Solutions of Mock CAT – 4 2017

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?qsetId=8KAGC/nWHI8=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 4 2017)	Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?qsetId=8KAGC/nWHI8=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 4 2017)	Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?qsetId=8KAGC/nWHI8=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 4 2017)	Video Attempt (VideoAn qsetId=8KAGC/nWHI8=&qse CAT – 4 2017)

VRC	DILR	QA

Sec 1

Q.1

Directions for question 1: The following question contains a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which most logically completes the paragraph.

In early 1942, a slim book appeared in London under the title *Underground Europe Calling.* Its author was the Austrian refugee Oscar Pollak. 'Underground', the introduction begins, *"has become a catchword, handled by the tabloid press, flashed by the films. In actual fact, underground work is quite different. It is terribly slow and wary. The catacombs are romantic only when you look down into them from the bright day above: inside they are dark, narrow and chilly – and very uncomfortable to live in. Yet their oppressive gloom holds the hope of future light."* Pollak was trying to pinpoint where the antifascist resistance was playing out across Europe during the Second World War.

1. The symbol of the underground has very deep roots in European and US culture.
2. The notion of the underground has come full circle, back to its origins as a space of conspiratorial activity that corrodes the public good.
3. His vision combined physical areas under the earth – basements and bunkers and bolt-holes – with the secret social spaces that resisters occupied abov ground.
4. In our own time, the idea of resistance has a renewed urgency and appeal.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 2-7: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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Q.2

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

1 by the Indian government which, in 2012, set up the Bhartiya Mahila Bank to serve families through an all-female staff

2 by the Saudi government which set up an all-women office with an aim to muting religious criticism regarding the mingling of women and men.

3 by women who, in most countries, demanded equal compensation, before turning to the question of equal opportunity.

4 by women who decided to move ahead, starting with enfranchisement, on the "continuum of issues" in equality.

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Q.3

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

1 TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and IBM in Japan have selfish motives behind hiring female staff members.

2 TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and IBM in Japan are tapping into an otherwise underutilized labour pool.

3 TCS and Wipro in Saudi Arabia and Bhartiya Mahila Bank in India are making profits at the cost of established cultural norms.

4 Both TCS and Wipro are trying to mute religious criticism in their home countries by setting up all-female offices in off-shore locations.

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Q.4
Which of the following does not correspond to an opinion stated in the passage?

1 **Women need to be in the labour force before there is a widespread movement against the lack of gender equality.**

2 **The demands of women tend to centre on equal pay before it focuses on equal opportunities.**

3 **Getting more women into the workplace in Saudi Arabia will be necessary before gender equality measures are executed.**

4 **The Saudi government needs to increase the labour force participation of uneducated workers in order to increase productivity.**

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Q.5
According to the passage, the reason for Saudi Arabia's leaders to rethink their cultural practices is based on:

1 ○ **catering to a company's culture by changing their employment practices.**

2 ○ **criticism from religious authorities on the mingling of men and women.**

3 ○ **the need to rethink their financial strategies based on economic realities.**

4 ○ **the need to employ more women as a step towards true equality.**

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Q.6
One of the reasons cited in the passage supporting the creation of an all-female office is:

1 to shield employees whose background prohibits them from wearing uniforms.

2 to eradicate workplace discrimination in developed nations which have top-notch talents.

3 to respect the religious restrictions that bar the intermingling of men and women in the gulf countries.

4 to attract more women into the fold of productive work force.

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Q.7
The author of the passage calls which of the following statements ironic?

1 TCS and Wipro are promoting equality in Saudi Arabia when their home country needs to improve its gender parity performance.

2 The labour force participation rate of women in gulf countries is extremely low (10%) while 60% of university students are female.

3 An important step toward true equality is to employ more women by having all-female offices.

4 The widespread movement for women to be granted voting rights occurred during or after major wars.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 8: The following question has a sentence with two blanks. Given below the question are four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

Q.8
It was certainly a wonderful _____ of people - gorgeous peeresses chatted affably to violent radicals, popular preachers brushed coat-tails with eminen _____, a perfect bevy of bishops kept following a stout prima- donna from room to room.

1. confluence, academicians
2. sea, missionaries
3. medley, sceptics
4. mixture, scholars

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 9: The following question has a sentence with two blanks. Given below the question are four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

Q.9
The realisation that NO2 emissions are out of control has coincided with the growing _____of their toxicity; _____ research had concentrated only on the particle pollution from exhausts.

1. level, present
2. realisation, earlier
3. fear, recent
4. awareness, further

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 10 - 15: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Demonstrating God's omnipotence required theologians to describe all the ways that God could miraculously interfere with the ordinary course of nature. As it turned out, miraculous interference proved hard to distinguish from deception. Early in the 14th century, William of Ockham, known to posterity for his razor, asked his readers to carry out a simple thought experiment. Imagine you are looking at a star. Now, imagine that God, who can do anything, destroys the star while maintaining your vision of it. What you now see is a non-existent star.

From theological thought experiments to the daily life of the Church, the possibility of divine deception seemed to crop up everywhere. Robert Holkot asked his readers to think about the celebration of the Eucharist. At the moment of consecration, God miraculously transforms a piece of bread that never ceases to look like anything but a piece of bread into the very body of Christ. For these Christian thinkers committed to limiting the implications of Aristotle's philosophy, God's omnipotence required that he be able to deceive.

Far from being a mere curiosity of the past, concerns about God's deceptions proved central to the Scientific Revolution and therefore to the modern worl Most of the great 17th century scientists (or natural philosophers, as they would have preferred to call themselves) – Kepler and Galileo, Descartes, Boyle and Newton – wrote about God and incorporated God into their theories, not as a mere concession to authorities, but as central to their conceptions of th

universe.

Descartes, knowingly or not following in Ockham's footsteps, raises the possibility that God (or at least an 'evil genius') has deceived him about the existence of the entire universe and everything in it. Although Descartes would quickly dismiss these fears, arguing that it would go against God's very nature to deceive, some of his readers couldn't help but point out that there are passages in the Bible in which God certainly seems to deceive.

Descartes responds (as others had before him) that we must read these passages allegorically. The Bible was written for a simpler people incapable of understanding God's true and truly abstract nature. When the Bible tells us that God is angry or sad, that he lies and deceives, we can be sure he did nothing of the sort. Scripture, so the saying goes, speaks the language of man. The early Enlightenment writer Pierre Bayle, less restrained than Descartes summarised the principle this way: 'Vulgar minds being not able to raise themselves to the most perfect being, it was necessary that the prophets should bring God down to man, and make him stammer with us, as a nurse stammers with a child whom she suckles.'

How do we read cases of divine deception properly? Descartes considers a case of possible divine deception taken from life – the case of a man with drops a condition in which his body retains dangerous amounts of water, even as he remains thirsty. From the man's perspective, it certainly seems like God deceives him in the very organisation of his body. He is thirsty, but if drinks, he will drown. Descartes maintains that thinking about the problem this way misleads us to imagine God in simplistic and anthropomorphised terms, as if he were involved with the world, intentionally deceiving this suffering man while leaving all the rest of us alone.

A simplistic, anthropomorphic God is ridiculous, Descartes argues. Rather we must ask how God created the world so that while it may appear as if he occasionally deceives us we know in fact he does nothing of the sort. If God is omnipotent, just and wise, Descartes reasons, it must follow that God create the best possible world, using the simplest set of laws. The simplicity of the laws governing the world must be consistent with God's simple nature, while their complex yet well-structured consequences derived from his all-seeing wisdom and justness. Consider how well creation operates – when we are thirsty, it is almost always the case that we really do need water.

Q.10
A central theme running throughout this passage is:

1 **the possibility that God has deceived us and the universe does not actually exist.**

2 **the incorporation of the views of natural philosophers about God as reflected in their theories.**

3 **the thought experiments of theologians in order to determine God's capabilities.**

4 **the discussion on the manner, extent and purpose of God's deceptions, if any.**

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Q.11
Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

1 **Events of miraculous interference by God proved hard to distinguish from those deemed as deceptions.**

2 **Concerns about God's deceptions proved central to the Scientific Revolution and the modern world.**

3 **The case of a man with dropsy proves the deceptive nature of the divine creator.**

4 **The notion that God is a simplistic and anthropomorphic being is prone to derision.**

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Q.12
It can be inferred from the passage that:

1 **most of the authors discussed in the passage wished to ascribe good intentions to God, even in the face of his capability to deceive.**

2 **a non-existent star is one that God has destroyed while maintaining your vision of it.**

3 **the great 17th century scientists believed more in God, and less in Science.**

4 God's nature is complex, but the consequences of his actions are uncomplicated.

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Q.13

If Descartes were to be asked whether God asking Abraham to sacrifice his son was a matter of deception, his most likely response would be which of the following?

1 One must leave the questions one can't answer due to one's lack of comprehension of the divine scheme of things.

2 While, on the surface, a divine action may seem deceptive, it may not be the reality.

3 The mysterious nature of God's workings is not to be probed beyond a certain level.

4 God indeed is a deceptive being and His nature must not be analyzed out of context.

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Q.14

Of all the examples of deception in the passage, which of the following has not been explained at all by the author?

1 A man with dropsy whose body deceives him.

2 The moment of consecration in the celebration of the Eucharist.

3 The passages in the Bible where God seems to deceive humans.

4 Deceiving about the existence of the entire universe and everything in it.

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Q.15

Which of the following is not a response to the possibility of God's deception, as per the author?

