 3300 and votes 3900 respectively. What percent of the total votes did A get?

- A. 20%
- B. 40%
- C. 45%
- D. 70%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Total no. of votes polled = $(1800 + 3300 + 3900) = 9000$.

Required percentage = $(1800/9000 * 100)\% = 20\%$.

Question: 03

The total population of a village increased from 1,80,00 to 22, 500 in a decade. The average percentage increase of population per year of that village is:

- A. 2.37%
- B. 2.5%
- C. 3. 6%
- D. 6.75%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Population increase in 10 years = $(22500 - 18000) = 4500$.

Increase% = $(4500/18000 \times 100)\% = 25\%$

Required average = $(25/10)\% = 2.5\%$

Question: 04

What percentage of numbers from 1 to 30 has 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 22

Answer: C

Explanation:

Such numbers from 1 to 30 are 1, 9, 11, 19, 21, 29

Number of such numbers =6

Required percentage is $(6/20 * 100) \% = 20\%$

Question: 05

In ABC College, 63% of students are less than 20 years of age. The number of students more than 20 years of age is $\frac{2}{3}$ of number of students of 20 years of age which is 42. What is the total number of students in the ABC College?

- A. 75
- B. 90
- C. 130
- D. 200

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the total number of students be x .

Then, Number of students more than 20 years of age = $(100 - 63)\%$ of x = 37% of x .

$37\% \text{ of } x = 42 + \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 48$

$37/100 x = 74$

$x = 200$

Question: 06

The tax on an article is increased by 20 %. As a result of which the consumption decreases by 25 %. What is the % change in the tax revenue received by the government from this article?

- A. 10 % decrease
- B. 15 % increase
- C. 10 % increase
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

% Change in Tax revenue = $1.2 * 0.75 = 0.9$

⇒ Net decrease of 10 %.

Question: 07

Ali the barber shaved 40 % of his customers and gave a haircut to 80 % of his customers. He charged Rs. 7 for a shave and Rs. 5 for a haircut. If 20 % of customers who opted for a shave also had a haircut, what were Khan's earnings if he had 75 customers (in Rs.)?

- A. 410
- B. 1,020
- C. 510
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation: Total customers = 75

Numbers of customers shaved = $75 * 40/100 = 30$

Number of customers who got hair cut = $75 * 80/100 = 60$

∴ His total income= $(30 * 7) + (60 * 5) = 210 + 300 = 510.$

Question: 08

Alroy gave his sister 40 % of his pocket money and was left with Rs. 8. What is his pocket money (in Rs.)?

- A. 20
- B. 13.33
- C. 11.20
- D. 12.80

Answer: B

Explanation:

He gave his sister 40 % i.e. he is left with 60 % of the total money which is Rs. 8.

$$\text{Hence } 60x/100 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 13.33.$$

Question: 09

Class B has 50% more students than class A. Number of girls in class A is equal to number of boys in class B. The percentage of girls is the same in both classes. What percentage of the student group are boys?

- A. 33.33%
- B. 40%
- C. 25%
- D. 60%

Answer: B

Explanation:

50% more than x is $1.5x$. Simple, but very useful idea that might help you in solving these kinds of problems.

Let number of girls in class A = x

Let number of boys in class A = y

Total number of students = $x + y$

Proportion of girls = $x/x+y$

Number of boys in class B = x

Total number of students in class B = $1.5(x + y)$

Proportion of girls = $1 - x/1.5(x + y)$



Explanation:

Percentage of boys in the overall student community = $x+y/2.5 * (x + y) * 100 = 40\%$

The question is " What percentage of the student group are boys? "

40% of the student group are boys

Hence, the answer is 40%

Question: 10

In an examination, 35% of students failed in quants and 42% of students failed in verbal while 14% failed in both the topics. If 222 students passed in both the topics, how many students appeared to write the examination?

- A. 500
- B. 600
- C. 700
- D. 800

Answer: B

Explanation:

Finding out percent of students failing either one would help.

Percent of students failing quant = 35

Percent of students failing verbal = 42

Sum = $35 + 42 = 77$

Percent of students failing both = 14

=> Percent of students failing either one = $77 - 14 = 63$. Thus, 37% students passed in both the topics

=> 37% of $x = 222$

=> $x = 600$

Question: 11

An electric iron is offered at a discount of 10%. It is sold during clearance sale at 6% discount over the already discounted price at Rs. 1692/- . The original marked price of the electric iron is:

- A. Rs. 2000/-
- B. Rs. 1896/-
- C. Rs. 1900/-
- D.Rs. 1946/-

Answer: A

Explanation:



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SP before 6% discount = $1692 * 100/94$

So, original MP = $1692 \times 100/94 \times 100/90 = 2000$

Question: 12

A student took five papers in an examination, where the full marks were the same for each paper. His marks in these papers were in the proportion of 3: 4: 9: 11: 13. In all papers together, the candidate obtained 60% of the total marks. Then, the number of papers in which he got less than 70% marks is:

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the marks scored in five subjects be $3x$, $4x$, $9x$, $11x$ and $13x$

Total marks in all the five subjects = $40x$

Max marks of the five subjects = $40x/0.6$

(\because $40x$ is 60% of total marks)

\therefore Max marks in each subject = $40x/(0.6 \times 5) = 13.3x$

Hence, percentage in each subject = $3x/13.33x \times 100$,

$4x/13.33 \times 100$, $9x/13.33x \times 100$, $(11x \times 100)/13.33x$ and $(16x \times 100)/13.33x$

Or 22.50%, 30 %, 67.51%, 82.52% and 97.52%

\therefore Number of papers in which he got less than 70% marks is 3.

Question: 13

2/5 of the voters promise to vote for A and the rest promised to vote for B. Of these, on the last day 15% of the voters went back their promise to vote for A and 25% of voters went back of their promise to vote for B, and A lost by 4 votes. Then, the total number of voters is:

- A. 200
- B. 210
- C. 190
- D. 195

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let total number of votes polled by 100%, then votes polled in favour of P = $40 - 6 + 15 = 49\%$

Voters polled in favour of Q = $60 - 15 + 6 = 51\%$

Difference = $51 - 49 = 2\%$

It is already given that A lost by 4 votes, hence total number of votes polled = 200.



Question: 14

A man bought two books for Rs. 250 each. If he sells one at a profit of 5%, then how much should he sell the other so that he makes a profit of 20% on the whole?

A. 32

B. 29

C. 35

D. 24

Answer: C

Explanation:

Before we start, it's important to note here that it is not 15% to be added to 5% to make it a total of 20%.

Let the other profit percent be x .

Then, our equation looks like this.

$$\frac{105}{100} * 250 + \left[\frac{(100+x)}{100}\right] * 250 = \frac{120}{100} * 500 \rightarrow x= 35.$$

Hence, if he makes a profit of 35% on the second, it comes to a total of 20% profit on the whole.

Question: 15

In an examination it is required to get 40% of the aggregate marks to pass. A student gets 522 marks and is declared failed by 4% marks. What are the maximum aggregate marks a student can get?

- A. 1700
- B. 1730
- C. 1450
- D. 1765

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the total marks be x .

4% less than 40% is 522

So, 36% of the total marks = 522

$$\frac{36}{100} \times x = 522$$

$$x = 522 \times \frac{100}{36}$$

$$x = 1450$$



THANK YOU





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Phrasal Verb



Question: 01



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Be cut up

- A.** Be upset
- B.** Be at home or at work
- C.** Be involved in
- D.** Be absent from a place.

Answer: A

Question: 02



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Call forth

- A.** Visit
- B.** Make something happen
- C.** Cancel
- D.** Name someone after somebody else.

Answer: B

Question: 03



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Chew out

- A. Think about an issue.
- B. Have a desire to take a revenge
- C. Criticize someone angrily
- D. Damage something

Answer: C

Question: 04



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Close up

- A.** Join together
- B.** Exclude
- C.** Stop using
- D.** Blush

Answer: A

Question: 05



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Eke Out

- A. Join or enter a competition.
- B. Make something last as long as possible.
- C. Start a project or venture
- D. Encourage

Answer: B

Question: 06



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Fall through

- A.** Be unsuccessful
- B.** Fall on the ground
- C.** Lose hair
- D.** Retreat

Answer: A

Question: 07



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Flip out

- A. Look through something quickly
- B. Leave a place angrily
- C. Become very excited & lose control
- D. Deceive someone.

Answer: C

Question: 08



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Hang it up.

- A.** Quit
- B.** Hold tightly
- C.** Stay in a place
- D.** Hang out with friends

Answer: A

Question: 09



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Kick about

- A.** Relax
- B.** Stay within limits
- C.** Discuss
- D.** Die

Answer: C

Question: 10



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Look over

- A.** Inspect
- B.** Expect
- C.** Consider
- D.** Hope

Answer: A

Question: 11



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Pack in

- A** Confess.
- B.** End a relationship
- C.** Go somewhere quickly
- D.** Fall asleep

Answer: B

Question: 12



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Pull for

- A.** Support
- B.** Put clothes on
- C.** Withdraw
- D.** Attract

Answer: A

Question: 13



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Put off

- A.** Install
- B.** Postpone
- C.** Make a request
- D.** Tolerate

Answer: B

Question: 14



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Rub out

- A. Delete ink or pencil with an eraser
- B. Chase
- C. Go away
- D. Lose energy

Answer: A

Question: 15



In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Phrase.

