

## Mock CAT – 17 2019

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Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 22:34:01 IST  
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Booster Analysis (BoosterAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 22:34:01 IST  
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Video Attempt (VideoAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 22:34:01 IST  
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Bookmarks (Bookmarks.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 22:34:01 IST  
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Toppers (Toppers.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 22:34:01 IST  
2020&qsetId=95cqrwcwcy7Y=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 17 2019)

VARC

DILR

QA

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

Australia's indigenous Aboriginal people have the oldest living culture on Earth. For around 60,000 years, their intricate understanding of ecology ensured survival, and their physical, spiritual, mental and emotional well-being was achieved by maintaining healthy, balanced relationships with all living and non-living things.

At the heart of their communities were traditional healers. They have been respected and entrusted with the well-being of Aboriginal communities for as long as the culture has been alive, yet still today surprisingly little is known of them. The few healers who remain have extensive knowledge of Aboriginal culture and are believed to possess supernatural abilities. Their role is to treat physical, mental and spiritual ailments using bush medicine, smoking ceremonies and spirit realignment – the latter being a common remedy for depression, or what indigenous Australians call “sickness of the spirit”.

In 2017, the World Health Organization published a study stating the total number of people living with depression in 2015 was estimated to exceed 300 million – an increase of more than 18.4% since 2005.

More recently, the Australian Medical Association announced their agreement with other leading global health organisations, declaring climate change a “health emergency” that will cause a higher incidence of mental ill-health, among other health-related issues. With modern living an apparent threat to both mental well-being and the planet, it can be wondered whether answers could be found by looking back to the wisdom of the world's oldest continuous civilisation.

An Aboriginal elder and *mubarrn*, meaning “medicine” or “lore” man in the local Noongar language believe their healing ability has been passed down through ancestral lineage. For the Aboriginal healers, the most important first step in relation to healing is the ability to reconnect to the land, since for indigenous Australians, connection to country represents connection to their culture. For this reason, the healing ceremony started the previous day in the Stirling Range National Park, a 90-minute drive north of Kwoorabup, to experience a reconnection ceremony at an ancient sacred site on the traditional lands of the Koreng tribe to which the healer belongs.

Wading through knee-high grass, the healer how to dig for bloodroot (good for numbing toothache) and gather resin formed from the oozing red antiseptic sap of a marri tree, which strangely resembled the very thing it is known for healing – an open wound. “It cures stomach ache too,” he said.

Entering Wickelenup, the healer used clapsticks and what he called a “protection song” to summon his ancestors for the protection and blessing of our steps upon the Earth. After crossing a bed of clay that looked as if giant tins of red and yellow paint had been dropped from the sky, he led the patient to an oddly shaped chunk of volcanic rock that he used as a platform for grinding ochre. Then he stood with his eyes closed and sang the song line belonging to his family, the Kaarl Poorlanger, meaning “people of fire”, before mixing ochre on the stone and painting a russet-coloured pigment onto my skin in a technique known as “smudging”. “This is your mark, your connection to this land. You might wash it off later but I know it's there... and so will you,” he said.

---

Q.1

Why is it important for the Aboriginal healers to reconnect to their land?

- 
- 1 ☐ Because it has been passed down to them through their ancestral lineages.
- 
- 2 ☐ Because it is easier to perform the healing ceremonies in a known place.
- 
- 3 ☐ Because the land where they perform their rituals are sacred.
- 
- 4 ☐ Because the land is synonymous with their cultural identity.
-

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Q.2

Why does the author give the statistics related to mental illness and depression in the passage?

1 ☐ In order to emphasize upon the severity of the issue.

2 ☐ To show how the issue is related to the focal point of the passage.

3 ☐ In order to highlight a possible preventive measure to counter epidemics.

4 ☐ To explain that the traditional healers have the ability to replace modern medical professionals.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

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Q.3

Which of the following best describes the healing ceremony mentioned in the passage?