1 Descartes's response that we must read passages allegorically rather than literally

2 Descartes's arguing that it would go against God's very nature to deceive

3 Descartes incorporating God into his theories as a concession to authorities

4 Descartes's reasoning that God created the best possible world

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Answer key/Solution

Q.16

Direction for question 16: In the following question, four sentences (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logica order to make a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.

1. He caused Messalina, his third wife, to be executed and was in turn supposedly poisoned by her successor, Agrippina the Younger.
2. This act offended the senators, who never forgave Claudius.
3. They hauled him forth, and the Praetorians proclaimed him emperor.
4. When Caligula was murdered (AD 41), the soldiers found Claudius, who had been of little importance, hiding in abject terror behind a curtain in the palace.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.17

Directions for question 17: The following question contains a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose th one which most logically completes the paragraph.

Although certain mysteries were probably part of the initiatory ceremony of the priests of ancient Egypt, we are ignorant of their exact nature, and the term is usually used in connection with certain semi-religious ceremonies held by various cults in ancient Greece. The mysteries were secret cults, to whic only certain initiated people were admitted after a period of preliminary preparation. After this initial period of purification came the mystic communication or exhortation, then the revelation to the neophyte of certain holy things, the crowning with the garlands, and lastly the communion with the deity.

1. The candidates were questioned about their purification, especially regarding the food they had eaten.
2. Mythological science suggests that such nameless gods are merely those whose higher names are hidden and unspoken.
3. We find a number of them associated with the realm of the dead.
4. The mysteries appear to have revolved around the semi-dramatic representation of the life of a deity.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 18-23: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The younger of two daughters, Nightingale was part of an affluent British clan that belonged to elite social circles. Her mother, Frances Nightingale, hailed from a family of merchants and took pride in socializing with people of prominent standing. Despite her mother's interests, Nightingale herself was reportedly awkward in social situations and preferred to avoid being the center of attention whenever possible. Strong-willed, she often butted heads wit her mother, whom she viewed as overly controlling.

From a young age, Nightingale was active in philanthropy, ministering to the ill and poor people in the village neighboring her family's estate. Nightingale eventually came to the conclusion that nursing was her calling; she believed the vocation to be her divine purpose. Determined to pursue her true calling despite her parents' objections, Nightingale eventually enrolled as a nursing student in 1850 and '51 at the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses in Kaiserswerth, Germany.

In the early 1850s, Nightingale returned to London, where she took a nursing job in a Harley Street hospital for ailing governesses. Her performance there so impressed her employer that Nightingale was promoted to superintendent. Nightingale also volunteered at a Middlesex hospital around this time, grappling with a cholera outbreak and unsanitary conditions conducive to the rapid spread of the disease. Nightingale made it her mission to improve hygiene practices, significantly lowering the death rate at the hospital in the process.

In October of 1853, the Crimean War broke out. At the time, there were no female nurses stationed at hospitals in the Crimea. After the Battle of Alma, England was in an uproar about the neglect of their ill and injured soldiers, who not only lacked sufficient medical attention due to hospitals being horribly understaffed but also languished in appallingly unsanitary conditions. In late 1854, Nightingale received a letter from Secretary of War Sidney Herbert, asking her to organize a corps of nurses to tend to the sick and fallen soldiers in the Crimea. Given full control of the operation, she quickly assembled a team of almost three dozen nurses from a variety of religious orders and sailed with them to the Crimea just a few days later.

Although they had been warned of the horrid conditions there, nothing could have prepared Nightingale and her nurses for what they saw when they arrived at Scutari, the British base hospital in Constantinople. The hospital sat on top of a large cesspool, which contaminated the water and the building itself. Patients lay in their own excrement on stretchers strewn throughout the hallways. Rodents and bugs scurried past them. The most basic supplies, such as bandages and soap, grew increasingly scarce as the number of ill and wounded steadily increased. Even water needed to be rationed. More soldier were dying from infectious diseases like typhoid and cholera than from injuries incurred in battle.

The no-nonsense Nightingale quickly set to work. She procured hundreds of scrub brushes and asked the least infirm patients to scrub the inside of the hospital from floor to ceiling. Nightingale herself spent every waking minute caring for the soldiers. In the evenings she moved through the dark hallways carrying a lamp while making her rounds, ministering to patient after patient. The soldiers, who were both moved and comforted by her endless supply of compassion, took to calling her "the Lady with the Lamp." Others simply called her "the Angel of the Crimea." Her work reduced the hospital's death rate b two-thirds.

In addition to vastly improving the sanitary conditions of the hospital, Nightingale instituted an "invalid's kitchen" where appealing food for patients with special dietary requirements was prepared. She also established a laundry so that patients would have clean linens, as well as a classroom and library for intellectual stimulation and entertainment. Nightingale remained at Scutari for a year and a half. She left in the summer of 1856, once the Crimean conflic was resolved, and returned to her childhood home at Lea Hurst. To her surprise she was met with a hero's welcome, which the humble nurse did her best t avoid.

Q.18

One of the reasons due to which Nightingale was able to reduce mortality rates in the London hospital where she worked is:

1 ◯ **her establishing a laundry enabling patients to have clean linens.**

2 ◯ **her mission to improve hygiene.**

3 ◯ **her instituting an "invalid's kitchen" enabling patients to have healthy food.**

4 ◯ **her endless supply of compassion which led to the moniker "the Lady with the Lamp".**

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Q.19

It can be inferred that one of the reasons that the humble nurse did her best to avoid a hero's welcome is:

1 her endless supply of compassion, which refused to let her accept credit.

2 her focus on her patients, who still needed her help.

3 her focus on her calling - she believed nursing to be her divine vocation.

4 her preference to avoid being the centre of attention whenever possible.

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The no-nonsense Nightingale quickly set to work. She procured hundreds of scrub brushes and asked the least infirm patients to scrub the inside of the hospital from floor to ceiling. Nightingale herself spent every waking minute caring for the soldiers. In the evenings she moved through the dark hallways carrying a lamp while making her rounds, ministering to patient after patient. The soldiers, who were both moved and comforted by her endless supply of compassion, took to calling her "the Lady with the Lamp." Others simply called her "the Angel of the Crimea." Her work reduced the hospital's death rate b two-thirds.

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Q.20

As per the passage, which of the following actions helped Nightingale fulfil her divine calling?

1 ◯ **Nightingale asking her patients to help improve the condition of a hospital by cleaning it, even though it could have adversely affected her health.**

2 ◯ **Receiving of a letter from Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert by Nightingale, asking her to take care of the hospitalized soldiers in the Crimean location via a corps of organized nurses.**

3 ◯ **Enrolling as a nursing student at the beginning of the 1850's at the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses in Kaiserswerth, Germany.**

4 ◯ **Nightingale actively impressing her employer by working hard and volunteering in order to get better opportunities for fulfilling her vocation of nurse.**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 18-23: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The younger of two daughters, Nightingale was part of an affluent British clan that belonged to elite social circles. Her mother, Frances Nightingale, hailed from a family of merchants and took pride in socializing with people of prominent standing. Despite her mother's interests, Nightingale herself was reportedly awkward in social situations and preferred to avoid being the center of attention whenever possible. Strong-willed, she often butted heads wit her mother, whom she viewed as overly controlling.

From a young age, Nightingale was active in philanthropy, ministering to the ill and poor people in the village neighboring her family's estate. Nightingale eventually came to the conclusion that nursing was her calling; she believed the vocation to be her divine purpose. Determined to pursue her true calling despite her parents' objections, Nightingale eventually enrolled as a nursing student in 1850 and '51 at the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses in Kaiserswerth, Germany.

In the early 1850s, Nightingale returned to London, where she took a nursing job in a Harley Street hospital for ailing governesses. Her performance there so impressed her employer that Nightingale was promoted to superintendent. Nightingale also volunteered at a Middlesex hospital around this time, grappling with a cholera outbreak and unsanitary conditions conducive to the rapid spread of the disease. Nightingale made it her mission to improve hygiene practices, significantly lowering the death rate at the hospital in the process.

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The no-nonsense Nightingale quickly set to work. She procured hundreds of scrub brushes and asked the least infirm patients to scrub the inside of the hospital from floor to ceiling. Nightingale herself spent every waking minute caring for the soldiers. In the evenings she moved through the dark hallways carrying a lamp while making her rounds, ministering to patient after patient. The soldiers, who were both moved and comforted by her endless supply of compassion, took to calling her "the Lady with the Lamp." Others simply called her "the Angel of the Crimea." Her work reduced the hospital's death rate b two-thirds.

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Q.21
After reading the passage, it becomes clear that:

1 **the least likely objective for writing it is to foreshadow how gender disparity is a catalyst for social cohesiveness in post-agrarian but pre-feminist societies.**

2 **the least likely objective for writing it is to foreshadow the emancipation of women in the context of assessing progress using social recognition as a metric.**

3 **the most likely objective for writing it is to foreshadow how leadership techniques considered "new" such as motivation, human resource management and leading from the front, were actually in use even earlier.**

4 **the most likely objective for writing it is to foreshadow how management techniques considered "new" such as optimum utilisation of labour and management by objective, were actually in use even earlier.**

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Q.22
The next paragraph in the passage is most likely to:

1 **expound on Nightingale's personal and professional activities after receiving a hero's welcome.**

2 elucidate the sequence of actions through which Nightingale managed to avoid receiving a hero's welcome.