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Phrase.

Strike down

- A. Have a good idea
- B. Kill
- C. Tidy
- D. Pass easily

Answer: B



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POWER CYCLE



Power cycle

- When any number is raised to the power n, where n = 1, 2, 3..., its units digit follows a pattern or a cycle.
- The last digit of a number of the form ab falls in a particular sequence or order depending on the unit digit of the number “a” and the power the number is raised to “b”. Thus, the **power cycle** of a number depends on its’ unit digit.

Consider the power cycle of 2:

$$2^1 = 2 \quad 2^5 = 32$$

$$2^2 = 4 \quad 2^6 = 64$$

$$2^3 = 8 \quad 2^7 = 128$$

$$2^4 = 16 \quad 2^8 = 256$$



Power cycle



It can be observed that the unit digit gets repeated after every 4th power of 2. Hence, we can say that 2 has a power cycle of 2, 4, 8, 6 with frequency 4.

This means that, a number of the form:

2^{4k+1} will have the last digit as 2

2^{4k+2} will have the last digit as 4

2^{4k+3} will have the last digit as 8

2^{4k+4} will have the last digit as 6 (where k=0, 1, 2, 3...)

This is applicable not only for 2 but for all numbers ending in 2. (eg 1232 ,3452123)



Power cycle

Numbers	Cycle	Pattern
1	1	1
2	4	2,4,8,6
3	4	3,9,7,1
4	2	4,6
5	1	5
6	1	6
7	4	7,9,3,1
8	4	8,4,2,6
9	2	9,1

Question: 01

Find the last digit of 4^{55} .

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 5

Answer: B

Question: 02

Find the last digit of 123457^{34}

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 6

Answer: C



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Question: 03

What is the unit digit in $\{(6374)^{1793} \times (625)^{317} \times (341^{491})\}$?

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Answer: A

Question: 04

Find the Unit digit of 287^{562581}

- A. 7
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 8

Answer: A



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Question: 05

Find the Unit digit of $13445 * 54336$

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: C



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Question: 06

Find last digit of the number 3^{2015}

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 7

Answer: D

Question: 07

Find last digit of the number 4444^{2015}

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 3

Answer: B

Question: 08

What is the last digit of the number 4^{2012}

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 2
- D. 6

Answer: D

Question: 09

Find the last digit of number 11^{123+5}

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: A

Question: 10

Find the digit at the unit place of the number 19^{25}

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 9

Answer: D

Question: 11

$$3^{(99-3)^{50}}$$

Find the digit at unit place of the number

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 1
- D. 3

Answer: C

Question: 12

Find the unit digit of the expression $123 \times 587 \times 987 \times 78$

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 9

Answer: B

Question: 13

Find the unit digit of the expression $578497 \times 87548 \times 25417$

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: A



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Question: 14

The digit in the unit place of the number $7^{295} \times 3^{158}$ is

- A. 7
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 4

Answer: A

Question: 15

Find the unit digit : $[(54)^{99} + 99^{54}] \times [(144)^{144} + (199)^{199}]$

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: A

THANK YOU





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PREPOSITION, ADJECTIVES AND ADVERB



Concepts:

Adjectives and adverbs :



Adjectives and adverbs are describing words; the former describes a noun or pronoun; the latter, a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Here, you learn how to use these words with skill and confidence so you'll never again face the dreaded bad/well dilemma.

- Adjectives describe a noun or pronoun.
- Adverbs describe a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Concepts:

We use adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Adjectives can come before nouns or after linking verbs.

Before the noun:

- He dropped the hot plate.
- I have a black cat.

After a linking verb:

- He seems tired.
- The view is beautiful.

They drive an amazing big red sports car.

Concepts:



Adverbs are used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They are often (but not always) made by adding 'ly' to the adjective.

- I walked slowly ('slowly' tells us about the verb 'walk').
- They worked quickly.

We make the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs by using 'more / most'.

- She sang loudly.
- She sang more loudly than her friend.
- She sang most loudly in the class.

Yesterday evening, we walked somewhat slowly in a very beautiful garden.

Concepts:

Irregular forms:



Normally, we make an adverb by adding 'ly' to an adjective.

- Careful (adjective): He is always careful.
- Carefully (adverb): She put the glasses down carefully.
- Quiet (adjective): This is a quiet room.
- Quietly (adverb): She spoke quietly.

If the adjective ends in 'y', we change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'. If the adjective ends in 'le', we drop 'e' and add 'y'.

- Happy (adjective): She looks very happy.
- Happily (adverb): He sang happily.

Concepts:



There are some exceptions.

- Fast (adjective): That's a fast car.
- Fast (adverb): She walks fast.
- Early (adjective): She was early for the meeting.
- Early (adverb): He arrived early.

There are also some adjectives that end in 'ly' and don't have an adverb form. Instead we use 'in a ---way'. These are friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, and silly.

- He talked to me in a friendly way.

Concepts:

Good / well



'Well' can be confusing because it is both the adverb form of 'good', and an adjective that means 'healthy and fine'.

- My mother is well ('well' is an adjective that means 'healthy and fine').
- He did the work well ('well' is an adverb meaning 'in a good way').
- Of course, we also use 'good' as an adjective. This meal is good!
- He can speak good German.

Hard / hardly

'Hard' is both an adjective and an adverb.

- The table is hard (= adjective, meaning 'not soft' or 'difficult').
- She works hard (= adverb, meaning 'with a lot of effort').

'Hardly' is also an adverb, but it means 'almost nothing' or 'almost none'.

- She hardly works (= she does almost no work).
- I have hardly any money (= I have almost no money).

Concepts:



Prepositions show direction, location, or time, or introduce an object. They are usually followed by an object—a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun. The most common prepositions are little and very common: at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to, with

Also common are:

about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, close to, down, during, except, inside, instead of, into, like, near, off, on top of, onto, out of, outside, over, past, since, through, toward, under, until, up, upon, within, without

Types of Prepositions

There are three types of prepositions, including

- Time prepositions
- Place prepositions
- Direction prepositions

Time prepositions are those such as before, after, during, and until; **Place prepositions** are those indicating position, such as around, between, and against; and **Direction prepositions** are those indicative of direction, such as across, up, and down.

Each type of preposition is important.

Prepositions of Time

Basic examples of time prepositions include: at, on, in, before and after. They are used to help indicate when something happened, happens or will happen. It can get a little confusing though, as many different prepositions can be used.

- For years, months, seasons, centuries and times of day, use the preposition **in**:

I first met John **in** 1987.

It's always cold **in** January

Easter falls **in** spring each year.

Concepts:



- For days, dates and specific holiday days, use the preposition **on**.
We go to school **on** Mondays, but not **on** Sunday
Christmas is **on** December 25th.
Buy me a present **on** my birthday.
- For times, indicators of exception and festivals, use the preposition **at**:
Families often argue **at** Christmas time.
I work faster **at** night.
Her shift finished **at** 7pm.

Concepts:



- **Before** and **after** are used to explain when something happened, happens or will happen, but specifically in relation to another thing.

Before I discovered this bar, I used to go straight home **after** work.

We will not leave **before** 3pm.

David comes **before** Bryan in the line, but **after** Louise.

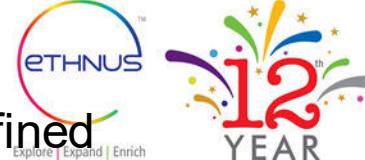
Prepositions of Place

To confuse matters a bit, the most common prepositions to indicate time – **on, at, in** – are also the most common prepositions to indicate position. However, the rules are a little clearer as place prepositions are a more rigid concept than time prepositions.

On is used when referring to something with a surface:

- The sculpture hangs **on** the wall.
- The images are **on** the page.
- The specials are **on** the menu, which is **on** the table.

Concepts:



- **In** is used when referring to something that is inside or within confined boundaries. This could be anything, even a country:

Jim is **in** France, visiting his aunt **in** the hospital.

The whiskey is **in** the jar **in** the fridge.

The girls play **in** the garden.

- **At** is used when referring to something at a specific point:

The boys are **at** the entrance **at** the movie theater.

He stood **at** the bus stop **at** the corner of Water and High streets.

We will meet **at** the airport.

Prepositions of Movement

- Prepositions of movement are quite easy to understand as they are less abstract than prepositions of place and time.
- Essentially, they describe how something or someone moves from one place to another.
- The most commonly used preposition of movement is **to**, which usually serves to highlight that there is movement towards a specific destination.
- Other more specific prepositions of movement include: through, across, off, down and into. These prepositions can sometimes get mixed up with others.
- While they are similar, they have individual meanings that add context to the movement.

Concepts:



- **Across** refers to moving from one side to another.

Mike travelled **across** America on his motorcycle.
Rebecca and Judi are swimming **across** the lake.

