SECTION-II

51. The total amount mobilzed fall short of the amount notified only once, on 17-July-02 for the first round. Hence, [2].

52. Second round issue has lower maturity in 17-July, 09-April and 04-June. Of these 04-June-03, second round received higher competitive bids at 378 as compared to 187 in the first round. Hence, [3].

53. All statements except 4 are true. Hence, [4].

54. A. Males – $\frac{684}{59981}$ = 11.4%

Females $\frac{138}{15389}$ = 8.9%

Hence, statement A is false.

B. 2002 Females : $\frac{138}{15389}$ = 8.9%

2002 Males : $\frac{399}{40763}$ = 9.7%

Statement B is also false. Hence, [4].

55. A : Females = $\frac{4P}{19236}$ = 2.4%

Males = $\frac{171}{61205}$ = 2.7%

Statement A is false.
Similarly, statement B is also false. Hence, [4].

56. Statement A is true and statement B is false. Hence, [1].

57. Number of children of age 9 year or less = 48
Number of children having height 135 or less = 45
Thus 45 are number of childrens satisfying both conditions.
Hence, [2].

58.

	Number of childrens
age > 10 years	40
height > 150 cm	25
weight > 48	9

Thus, required number of children = 25 – 9 = 16. Hence, [1].

59.

	Number of childrens
12 years $\geq$ age > 6 years	55
weight > 38 kg.	67
age > 12	23

required number of children = 67 – 23 = 44
Hence, [3].

60. It can be observed that the profit value of D is relatively less and sales value of D is relatively more. Hence, [4].

61. Percentage = $\frac{24568 + 25468}{89570} \approx \frac{50}{90}$ = 55%
Hence, [1].

62. Draw a line from bottom left corner to top right corner. The symbol lying above the line are the one in which profit exceed 10% of turnover. Hence, [2].

63. Only 2 companies lies beyond 300. Hence, [3].

64. Hence, [2].

65. University of California - Berkely is the only school which satisfies given condition,
Hence, [2].

66. We can observe that Stanford University and New York University satisfies the conditions given.
Hence, [2].

67. The school with overall rank 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 satisfies the given conditions.
Hence, [4].

68. It can be observed that the rate of growth starts to decline after third month. Hence, [2].

69. It can be observed that the Geeta's growth rate is more than other infants growth rate. Hence, [1].

70. By observation we can say that Geeta's growth rate is the least in the third month. Hence, [1].

71.

People	**Growth**
Seeta	60 – 50 = 10
Geeta	64 – 49 = 15
Ram	63 – 51 = 12
Shyam	62 – 53 = 9

Hence, [4].

72. Minimum number of respondents aged less than 40 = (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1) = 9

$\therefore$ Percentage = $\frac{9}{30} \times 100$ = 30%. Hence, [4].

73. Maximum number of respondents older than 35
= 1 + 4 + 0 + 7 + 7 + 3 + 0 + 1 = 23

$\therefore$ Percentage = $\frac{23}{30}$ = 76.67%. Hence, [3].

74. Minimum number of respondents that fall into 35 to 40 years age group
= (1 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 1) = 4

$\therefore$ Percentage = $\frac{4}{30} \times 100 = 13.33\%$

75. For Products

$\% \frac{4}{3} \times 100 = 133.33\%$

$\% \frac{3}{7} \times 100 = 42.85\%$

$\% \frac{1}{10} \times 100 = 10\%$

Hence percentage of spam emails were increasing at a decreasing rate for products. Hence, [3].

76. No of Emails in Dec 2002 > June 2003

Spam emails in health category for december 2002 $\times \frac{19}{100} \times$ [Dec 2002 Total]

Spam emails in healths category in June 2003 = $\frac{18}{100} \times$ [June 2003 total]

Since December 2002 > June 03
19% of December 2002 total > 18% of June 2003 total
Spam emails in health category were greater. Hence, [1].

77. Number of span emails in Sep 2002 > March 2003
For financial category in Sept 2002

$\frac{25}{100} \times$ [Sept 2002 Total]

For financial category in March 2003

$\frac{37}{100} \times$ [March 2003 Total]

Since, we do not know the exact amount of spam emails in both the categories, we cannot compare values. Hence, [4].

78. Note that F and M have a total of four brother and three sisters.
Statement A states that F has two brothers, which means M should have two brothers. Hence, 'A' is sufficient.
Statement B is reducant as no additional information is provided.
Hence, [1].

79. Let the number of tosses be x.
The total amount spent by Ram after x tosses is (10 + x × 1) = Rs.(10 –1x)
∵ Ram incurs a loss of Rs.50, we have two cases now – if the game ends normally Ram's net loss is Rs.(10 + x) – rs.100.
OR
y he quits prematurely his loss is Rs.(10 – 1x).
From staement A, we have Ram's net loss = (10 – 1x) – 100
∴ 50 = (10 + x) – 100
∴ x = 140
Hence, 'A' is sufficient.
From statement B, we do not get any useful information.
Hence, 'B' is not sufficient.
Hence, [1].