3 illustrate the effects of receiving a hero's welcome on Nightingale's personal and professional life.

4 explain why receiving a hero's welcome was professionally a success, but personally a failure.

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Q.23
We can infer from the passage that:

1 **Nightingale was someone who believed not just in physical hygiene, but also mental stimulation to improve patients' well-being.**

2 **Nightingale joined the nursing course in order to avoid being married since she was uncomfortable in social situations.**

3 **The Crimean War broke out since the enemy was aware of the lack of female nurses at hospitals in the Crimea.**

4 **Nightingale had a divine vision informing her that the nursing was her true calling, leading her to join a nursing course.**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.24

Direction for question 24: The following question has a sentence with two blanks. Given below the question are four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

They feel that drunkenness, stupidity, and _____ should be their own special property, and that if any one of us makes a fool of himself, he is _____or their preserves.

1. immorality, poaching
2. disrespecting, trespassing
3. drudgery, claiming
4. morality, snatching

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Answer key/Solution

Q.25

Direction for question 25: In the following question, four sentences (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logica order to make a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.

1. Donna Karan can be considered the designer who has made it fashionable to be voluptuous.
2. She has based her corporate philosophy on clothes designed to hug a woman but also hide bodily imperfections.
3. "You've gotta accent your positive, delete your negative," she declared in a press release, emphasizing the fact that if you're pulled together underneath you can build on top of that.
4. Fashion icon and humanitarian Donna Karan believes through creativity, collaboration, connection and community you can scale any mountain.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 26 - 28: The following passage consists of a set of three questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

"I've always wanted to kind of break off and do my own thing, just 'cause I feel I enjoy independence very much," Paris says. And so, while Paris Jackson famously grew up in Neverland, she now lives in Nowheresville. Her base of operations is located in some part of the Valley in Los Angeles, near a freeway. The city here is not unlike the desert just beyond, monotonous and endless. Block after block of little houses, bisected by six-lane roads of strip mall after strip mall. It's the type of neighbourhood that people generally go into showbiz to escape.

Comparing the address on my phone with the one on the gate next door, I decide that even though the numbers don't match, I'm going to have to take my chances that this is the place. Rusted cameras peer at me through the foliage. The intercom is a piece of slick metal, as if the numbers had been rubbed off by a million fingerprints from the past. The gate creaks open, and I walk cautiously up a rutted asphalt driveway, past a large Tudor-style house with turret A little farther on, I pass a laconic man wearing the pants of a security guard. He barely glances my way as he strolls by.

And not for the first time I think, "Who here is minding the store?" Literally! I have reached what appears to be an English village square, complete with a dusty florist next to a cobwebbed sweets shop. At a right angle is a sort of firehouse garage with four bays dominated by a giant old-fashioned clock.

Then it clicks: I know I'm in the right place. This is the old Jackson family estate, where her father Michael lived in the 1970s and '80s. Hidden behind the shops is the studio where Michael recorded the demos for some of his biggest early-'80s hits. At some point he redid the place as something of a practice run for Neverland.

Then, as if I were in an alternate version of Neverland, a roly-poly dog, big enough to be menacing if she wanted to be, waggles toward me. Nana? I wonder A handsome guy with a man bun walks over. One of the Lost Boys, perhaps? No, it's Paris's manager, Tom. "Oh, don't mind her," he says casually. "That's jus Kenya. She was Michael's dog."

And suddenly Paris appears. She looks exactly the same as her Instagram photos, a little grungy, her face unmade up. Her top is a mustard colour; her jean a pair she wears a lot, slightly faded.

Q.26

It can be inferred that the author finds the kind of neighbourhood that Paris Jackson lives in surprising because:

1 ◯ **as someone in showbiz, she lives in the kind of neighbourhood that people want to escape from.**

2 ◯ **the numbers on the gates don't match with the address that the author has on her phone.**

3 ◯ **there is no inkling as to who is minding the neighbourhood store in the neighbourhood.**

4 the neighbourhood looks like an alternate version of Neverland.

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And suddenly Paris appears. She looks exactly the same as her Instagram photos, a little grungy, her face unmade up. Her top is a mustard colour; her jean a pair she wears a lot, slightly faded.

Q.27
What Paris says and what Paris does are contradictory in the sense that:

1 she looks exactly the same as does on her Instagram photos, with a lot of necklaces and no makeup.

2 she grows up in Neverland, but lives in Nowheresville.

3 while she wants to break off and do her own thing, she actually stays in the family estate.

4 she enjoys independence very much, and lives alone.

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Answer key/Solution

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And suddenly Paris appears. She looks exactly the same as her Instagram photos, a little grungy, her face unmade up. Her top is a mustard colour; her jean a pair she wears a lot, slightly faded.

Q.28

The reason that the author knows that she is in the right place:

1 **is based on the fact that even though the numbers don't match, she has decided to take her chances.**

2 **is due to the fact that she knows that Paris' base of operations is located in some part of the Valley in Los Angeles, near a freeway.**

3 **comes from the fact that she is in an alternate version of Neverland, complete with a roly-poly dog.**

4 **is because she realises she is in the Jackson family estate, which belonged to Paris's father.**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.29

Directions for question 29: The following question contains a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose th one which most logically completes the paragraph.

It was a muggy summer night in South Side, Chicago in 1979. In and around Comiskey Park, home to the long-struggling White Sox baseball team, the scen was one of total chaos. Thousands of working- and middle-class young men, predominately white, predominately angry, went riot. Seats were ripped out o the stadium, urinals were kicked from the walls, and the opposing baseball teams were shut in the locker rooms for their own protection. Through it all, th rioters shouted a mantra. It wasn't about inequality, lingering recession woes or the high-paying industrial jobs slowly seeping out of the Midwest.

1. That summer, disco music was everywhere, saturating pop culture at the expense of almost all other genres of music.
2. Disco hadn't always been so main-stream.
3. The slogan they chanted over and over, until their voices were raw, was: 'Disco sucks!'
4. These targeted antics were not isolated to the radio booth.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.30

Direction for question 30: In the following question, four sentences (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logica order to make a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.

1. The large roughly spherical fruits of this species have a yellow or orange sweet interior that can be eaten fresh.
2. The melon, muskmelon, winter melon, cantaloupe, or honeydew (*Cucumis melo*) is a climbing or spreading annual plant with many cultivated varieties.
3. The species was probably originally native to southern Africa, or possibly to south-eastern Asia.
4. Variegated ivy varieties come in a range of colours and often have mottled leaves.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.31

Direction for question 31: In the following question, four sentences (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logica order to make a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.

1. These initiatives were truly revolutionary in terms of their impact on the Indian Ocean trading networks.
2. . The two most important of these second-wave initiatives were the transplantation of a novel form of business organization (the joint stock company) into Asia and the fusion of private merchant interests and state policy.

3. Two facets of the early modern history of European empire building in the Indian Ocean deserve to be emphasized.
4. Over a two-century period (1600–1800) they fundamentally transformed the Asian trading system.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 32 - 34: The following passage consists of a set of three questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The rescued negatives mouldered in Bassman's coal room for more than twenty years, until an acquaintance persuaded her to give them another look. Bassman dug through the bags and found delicate, friable films. Time had changed them, and she exacerbated the ruin. She warped her old photographs by enlarging and printing the negatives using Photoshop technology that created extreme versions of her previous diffusions. These resurrected pictures radiated with heavy, sometimes distortive contrast, and struck the viewer with their ink-black washes and flashbulb whites. The image of the sunglass-wearing, diamond-laden Barbara Mullen now showed a radioactively pale spectre against a pitch-dark background. The headshot of the unnamed model with her head thrown back and her eyes closed proved so altered by white highlighting that the subject looked as disembodied as a monochrome Gerard Richter.

Was Bassman recycling, or, as Ezra Pound exhorted artists to do, "making it new?" In one interview, Bassman said that her use of Photoshop to create vivid contrasts reminded her of her early painterly experiments. But whereas Bassman's original Harper's Bazaar iterations used blurring and chiaroscuro to imagine the unbound beauty of a woman in her 20s or 30s, her revisited images' magnitude and almost Kabuki-style *sfmuato* displayed the unshackled grandeur and emotional intensity that can arrive with middle age. Bassman's employment of hyper-contrast and nonpictorial, fragmented depiction create works conveying numinous power and even rapture, a state of affairs we might dream of women reaching as they age out of old gendered scripts. And unlil the images of her previous career, Bassman's new prints were large—a quality that speaks to a desire to be seen. Again, as Bassman once admitted, "I project what I'm not, but what I'd like to be."

The re-printed negatives had a grand reception in 2009, with shows at KMR Arts in Connecticut and New York's Staley-Wise. In the late 1940s, *Harper's Bazaar* editor Carmel Snow had chided Bassman: "I didn't bring you to Paris to make art; I brought you here to do the buttons and bows." But now Bassman work was embraced as high art. In *The New Yorker*, Judith Thurman wrote: "She manipulates the pictures to blur or burn out the detail, transforming a literal image into a painterly abstraction." And GiniaBellafante wrote an adoring profile of Bassman, praising her for making her photographs "seem even more ethereal than they did in their original form, and immune to the beholder's efforts to carbon-date them." Meanwhile, Bassman had grown energized enough to start taking fashion photography again. She covered Christian Lacroix's millinery for the *New York Times Magazine* in 1996 and did an art deco-themed shoot for *German Vogue* in 2004. The publishing house Abrams issued two monographs of her work.