- **Through** refers to moving directly inside something and out the other end.

The bullet Ben shot went **through** the window.
The train passes **through** the tunnel.

- **Into** refers to entering or looking inside something.

James went **into** the room.
They stare **into** the darkness.

Concepts:



Up, over, down, past and **around** indicate directions of movement:

Jack went **up** the hill.

Jill came tumbling **down** after.

We will travel **over** rough terrain on our way to Grandma's house.

Prepositions with Verbs

Prepositional verbs – the phrasal combinations of verbs and prepositions – are important parts of speech. The prepositions again act as links between the verb and noun or gerund, giving extra meaning to the sentence. The prepositions most commonly used with verbs are: to, for, about, of, in, at and from.

Verb + to:

He **admitted to** the charge.

I **go to** Vancouver on vacation twice a year.

Concepts:

Verb + for:

He must **apologize for** his actions.

We **searched for** ages before we found the perfect apartment.

Verb + with:

I don't **agree with** your claim.

The lawyer said he will **meet with** your representatives.

Verb + of:

I **dream of** a better life.

Have you **heard of** Shakespeare?

Concepts:

Verb + in:

Does Rick **believe in** miracles?

Fallon **lives in** New York.

Verb + at

We **arrived at** our destination.

Ilene **excels at** singing.

Verb + on:

We should really **concentrate on** our studies now.

Helen **insisted on** Brenda's company.



Concepts:

Verb + from:

Since turning 80, she **suffers from** lapses in concentration.

Dad **retired from** the navy in the 1970s.



Prepositions with Adjectives

Prepositions can form phrases with adjectives to give further context to the action, emotion or thing the adjective is describing. Like verbs and nouns, adjectives can be followed by: **to, about, In, for, with, at and by**.

I am happily **married to** David.

Ellie is **crazy about** this movie.

Michelle is **interested in** politics.



Question 01:



Using your cell phone while driving is _____ the law.

- A. against
- B. beyond
- C. despite
- D. over

Answer: A

Question 02:

After payment, you'll receive the product _____ 10 business days.

- A. within
- B. inside
- C. during
- D. between



Answer : A

Question 03:



The car went _____ the tunnel.

- A. above
- B. over
- C. through
- D. on

Answer: C

Question 04:

I read a great book written _____ John Grisham.

- A. in
- B. via
- C. at
- D. by



Answer: D

Question 05:

My grandparents lived in that same house _____ ages.

- A. over
- B. for
- C. since
- D. from



Answer: B

Question 06:

He drove _____ the bridge..

- A. above
- B. over
- C. behind
- D. on



Answer: B

Question 06 :



He's Italian? For some reason I was _____ the impression that he was Spanish.

- A. in
- B. within
- C. under
- D. on

Answer: C

Question 07:

Where's Roberta? She should have gotten here _____ now.

- A. till
- B. until
- C. to
- D. by



Answer: D

Question 08:

We've put a lot of effort _____ this project.

- A. into
- B. within
- C. until
- D. on



Answer: A

Question 09:



The classes at my university are the same _____ those at State University.

- A. with
- B. from
- C. as
- D. at

Answer: C

Question 10:



Unfortunately, there weren't _____ much support for my proposal at the meeting.

- A. so
- B. very
- C. such
- D. great

Answer: A

Question 11:

His qualifications are ---- than those of any other candidate.

- A. great
- B. better
- C. well
- D. super



Answer: B

Question 12:

"Come here _____," she said.

- A. quick
- B. quickly
- C. fast
- D. faster



Answer: B

Question 13:

There was a _____ change in the weather.

- A. sudden
- B. suddenly
- C. unexpected
- D. expected



Answer: A

Question 14:

Everybody at the party was dressed _____.

- A. colourful
- B. colourfully
- C. beautiful
- D. Amazing



Answer: B

Question 15:

The _____ bird gets the worm.

- A. angry
- B. annoyed
- C. early
- D. fast



Answer: C



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Problems on Ages



Important Statements and Equations for "Problems based on Ages":

- If the present age is y , then n times the present age = ny .
- If the present age is x , then age n years later/hence = $x + n$.
- If the present age is x , then age n years ago = $x - n$.
- The ages in a ratio $a : b$ will be ax and bx .
- If the current age is y , then $1/n$ of the age is y/n .

Question: 01

Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age?

- A. 2 times
- B. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times
- C. $2 \frac{3}{4}$ times
- D. 3 times

Answer:A

Explanation:

Let Ronit's present age be x years. Then, father's present age = $(x + 3x)$ years = $4x$ years.

$$(4x + 8) = \frac{5}{2}(x + 8)$$

$$8x + 16 = 5x + 40$$

$$3x = 24$$

$$x = 8.$$

Hence, required ratio = $(4x + 16)/(x + 16) = 48/24 = 2$.

Question: 02

The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?

- A. 4 years
- B. 8 years
- C. 10 years
- D. None of these

Answer:A

Explanation:

Let the ages of children be x , $(x + 3)$, $(x + 6)$, $(x + 9)$ and $(x + 12)$ years.

$$\text{Then, } x + (x + 3) + (x + 6) + (x + 9) + (x + 12) = 50$$

$$5x = 20$$

$$x = 4.$$

Age of the youngest child = $x = 4$ years.

Question: 03

A father said to his son, "I was as old as you are at the present at the time of your birth". If the father's age is 38 years now, the son's age five years back was:

- A. 14 years
- B. 19 years
- C. 33 years
- D. 38 years

Answer:A



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Explanation:

Let the son's present age be x years. Then, $(38 - x) = x$

$$2x = 38.$$

$$x = 19.$$

Son's age 5 years back $(19 - 5) = 14$ years

Question: 04

A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

Answer:D

Explanation:

Let C's age be x years. Then, B's age = $2x$ years. A's age = $(2x + 2)$ years.

$$(2x + 2) + 2x + x = 27$$

$$5x = 25$$

$$x = 5.$$

Hence, B's age = $2x = 10$ years.

Question: 05

Present ages of Sameer and Anand are in the ratio of 5 : 4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : 9 respectively. What is Anand's present age in years?

- A. 24
- B. 27
- C. 30
- D. None of these

Answer:A

Explanation:

Let the present ages of Sameer and Anand be $5x$ years and $4x$ years respectively.

$$\text{Then, } (5x + 3)/ (4x + 3) = 11/ 9$$

$$9(5x + 3) = 11(4x + 3)$$

$$45x + 27 = 44x + 33$$

$$45x - 44x = 33 - 27$$

$$x = 6.$$

Anand's present age = $4x = 24$ years.

Question: 06

A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son.

The present age of his son is:

- A. 14 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 22 years

Answer:D

Explanation:

Let the son's present age be x years. Then, man's present age = $(x + 24)$ years.

$$(x + 24) + 2 = 2(x + 2)$$

$$x + 26 = 2x + 4$$

$$x = 22.$$

Question: 07

Six years ago, the ratio of the ages of Kunal and Sagar was 6 : 5. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages will be 11 : 10. What is Sagar's age at present?

- A. 16 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 20 years
- D. None of these

Answer:A

Explanation: 07

Let the ages of Kunal and Sagar 6 years ago be $6x$ and $5x$ years respectively.

$$\text{Then, } ((6x + 6) + 4) / ((5x + 6) + 4) = 11/10$$

$$10(6x + 10) = 11(5x + 10)$$

$$5x = 10$$

$$x = 2.$$

Sagar's present age = $(5x + 6) = 16$ years.

Question: 08

The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be:

- A. 12 years
- B. 14 years
- C. 18 years
- D. 20 years

Answer:D

Explanation: 08

Let the present ages of son and father be x and $(60 - x)$ years respectively.

$$\text{Then, } (60 - x) - 6 = 5(x - 6)$$

$$54 - x = 5x - 30$$

$$6x = 84$$

$$x = 14.$$

Son's age after 6 years = $(x + 6) = 20$ years..

Question: 09

At present, the ratio between the ages of Arun and Deepak is 4 : 3. After 6 years, Arun's age will be 26 years. What is the age of Deepak at present ?

- A. 12 years
- B. 15 years
- C. 19 and half
- D. 21 years

Answer:B

Explanation:

Let the present ages of Arun and Deepak be $4x$ years and $3x$ years respectively. Then,

$$4x + 6 = 26$$

$$4x = 20$$

$$x = 5.$$

Deepak's age = $3x = 15$ years.

Question: 10

Sachin is younger than Rahul by 7 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sachin?

- A. 16 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 28 years
- D. 24.5 years

Answer:D

Explanation:

Let Rahul's age be x years.

Then, Sachin's age = $(x - 7)$ years.

$$x - 7/x = 7/9$$

$$9x - 63 = 7x$$

$$2x = 63$$

$$x = 31.5$$

Hence, Sachin's age = $(x - 7) = 24.5$ years.

Question: 11

The present ages of three persons in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).

- A. 8, 20, 28
- B. 16, 28, 36
- C. 20, 35, 45
- D. None of these

Answer:B

Explanation: 11

Let their present ages be $4x$, $7x$ and $9x$ years respectively.

$$\text{Then, } (4x - 8) + (7x - 8) + (9x - 8) = 56$$

$$20x = 80$$

$$x = 4.$$

Their present ages are $4x = 16$ years, $7x = 28$ years and $9x = 36$ years respectively.