1 ☐ It comprised a few traditional rituals in order to invoke a connection with the land.

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2 ☐ The ceremony combined modern techniques of marking with traditional beliefs regarding connectivity.

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3 ☐ It entailed detailed ritualistic cleansings and markings.

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4 ☐ The ceremony was a result of a detailed analysis of the sacred land.

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Q.4

All of the following have been cited in the passage as features of the Australian aboriginal people EXCEPT:

- 
- 1 ☐ They have a special relationship with their ecology.
- 
- 2 ☐ They have a documented history that goes back 60, 000 years.
- 
- 3 ☐ Their healing techniques continue to depend on traditional methods.
- 
- 4 ☐ They strive to find a balance with their surroundings.
-

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Q.5

The writer of this passage is most likely a/an:

1 ☐ amateur investigator.

2 ☐ social worker.

3  research scholar.

4  conservative teacher.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



Direction for questions (6-10): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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By the terms of Iraq's surrender it was allowed to keep its helicopter gunships, which were ruthlessly used to regain control. The Kurds fled north to the mountains, to an area known as Iraqi Kurdistan, where they are believed to have lived for over 4,000 years. Estimated to be 20m to 25m strong, they are the fourth-largest ethnic group in the Middle East. They are also the most numerous stateless people in the world, spread over regions of Syria, Turkey, Iran and Iraq. In one of their own sayings, they have "no friends but the mountains". Their recent history is one of suppression. At the end of the first world war, the US president, Woodrow Wilson, supported Kurdish self-determination but no state was drawn into the post-war maps despite it being a clause of the 1920 Treaty of Sévres. By 1924 Turkey had banned Kurdish culture, language and place names, and in 1929 the short life of an autonomous Kurdish province in Soviet Azerbaijan ended.

In Iraq the situation was a little better. A British protectorate allowed partial cultural freedom, a tradition continued by Arab nationalist and Ba'athist regimes that followed the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958. But there was killing too, and an intermittent war between the Iraqi government and Kurdish Democratic party of Iraq lasted 11 years from 1964 to 1975.

In that year a Kurdish leader, Mustafa Barzani, wrote to the US secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, to ask for help as "our movement and people are being destroyed in an unbelievable way".

But Iraq had reached an agreement with the Shah of Iran, one of the US's most valuable allies in the region. Mr Kissinger no longer felt a compulsion to help and the Kurdish revolt collapsed.

Murderous persecution followed, culminating in perhaps one of Saddam Hussein's most notorious acts: the killing of more than 5,000 Kurds by mustard gas at Halabja in 1988.

The northern no-fly zone, policed by the US and UK to protect its own sorties into Iraq from 1992, has, however, provided the Kurds with an unprecedented - and unintended - level of protection.

Iraq withdrew its administration from the Kurdish region in 1992 and an autonomous government was formed from the two main political parties. Laurie Mylroie, a journalist for the Atlantic Monthly, travelled to northern Iraq soon after and reported that the Kurds were running their own affairs with a great deal of success.

"With little outside assistance," he wrote, "the Kurds have accomplished what George Bush [Sr] has so far failed to achieve elsewhere in Iraq - the orderly overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime."

In Sulaimaniya, the largest city under Kurdish control, there were high levels of communal solidarity as its citizens cooperated with authorities that they had previously rebelled against as instruments of the hated Baghdad regime.

But two years later the government had collapsed and the two parties began an armed conflict. A ceasefire was announced in 1998 and the region was divided into two.

The Iraqi Kurds now enjoy numerous civil liberties, including both democracy and a free press. Leaders of ethnic minorities in the region, such as Assyrians and Turkomans, say they are living in a golden age. But autonomous Kurdistan, one of the most enduring legacies of the Gulf war, is vulnerable.

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Q.6

As per the passage, at the end of the first world war:

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1 ☐ the Treaty of Sévres was completely violated.

---

2 ☐ the Kurds were persecuted in Turkey but protected elsewhere.

