

Examly Level 4 - Test 1

Q. Ramesh, Suresh and Mahesh are three people who belong to three different tribes. The three tribes are known as knights (those who always speak the truth), Knaves (who always lie) and Alters (those who alternatively speak the truth and lie). Ramesh said that Suresh is not an alter. Mahesh said that Ramesh is an alter. Who is the Knight?

Answer : cannot be determined

Q. $26 \times 10 - 4 \times 17 / 14 \times 14 + 20 =$

Answer : 8/9

Q. The product of two alternate odd integers exceeds three times the smaller by 12. What is the larger integer ?

Answer : 7

Q. Choose the word which conveys the OPPOSITE meaning for the word: WISTFUL

Answer : Blithe

Q. A man pointing to a photo says "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother". How is the lady in the photograph related to the man's sister who has no other sister ?

Answer : Mother

Q. Mohan, a thief, went to a shop where he decided to take away 15 bottles. In the shop there are bottles of Sprite, Fanta, Mirinda, 7up and Thumps up. In how many ways he can select the bottles?

Answer : 19C4

Q. A,G,M,S,—?

Answer : Y

Q. In each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II

given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and Give answer How is B related to A?
Statement I: K is brother of B. A is father of E. A is son of C. G is son of D. H is sister of G.
Statement II: F is niece of G and sister of A. B is sister in law of G. D has only 3 children one of them being girl

Answer : If the data neither I nor II are sufficient to answer the question

Q. A sweet seller sells $\frac{3}{5}$ th part of sweets at a profit of 10% and remaining at a loss of 5%. If the total profit is Rs 1500, then what is the total cost price of sweets?

Answer : Rs. 37500

Q. Common content A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. Whichever superlative description you apply to the Himalayas, the 3,000 kilometres-long mountain range with peaks more than 8,000 metres high, won't be enough to capture its grandeur. Spectacular... awesome ... majestic ... breathtaking ... stunning ... magnificent None of these adjectives does justice to these mountains known as 'the roof of the world'. Little wonder that local people revere them as sacred, the home of the gods, the abode of the Supreme Soul, and that travellers come from all over the world. Some of Asia's greatest rivers spring to life in the Himalayas – the Ganges, Yangtze and Brahmaputra among them. The peaks, foothills and plains are host to species such as the elusive snow leopard, the Bengal tiger, red panda, black bear, bearded vulture ... and perhaps even a yeti or two. And now we at World Wildlife Fund (WWF) can add to that list. Our recent report reveals that no fewer than 244 plants, 16 amphibians, 16 reptiles, 14 fish, two birds, two mammals and at least 60 invertebrates have been discovered by scientists in the Himalayas over the past 10 years. The Himalayan range is home to some 12,000 species of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and freshwater fish. The number of new species discovered – and investigated and verified by WWF – in the eastern Himalayas between 1998 and 2008 equates to 35 finds every year. 'They remind us that despite our advances in knowledge, we can still be surprised,' says our conservation adviser, Mark Wright. 'If ever you needed a reminder of what we're striving to protect, discoveries like these have the power to do just that.' Among the latest discoveries are a bright green frog which uses its long, red, webbed feet to glide through the air; three species of scorpion, one of which is the first scorpion to be found in Nepal; and there's the miniature muntjac or leaf deer. At just over half a metre tall, this is the world's smallest deer species. Equally extraordinary is the Namcha Barwa Canyon. 'Most people are blissfully unaware of this gorge,' says Mark. 'Yet it's 250 kilometres long and, in places, twice as deep as the Grand Canyon. When a couple of Chinese scientists ventured into it recently, they discovered a new ultramarine blue plant that not only flowers throughout the year but also changes colour according to the air temperature. Other plant discoveries include a pure white orchid and a 15-metre-high palm tree.' Our study focused on the eastern Himalayas – an area that amazingly spans five countries and a wide range of temperatures. Nature doesn't respect boundaries, and working together on environmental issues is therefore vital. The Himalayas are likely to be hard hit by the effects of climate change. Many regions have their own micro climates and already we're seeing significant changes. Some species of wildlife and vegetation are moving up hillsides, and seasonal rainfall has become less predictable, which can sometimes result in extreme conditions, ranging from drought to flooding, and uncertainty for farmers. Many communities in the Himalayas still live in isolation, and they remain deeply dependent on the resources nature provides. Other issues which need discussion and agreement between the governments of the countries affected are cross-border trade in wildlife, timber felling and the

harvesting of medicinal plants. Critically, we want to ensure that 50,000 square kilometres of forests, grasslands and wetlands are protected and well connected. This will help to save globally threatened species, such as the Asian elephant and the rhino, whose populations we constantly monitor. And we'll continue to help local communities to live in harmony with their natural surroundings. With that secured, it's surely only a matter of time before the Himalayas will reveal yet more secrets. Question What is the specialty of the ultramarine blue plant?