Question: 12

Ayesha's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 36 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents?

- A. 2 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 8 years

Answer:C

Explanation:

Mother's age when Ayesha's brother was born = 36 years.

Father's age when Ayesha's brother was born = $(38 + 4)$ years = 42 years.

Required difference = $(42 - 36)$ years = 6 years.

Question: 13

A person's present age is two-fifth of the age of his mother. After 8 years, he will be one-half of the age of his mother. How old is the mother at present?

- A. 32 years
- B. 36 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 48 years

Answer:C

Explanation:

Let the mother's present age be x years.

Then, the person's present age = $\frac{2}{5}x$ years.

$$\{\frac{2}{5}x+8\} = \frac{1}{2}\{x+8\}$$

$$2(2x + 40) = 5(x + 8)$$

$$x = 40.$$

Question: 14

Q is as much younger than R as he is older than T. If the sum of the ages of R and T is 50 years, what is definitely the difference between R and Q's age?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 25 years
- D. Data inadequate

Answer:D

Explanation:

Given that:

1. The difference of age b/w R and Q = The difference of age b/w Q and T.
2. Sum of age of R and T is 50 i.e. $(R + T) = 50$.

$$R - Q = Q - T$$

$$(R + T) = 2Q$$

Now given that, $(R + T) = 50$

So, $50 = 2Q$ and therefore $Q = 25$.

Here we know the value(age) of Q (25), but we don't know the age of R. Therefore, $(R-Q)$ cannot be determined.

Question: 15

The age of father 10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:

- A. 5 : 2
- B. 7 : 3
- C. 9 : 2
- D. 13 : 4

Answer:B

Explanation:

Let the ages of father and son 10 years ago be $3x$ and x years respectively.

$$\text{Then, } (3x + 10) + 10 = 2[(x + 10) + 10]$$

$$3x + 20 = 2x + 40$$

$$x = 20.$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = (3x + 10) : (x + 10) = 70 : 30 = 7 : 3$$

THANK YOU





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RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS



RATIOS:



- A **ratio** is a relationship between two numbers indicating how many times the first number contains the second.
- For **example**, if a bowl of fruit contains eight oranges and six lemons, then the **ratio** of oranges to lemons is eight to six (that is, 8:6, which is equivalent to the **ratio** 4:3).

PROPORTIONS:



- A **proportion** is simply a statement that two **ratios** are equal. It can be written in two ways: as two equal fractions $a/b = c/d$; or using a colon, $a:b = c:d$
- In problems involving **proportions**, we can use cross products to test whether two **ratios** are equal and form a **proportion**.
- A **proportion** is an equation with a **ratio** on each side. It is a statement that two **ratios** are equal. $3/4 = 6/8$ is an **example** of a **proportion**.

FORMULA:



If $u/v = x/y$, then $uy = vx$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $u/x = v/y$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $v/u = y/x$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $(u+v)/v = (x+y)/y$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $(u-v)/v = (x-y)/y$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $(u+v)/(u-v) = (x+y)/(x-y)$, which is known as
componendo -Dividendo Rule

If $u/v = v/x$, then $u/x = v^2$

If $u/v = x/y$, then $u = x$ and $v = y$

If $a/(b+c) = b/(c+a) = c/(a+b)$ and $a+b+c \neq 0$, then $a = b = c$

CONCEPTS:



Suppose we have two quantities or two numbers or two entities and we have to find the ratio of these two, then the formula for ratio is defined as;

$$a : b \Rightarrow a/b$$

where a and b could be any two quantities.

Here, “a” is called the first term or antecedent, and “b” is called the second term or consequent.

Now, let us assume that, in proportion, the two ratios are **a:b & c:d**.

The two terms ‘b’ and ‘c’ are called ‘**means or mean term**,’ whereas the terms ‘a’ and ‘d’ are known as ‘**extremes or extreme terms**.’

$$a/b = c/d \text{ or } a : b :: c : d$$

Question :1



Are the ratios 4:5 and 8:10 said to be in Proportion?

- A. YES
- B. NO

Answer: A

Solution:



$$4:5 = 4/5 = 0.8 \text{ and } 8:10 = 8/10 = 0.8$$

Since both the ratios are equal, they are said to be in proportion.

Question: 2



Are the two ratios 8:10 and 7:10 in proportion?

- A. YES
- B. NO

Answer: B

Solution:



$$8:10 = 8/10 = 0.8 \text{ and } 7:10 = 7/10 = 0.7$$

Since both the ratios are not equal, they are not in proportion.

Question: 3



Given ratios are: $a:b = 2:3$, $b:c = 5:2$, $c:d = 1:4$ Find $a:b:c:d$.

- A. 10:15:6:24
- B. 10:6:15:24
- C. 6:15:10:24
- D. 24:6:10:15

Answer: A

Solution:



Multiplying the first ratio by 5, second by 3 and third by 6, we have

$$a:b = 10: 15$$

$$b:c = 15 : 6$$

$$c:d = 6 : 24$$

In the ratio's above, all the mean terms are equal, thus

$$a:b:c:d = 10:15:6:24$$

Question: 4

Divide Rs. 90 in ratio 1:2 between Ram and Karan.

- A. Rs.30 and Rs.60
- B. Rs.60 and Rs.30
- C. Rs.45 and Rs.45
- D. Rs.80 and Rs.10



Answer: A

Solution:



There are two parts, 1 and 2, the sum of which is 3 parts. Hence among the 3 parts, Karan gets 2 and Ram gets 1.

Therefore for 90 Rs (considered equivalent to 3 parts here)

$$\text{Karan's share} = \frac{2}{3} \times 90 = \text{Rs.}60$$

$$\text{Ram's share} = \frac{1}{3} \times 90 = \text{Rs.}30$$

Question: 5



Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is _____.

- A. 5:4
- B. 4:5
- C. 6:7
- D. 7:6

Answer: B

Solution:



Let the third number be x .

Then, first number = 120% of x = $120x/100 = 6x/5$

Second number = 150% of x = $150x/100 = 3x/2$

Ratio of first two numbers = $\left(\frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 12x : 15x = 4 : 5$.

Question: 6



A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

- A. Rs.500
- B. Rs.1500
- C. Rs.2000
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Question: 7



Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

- A. 2:3:4
- B. 6:7:8
- C. 6:8:9
- D. None of These

Answer: A

Solution:



Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be $5x$, $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Number of increased seats are (140% of $5x$),(150% of $7x$) and (175% of $8x$)

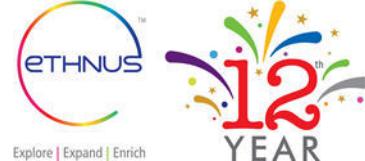
$(140/100 \times 5x), (150/100 \times 7x), (175/100 \times 8x)$

$7x, 21x/2$ and $14x$

The required ratio is $7x:21x/2:14x$

$14x:21x:28x=2:3:4$

Question: 8



In a mixture 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. If this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is _____.

- A. 20litres
- B. 30litres
- C. 40litres
- D. 60litres

Answer: D

Solution:

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = \left(60 \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \text{litres} = 40 \text{ litres.}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in it} = (60 - 40) \text{ litres} = 20 \text{ litres.}$$

New ratio = 1 : 2

Let quantity of water to be added further be x litres.

$$\text{Then, milk : water} = \left(\frac{40}{20 + x} \right).$$

$$\text{Now, } \left(\frac{40}{20 + x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60.$$

∴ Quantity of water to be added = 60 litres.

Question: 9



The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio?

- A. 8:9
- B. 17:18
- C. 21:22
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: C

Solution:

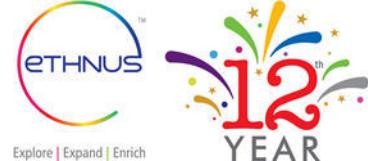


Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be $7x$ and $8x$.

Their increased number is (120% of $7x$), (110% of $8x$)
 $(120/100 \times 7x)$ and $(110/100 \times 8x)$
 $(42x/5)$ and $(44x/5)$

The required ratio is $(42x/5 : 44x/5) = (21 : 22)$

Question: 10



Salaries of Ravi and Summit are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Summit's salary?

- A. Rs. 17,000
- B. Rs. 20,000
- C. Rs. 25,500
- D. Rs. 38,000

Answer: D

Solution:

Let the original salaries of Ravi and Sumit be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57}$$

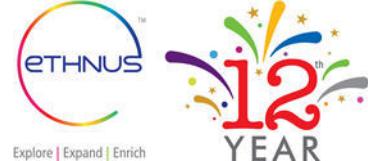
$$\Rightarrow 57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 68,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 34,000$$

Sumit's present salary = $(3x + 4000) = \text{Rs.}(34000 + 4000) = \text{Rs. } 38,000$.

Question: 11



The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to second is 2 : 3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is _____.