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3 ☐ Iraq reached an agreement with Iran to end the Kurdish revolt.

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4 ☐ the Kurds remained without a home state.

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FeedBack

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Q.7

All of the following can be inferred about the author's views of the West's attitude towards the Kurds EXCEPT:

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1 ☐ S/he is disgusted by the complete lack of efforts made by the US to protect ethnic minorities in the Middle East.

---

2 ☐ S/he is puzzled by the continuous struggle of this community.

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3 ☐ S/he is critical of the lack of concrete effort made by them.


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4 ☐ S/he is intrigued by the complexity of the issue and the lack of resolve shown by the parties involved.

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FeedBack

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**Q.8**

**Which of the following is not true about the struggle of the Kurds?**

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**1 ☐ Their situation worsened as a result of an 11 year political war.**

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2 ☐ They enjoyed protection at a level for the first time in 1967.

3 ☐ They enjoyed a brief reprieve due to a ceasefire in 1998.

4 ☐ Their struggle continues to be real and serious.

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In Sulaimaniya, the largest city under Kurdish control, there were high levels of communal solidarity as its citizens cooperated with authorities that they had previously rebelled against as instruments of the hated Baghdad regime.

But two years later the government had collapsed and the two parties began an armed conflict. A ceasefire was announced in 1998 and the region was divided into two.

The Iraqi Kurds now enjoy numerous civil liberties, including both democracy and a free press. Leaders of ethnic minorities in the region, such as Assyrians and Turkomans, say they are living in a golden age. But autonomous Kurdistan, one of the most enduring legacies of the Gulf war, is vulnerable.

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Q.9

In the context of the passage, what is the significance of the saying 'no friends but the mountains'?

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1 ☐ It exaggerates the extent of the Kurdish homelessness.

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2 ☐ It downplays the significance by localizing the struggle.

3 ☐ It adds credence to the continuous nature of the issue.

4 ☐ It highlights a local version of a global story.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



Direction for questions (6-10): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

At the end of the Gulf war the then US president, George Bush Sr, called on the people of Iraq to rise up against the battered Baghdad regime. The rebellions were swift - with both the Shi'ite Muslims and the Kurds in revolt - but short, as the west failed to support either people.

By the terms of Iraq's surrender it was allowed to keep its helicopter gunships, which were ruthlessly used to regain control. The Kurds fled north to the mountains, to an area known as Iraqi Kurdistan, where they are believed to have lived for over 4,000 years. Estimated to be 20m to 25m strong, they are the fourth-largest ethnic group in the Middle East. They are also the most numerous stateless people in the world, spread over regions of Syria, Turkey, Iran and Iraq. In one of their own sayings, they have "no friends but the mountains". Their recent history is one of suppression. At the end of the first world war, the US president, Woodrow Wilson, supported Kurdish self-determination but no state was drawn into the post-war maps despite it being a clause of the 1920 Treaty of Sévres. By 1924 Turkey had banned Kurdish culture, language and place names, and in 1929 the short life of an autonomous Kurdish province in Soviet Azerbaijan ended.

In Iraq the situation was a little better. A British protectorate allowed partial cultural freedom, a tradition continued by Arab nationalist and Ba'athist regimes that followed the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958. But there was killing too, and an intermittent war between the Iraqi government and Kurdish Democratic party of Iraq lasted 11 years from 1964 to 1975.

In that year a Kurdish leader, Mustafa Barzani, wrote to the US secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, to ask for help as "our movement and people are being destroyed in an unbelievable way".

But Iraq had reached an agreement with the Shah of Iran, one of the US's most valuable allies in the region. Mr Kissinger no longer felt a compulsion to help and the Kurdish revolt collapsed.

Murderous persecution followed, culminating in perhaps one of Saddam Hussein's most notorious acts: the killing of more than 5,000 Kurds by mustard gas at Halabja in 1988.