Answer : Can change the color of the flower according to the air temperature.

Q. Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a circular arrangement and facing the centre and after some time they are sitting in straight line and facing north direction, not necessarily in the same order. B is 3rd to the right of A in circle and 2nd to the left of A in straight line. H sits opposite to B in circle. H is 2nd to the right of D in straight line. C is 3rd to the left of H in circle. D is the neighbor of A in straight line. The one who is 2nd to the right of A in straight line is also 2nd to the left of A in circle. E is 3rd to the left of F in circle. At least 3 persons are sitting between E and F in the straight line but none of them at any ends. One person sits between B and C in the straight line. F is not neighbor of H in circle. G and E are not neighbors in both arrangements. The one who is opposite to D in circle is not neighbor of D in straight line. Who among the following is 3rd to the right of G in circular?

Answer : D

Q. A fashion design company, recently thought about implementing a 'work at home' policy', for women, especially those who have children, as they are needed to take care of them. Later, the company thought about implementing the same, for all workers. They thought that overall costs would come down. Assuming the given information is true, which option would weaken the argument made by the company?

Answer : None of these

Q. In the following figure small square represents the persons who know English, triangle to those who know Marathi, big square to those who know Telugu and circle to those who know Hindi. In the different regions of the figures from 1 to 12 are given. How many persons can speak English and Hindi both the languages only ?

Answer : 5

Q. In the following questions, a related pair of figures is followed by four numbered pairs of figures, select the pair that has a relationship similar to that in the original pair. The best possible answer is to be selected from a group of fairly close choices. CORRECT Status: Not Viewed Mark obtained: 0/1 Hints used: 0 Level:

Answer :

Q. If $\tan \theta = 12/13$, then $2\sin \theta \cos \theta / (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$ is equal to

Answer : 312/25

Q. A beaker contains 180 litres of alcohol. On day 1, 60 litres of alcohol is replaced with water. On 2nd and 3rd days 60 litres of the mixture in the beaker is replaced with water. What will be the quantity of alcohol in the beaker after 3rd day?

Answer : 53.33 litres

Q. Read the following group of sentences. The 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6, the rest are numbered P,Q,R,S. Arrange these four sentences in proper order to form a meaningful paragraph/sentence. 1. Civilization is based on a clearly defined and widely accepted yet often unarticulated hierarchy. P. Violence done by those lower on the hierarchy to those higher is unthinkable Q. Violence done by those higher on the hierarchy to those lower is nearly always invisible, that is, unnoticed. R. When it is noticed, it is fully rationalized. S. When it does occur it is regarded with shock, horror, and the fetishization of the victims. 6. The classification in society is a menace to mankind.

Answer : QRPS

Q. What was the day on 10th May, 1999?

Answer : Monday

Q. 3 2 2 5 5 5 7 8 8 9 11 11 ?

Answer : 11

Q. The letters of the word LUCKNOW are arranged among themselves. Find the probability of always having NOW in the word.

Answer : $1/42$

Q. A cube whose two adjacent faces are colored is cut into 64 identical small cubes. How many of these small cubes are not colored at all?

Answer : 36

Q. Statements: Some messages are whatsapp. All Hikes are whatsapp. All whatsapp are facebook. Conclusion: I. Some facebook are messages II. All hikes are facebook III. Some messages are hikes IV. Some message are facebook

Answer : Only I, II and IV follow

Q. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. Alas! 1./ How lovely 2./ and fragrant 3./ these flowers are! 4./

Answer : 1

Q. .How many triangles are there in the given figure? (a) 16 (b) 14 (c) 8 (d) 12

Answer : 16

Q. Faye was baby-sitting her two year old brother Frank. When Faye wasn't watching, Frank had taken the aquarium and tipped it on its side, so the level of water became as shown. When Faye found him, she quickly grabbed the tank and returned it to a horizontal position. What was the depth of the aquarium in cm if the dimensions of the tank are 100 cm long, 60 cm wide and 40 cm high. C is the midpoint of AB?