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 48
- D. 58

Answer: B

Solution:



Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$$A : B = 2 : 3 \text{ and } B : C = 5 : 8 = (5 \times 3/5) : (8 \times 3/5) = (3:24/5)$$

$$A:B:C = 2:3:24/5 = 10:15:24$$

$$B = (98 \times 15/49) = 30$$

Question: 12



Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is _____.

- A. 27
- B. 33
- C. 49
- D. 55

Answer: B

Solution:

Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow 23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 99$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 11.$$

\therefore The smaller number = $(3 \times 11) = 33$.

Question: 13

If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?

- A. 2:5
- B. 3:7
- C. 5:3
- D. 7:3



Answer: C

Solution:

Let 40% of A = $\frac{2}{3}$ B

Then, $\frac{40A}{100} = \frac{2B}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{5} = \frac{2B}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore A : B = 5 : 3.$$

Question: 14

The fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 is _____.

- A. 18
- B. 24
- C. 19
- D. 20

Answer: B

Solution:

Let the fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 be x

Then, 5:8:15:x

$$5x = (8 \times 15)$$

$$X=24$$

Ans:24



Question: 15



The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?

- A. 3:3:10
- B. 10:11:20
- C. 23:33:60
- D. Cannot be determined

Answer: C

Solution:

Let $A = 2k$, $B = 3k$ and $C = 5k$.

$$A's \text{ new salary} = \frac{115}{100} \text{ of } 2k = \left(\frac{115}{100} \times 2k \right) = \frac{23k}{10}$$

$$B's \text{ new salary} = \frac{110}{100} \text{ of } 3k = \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 3k \right) = \frac{33k}{10}$$

$$C's \text{ new salary} = \frac{120}{100} \text{ of } 5k = \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 5k \right) = 6k$$

$$\therefore \text{New ratio} \left(\frac{23k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k \right) = 23 : 33 : 60$$



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REMAINDER THEOREM



Remainder Theorem

Dividend = Divisor* Quotient + Remainder

If remainder = 0, then the number is perfectly divisible by divisor and divisor is a factor of the number.

$(a^n + b^n)$ is divisible by $(a + b)$, when n is odd.

$(a^n - b^n)$ is divisible by $(a + b)$, when n is even.

$(a^n - b^n)$ is always divisible by $(a - b)$, for every n.

Question: 01

What will be the remainder when 41^{43} is divided by 9?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Answer: D

Question: 02

What is the remainder when $1! + 2! + 3! \dots 100!$ is divided by 18?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 6



Answer: C

Question: 03



How do I find the remainder when $12345678910\dots99100$ is divided by 16?

- A. 41
- B. 42
- C. 43
- D. 44

Answer: A

Question: 04

What is the remainder when $(111\dots) + (222\dots) + (333\dots) + \dots + (777\dots)$ is divided by 37?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

Answer: B

Question: 05

What is the remainder when 2222.....300 times is divided by 999?

- A. 111
- B. 122
- C. 222
- D. 241

Answer: C

Question: 06

What is the remainder when the infinite sum $(1!)^2 + (2!)^2 + (3!)^2 + \dots$ is divided by 1152?

- A. 31
- B. 32
- C. 44
- D. 41

Answer: D

Question: 07

What is the remainder when 123456.....4647484950 is divided by 16?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: D

Question: 08

What is the remainder when $1! + 2! + 3! \dots 100!$ is divided by 18?

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 8

Answer: B



Question: 09

What will be the remainder when $(16^{27}+37)$ is divided by 17?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: A

Question: 10



What is the remainder when 17^{200} is divided by 18?

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: B

Question: 11

What is the remainder when $(71^{71}+71)$ is divided by 72?

- A. 67
- B. 69
- C. 70
- D. 72

Answer: C

Question: 12



What is the remainder when 7^{2015} is divided by 9?

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: C

Question: 13



What is the remainder when 2014^{2015} is divided by 9?

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 4

Answer: D

Question: 14



A number when divided by 18 leaves a remainder 7. The same number when divided by 12 leaves a remainder n. How many values can n take?

- A. 7
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 4

Answer: B

Question: 15

What is the remainder when we divide $3^{90} + 5^{90}$ by 34?

- A. 7
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 0

Answer: D



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THANK YOU



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SIMPLE INTEREST AND COMPOUND INTEREST



Introduction



Principal (P): The original sum of money loaned/deposited. Also known as capital.

Interest (I): The amount of money that you pay to borrow money or the amount of money that you earn on a deposit.

Time (T): The duration for which the money is borrowed/deposited.

Rate of Interest (R): The percent of interest that you pay for money borrowed, or earn for money deposited

Introduction



- Simple interest is when the interest on a loan or investment is calculated only on the amount initially invested or loaned.
- Simple interest is calculated by multiplying the daily interest rate by the principal, by the number of days that elapse between payments.
- Simple interest benefits consumers who pay their loans on time or early each month.
- Auto loans and short-term personal loans are usually simple interest loans.

Introduction



- Compound interest is the interest calculated on the principal and the interest accumulated over the previous period.
- It is unlike simple interest where interest is not added to the principal while calculating the interest during the next period.
- Some of its applications are:
 - Increase or decrease in population.
 - The growth of bacteria.
 - Rise or depreciation in the value of an item.

Simple Interest Formula:



Simple Interest (SI) = {Principal (P) × Rate (R) × Time (T)}/100

$$\text{Amount (A)} = \text{Principal (P)} + \text{Interest (I)}$$

$$= P + [(PNT)/100]$$

$$= P\{1 + (NT/100)\}$$

$$\text{Principal (P)} = \text{Amount (A)} - \text{Interest (I)}$$

$$\text{Interest (I)} = \text{Amount (A)} - \text{Principal (P)}$$

Compound Interest Formula:



The compound interest formula is given below:

$$\text{Compound Interest} = \text{Amount} - \text{Principal}$$

Where the amount is given by:

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^t$$

A= amount

P= principal

R= rate of interest

t= number of years

$$CI = A - P$$

$$= P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^t - P$$

$$= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^t - 1\right]$$

Question 01:



Find the simple interest on Rs. 68,000 at $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ per annum for a period of 9 months?

- A) Rs. 8500
- B) Rs. 3200
- C) Rs. 2100
- D) Rs. 4300
- E) None of these

Answer: C

Question 02:



A man took a loan from a bank at the rate of 12 % p.a. simple interest. After three years he had to pay Rs. 5400 interest only for the period. The principal amount borrowed by him was:

- A) Rs. 12000
- B) Rs. 11000
- C) Rs. 15000

Answer: C

Question 03:



Raymond bought a car for \$40, 000. He took a \$20,000 loan from a bank at an interest rate of 15% per year for a 3-year period. What is the total amount (interest and loan) that he would have to pay the bank at the end of 3 years?

- A) Rs. 27,800
- B) Rs. 24,500
- C) Rs. 24,700
- D) Rs. 22,300

Answer: A

Question 04:



Find the simple interest on ₹ 68000 at $16 \frac{2}{3} \%$ p.a. for 9 months.

- A) Rs.7500
- B) Rs.8500
- C) Rs.6500
- D) Rs.5500

Answer: B

Question 05:



Ariel takes a loan of \$8,000 to buy a used truck at the rate of 9 % simple Interest.

Calculate the annual interest to be paid for the loan amount.

- A) Rs. 850
- B) Rs. 720
- C) Rs. 340
- D) Rs. 510
- E) None of these

Answer: B

Question 06:



Ryan bought \$ 15,000 from a bank to buy a car at 10% simple Interest. If he paid \$ 9,000 as interest while clearing the loan, find the time for which the loan was given

- A) 6 years
- B) 8 years
- C) 4 years
- D) 7 years
- E) None of these

Answer: A

Question 07:



If Rs. 4 becomes Rs. 10 in 50 years at simple interest, the rate % p.a. is

- A) 5 %
- B) 2 1/2 %
- C) 3 1/3 %
- D) 3 %
- E) 6 %

Answer: D

Question 08:



Find out the capital required to earn a monthly interest of Rs. 210 at 7 % simple interest.

- A) Rs. 24000
- B) Rs. 36000
- C) Rs. 18000
- D) Rs. 30000
- E) Rs. 72000

Answer: B

Question 09:



A total of \$1,200 is invested at a simple interest rate of 6% for 4 months. How much interest is earned on this investment?

- A) 20
- B) 72
- C) 16
- D) 24
- E) None of these

Answer: D

Question 10:



A business takes out a simple interest loan of \$10,000 at a rate of 7.5%. What is the total amount the business will repay if the loan is for 8 years?

- A) Rs. 48,000
- B) Rs. 36,000
- C) Rs. 16,000
- D) Rs. 35,600

Answer: C

Question 11:



A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs. 850 in 3 years and to Rs. 900 in 4 years. The sum is:

- A) Rs. 650
- B) Rs. 690
- C) Rs. 725
- D) Rs. 700

Answer: D

Question 12:



If the simple interest on Rs 500 increases by Rs 10 when time increases by 4 years.
Find the rate per annum.