The northern no-fly zone, policed by the US and UK to protect its own sorties into Iraq from 1992, has, however, provided the Kurds with an unprecedented - and unintended - level of protection.

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Q.10

Which of the following has been cited as the main area of struggle for the Kurds as per the passage?

---

1 ☐ Their inability to garner local and international support.

---

2 ☐ Their inability to maintain a stronghold over their homeland.

---

3 ☐ Their unsuccessful attempts to gain political and military support.

---

4 ☐ Their unsuccessful attempts to get their own country.

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FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Direction for questions (11-15): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The 2008 financial crisis continues to plague the world economy and our politics. It's also messing with how we understand our narratives of global integration. Until recently, going global implied exuberant stories about one-world connectivity and technocratic togetherness. Now, it's the other way around: the stories of our times are consumed with collapses, extinctions and doom. It's a playbook for nativists, who see interdependence as a recipe for catastrophe. [...]

The end of the Cold War in 1989 marked a break in the storytelling habits of global integration. Without rivalry from the East or challenges from the South, the big narratives of progress got flattened around a single plot. Talk of a new world economy gave way to the Washington Consensus; socialist integration lost its age-old appeal. The American political scientist Francis Fukuyama caught the 'Zeitgeist' with his essay 'The End of History?' – though everyone forgot the question mark. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the triumph of neoliberalism launched a new story that championed market purity, visionary entrepreneurs and the liberating power of gadgets for a world ruled by a global elite nicknamed 'Davos Man'. In 'The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century', the American journalist Thomas Friedman celebrated the glories of free trade, open communications and the bounty of global supply chains. [...]

There were challengers to this flat-world plot. It got no traction among peasants of Chiapas, demonstrators at the Battle of Seattle and scientists labouring behind the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, who fought for alternative stories, pointing to dislocation, unfairness and spiking carbon emissions. But the power of flat-world storytelling asphyxiated the nay-sayers.

That is, until a financial crisis, the spectacle of crumbling glaciers and scenes of an Arab Spring gone horribly awry ended the triumphalist bender. Suddenly, the euphoric style gave way to a chorus of dysphoria. [...]

It's important to recognise one of the catastrophist's rhetorical moves. Stories of doom thrive on turning a tension into an incompatibility. A tension implies two forces at odds – like hot and cold, like price stability and jobs, like helping strangers and assisting neighbours; while they pull in different directions, they can be mixed. Earlier big narratives used to explain choices in terms of tension and unstable compromise. In the 1950s and '60s, debates focused on how much the developing world could advance while being part of a wider global economy. A decade later, the tension was how to co-manage a troubled global commons.

Nowadays, the chorus of catastrophe presents differences as intractable and incompatible, the choice between them zero-sum. It's globalism or 'nation first', jobs or climate, friend or foe. The model is simple: earlier leaders muddled, dithered, compromised and mixed. In their efforts to avoid hard decisions, they led the nation to the edge of disaster.

Pessimism helped exorcise post-1989 triumphalism; there are worries about structural features of inequality and how the makers of catastrophe became its beneficiaries. But we also need to see how the consensus of catastrophe that straddles the ideological spectrum – but grows more dire and menacing as one approaches the extremes – favours the politics of the strong man glaring down the nation-doubters.

The alternative is not to be wistful about flat-world narratives that find solace in technical panaceas and market fundamentalisms; the last thing we need is a return to the comforts of lean-in fairy tales that rely on facile responses to a complicated world. [...]

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Q.11

The main idea of the passage is to:

- 
- 1 ☐ highlight the perils of economic crisis and inequality.
- 
- 2 ☐ analyze the changing narratives related to economic trends.
- 
- 3 ☐ explain how the current narrative of pessimism has been affecting the future of globalization.
- 
- 4 ☐ describe a historical anecdote to the current economic trend and the stories around it.
-

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**Direction for questions (11-15): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

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---

Q.12

As per the passage, the flat-world narration was stopped by:

1 ☐ the Arab Spring uprising.