Q.32
The state of rapture conveyed in Bassman's works is:

1 **because of the use of heavy contrast and their ink-black washes.**

2 **due to employment of hyper contrast and nonpictorial depiction.**

3 **due to the use of vivid contrasts which remind people of early painterly experiments.**

4 **manipulation to blur or burn out, transforming a literal image into a painterly abstraction.**

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Directions for questions 32 - 34: The following passage consists of a set of three questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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Was Bassman recycling, or, as Ezra Pound exhorted artists to do, "making it new?" In one interview, Bassman said that her use of Photoshop to create vivid contrasts reminded her of her early painterly experiments. But whereas Bassman's original Harper's Bazaar iterations used blurring and chiaroscuro to imagine the unbound beauty of a woman in her 20s or 30s, her revisited images' magnitude and almost Kabuki-style *sfmuato* displayed the unshackled grandeur and emotional intensity that can arrive with middle age. Bassman's employment of hyper-contrast and nonpictorial, fragmented depiction create works conveying numinous power and even rapture, a state of affairs we might dream of women reaching as they age out of old gendered scripts. And unlil the images of her previous career, Bassman's new prints were large—a quality that speaks to a desire to be seen. Again, as Bassman once admitted, "I project what I'm not, but what I'd like to be."

The re-printed negatives had a grand reception in 2009, with shows at KMR Arts in Connecticut and New York's Staley-Wise. In the late 1940s, *Harper's Bazaar* editor Carmel Snow had chided Bassman: "I didn't bring you to Paris to make art; I brought you here to do the buttons and bows." But now Bassman work was embraced as high art. In *The New Yorker*, Judith Thurman wrote: "She manipulates the pictures to blur or burn out the detail, transforming a literal image into a painterly abstraction." And GiniaBellafante wrote an adoring profile of Bassman, praising her for making her photographs "seem even more ethereal than they did in their original form, and immune to the beholder's efforts to carbon-date them." Meanwhile, Bassman had grown energized enough to start taking fashion photography again. She covered Christian Lacroix's millinery for the *New York Times Magazine* in 1996 and did an art deco-themed shoot for *German Vogue* in 2004. The publishing house Abrams issued two monographs of her work.

Q.33
Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

1 **Both the Barbara Mullen shot and the shot of the sunglass-wearing Gerard Richter used similar background colours.**

2 **Mouldering negatives is now a scientific art form based on Bassman's efforts.**

3 **Giving another look to the mouldering rescued negatives helped improve Bassman's career for the better.**

4 **The Kabuki-style *sfmuato* of the works displayed the emotional intensity that arrived with the 20's and 30's.**

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Answer key/Solution

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Was Bassman recycling, or, as Ezra Pound exhorted artists to do, "making it new?" In one interview, Bassman said that her use of Photoshop to create vivid contrasts reminded her of her early painterly experiments. But whereas Bassman's original Harper's Bazaar iterations used blurring and chiaroscuro to imagine the unbound beauty of a woman in her 20s or 30s, her revisited images' magnitude and almost Kabuki-style *sfmuato* displayed the unshackled grandeur and emotional intensity that can arrive with middle age. Bassman's employment of hyper-contrast and nonpictorial, fragmented depiction create works conveying numinous power and even rapture, a state of affairs we might dream of women reaching as they age out of old gendered scripts. And unlil the images of her previous career, Bassman's new prints were large—a quality that speaks to a desire to be seen. Again, as Bassman once admitted, "I project what I'm not, but what I'd like to be."

The re-printed negatives had a grand reception in 2009, with shows at KMR Arts in Connecticut and New York's Staley-Wise. In the late 1940s, *Harper's Bazaar* editor Carmel Snow had chided Bassman: "I didn't bring you to Paris to make art; I brought you here to do the buttons and bows." But now Bassman work was embraced as high art. In *The New Yorker*, Judith Thurman wrote: "She manipulates the pictures to blur or burn out the detail, transforming a literal image into a painterly abstraction." And GiniaBellafante wrote an adoring profile of Bassman, praising her for making her photographs "seem even more ethereal than they did in their original form, and immune to the beholder's efforts to carbon-date them." Meanwhile, Bassman had grown energized enough to start taking fashion photography again. She covered Christian Lacroix's millinery for the *New York Times Magazine* in 1996 and did an art deco-themed shoot for *German Vogue* in 2004. The publishing house Abrams issued two monographs of her work.

Q.34
One of the ways in which Bassman did not change the negatives in her revisited images is:

1 **by exacerbating the ruin by warping her old photographs to create extreme versions of her previous diffusions.**

2 **by using blurring and chiaroscuro to imagine the unbound beauty of a woman in her 20s or 30s.**

3 **by using heavy, sometimes distortive contrast, which struck the viewer with flashbulb whites.**

4 **by making use of Photoshop to enlarge the negatives, partly because of her desire to be seen.**

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Answer key/Solution

Sec 2

Directions for questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Twenty seven identical cubes of edges 1 cm each are labeled with the squares of the first twenty seven natural numbers. Each cube is labeled with a distinc number. These cubes are assembled to form a bigger cube of edge 3 cm. The following pattern is followed in arranging the smaller cubes in order to make the bigger cube. The bottom layer contains three rows with three cubes each. The cubes in the first, or frontmost, row in the first layer are labeled with the squares of first three natural numbers in ascending order from left to right. The cubes in second, or middle, row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 4 to 6 in ascending order from right to left. The cubes in the third row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 7 to 9 in ascending order from le to right. The identical pattern is followed in 2nd and 3rd layers of the bigger cubes. Now, one pair of opposite faces are coloured with Red and the other two pairs of opposite faces with Blue and Pink.

Q.35
The sum of numbers on the cubes that have exactly two colours on them is

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Twenty seven identical cubes of edges 1 cm each are labeled with the squares of the first twenty seven natural numbers. Each cube is labeled with a distinc number. These cubes are assembled to form a bigger cube of edge 3 cm. The following pattern is followed in arranging the smaller cubes in order to make the bigger cube. The bottom layer contains three rows with three cubes each. The cubes in the first, or frontmost, row in the first layer are labeled with the squares of first three natural numbers in ascending order from left to right. The cubes in second, or middle, row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 4 to 6 in ascending order from right to left. The cubes in the third row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 7 to 9 in ascending order from le to right. The identical pattern is followed in 2nd and 3rd layers of the bigger cubes. Now, one pair of opposite faces are coloured with Red and the other two pairs of opposite faces with Blue and Pink.

Q.36
The sum of numbers on the cubes that have exactly three colours on them is

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Twenty seven identical cubes of edges 1 cm each are labeled with the squares of the first twenty seven natural numbers. Each cube is labeled with a distinc number. These cubes are assembled to form a bigger cube of edge 3 cm. The following pattern is followed in arranging the smaller cubes in order to make the bigger cube. The bottom layer contains three rows with three cubes each. The cubes in the first, or frontmost, row in the first layer are labeled with the squares of first three natural numbers in ascending order from left to right. The cubes in second, or middle, row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 4 to 6 in ascending order from right to left. The cubes in the third row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 7 to 9 in ascending order from le to right. The identical pattern is followed in 2nd and 3rd layers of the bigger cubes. Now, one pair of opposite faces are coloured with Red and the other two pairs of opposite faces with Blue and Pink.

Q.37
The sum of numbers on the cubes that have exactly one colour on them is

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Twenty seven identical cubes of edges 1 cm each are labeled with the squares of the first twenty seven natural numbers. Each cube is labeled with a distinc number. These cubes are assembled to form a bigger cube of edge 3 cm. The following pattern is followed in arranging the smaller cubes in order to make the bigger cube. The bottom layer contains three rows with three cubes each. The cubes in the first, or frontmost, row in the first layer are labeled with the squares of first three natural numbers in ascending order from left to right. The cubes in second, or middle, row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 4 to 6 in ascending order from right to left. The cubes in the third row are labeled with the squares of numbers from 7 to 9 in ascending order from le to right. The identical pattern is followed in 2nd and 3rd layers of the bigger cubes. Now, one pair of opposite faces are coloured with Red and the other two pairs of opposite faces with Blue and Pink.

Q.38

The product of the digits of the number on the cube that has no colour on it is

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A project comprises four stages – S1, S2, S3 and S4. Four persons – P1, P2, P3 and P4 – are employed to work on the project. The following table gives the information regarding the number of days taken by each of the four to complete the various stages of the project.

Stage / Person	S1	S2	S3	S4
P1	10	7	8	13
P2	8	16	14	28
P3	12	24	5	11
P4	22	6	9	6

The project manager divides the projects in two assignments – A1 and A2. A1 comprises S1 and S4 and A2 comprises S2 and S3. The work of A1 is assigned to P1 and P3 and that of A2 to P2 and P4. P1 and P4 started working on their respective assignments on 2nd January, 2017, and P2 and P3 started working on their respective assignment on 5th January, 2017. P1 and P2 take off every third day and P3 and P4 on every second day. Each person works only on one project in a day. Stages can be completed in any order.