- A) 0.5%
- B) 0.2%
- C) 0.3%
- D) 0.7%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer: (a)

Use the following formula which we highlighted in the second tips and tricks article:

$$\text{Simple Interest } (SI_1) = \frac{(P \times R \times T_1)}{100}$$

$$\text{Simple Interest } (SI_2) = \frac{(P \times R \times T_2)}{100}$$

$$(SI_1) - (SI_2) = \frac{(P \times R \times (T_1 - T_2))}{100} \quad (\text{Or use it directly})$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = \frac{500 \times R \times 4}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 0.5\%$$

Question 13:



A sum of Rs. 15,000 amounts to Rs. 19,500 in 5 years at the rate of simple interest.

What is the rate of interest?

- A) 3%
- B) 4%
- C) 5%
- D) 6%
- E) None of these

Answer: D

Question 14:



A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs. 4016.25 at the rate of 9% p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?

- A) Rs. 4462.50
- B) Rs. 8032.50
- C) Rs. 8900
- D) Rs. 8925

Answer: D

Question 15:



A man invests ₹ 5000 for 3 years at 5% p.a. compounded interest reckoned yearly. Income tax at the rate of 20% on the interest earned is deducted at the end of each year. Find the amount at the end of third year.

- A) Rs. 4800
- B) Rs. 3600
- C) Rs. 5624
- D) Rs. 4530

Answer: C





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Topic Name





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Question: 01



Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 02



Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 03

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 04

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 05



Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 06

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 07

Answer:

Explanation: 07

Question: 08

Answer:

Explanation: 08

Question: 09

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 10



Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 11

Answer:

Explanation: 11

Question: 12

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 13

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 14

Answer:

Explanation:

Question: 15



Answer:

Explanation:

THANK YOU





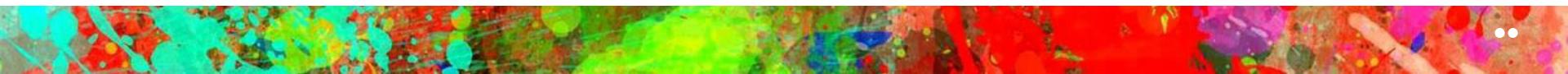
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VERBAL ABILITY



VOCABULARY

SPELLINGS



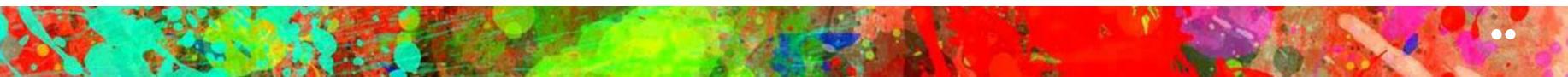
VOCABULARY



SPELLINGS

Spellings:

- Plenty of native speakers find it confusing, too.
- A lot of the English language is “borrowed” from other languages. That’s why we get a lot of weirdly-spelled words in English.
- “Zucchini,” for example, is actually an Italian word.
- With so many words from different cultures and languages, learning to spell in English can sometimes seem too difficult! Don’t worry, though.
- It is possible to improve your English spelling. You just have to know where to start.



VOCABULARY

SPELLINGS



How to Improve Your English Spelling: 9 Painless Methods

- **Use mnemonics:** Remembering information can be difficult. But when you give that information more meaning, it becomes easier to memorize. Mnemonic devices turn information into a picture, a sentence, a rhyme or anything else that's easier to remember.
- **Learn a few rules** Sometimes the best way to learn is to know the rules. Start by learning a few. Then, as you learn new words, you can add more and more rules. Before you know it, you'll be able to spell most words!

VOCABULARY



SPELLINGS

- **Learn commonly misspelled words** Some words are so tough to spell that even native speakers get them wrong a lot. You can find some commonly misspelled English words in this post or in this list on YourDictionary.
- **Make a list of the words you have trouble spelling** Maybe you already know how to spell most commonly misspelled words (great for you!). Or maybe you just don't use the word "vacuum" too often when you're writing

VOCABULARY



SPELLINGS

- **Check word origins in the dictionary** Many English words have Greek and Roman roots. This means they have Greek or Latin words in them. Knowing common roots can help you spell (and understand) more words.
- **Chunk it** Sometimes words are difficult to spell just because they are long. In these cases, you can use the chunking method. Chunking is when you separate the word into “chunks,” or shorter parts. This way, you’re not memorizing the spelling for one long word, but just a few short ones!
-
- **Sound it out** This is a spelling trick that is often taught to little kids, because it’s so simple. If you’re not sure how to spell a word, say it out loud, very slowly. Then write down what you hear.



VOCABULARY



SPELLINGS

- **Draw a picture** You can use drawing as another mnemonic device. Have you ever noticed that the word “bed” actually looks like a bed? Using pictures is a great way to remember spellings.
- **Play word games** Playing word games is a fun way to test your new spelling skills. It’s also a good way to learn new words. Classic board games like Scrabble and Categories are great for spelling practice. Apps like Spelling City and Spell Tower are fun ways to test yourself even more



VOCABULARY

SPELLINGS



CORRECT SPELLING	SPELLING ADVICE	COMMON MISSPELLING
Accommodate, accommodation	Two cs, two ms	Accommodate, accommodation
achieve	I before e	acheive
basically	ends with -ally	basicly
cemetery	ends with -ery	cemetary
colleague	-ea- in the middle	collegue
committee	double m, double t, double e	commitee

VOCABULARY

SPELLINGS



CORRECT SPELLING	SPELLING ADVICE	COMMON MISSPELLING
tendency	Two cs, two ms	tendancy
threshold	one h in the middle	threshhold
truly	No e	truely
until	One L at the end	Untill
weird	E before i	wierd
wherever	One e in the middle	whereever





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SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS



INTRODUCTION

Normally english language vocabulary have different meanings at different sentences.

But all the vocabulary can be understood by using root words.

English language have many root words.

When we know the meaning of the root words we can know the meaning of the vocabulary.

Root word is a word that can form the basis of a new word.

Root words

Some of the root words are:

Ambi, amphi – on both sides , around.

Example – ambidextrous – able to use both hands equally.

ambiguous – having more than one meaning.

Ami – love.

Example – amiable – friendly and pleasant.

amity – friendly and peaceful relations.

Ante – before or in front

Example – antecede – to come before something in time.

antemeridian – before noon.

Root words

Anti – against or opposite of

Example – antibody – a substance that destroys the micro organism.
antiseptic – preventing infection.

Astro , astir – stars, outer space

Example – astronaut – a person travelling through stars.
astronomer – someone who studies the stars.

Avi – bird

Example – aviary – a large enclosure for birds.

Root words

Auto – self , same, one.

Example – automatic – moving by itself.

autograph – a person's own signature.

Capt, ceive – take or hold

Example – intercept – to stop or interrupt.

perceive – to take notice of something.

Cogn – know

Example – cognition – the process of acquiring knowledge.

incognito – disguised so no one knows.



Root words

Cred – believe.

Example – credence – believe that something is true.
credulous - believing things too easily.

Dys – abnormal or bad.

Example – dyspepsia – abnormal digestion.
dystopia – an imaginary place of total misery.

Ep – on ,over, among ,upon

Example – epidemic – the rapid spread of something negative.
epicentre – centre of the earthquake.

Root words

Haem – blood

Example – haemoglobin – red blood particle.
haemorrhage – clotting of the blood.

Idio – peculiar, personal

Example – idiomatic – peculiar to a particular language.
idiot – someone who is distinctly foolish or stupid.

Viv – live or life

Example – revival – act of bringing back to life.
vital – pertaining to live.

Root words

Arbor – tree

Example – arboreal – living in trees
arborist – a tree surgeon

Norm – typical

Example – abnormal – deviating from normal or usual
normality – condition of being expected

Phobia – fear

Example – hydrophobia – extreme fear of water
claustrophobia – extreme fear of confined places

Root words

Acri – bitter

Example – acrid – unpleasantly bitter
acrimony – ill feeling

Archy – rule

Example – hierarchy – a ranking system or procedure to authority
monarchy – form of government with a monarch at the head

Pan – all

Example – pandemic – prevalent over a whole country
panacea – a solution for all difficulties or diseases

Root words

Thei – god

Example – atheist – a person who disbelieves in the existence of god
pantheist – worship of all gods of different religion

Cert – sure

Example – certify – confirm in a formal statement
certainly – used to emphasize the speakers belief is true

Somni or hypno – sleep

Example – insomnia – inability to sleep
somniloquy – talking aloud in sleep
hypnosis – hypnotic state
hypnotism – study or practise of hypnotism

Root words

Soli – single

Example – solitude – a state of being alone

Omni – all

Example – omnivore – animal that eat both plants and animals
omnipresent – present everywhere

Vore – to eat greedily

Example – herbivore – animals that feed on plants
omnivore – animals feeds on both plants and animals

Question: 01

Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

BLASPHEMOUS

- A. Convict
- B. Gather
- C. Impious
- D. Pious



Answer: C

Explanation: 01

The meaning of the word is it is irreverent and sacrilegious against god.