80. From Statement A, we have that Mrs X purchased 21 soaps and last label obtained by her is P. But this is not sufficient to get the number of P's.
From Statement B, we get that number of O's and A's is 18. But this is also not individually sufficient to get the required answer.
Combining statement 'A' and 'B' we get 18 out of 21 coupons are O's and A's and the 21st is a 'S'.
Which means the remaining two are P's.
Hence, [3].

81. From statement A we have C's speed = $\frac{375\,\text{m}}{90\,\text{s}}$
(∵ A beats C by 375m of 90 sec)
But length of track is not known.
Hence, 'A' is insufficient to find time taken by C to complete the race.
Statement B is individually insufficient to answer the question.
Combining 'A' and 'B' we have, time taken by C to complete the race = $\frac{\text{length of the track}}{\text{C's speed}}$

= $\frac{1000\,\text{m}}{\frac{375\ \text{m/s}}{90}}$. Hence, [3].

For answewrs to questions 82 and 83:

From the given information, we have,
G = A – 8 ... (1)
D = 37 – R ... (2)
J = D + 8 ... (3)
A = D + 5 ... (4)
A = 40 – G ... (5)
From (1) and (2),
A = 40 – (A – 8) = 40 – A + 8
∴ 2A = 48 ∴ A = 24
∴ We have G = 16, D = 19, J = 27, R = 18

82-[1] 83-[1]

For answewrs to questions 84 to 86:

B is seated at the centre seat 3. A and G can be seated on either seats 6 or 7. Since C and D have to sit as far as poosible they can occupy seats 1 and 5. We therefore have the following possible arrangements.

D/C	E/F	F/E	B	C/D	A/G	G/A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

We can now answer the questions.

84-[3] 85-[4] 86-[3]

87. From the information given we have the following data

	Housewife	Professor	Engineer	Accountant	Lawyer
A	×	×		×	
B	✓	×	×	×	×
C	×	×	×	✓	×
D	✓	×	×	×	×
E	×	×		×	
F	×		×	×	×

Also, C is married to F and D, a housewife is married to A, who is a lawyer (Note that E is a female as it is given that E is not a housewife). We can now answer the questions:

87-[4] 88-[1] 89-[2]

90. AVOCADO paint would cost minimum when its constituents have the minimum possible price. AVOCADO is made by mixing equal 'Orange' and 'Pink' we have the following possibilities.

Colour	**Combination**	**Total cost (Rs)**	**lit**	**Cost/let Rs/lit**
AVOCADO	ORANGE + PINK	22 + 18 = 40	2	20
	(RED + YELLOW) + PINK	$\left(\frac{20+25}{2}\right)+18=40.5$	2	20.25
	ORANGE + (RED + WHITE)	$22+\left(\frac{20+15}{2}\right)=39.5$	2	19.75
	(RED + YELLOW) + (RED + WHITE)	$\left(\frac{20+25}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{20+15}{2}\right)=40$	2	20

From the table we have the minimum cost as Rs.19.75. Hence, [2].

91. The possible combinations for WASHED ORANGE are given below:

Combination	Ratio
ORANGE + WHITE	1 : 1
(RED AND YELLOW) + WHITE	1 : 1 : 2

Hence, [4].

92. From Q.90 we have least possible price for AVOCADO is Rs.19.75
Similarly least possible price for cream is Rs.18 per lit
(when WHITE + YELLOW as mixed in the ratio 70 : 30)
And least possible price for WASHED ORANGE is Rs.18.5 per lit
(when ORANGE + WHITE) is mixed on ratio 1 : 1)
Hence, profitbality is maximum for CREAM. Hence, [2].

93. Option [3] is eliminated as D and F have been given a portfolio simultaneously.
Option [1] and [4] are eliminated as C has been given portfolio other than Home or Finance.
Hence, [2].

94. If D gets Telecom then B must get Power. Hence, [4] is not a valid assignment.

Answers for questions 95 to 97:

From the information given we have the following data.

	Idlis	**Vadas**	**Chutney**
Ignesh	6	6	✔
Sandeep	1	0	✘
Daljit	5	1	✔
Mukesh	4	2	✘
Bimal	8	4	✘

We can now answer the questions.

95-[1] 96-both [3] and [4] 97-[3]

Answers for questions 98 to 100:

From the given facts we can construct the following table.

	Amount spent
Archana	Rs.2234
Chellama	Rs.2517 – Rs.1378 = Rs.1139
Dhenuka	Rs.1193
Helen	Rs.1340
Shahnaz	Rs.2517

The questions can now be answerd.

98-[2] 99-[1] 100-[3]