Q.39
Due to health issues, if P1 works at 75% of his actual efficiency, S1 can earliest be completed by

1 ◯ **13th January, 2017**

2 ◯ **14th January, 2017**

3 ◯ **15th January, 2017**

4 ◯ **16th January, 2017**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A project comprises four stages – S1, S2, S3 and S4. Four persons – P1, P2, P3 and P4 – are employed to work on the project. The following table gives the information regarding the number of days taken by each of the four to complete the various stages of the project.

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Q.40
Assignment A2 can earliest be completed by

1 ◯ **15th January, 2017**

2 ◯ **17th January, 2017**

3 ◯ **18th January, 2017**

4 ◯ **20th January, 2017**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A project comprises four stages – S1, S2, S3 and S4. Four persons – P1, P2, P3 and P4 – are employed to work on the project. The following table gives the information regarding the number of days taken by each of the four to complete the various stages of the project.

Stage / Person	S1	S2	S3	S4
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Q.41
Stage S4 can earliest be completed by

1 ◯ **10th January, 2017**

2 ◯ **13th January, 2017**

3 ◯ **15th January, 2017**

4 ◯ **16th January, 2017**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A project comprises four stages – S1, S2, S3 and S4. Four persons – P1, P2, P3 and P4 – are employed to work on the project. The following table gives the information regarding the number of days taken by each of the four to complete the various stages of the project.

Stage / Person	S1	S2	S3	S4
P1	10	7	8	13
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P4	22	6	9	6

The project manager divides the projects in two assignments – A1 and A2. A1 comprises S1 and S4 and A2 comprises S2 and S3. The work of A1 is assigned to P1 and P3 and that of A2 to P2 and P4. P1 and P4 started working on their respective assignments on 2nd January, 2017, and P2 and P3 started working on their respective assignment on 5th January, 2017. P1 and P2 take off every third day and P3 and P4 on every second day. Each person works only on one project in a day. Stages can be completed in any order.

Q.42
The project can earliest be completed by

1 ◯ **15th January, 2017**

2 ◯ **16th January, 2017**

3 **18th January, 2017**

4 **21st January, 2017**

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five shooters – Ekta, Chanka, Abibhuti, Ania and Akira – participated in a shooting competition, in which every participant has to hit five targets – T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5. The following table gives the probability of hitting each of the five targets by the five participants.

Target / Name	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Ekta	0.5	0.7	0.35	0.4	0.85
Chanka	0.6	0.85	0.75	0.6	0.45
Abibhuti	0.2	0.45	0.95	0.25	0.2
Ania	0.7	0.65	0.15	0.8	0.3
Akira	0.4	0.55	0.95	0.45	0.7

Q.43

If Ekta hits target T3, what is the probability that at least one of the other shooters also hits T3?

1 $\frac{31983}{32000}$

2 $\frac{29983}{32000}$

3 $\frac{14963}{16000}$

4 $\frac{15}{16}$

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Answer key/Solution

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Abibhuti	0.2	0.45	0.95	0.25	0.2
Ania	0.7	0.65	0.15	0.8	0.3
Akira	0.4	0.55	0.95	0.45	0.7

Q.44

If Abibhuti does not hit targets T3 and T4, what is the approximate value of the probability that at most three of the other four shooters hit these two targets?

1 **0.924**

2 **0.967**

3 **0.997**

4 **0.825**

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five shooters – Ekta, Chanka, Abibhuti, Ania and Akira – participated in a shooting competition, in which every participant has to hit five targets – T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5. The following table gives the probability of hitting each of the five targets by the five participants.

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Ania	0.7	0.65	0.15	0.8	0.3
Akira	0.4	0.55	0.95	0.45	0.7

Q.45

If target T2 is hit by exactly one shooter, what is the approximate value of the probability that the one who hits the targets is Ekta?

1 **0.279**

2 **0.196**

3 **0.354**

4 **0.176**

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five shooters – Ekta, Chanka, Abibhuti, Ania and Akira – participated in a shooting competition, in which every participant has to hit five targets – T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5. The following table gives the probability of hitting each of the five targets by the five participants.

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Chanka	0.6	0.85	0.75	0.6	0.45
Abibhuti	0.2	0.45	0.95	0.25	0.2
Ania	0.7	0.65	0.15	0.8	0.3
Akira	0.4	0.55	0.95	0.45	0.7

Q.46

If the amount (in Rs.) given to the participants on hitting targets T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 is 20, 30, 40, 60 and 80 respectively, what is the absolute difference (in Rs.) between the expected amount to be earned by Ekta and Chanka together and that by Ania and Akira together?

1 **19.5**

2 **19**

3 **20**

4 **20.5**

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Answer key/Solution

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

In a six day workshop – starting on Monday and ending on Saturday – four sessions were held on each day. On each of the six days, the time slots for sessions were 10 am to 12 noon, 12 noon to 2 pm, 3 pm to 5 pm and 5 pm to 7 pm. The subjects that were taught in the workshop were Economics, Finance

Law, and Management. The sessions were taken by four professors namely Ella, Folly, Lolly and Madan. Each professor can teach at most two of the four aforementioned subjects. Not more than two sessions on the same subject were held on any of the given days. It is also known that:

(i) For each professor, the initial of his name and that of the subject taught by him/her were not the same.

(ii) The number of sessions on Management was $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more the number of session of on Economics.

(iii) No subject was taught on three consecutive days and also no subject was taught in two consecutive slots on the same day.
(iv) The professor who took exactly four sessions in the workshop cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Wednesday and did not take any session on Monday and Tuesday.
(v) The last session on Thursday was on Economics. The first session on Wednesday was on Finance.
(vi) Three different subjects were taught on Monday as well as on Wednesday, and on each of the remaining days exactly two subjects were taught.
(vii) The number of sessions held on Management was the maximum. Law was not taught on Monday.
(viii) Management was not taught on Wednesday. On Friday, the first session was on Finance and the last one was on Law.
(ix) The number of sessions held on one of the subjects was 5. The second session on Saturday was on Economics.
(x) No subject taught in the same slot on two consecutive days. Only Ella, who took 6 sessions, can teach Law.
(xi) Madan, who did not take the minimum number of sessions, cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Friday and the number of session taken by hi was an even number.
(xii) All the sessions on Finance were taken by the same professor.

Q.47
The number of sessions taken by any professor could not be more than

1 **8**

2 **9**

3 **10**

4 **11**

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Answer key/Solution

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

In a six day workshop – starting on Monday and ending on Saturday – four sessions were held on each day. On each of the six days, the time slots for sessions were 10 am to 12 noon, 12 noon to 2 pm, 3 pm to 5 pm and 5 pm to 7 pm. The subjects that were taught in the workshop were Economics, Finance Law, and Management. The sessions were taken by four professors namely Ella, Folly, Lolly and Madan. Each professor can teach at most two of the four aforementioned subjects. Not more than two sessions on the same subject were held on any of the given days. It is also known that:

(i) For each professor, the initial of his name and that of the subject taught by him/her were not the same.

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(vi) Three different subjects were taught on Monday as well as on Wednesday, and on each of the remaining days exactly two subjects were taught.
(vii) The number of sessions held on Management was the maximum. Law was not taught on Monday.
(viii) Management was not taught on Wednesday. On Friday, the first session was on Finance and the last one was on Law.
(ix) The number of sessions held on one of the subjects was 5. The second session on Saturday was on Economics.
(x) No subject taught in the same slot on two consecutive days. Only Ella, who took 6 sessions, can teach Law.
(xi) Madan, who did not take the minimum number of sessions, cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Friday and the number of session taken by hi was an even number.
(xii) All the sessions on Finance were taken by the same professor.

Q.48
The subjects taught on Tuesday were

1 **Law and Management**

2 **Finance and Management**

3 **Law and Economics**

4 **Economics and Finance**

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Answer key/Solution

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

In a six day workshop – starting on Monday and ending on Saturday – four sessions were held on each day. On each of the six days, the time slots for sessions were 10 am to 12 noon, 12 noon to 2 pm, 3 pm to 5 pm and 5 pm to 7 pm. The subjects that were taught in the workshop were Economics, Finance Law, and Management. The sessions were taken by four professors namely Ella, Folly, Lolly and Madan. Each professor can teach at most two of the four aforementioned subjects. Not more than two sessions on the same subject were held on any of the given days. It is also known that:

(i) For each professor, the initial of his name and that of the subject taught by him/her were not the same.

(ii) The number of sessions on Management was $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more the number of session of on Economics.

(iii) No subject was taught on three consecutive days and also no subject was taught in two consecutive slots on the same day.
(iv) The professor who took exactly four sessions in the workshop cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Wednesday and did not take any session on Monday and Tuesday.
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(ix) The number of sessions held on one of the subjects was 5. The second session on Saturday was on Economics.
(x) No subject taught in the same slot on two consecutive days. Only Ella, who took 6 sessions, can teach Law.
(xi) Madan, who did not take the minimum number of sessions, cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Friday and the number of session taken by hi was an even number.
(xii) All the sessions on Finance were taken by the same professor.

Q.49
The subject taught in the second slot on Monday was

1 **Management**

2 **Economics**

3 **Finance**

4 **Cannot be determined**

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Answer key/Solution

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

In a six day workshop – starting on Monday and ending on Saturday – four sessions were held on each day. On each of the six days, the time slots for sessions were 10 am to 12 noon, 12 noon to 2 pm, 3 pm to 5 pm and 5 pm to 7 pm. The subjects that were taught in the workshop were Economics, Finance Law, and Management. The sessions were taken by four professors namely Ella, Folly, Lolly and Madan. Each professor can teach at most two of the four aforementioned subjects. Not more than two sessions on the same subject were held on any of the given days. It is also known that:

(i) For each professor, the initial of his name and that of the subject taught by him/her were not the same.