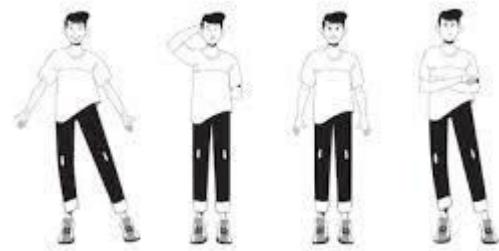
This relates exactly to impious

Question: 02

Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

BAFFLE

- A. Regard
- B. Confound
- C. Perplex
- D. Scorn



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Answer: C

Explanation: 02



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BAFFLE means to bewilder by the event happened.

Perplex means exactly the same.

Scorn means to hate something and to avoid it and hate it completely.

Confound means to defeat or to prove or to cause confusion and surprise.

Regard means to consider.

Question: 03

Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

DEFER

- A. Indifferent
- B. Defy
- C. Differ
- D. Postpone



Answer: D

Explanation: 03

Indifferent : having no particular interest or sympathy, unconcerned.

Defy : openly resist or refuse to obey.

Differ : be unlike or dissimilar.

Postpone : cause or arrange for (something) to take place at a time later than that first scheduled.

Defer : put off (an action or event) to a later time; postpone

Question: 04

Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

GERMINATE

- A. Decay
- B. Breed
- C. Produce
- D. Sprout



Answer: B

Explanation: 04



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Decay : rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi.

Produce : make or manufacture from components or raw materials.

Sprout : put out shoots.

Breed : mate and then produce offspring.

Germinate : begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.

Question: 05

Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

CAMOUFLAGE

- A. Aggressive
- B. Deception
- C. Vigilant
- D. Honour



Answer: A

Explanation: 05



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Camouflage refers to to hide or to deceive by the presence where the soldiers do it in the borders

Vigilant refers to keeping careful watch over something

Question: 06

Select the word which is same in the meaning of the given word:

CREDULOUS

- A. Joyous
- B. Interpret
- C. Trusting
- D. Interest



Answer: C

Explanation: 06

Credulous refers to trust people readily



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Question: 07

Select the word which is same in the meaning of the given word:

DAUNT

- A. Clever
- B. Frighten
- C. Vague
- D. Lapse



We're trying a new interview technique. It's called "laddering".

Answer: B

Explanation: 07



Explore | Expand | Enrich

Daunt is trying to make someone fearful.

Question: 08

Select the word which is same in the meaning of the given word:

GLUT

- A. Kindness
- B. Overflow
- C. Restrain
- D. Bright



Answer: B

Explanation: 08

Abundant supply of something refers to glut



Question: 09

Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word:

ABSTAIN

- A. Hoard
- B. Tolerate
- C. Forbear
- D. Begin



Answer: D

Explanation: 09

Hoard : a stock or store of money or valued objects, typically one that is secret or carefully guarded.

Tolerate : bear, forbear, forebear, abide.

Forbear : bear, forbear, forebear, abide.

Begin : commence, induct.

Abstain : restrain oneself from doing or enjoying something. Antonym of Abstain is Begin.

Question: 10

Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word:

BENIGN

- A. Malevolent
- B. Soft
- C. Friendly
- D. Unwise



Answer: A

Explanation: 10

Soft : easy to mould, cut, compress, or fold, not hard or firm to the touch, soft, bland, malleable, moderate, tender, flaccid

Friendly : kind and pleasant.

Unwise : (of a person or action) not wise or sensible, foolish.

Malevolent : having or showing a wish to do evil to others.

Benign : gentle and kind. Appropriate antonym of Benign is Malevolent.

Question: 11

Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word:

ACQUIT

- A. Deprive
- B. Retreat
- C. Convict
- D. Conceal



Answer: C

Explanation: 11

Retreat : digress, recoil, shrink back, retrograde, fall back.

Conceal : hide, secrete, conceal, stash, wrap.

Deprive : debar, shear, bereave, mulct, denude.

Convict : declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offense by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law.

Acquit : liberate, rid, set free, release, exempt. Antonyms of Acquit is Convict.

Question: 12

Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word:

AVERSION

- A. Avoidable
- B. Awareness
- C. Hatred
- D. Liking



Answer: B

Explanation: 12

Avoidable: Able to be avoided or prevented.

Awareness: Knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.

Hatred: Intense dislike; hate.

Liking: A feeling of regard or fondness.

AVERSION: A strong dislike or disinclination. Antonym of AVERSION is Liking

Question: 13

Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word:

MITIGATE

- A. Abate
- B. Aggravate
- C. Allay
- D. Alleviate



Answer: B

Explanation: 13



Abate: (Of something unpleasant or severe) become less intense or widespread.

Aggravate: Make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious

Allay: Diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry).

Alleviate: Make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe.

MITIGATE : Make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful. Antonym of MITIGATE is Aggravate

Question: 14

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word :

BENEDICTION

- A. Antidote
- B. Intonation
- C. Endowment
- D. Anathema



Answer: D

Explanation: 14

Benediction refers to a prayer asking for divine blessing.

Antidote refers to something that counteracts an unpleasant feeling or situation.

Intonation refers to the rise and fall of the voice in speaking.

Endowment refers to a quality or ability possessed or inherited by someone.

Anathema refers to a strong curse.

Question: 15

Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:

SUMPTUOUS

- A. Open
- B. Frequent
- C. Restrained
- D. Partial



Answer: C

Explanation: 15



Explore | Expand | Enrich

Sumptuous refers to splendid and expensive-looking.

THANK YOU



Vnbvnb



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TENSES, GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



TENSES:



In grammar, **tense** is a category that expresses time reference with reference to the moment of speaking. Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of verbs, particularly in their conjugation patterns.

The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future

- The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago).
- The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.
- The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now).

TYPES OF TENSES:

- **The Present Tenses**

Simple Present

Present Continuous

Present Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous

S + V₁

S + am/is/are +V(ing)

S + Has/Have +V₃

S + Has/Have been + V(ing)

- **The Past Tenses**

Simple Past

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

S + V₂

S + Was/were +V(ing)

S + Has/Had +V₃

S + Had been + V(ing)

Concepts:

- **The Future Tenses**

- Simple Future

- Future Continuous

- Future Perfect

- Future Perfect Continuous

S + will be + V(ing)

S + will have + V₃

S + Will have been + V(ing)



Concepts:



Gerunds

A **gerund** is a verb in its 'ing' (present participle) form that functions as a noun that names an activity rather than a person or thing. Any action verb can be made into a gerund.

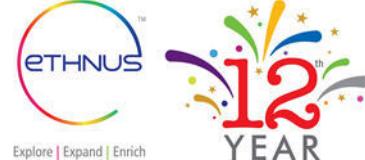
Spelling Tip

Verbing (Present Participle)

Add 'ing' to most verbs. Ex. play > playing, cry > crying, bark > barking

For verbs that end in e, remove the e and add ing. Ex: slide > sliding, ride > riding

Concepts:



For verbs that end in ie, change the ie to y and add ing. Ex: die > dying, tie > tying

For a verb whose **last** syllable is written with a consonant-vowel-consonant and is stressed, double the last letter before adding ing. Ex: beg > begging, begin > beginning. **However:** enter > entering (last syllable is not stressed).

Gerund Examples :

Jogging is a hobby of mine.

Daniel quit **smoking** a year ago

I look forward to **helping** you paint the house.

Concepts:

Infinitives :

An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb. Ex: to buy, to work.

Infinitive Examples:

Jim always forgets **to eat**

To travel around the world requires a lot of time and money.

You promised **to buy** me a diamond ring.



Question 01:

I _____ the bell six times but no one opened the door.

- A. was ringing
- B. have rung
- C. rang
- D. ring



Answer: C

Question 02:

I can't dance because I _____ my leg.

- A. have broken
- B. broke
- C. had broken
- D. has broken



Answer: A

Question 03:



When we were children we _____ our own toys.

- A. were making
- B. made
- C. had make
- D. was making

Answer: B

Question 04:



I tried a little of the soup to see how it _____.

- A. tastes
- B. is tasting
- C. tasted
- D. was tasted

Answer: C

Question 04:

The phone _____ while I was having a bath.

- A. rings
- B. rang
- C. was ringing
- D. rung



Answer: B

Question 05:

I _____ all my childhood in South India.

- A. was spending
- B. spend
- C. spent
- D. might send



Answer: C

Question 06:

This time tomorrow, I _____ on the beach.

- A. am lying
- B. will lie
- C. will be lying
- D. lie



Answer: C

Question 07:



He will be prepared _____ his idea to the manager.

- A. proposing
- B. propose
- C. to propose
- D. will propose

Answer: C

Question 08:



I am always rewarded _____ that difficult theory.

- A. explaining
- B. to explain
- C. in explaining
- D. for explaining

Answer:

Question 09:

He was unable _____ the work.

- A. to begin
- B. begin
- C. will begin
- D. beginning



Answer: A

Question 10:

He was unfit _____ the job.

- A. for doing
- B. in doing
- C. doing
- D. to do



Answer: D

Question 11:

He was thrilled _____ the cash with him.

- A. for having
- B. to having
- C. to have
- D. have



Answer: C

Question 13:



She avoided _____ him about her plans.