Answer : 10

Q. An urn contains 5 different red and 6 different green balls. In how many ways can 6 balls be selected so that there are atleast two balls of each colour?

Answer : 425

Q. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular park is 3 : 2. If a man cycling along the boundary of the park at the speed of 12 km/hr completes one round in 8 minutes, then the area of the park (in sq. m) is: 153600m²

Answer : 153600m²

Q. If each interior angle of a regular polygon is 108°. The number of sides of the polygon is

Answer : 5

Q. The parallel sides of a trapezium are in a ratio 2 : 3 and their shortest distance is 12 cm. If the area of the trapezium is 480 sq.cm.,the longer of the parallel sides is of length:

Answer : 48

Q. If the roots of a quadratic equation are 20 and -7, then find the equation?

Answer : $x^2 - 13x - 140 = 0$

Q. A and B can do a piece of work in 4 days, while C and D can do the same work in 12 days.

In how many days will A, B, C and D do it together?

Answer : 3 days

Q. A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. A. A subtle but significant shift from purely technological solutions is already underway as scientists argue openly for new directions in research. B. Solutions must evolve from a better understanding of the humans that drive the system and from a fuller appreciation of the limits and potential of the earth's resources. C. America's genius with high technology may have put men on the moon, but there is growing skepticism about its ability to solve human problem close to home. D. What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth sciences, on sociology, psychology, economics and even philosophy. E. A growing number of scientists insist that answers to the world's problems will not come from a flashier array of electronics and machines.

Answer : CAEBD

Q. Common content study the given chart and answer the questions Question Suppose the candidate want to leave the job and he is ready to pay Rs 1 lakh, What will be the next step?

Answer : Cannot determined from the DFD

Q. If two dice are thrown simultaneously, then find the probability that the sum of numbers appeared on the dice is 6 or 7?

Answer : $11/36$

Q. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is $2n^2 + 5n$, then its n th term is

Answer : $4n + 3$

Q. Common content "The foresighted utilization, preservation, and/or renewal of forests, water, land and minerals; for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time", insisted, Gifford Pinchot, a founder of America's conservation movement; should be the proper goal of greenery. Decades after he has penned those words, his sentiments still inspire. Sadly, that is because the world's approach to environmental protection has mostly failed to heed Pinchot's call for wise use of resources. Instead, government every where have tended to follow a heavy-handed "command-and-control" approach that sets impossibly lofty environmental goals and requires needlessly expensive responses or rigid technological fixes. In America, these came In the shape of a wave of federal environmental laws passed three decades ago, around the time of the first Earth Day. Most of the world then followed the same path. The legacy of this "mandate, regulate and litigate" approach is mixed. It is true that it has helped to bring about environmental gains by most measures, air and water in the rich world are cleaner than-they were three decades ago. Yet, even as the actual air got cleaner, the metaphorical atmosphere has been poisoned by the Confrontational approach enshrined in such laws. For decades, the prevailing attitude of governments environmental agencies, especially in America,