(ii) The number of sessions on Management was $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more the number of session of on Economics.

(iii) No subject was taught on three consecutive days and also no subject was taught in two consecutive slots on the same day.
(iv) The professor who took exactly four sessions in the workshop cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Wednesday and did not take any session on Monday and Tuesday.
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(ix) The number of sessions held on one of the subjects was 5. The second session on Saturday was on Economics.
(x) No subject taught in the same slot on two consecutive days. Only Ella, who took 6 sessions, can teach Law.
(xi) Madan, who did not take the minimum number of sessions, cannot teach the subjects that were taught on Friday and the number of session taken by hi was an even number.
(xii) All the sessions on Finance were taken by the same professor.

Q.50
Who took the last session on Wednesday?

1 Ella

2 Folly

3 Lolly

4 Madan

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five chess players – F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 – participated in a chess tournament. The tournament comprises two stages. In the first stage, each player played a match against each of the other players. In this stage, each match could last for a maximum of two hours. The points awarded to the winner of a match is given by [60 + (120 – P) × 0.2] and the points awarded to the loser of a match is given by [20 + (P – 120) × 0.2], where P is the time (in min) for which the match lasted; in case of a draw, which lasts for two hours, both the players were awarded 40 points each. On the basis of points, top three players advance to the next round; in case two or more players ended up with the same number of points, age criteria was adopted for getting top three players. In the second round, each player played three chess matches against computer. In this round, each win fetched 40 points and no point was awarded in case of a loss. In this round, each match resulted in a win/loss. The player with the highest number of points in the two stages put together announced as the winner of the tournament. Also, exactly one player became the winner. It is also known that:

(i) Despite winning three matches in stage one, and one match in stage two, F1 did not win the tournament.
(ii) In the first round, F5 won the match it played against F1, and match between F2 and F3 ended in a draw.
(iii) F2 and F3 each won two matches each in the first round.
(iv) In the first round, the total number of points of each of the five players was an integer.
(v) In the first round, each match lasted for an integral number of minutes, which was not less than 60.
(vi) Five matches collectively were won in the second stage by the three players who made to this stage.

Q.51
If there were two draws in the first stage, the total numbers of points of the winner, in the two stages taken together, could not be less than

1 260

2 251

3 249

4 250

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five chess players – F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 – participated in a chess tournament. The tournament comprises two stages. In the first stage, each player played a match against each of the other players. In this stage, each match could last for a maximum of two hours. The points awarded to the winner of a match is given by [60 + (120 – P) × 0.2] and the points awarded to the loser of a match is given by [20 + (P – 120) × 0.2], where P is the time (in min) for which the match lasted; in case of a draw, which lasts for two hours, both the players were awarded 40 points each. On the basis of points, top three players advance to the next round; in case two or more players ended up with the same number of points, age criteria was adopted for getting top three players. In the second round, each player played three chess matches against computer. In this round, each win fetched 40 points and no point was awarded in case of a loss. In this round, each match resulted in a win/loss. The player with the highest number of points in the two stages put together announced as the winner of the tournament. Also, exactly one player became the winner. It is also known that:

(i) Despite winning three matches in stage one, and one match in stage two, F1 did not win the tournament.
(ii) In the first round, F5 won the match it played against F1, and match between F2 and F3 ended in a draw.
(iii) F2 and F3 each won two matches each in the first round.
(iv) In the first round, the total number of points of each of the five players was an integer.
(v) In the first round, each match lasted for an integral number of minutes, which was not less than 60.
(vi) Five matches collectively were won in the second stage by the three players who made to this stage.

Q.52
The difference between points of the winner and the player who got second highest number of points could not be more than

1 96

2 **100**

3 **101**

4 **Cannot be determined**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five chess players – F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 – participated in a chess tournament. The tournament comprises two stages. In the first stage, each player played a match against each of the other players. In this stage, each match could last for a maximum of two hours. The points awarded to the winner of a match is given by [60 + (120 – P) × 0.2] and the points awarded to the loser of a match is given by [20 + (P – 120) × 0.2], where P is the time (in min) for which the match lasted; in case of a draw, which lasts for two hours, both the players were awarded 40 points each. On the basis of points, top three players advance to the next round; in case two or more players ended up with the same number of points, age criteria was adopted for getting top three players. In the second round, each player played three chess matches against computer. In this round, each win fetched 40 points and no point was awarded in case of a loss. In this round, each match resulted in a win/loss. The player with the highest number of points in the two stages put together announced as the winner of the tournament. Also, exactly one player became the winner. It is also known that:

(i) Despite winning three matches in stage one, and one match in stage two, F1 did not win the tournament.
(ii) In the first round, F5 won the match it played against F1, and match between F2 and F3 ended in a draw.
(iii) F2 and F3 each won two matches each in the first round.
(iv) In the first round, the total number of points of each of the five players was an integer.
(v) In the first round, each match lasted for an integral number of minutes, which was not less than 60.
(vi) Five matches collectively were won in the second stage by the three players who made to this stage.

Q.53
If two of the players in stage 2 won the same number of matches, the score of F1 at the end of the tournament could not be more than

1 **265**

2 **272**

3 **273**

4 **275**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five chess players – F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 – participated in a chess tournament. The tournament comprises two stages. In the first stage, each player played a match against each of the other players. In this stage, each match could last for a maximum of two hours. The points awarded to the winner of a match is given by [60 + (120 – P) × 0.2] and the points awarded to the loser of a match is given by [20 + (P – 120) × 0.2], where P is the time (in min) for which the match lasted; in case of a draw, which lasts for two hours, both the players were awarded 40 points each. On the basis of points, top three players advance to the next round; in case two or more players ended up with the same number of points, age criteria was adopted for getting top three players. In the second round, each player played three chess matches against computer. In this round, each win fetched 40 points and no point was awarded in case of a loss. In this round, each match resulted in a win/loss. The player with the highest number of points in the two stages put together announced as the winner of the tournament. Also, exactly one player became the winner. It is also known that:

(i) Despite winning three matches in stage one, and one match in stage two, F1 did not win the tournament.
(ii) In the first round, F5 won the match it played against F1, and match between F2 and F3 ended in a draw.
(iii) F2 and F3 each won two matches each in the first round.
(iv) In the first round, the total number of points of each of the five players was an integer.
(v) In the first round, each match lasted for an integral number of minutes, which was not less than 60.
(vi) Five matches collectively were won in the second stage by the three players who made to this stage.

Q.54
If there were two draws in the first stage, find the maximum number of points that a player who did not make it to the second stage scored.

1 **152**

2 **160**

3 **154**

4 **153**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

An entrance exam, conducted by JAT, consists of 3 sections – A, B and C. Section A, B and C consist of 5, 8 and 10 questions respectively, out of which one needs to attempt 3, 6 and 9 questions respectively. Questions in three sections carry 6, 7 and 10 marks, with all the questions of a sections having the sam marks, not necessarily in the given order. Maximum marks for the exam is 150. There is no negative marking in the exam except for the questions that are attempted beyond the specified number of questions to be attempted. For a partially correct answer the test taker awarded 50% of the marks assigned to that question, and 0 marks are awarded for a wrong or un-attempted question.

Q.55

If Aashi attempts maximum number of questions and answers 3 questions incorrectly, find the maximum marks scored by her?

1 **150**

2 **142**

3 **132**

4 **129**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

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Q.56

In the exam, the candidate gets –1 mark per question for attempting more than the required number of questions. Ashi forgets about the restriction and attempts all the questions given. Her score cannot be more than

1 **145**

2 **140**

3 **135**

4 **130**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

An entrance exam, conducted by JAT, consists of 3 sections – A, B and C. Section A, B and C consist of 5, 8 and 10 questions respectively, out of which one needs to attempt 3, 6 and 9 questions respectively. Questions in three sections carry 6, 7 and 10 marks, with all the questions of a sections having the sam marks, not necessarily in the given order. Maximum marks for the exam is 150. There is no negative marking in the exam except for the questions that are attempted beyond the specified number of questions to be attempted. For a partially correct answer the test taker awarded 50% of the marks assigned to

that question, and 0 marks are awarded for a wrong or un-attempted question.

Q.57

Divya attempts the same number of questions from each section. The number of questions attempted by Aashi forms an AP with maximum possible commo difference. If neither of the two got 0 marks for any question, then find the minimum possible value of the absolute difference between the marks scored b Divya and that of Aashi.

1 **1**

2 **0**

3 **7**

4 **0.5**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

An entrance exam, conducted by JAT, consists of 3 sections – A, B and C. Section A, B and C consist of 5, 8 and 10 questions respectively, out of which one needs to attempt 3, 6 and 9 questions respectively. Questions in three sections carry 6, 7 and 10 marks, with all the questions of a sections having the sam marks, not necessarily in the given order. Maximum marks for the exam is 150. There is no negative marking in the exam except for the questions that are attempted beyond the specified number of questions to be attempted. For a partially correct answer the test taker awarded 50% of the marks assigned to that question, and 0 marks are awarded for a wrong or un-attempted question.