- A. tell
- B. in telling
- C. to tell
- D. telling

Answer: D

Question 14:

I would like _____ to the party with you.

- A. come
- B. to came
- C. coming
- D. in coming



Answer: C

Question 15:

He enjoys _____ a bath in the evening.

- A. having
- B. to had
- C. have
- D. has



Answer: A

Question 16:

She kept _____ during the film.

- A. talking
- B. talk
- C. to talk
- D. on talk



Answer: A



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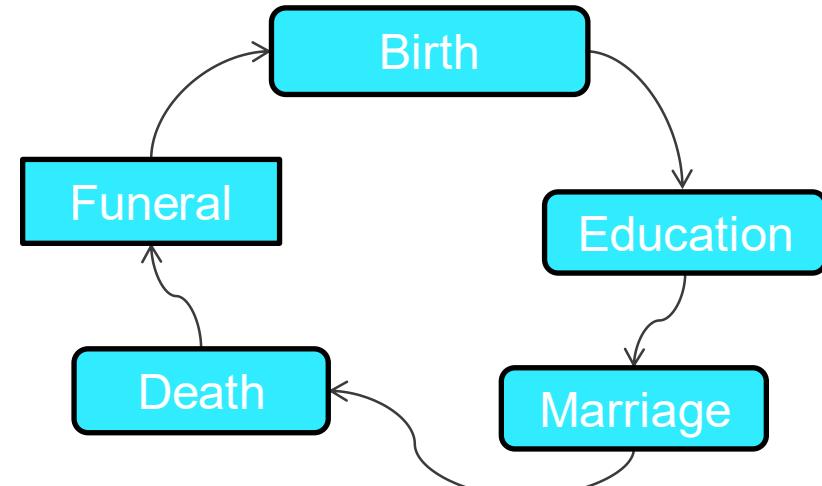


WORD GROUP CATEGORISATION



WORD GROUP CATEGORISATION

- In this type of reasoning problems, few words are given. The candidate is required to arrange these words in a meaningful or logical sequence.
- Example, the sequence of occurrence of events, the sequence of increasing or decreasing the value, size or intensity, etc.



DIRECTION:



Arrange the following words in a logical sequence.

Question: 01



1. Grass 2. Curd 3. Milk 4. Cow 5. Butter
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
B. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
C. 4, 1, 3, 2, 5
D. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: C

Explanation: 01



- We know that cow eats grass and then gives milk. With the milk, curd is made and then from curd, butter is made.
- Hence logical sequence is Cow, Grass, Milk, Curd, Butter.

Question: 02



1. Word 2. Paragraph 3. Sentence 4. Letters 5. Phrase

- A. 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
- B. 4, 1, 3, 5, 2
- C. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
- D. 4, 1, 5, 3, 2

Answer: D

Explanation: 02



The correct order is :

Letters Word Phrase Sentence Paragraph

4 1 5 3 2

Question: 03



1. Family 2. Community 3. Member 4. Locality 5. Country

- A. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
- B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
- C. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
- D. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

Answer: A

Explanation: 03



The correct order is :

Member Family Community Locality Country

3

1

2

4

5

Question: 04



1. Probation
 2. Interview
 3. Selection
 4. Appointment
 5. Advertisement
 6. Application
- A. 5, 6, 3, 2, 4, 1
- B. 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 1
- C. 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1
- D. 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

Answer: C

Explanation: 04



The correct order is :

Advertisement Application Interview Selection Appointment Probation

5

6

2

3

4

1

Question: 05



1. Presentation 2. Recommendation 3. Arrival 4. Discussion 5. Introduction
- A. 5, 3, 4, 1, 2
B. 3, 5, 4, 2, 1
C. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
D. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4

Answer: C

Explanation: 05



The correct order is :

Arrival Introduction Presentation Discussion Recommendation

3

5

1

4

2

Question: 06



- 1. Heel 2. Shoulder 3. Skull 4. Neck 5. Knee 6. Chest 7. Thigh
 - 8. Stomach 9. Face 10. Hand
-
- A. 3, 4, 7, 9, 2, 5, 8, 10, 6, 1
 - B. 3, 9, 4, 2, 10, 6, 8, 7, 5, 1
 - C. 2, 4, 7, 10, 1, 5, 8, 9, 6, 3
 - D. 4, 7, 10, 1, 9, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3

Answer: **B**

Explanation: 06



The correct order is :

Skull	Face	Neck	Shoulder	Hand	Chest	Stomach	Thigh	Knee	Heel
3	9	4	2	10	6	8	7	5	1

Question: 07

1. Hecto 2. Centi 3. Deca 4. Kilo 5. Deci

- A. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
- B. 1, 5, 3, 4, 2
- C. 2, 5, 3, 1, 4
- D. 5, 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer: C

Explanation: 07



Order is:

Centi = 1cm

Deci = 10cm

Deca = 1000cm

Hecto = 10000cm

Kilo = 100000cm

Question: 08



1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Universe 3. Tirupati 4. World 5. India

- A. 1, 5, 3, 2, 4
- B. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4
- C. 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
- D. 5, 4, 2, 1, 3

Answer: C

Explanation: 08



Order is:

- Tirupati is a city
- Andhra Pradesh is a state
- India is a Asian country
- World is the planet Earth
- Universe is the name that we use to describe the collection of all the things that exist in space.

Question: 09

1. Frog 2. Grass 3. Grasshopper 4. Eagle 5. Snake

- A. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
- B. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
- D. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

Answer:

Explanation: 09



- A grasshopper eats grass, and a frog eats a grasshopper.
- Snake eats frog and Eagle eats snake.

Question: 10



1. Atomic Age 2. Metallic Age 3. Stone Age 4. Alloy Age

- A. 1, 3, 4, 2
- B. 2, 3, 1, 4
- C. 3, 2, 4, 1
- D. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: C

Explanation: 10



In order of ages of history

- c. Stone Age → b. Metallic Age → d. Alloy Age → a. Atomic Age

Question: 11

1. Elephant 2. Cat 3. Mosquito 4. Tiger 5. Whale

- A. 5, 3, 1, 2, 4
- B. 3, 2, 4, 1 ,5
- C. 1, 3, 5, 4, 2
- D. 2, 5, 1, 4, 3

Answer:

Explanation: 11

The correct order is :

Mosquito Cat Tiger Elephant Whale

3 2 4 1 5

QUESTION: 12



1. Yarn 2. Plant 3. Saree 4. Cotton 5. Cloth

- A. 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
- B. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- C. 2, 4, 5, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 5, 3, 1

ANS: A

Explanation: 12



The correct order is :

Plant	Cotton	Yarn	Cloth	Saree
2	4	1	5	3

Question: 13



Choose Odd one out of the options?

- A. PSRQ
- B. SVUT
- C. MNPO
- D. KNML

Answer: C

Explanation: 13



- PSRQ --> {16, 19, 18, 17} - next 3 alphabets of "P" is written in reverse order
- SVUT --> {19, 22, 21, 20} - next 3 alphabets of "S" is written in reverse order
- MNPO --> {13, 14, 16, 15}
- KNML --> {11, 14, 13, 12} - next 3 alphabets of "K" is written in reverse order

Except "MNPO", others are not in consecutive order.

Question: 14



1. Rainbow 2. Rain 3. Sun 4. Happy 5. Child

- A. 4, 2, 3, 5, 1
- B. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 1, 4, 5, 3
- D. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4

Answer: D

Explanation: 14



- Firstly Rain falls and then Sun comes and Rainbow forms.
- After that Child sees the rainbow and feels Happy.



Question: 15



1. Ceiling 2. Room 3. Floor 4. Walls 5. Foundation

- A. 5, 4, 1, 3, 2
- B. 5, 4, 3, 1, 2
- C. 4, 5, 3, 1, 2
- D. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3

Answer: D

Explanation: 15



The Correct Sequence is:

Foundation Walls Ceiling Floor Room

5 4 1 3 2

QUESTION: 16

- 1. Puberty 2. Adulthood 3. Childhood
 - 4. Infancy 5. Senescence 6. Adolescence
- A. 2, 4, 6, 3, 1, 5
B. 4, 3, 1, 6, 2, 5
C. 4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 5
D. 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1

ANS: **B**

Explanation: 16



The correct order is :

Infancy - the state or period of babyhood or early childhood

Childhood

Puberty - the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction.

Adolescence - the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.

Adulthood - the state or condition of being fully grown or mature.

Senescence - the condition or process of deterioration with age.

QUESTION: 17



1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Generally 4. Seldom 5. Always
- A. 5, 2, 1, 3, 4
B. 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
C. 5, 3, 2, 1, 4
D. 5, 3, 2, 4, 1

ANS: D

Explanation: 17



The correct order is :

Always Generally Sometimes Seldom Never

5

3

2

4

1

QUESTION: 18



1. Treatment 2. Patient 3. Diagnosis 4. Doctor 5. Bill

- A. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- B. 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
- C. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
- D. 5, 4, 1, 3, 2

ANS: C

Explanation: 18



- A person falls ill and becomes a patient; visits a doctor; diagnosis is done, treatment starts and finally the bill is generated.



THANK YOU