seems mostly to be hostile to industries. The resulting policies encouraged litigation and stifled innovation. Dan Esty, a professor of environmental law at Yale University, says that the laws "often looked disapprovingly at human activities and economic growth because of their harmful pollution side-effects, which were thought to be inescapable...prospects, for further progress on the same path is limited." He has been developing "next generation" reforms, which favour incentive-based and market-oriented policies. Greens and anti-globalisers may not like this; but the result could hugely improve the environment at a much less cost. Three principal failings of the status quo are driving the new green revolution-yesterday's failed ambitions, today's large price tag and tomorrow's even harder targets. The command-and-control approach has not proved all that effective in curing yesterday's ills. Although air and water quality have indeed improved dramatically, other environmental problems-from waste management to hazardous releases to fisheries depletion-have not. Moreover, these top-down laws are inefficient. This means that even the gains that the world has seen have come at a needlessly high price. Typically, the reason for this is that the laws have specified particular technological fixes so as to achieve outcomes that are pre-ordained, with little consideration for local environmental conditions or for the marginal cost of pollution abatement in individual companies. Another failing has been that of the cost-benefit analysis, a common-sense tool of economics that is suited to environmental matters, has not been widely used. Indeed in many case, America's Congress has expressly and perversely forbidden its use in environmental policymaking. The most glaring example of what can go wrong has been of America's Superfund scheme, which sought to clean up toxic-waste sites through tough federal laws. For all the nobility of its aims, Superfund has proved to be bureaucratic, costly and largely ineffective. The scheme often sets so high standards (clean enough for toddlers in a theoretical nursery located on the site to eat the dirt, even if the dump was in an industrial park that many polluted sites were never cleaned up at all. The scheme invited litigation Superfund has cost billion of dollars, but over half the cash has lined the pockets of lawyers. Worse, according to "Superfund's Future", a new book from Resources for the Future (RFF), a Washington-based think-tank; the scheme will cost America another \$14 billion-16 billion over the next decade. This dirigiste approach to the environment is now under attack not only because of its past failings but because it is woefully inadequate to the task of dealing with tomorrow's environmental problems. One reason is society's ever-rising expectations-the green goal-posts keep moving. Also, scientists now have a better understanding of mankind's impact on the environment, which often brings to light unobvious, complex problems. The link between an obscure chemical used in hair spray and a hole in the ozone layer, for example, or the relationship between carbon dioxide and climate change, are harder to understand and to tackle than the concerns of three decades ago, when Cleveland's filthy Cuyahoga river spectacularly caught fire. Slowly but surely, governments around the world are rethinking the command-and-control approach. Instead, they are tinkering with various types of market-based policies, ranging from green taxes to tradable permits to pollute. If they stick with it, such economic instruments would harness the power of the market for the sake of the planet's health. This could prove nothing short of a revolution. Market-based greenery differs from the conventional sort in the respect that it tries to influence behaviour by altering price signals, rather than through regulations that spell out desired pollution levels or impose particular pollution - control technology. The great weakness of the conventional approach is that it gives companies so little leeway to meet their pollution targets. This means that they cannot respond to local differences and tends to lock in old technologies and stifle innovative approaches of improving the environment. Robert Stavins, an environmental economist at Harvard University, argues that market instruments do precisely the opposite-since it often pays to clean up if a sufficiently low-cost process or technology can be identified, such policies can prove to be powerful stimulus to both greenery and innovation. There are dozens of variations on the theme. But Dr. Stavins divides the market instruments into four broad categories-tradable permits, charging systems, cuts in government subsidies and the lowering of market barriers. In a typical tradable permit scheme, the government decides upon acceptable levels of pollution and allocates credits for meeting those among companies. Those who can cut pollution at the lowest cost will have

spare credits to sell; those with high abatement costs can then buy from them. Success to date includes the trading of chlorofluorocarbons under the international Montreal Protocol (designed to save the ozone layer) and the use of particulates trading in Chile. However, it was America that led the way. The greatest environmental success story of the past decade is probably America's sulphur dioxide scheme, aimed at reducing the acid rain. A decade ago, George Bush senior introduced this then-controversial plan, inspired by a trailblazing scheme in Wisconsin, to control and "ratchet down" the emission of sulphur dioxide from power plants. The key was the introduction of tradable rights, combined with a credible threat of punishment for non-compliance. This spurred the development of a vibrant market and lowered the emissions beyond expectations. Analysts at RFF reckon that as compared with doing the same thing using command-and-control, it has saved \$1 billion a year. Question The "command and-control approach adopted by governments, the world over has met with flak and has not served the purpose which it was intended to serve The main irritant for this has been.

Answer : the setting up of lofty and impossibly achievable environmental goals, for the achievement of which is required responses that are expensive and technological supports which are rigid.

Q. Read the statement and answer the question that follows: Ever since tanks were developed in Britain during World War I to overcome the stalemate of trench warfare, tactical thinkers assigned them the role of achieving quick movement and breakthroughs in the plains. But major General K.S.Thimayya made them rewrite their text books. Which of the following is an assumption which is Implicit in the above statement?

Answer : The stalemate of trench warfare can be overcome by tanks.

Q. If $\tan 45^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = x$, then find the value of x .

Answer : 3

Q. From his house Salman travelled 8 km straight followed by 8 km towards his right. Further he travelled 6 km to his left followed by 7 km to his right. Finally if he is facing the setting sun, then he would have started his journey in which direction?

Answer : South

Q. 83% of 2350 = ? 1509.5

Answer : 1950.5

Q. The ratio of the first and second-class fares between the two stations is 6 : 4 and the number of passengers traveling by first and second-class is 1 : 30. If Rs. 2100 is collected as fare, what is the amount collected from first class passengers?