Q.58

If Divya attempts even number of questions from each section, with a different number of questions from each section, and she does not score 0 marks for any questions, find the minimum marks scored by Divya.

1 **100**

2 **94**

3 **57**

4 **47**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In an organization the employees are divided into three categories –Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour. The ratio of the number of manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour in the organization in 2012 was 1 : 10 : 4. The average monthly salary of Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour was Rs. 45000, Rs. 30000 and Rs. 20000 respectively in 2012. The following table shows the percentage increase in the average salary of the three types o employees in the organization in 2013, 2014 and 2015 over the previous year.

	2013	2014	2015
Manager	10	20	20
Skilled labour	10	20	10
Unskilled labour	10	10	20

Q.59

Which type of employees got the least percentage increment in their average salary for the given period?

1 **Manager**

2 **Skilled labour**

3 **Unskilled labour**

4 **Both Skilled and unskilled labour**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In an organization the employees are divided into three categories –Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour. The ratio of the number of manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour in the organization in 2012 was 1 : 10 : 4. The average monthly salary of Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour was Rs. 45000, Rs. 30000 and Rs. 20000 respectively in 2012. The following table shows the percentage increase in the average salary of the three types o employees in the organization in 2013, 2014 and 2015 over the previous year.

	2013	2014	2015
Manager	10	20	20
Skilled labour	10	20	10
Unskilled labour	10	10	20

Q.60

At the end of 2015, it was decided among the employees that the category of employees getting the maximum percentage increase in the average salary during the period 2013-2015 will throw a party to all the employees in the organization, which type of employees threw party?

1 **Manager**

2 **Skilled labour**

3 **Unskilled labour**

4 **Both Skilled and unskilled labour**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

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	2013	2014	2015
Manager	10	20	20
Skilled labour	10	20	10
Unskilled labour	10	10	20

Q.61

In 2016, the company hired 20 skilled labours, 6 unskilled labours and 4 managers, resulting in a change in the proportion of employees in the three categories. There was no increase in the average salary of any employee in 2016 over the previous year and the new employees were also hired at the sam average salaries in their respective categories. Which of the following is true about the average salary per employee in the organisation in 2016 as compared to that in 2015?

1 **Increased**

2 **Decreased**

3 **Remained unchanged**

4 **Cannot be determined**

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In an organization the employees are divided into three categories –Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour. The ratio of the number of manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour in the organization in 2012 was 1 : 10 : 4. The average monthly salary of Manager, skilled labour and unskilled labour was Rs. 45000, Rs. 30000 and Rs. 20000 respectively in 2012. The following table shows the percentage increase in the average salary of the three types o employees in the organization in 2013, 2014 and 2015 over the previous year.

	2013	2014	2015
Manager	10	20	20
Skilled labour	10	20	10
Unskilled labour	10	10	20

Q.62

If the ratio of the number of three categories of employees in 2015 was the same as that in 2012, then the total salary paid to mangers in 2015 was what percent more or less than that to unskilled labour in the same year?

1 **26.23% more**

2 **32.43% less**

3 **41.63% less**

4 **38.63% less**

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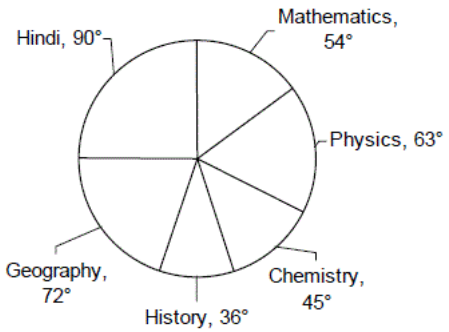
Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

In a college there are six departments - Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography and Hindi. Each Department has a different number of professors. In each department, the students are divided into two categories- Undergraduate and Postgraduate. The following doughnut chart gives the percentage distribution of the number of professors across the six departments.



The table given below gives the number of students per professor across six departments.

Department	Students/Professor
Mathematics	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Physics	10
Chemistry	6
History	15
Geography	3.75
Hindi	4

No department has more than 20 Professors. No two departments have the same combination of the number of Undergraduate students and that of Postgraduates students. There is only one department that has no Postgraduate students, and each department has at least 10 Undergraduate students. The number of Undergraduate students in each department is a multiple of 10. The number of Postgraduate students in History and Physics is 20 and 40 respectively. No department has more than 90 Undergraduate students.

Q.63

In how many departments is the number of Postgraduate students is definitely more than that of Undergraduate students?
Fill 1 if "your answer is 1"
Fill 2 if "your answer is 2"
Fill 3 if "your answer is 3"
Fill 4 if "your answer is 4"

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Answer key/Solution

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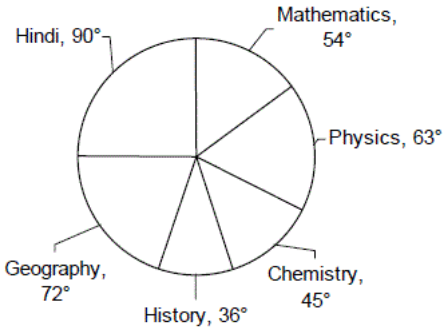
In a college there are six departments - Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography and Hindi. Each Department has a different number of professors. In each department, the students are divided into two categories- Undergraduate and Postgraduate. The following doughnut chart gives the percentage distribution of the number of professors across the six departments.



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Q.64

Which of the following cannot be the ratio of the number of Undergraduates in Chemistry department to that in Hindi department?
Fill 1 if "your answer is 1 : 3"
Fill 2 if "your answer is 2 : 1"
Fill 3 if "your answer is 3 : 2"
Fill 4 if "your answer is 4 : 3"

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Answer key/Solution

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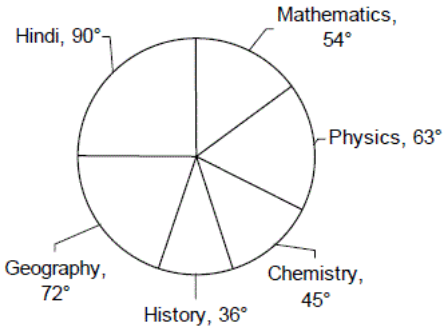

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Q.65

For which department is the value of the product of the number of professors and the number of students the minimum?
Fill 1 if "your answer is History"
Fill 2 if "your answer is Chemistry"
Fill 3 if "your answer is Physics"
Fill 4 if "your answer is Mathematics"

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Answer key/Solution

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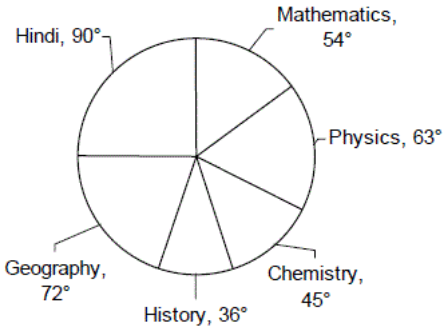

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Department	Students/Professor
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History	15
Geography	3.75
Hindi	4

No department has more than 20 Professors. No two departments have the same combination of the number of Undergraduate students and that of Postgraduates students. There is only one department that has no Postgraduate students, and each department has at least 10 Undergraduate students. The number of Undergraduate students in each department is a multiple of 10. The number of Postgraduate students in History and Physics is 20 and 40 respectively. No department has more than 90 Undergraduate students.

Q.66
Which department does not have any Postgraduate students?
Fill 1 if "your answer is Mathematics"
Fill 2 if "your answer is Chemistry"
Fill 3 if "your answer is Geography"
Fill 4 if "your answer is Cannot be determined"

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Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67
Tania plans to prepare for the CAT examination over a span of 100 days, by practicing some questions on each day. Each day she solves at most 20 problem If on any day, she solves more than 12 problems, then she solves at most 6 problems each on the next two days. What is the maximum number of problems that she can solve over the period of 100 days?

1 **1200**

2 **1208**

3 **1220**

4 **1120**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.68

20% of the students in a class failed in an examination. Out of the students who failed, 75% were males. Male students who failed constitute 90% of the economically poor students in the class. What is the ratio of the number of economically poor students to the total number of students in the class?

1 **1 : 6**

2 **1 : 4**

3 **1 : 5**

4 **5 : 6**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.69

How many 5-digit numbers are there such that digits at hundred's place, unit's place and ten-thousand's place are the first three terms of a geometric progression in any order?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.70

If (a + b + c) (b + c – a) = (c + a – b) (a + b – c), where a, b and c are the sides of a triangle, which of the following represents the area of the triangle?

1 $\frac{1}{4}(a + b - c)(a + b + c)$

2 $\frac{1}{4}(a - b + c)(a + b + c)$

3 $\frac{1}{4}(b + c - a)(a + b + c)$

4 $\frac{1}{4}(b + c - a)(a + b - c)$

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Answer key/Solution

Q.71

The value of the expression $\left(\frac{y^m}{y^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{mn}} \cdot \left(\frac{y^n}{y^p}\right)^{\frac{1}{np}} \cdot \left(\frac{y^p}{y^m}\right)^{\frac{1}{mp}}$ **is**

1 **1**

2 $y^{\frac{1}{mnp}}$

3 $y^{mn + np + pm}$

4 **None of these**

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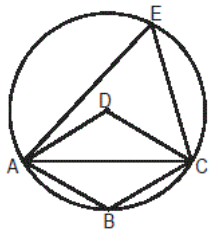
Answer key/Solution

Q.72

In the figure given below, ABCD is a rhombus, and D is the center of the circle. What is the measure of ∠AEC?