Answer : Rs. 100

Q. Identify the part which has error in it. The creature on Mars, if any, (A) / are bound to be very different from us (B) / not only in shape but also in size (C) / because of different gravitational conditions (D).

Answer : A

Q. Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions Read both the statements and give answer: How many children are there in the row of children facing north? I. Vishaka who is fifth from the left end is eighth to the left of Ashish who is twelfth from the right end. II. Rohit is fifth to the left of Nisha who is seventh from right end and eighteenth from the left end.

Answer : If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question

Q. Find a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 60 times the reciprocal of the number.

Answer : 3

Q. Study the flow chart shown below to answer the following questions. Which of the following correctly represents the bug present in this flowchart? capgemini-flow-chart-questions-answers-freshers-written-2

Answer : Not handled for $N \leq 0$

Q. If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then $\frac{1}{\log c} + \frac{ab}{1/\log c - ab} =$

Answer : 2

Q. The unit digit of the following expression $(1!)^{99} + (2!)^{98} + (3!)^{97} + (4!)^{96} + \dots (99!)^1$ is:

Answer : 7

Q. Common content These questions are based on the following graphs. The bar graph gives the details of income of a person (in thousands of rupees) and the line graph gives the details of savings of the person for six years from 2000 to 2005. Income = Savings + Expenditure Savings percentage = $\frac{\text{Savings}}{\text{Income}} \times 100$ Question What is his expenditure (in thousands of rupees) in the year 2004?

Answer : 12

Q. Which of the following series of signs are not appropriate for the three boxes above?

Answer : + - -

Q. A briefcase was sold at a profit of 10%. If its cost price was 5% less and it was sold for Rs.7 more, the gain would have been 20%. Find the cost price of the briefcase.

Answer : Rs.175

Q. If 12% of x is equal to 6% of y, then 18% of x will be equal to how much % of y ?

Answer : 9%

Q. Ms. Forest likes to let her students choose who their partners will be; however, no pair of students may work together more than seven class periods in a row. Adam and Baxter have studied together seven class periods in a row. Carter and Dennis have worked together three class periods in a row. Carter does not want to work with Adam. Who should be assigned to work with Baxter?

Answer : Carter

Q. Select most suitable synonym Treacherous

Answer : perfidious

Q. Conclusions: Some covers are pillows. All sheet being cover is a possibility. Statements: Statements – 1: No pillows is cover. Some covers are bed. No pillow is sheet. Statements – 2: Some pillows are covers. Some covers are bed. No Sheet is cover. Statements – 3: All pillows are covers. Some covers are bed. No pillow is sheet. Statements – 4: Some pillows are covers. All covers are bed. No Sheet is cover. Statements – 5: No pillows is cover. All covers are bed. No pillow is sheet.

Answer : Only Statements – 3

Q. In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How is MEDICINE written in the same code?

Answer : EOJDJEFM

Q. The average age of 3 children is 9 years. This gets doubled if one of their father's age is also included. The age of the father is

Answer : 45 years

Q. If '<' means 'minus', '>' means 'plus', '=' means 'multiplied by' and '\$' means 'divided by', then what would be the value of $31 > 81 \text{ dollar } 9 < 7$?

Answer : 33

Q. The following bar graph shows the sales of cars of 2 different companies in 5 different years. If the total cars sold by the company “A” and “B” in the year 2017 is increased by 20% and 25% respectively while comparing with the previous year, then find difference between the total number of cars sold by the company “A” to that of “B” in the year 2017?

Answer : 360

Q. Sambhu beats Kalu by 30 metres or 10 seconds. How much time was taken by Sambhu to complete a race 1200 meters.

Answer : 6 min 40 s

Q. A car starts from A for B travelling 20 km an hour. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours later another car starts from A and travelling at the rate of 30 km an hour reaches B $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours before the first car. Find the distance from A to B.

Answer : 240 km

Q. If 15 persons can fill 35 boxes in 7 days, then how many persons are required to fill 65 boxes in 5 days?

Answer : 39

Q. A watch gains 12 seconds every 3 hours, what time will it show at 10 A.M. on Tuesday if the watch is set right at 3 A.M. on Sunday?

Answer : 10 hrs 3 minutes 40 seconds