1 **45°**

2 **50°**

3 **60°**

4 **70°**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.73

Which of the following values of x satisfies the inequality $64^{\left(\frac{2-3x}{6}\right)} - 14\times4^{-x} + 12\times2^{-x} < 0,$ **where 'x' is a real number?**

1 $\log_{0.5}2.2$

2 $\log_{0.5}1.8$

3 $\log_{0.5}1.2$

4 $\log_{0.5}1.4$

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Answer key/Solution

Q.74

Two years ago, the sum of annual incomes of Roshan and his four brothers A, B, C and D was Rs.1,18,000. Two years hence, the sum of annual incomes of Roshan and the two brothers A and D will be Rs.1,00,000. The present annual incomes, in the given order, of A, B, C and D are in an Arithmetic Progressior with a common difference of Rs.2,000. If the annual income of Roshan, along with each of his four brothers, increases by Rs.1,000 every year find the present annual income of A (in Rs.).

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Answer key/Solution

Q.75

In the X-Y plane, what is the area of the region bounded by the following two curves? f(x) = max(x − 1, 1 − x) − 1 and g(x) = min(x + 2, − 2 − x) + 3

1 **2 sq. units**

2 2.5 sq. units

3 3 sq. units

4 3.5 sq. units

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Answer key/Solution

Q.76

Raman planted two climbers A and B at the same spot at the bottom of a 30 metres high cylindrical pillar, whose radius is 1 metre. When he came back afte a year, he found that the climber A had climbed the pillar by completing 5 uniform spirals in the clockwise direction and climber B did the same in 3 unifor spirals in the anti-clockwise direction. What is the height (in metres) at which paths of climbers A and B cross each other for the first time?

1 3.6

2 3.5

3 4.25

4 3.75

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Answer key/Solution

Q.77

The average of 15 whole numbers is $5\frac{1}{3}$. The minimum number of numbers that get(s) repeated is

1 1

2 2

3 5

4 Cannot be determined

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Answer key/Solution

Q.78

Ralph wants to paint the four walls and the ceiling of his room, which is cuboidal in shape. He wants to find out the cost of paint but he is unable to do so a he does not know the exact dimensions of his room. The only thing he knows is that the length, width and height of his room are in the ratio 5 : 3 : 4. Peter, Ralph's best friend, has a room which is 10% longer, 20% wider and 15% lower in height than Ralph's room. Peter's cost of paint was Rs. 4838.37. If the price of the paint per square unit of area to be used by Ralph is same as that used by Peter, then what would be Ralph's approximate cost (in Rs.) of paint f painting his room?

1 4760

2 4880

3 4250

4 4680

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Answer key/Solution

Q.79

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x - 1, & \text{if x is an odd natural number} \\ 2^x + 3, & \text{if x is an even natural number} \end{cases}$$

What is the remainder when f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + ... + f(73) is divided by 9?

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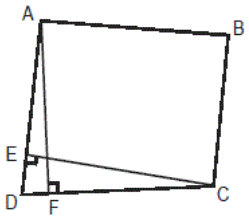
Answer key/Solution

Q.80

In the figure given below, CE ⊥ AD and AF ⊥ DC. If CE = 5.2 cm, AF = 4.8 cm and AD = 7.1 cm, then find the length (in cm) of CD.



1 **6.52**

2 **7.53**

3 **4.98**

4 **7.69**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.81

'x', 'y' and 'z' are real numbers such that x > 6, y < 0 and z > −2. How many of the following statements are definitely true?

(i) x + y + z > 0
(ii) xy + yz + zx = 0
(iii) $x + y^2 + z^4 < 0$

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Answer key/Solution

Q.82

If x and y are positive real numbers such that $\frac{x^2+3x}{9+3y} = \frac{y+3}{18} = \frac{54}{x^2+3x}$, then find the value of the expression $\frac{y^2-3y}{x^2+3x}$.

1 $\frac{10}{3}$

2 $\frac{13}{3}$

3 $\frac{11}{3}$

4 **Cannot be determined**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.83

Which of the following is true for the equation $x^3 - 2x + 1 = 0$?

1 **All roots of the equation are distinct and real.**

2 **Only one of the roots is real.**

3 **Two of its roots are reciprocal to each other.**

4 **None of these.**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.84

Find the sum of all the three-digit numbers having atleast one odd digit.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.85

From a point P outside the circle, the tangents PQ and PT are drawn to a circle with centre O and radius 2 units meeting the circle at Q and T respectively. From the centre O, OA and OB are drawn parallel to PQ and PT respectively. Length of the chord TQ is 2 units. Find ∠AOB.

1 **30°**

2 **90°**

3 **60°**

4 **120°**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.86

In the X – Y plane, a straight line AB cuts the two axes at A(2a, 0) and B(0, a). Another straight line CD cuts the two axes at points C(a, 0) and D(0, 2a). AB and CD intersect each other at point E. If the area of ΔAED is 216 m^2, find the value of 'a' (in m).

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Answer key/Solution

Q.87

In base system 7, the terms a_1, a_2, ...a_6, a_{10}, a_{11}, ..., a_n are in an Arithmetic Progression. If a_3 = 106 and common difference is 5, the value of a_{12} (in base 7)

1 **136**

2 **151**

3 **202**

4 **148**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.88

If a is an odd natural number and b is an even natural number, then what is the total number of solutions of the equation ab + 2 = 2a + b + 600?

1 **16**

2 **12**

3 **5**

4 **6**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.89

Ramu is an intelligent sheep rearer. He observed that the average number of wool pieces produced per sheep is equal to the number of sheep owned by hir in the year 2006. In 2007, he observed that the average number of wool pieces produced per sheep owned by him was 97. The number of wool pieces produced by the sheep owned by him in the year 2007 was 3500 less than the number of wool pieces produced by the sheep owned by him in the year 200 If the total number of sheep owned by Ramu in 2006 and in 2007 was the same, then find the number of sheep owned by Ramu in the year 2006.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.90

In a shoe store, there are 12 pair of highly expensive shoes. One night, thieves break in and steal 4 shoes, not necessarily having a matching pair with them What is the probability that at least one matching pair of shoes was stolen?

1 **120/161**

2 **41/161**

3 **144/165**

4 **21/165**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.91

Given that $f(x) = x^{[x]} + 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{3}$, where [x] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to 'x'. What is the minimum possible value of f(g(x)) for which both f(x) and g(x) are real numbers?

1 **1**

2 **3**

3 **2**

4 **4**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.92

What is the unit digit of $(37^{68} - 63^{77} + 45^{33} - 76^{99} + 118^{135})$?

1 **1**

2 **3**

3 **7**

4 **None of these**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.93

The coefficient of $a^{12}b^8$ in the expansion of $(a^2 + b)^{13}$ is

1 $\frac{13!}{12!\,6!}$

2 $-\frac{13!}{6!\,8!}$

3 $\frac{13!}{6!\,8!}$

4 **None of these**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.94

Let $f^1(x) = f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ such that $f^n(x) = f(f^{n-1}(x))$, where n is a natural number greater than 1 and $x \neq 1$. If f(x) = 21, find the value of $f^{21}(x)$.

1 **21**

2 $\frac{-1}{20}$

3 $\frac{20}{21}$

4 **None of these**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.95

Bharat, a numismatist, bought two piggy banks of the same capacity on 31st March, 2013. He started putting coins in one of the two piggy banks on 1st April, 2013, and when it was completely full, he started putting coins in the second piggy bank. He put exactly 'n' coins on nth day i.e. he put 1 coin on 1st April, 2013; 2 coins on 2nd April, 2013 and so on. At the end of 28th July, 2013, he found that both the piggy banks were completely full. For how many day did he put coins in the second piggy bank?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.96

The external length, breadth and height of a closed box are 12 cm, 8 cm and 6 cm respectively. The total inner surface area of the box is 174 cm^2. Find the thickness of the walls of this box.

1 **0.5 cm**

2 **1 cm**

3 **1.5 cm**

4 **3 cm**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.97

The height of a cone is 20 cm. A small cone is cut off at the top by a plane parallel to the base. If the ratio of the volumes of the two cones is 1 : 64, then at what height above the base had the cut been made?

1 **16 cm**

2 **15 cm**

3 **4 cm**

4 **5 cm**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.98

Two boats A and B are sailing in a river on the two sides of a lighthouse such that all three are in a straight line. The angles of elevation of the top of the

lighthouse when observed from A and B are 30° and 60° respectively. If the horizontal distance between A and the lighthouse is 75√3 m, then the distance between the two boats is

1 **(75√3+25)m**

2 **(75√3+45)m**

3 **100√3m**

4 **98m**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.99

The speed of a train is 50% more than a car. Both start simultaneously from point P and reach point Q at the same time, which is 45 km away from P. If the train lost about 12 minutes while stopping at the stations, then find the speed of the car.

1 **60 km/hr**

2 **64 km/hr**

3 **72 km/hr**

4 **75 km/hr**

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Answer key/Solution

Q.100

A sum of money was invested at simple interest at a certain rate for 4.5 years. Had it been invested at 37.5% higher rate, it would have fetched Rs.2,700 more. Find the sum.

1 **Rs.1,450**

2 **Rs.1,200**

3 **Rs.1,800**

4 **Rs.1,600**

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Answer key/Solution