---

2 ☐ the scenes of environmental catastrophes.

---

3 ☐ the multitude of crisis.

---

4 ☐ the multitude of financial crises.

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FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

**Direction for questions (11-15): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

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**Q.13**

**Which of the following best describes the theme of the economic narratives from 1950s to now?**

- 
- 1 ☐ How to encourage inclusive growth, how to manage globalization, how the differences are irreconcilable.
- 
- 2 ☐ How pessimism affects developing nations, how globalization is to be resurrected, how national economies are managed.
- 
- 3 ☐ How to manage globalization, how the differences are unmanageable, how the future is hopeless.
-

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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**Q.14**

**As per the passage, nativists are people who:**

1 ☐ are supporters of globalization.


2 ☐ are opposed to globalization.

3 ☐ are opposed to national economic interests.

4 ☐ are supporters of an open economy.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



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Q.15

In the passage, the author advocates a narrative which:

- 
- 1 ☐ projects the future of the world in a positive manner.
- 
- 2 ☐ shows that our current economic policy won't survive for long.
- 
- 3 ☐ projects a picture of the world economy in a clear light.
- 
- 4 ☐ shows a balanced approach towards our economic realities.
-

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Direction for questions (16-20): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

A project to produce detailed maps of all the land on Earth through laser scanning has been revealed by researchers who say action is needed now to preserve a record of the world's cultural, environmental and geological treasures.

Prof Chris Fisher, an archaeologist from Colorado State University, said he founded the Earth Archive as a response to the climate crisis. He said:

"We are going to lose a significant amount of both cultural patrimony –archaeological sites and landscapes – but also ecological patrimony – plants and animals, entire landscapes, geology, hydrology. We really have a limit time to record those things before the Earth fundamentally changes."

He also said that while it was important to take action on the climate crisis, even if we started "living like the Flintstones", changes are already taking place.

The main technology Fisher hopes to use is aircraft-based Lidar, a scanning technique in which laser pulses are directed at the Earth's surface from an instrument attached to an aircraft. The time it takes for the pulses to bounce back is measured, allowing researchers to work out the distance to the object or surface they strike. Combined with location data, the approach allows scientists to build 3D maps of an area.

The method has already helped reveal ancient cities deep in jungles and map the full extent of sites built by rivals to the Aztecs.

The resolution of aircraft-based Lidar data can lead to images with stunning detail. "We can see things on the ground that are on the order of 20cm or so ... which is about the size of a construction brick," said Fisher. [...]

Fisher said that Lidar works well over land and the ice caps. As a result the project will focus on the planet's land area: roughly 29% of the Earth's surface. Fisher says the first areas to be recorded will be those most under threat, such as coastal regions at risk from sea level rises and the Amazon, where deforestation is surging under the Bolsonaro government in Brazil.

Fisher said the first move was to collate existing Lidar data. The Earth Archive will also contain data from other techniques including aerial photography and satellite data, some of which already exists.

The result, Fisher said, will be an open source record of the planet which could help archaeologists, geologists, conservationists and others.

Besides revealing manmade structures within jungles, Lidar can also reveal details such as the age and complexity of forests. The data can also be used to reconstruct landscapes and to track changes to the landscape over decades.

Building the Earth Archive will not be cheap: Fisher estimates it would cost about \$15m (£12m) to scan much of the Amazon within two or three years.

He says a large part of the cost lies in getting the equipment to the required location, while filtering the data takes people power. While Fisher said the team was seeking funding, he said some organisations had already pledged to donate services in kind.

Fisher's plans have had a mixed response from others in the field. While most say such a resource would be valuable, they say the practical hurdles are considerable.

---

Q.16

As per the passage, what is the main utility of Lidar?

---

1 ☐ The directing of pulses towards the Earth's surface from the aircraft.

---


2 ☐ Scientists being able to calculate the data given by Lidar.

3 ☐ The facilitation of creation of accurate 3D maps.

4 ☐ The measuring of the pulses that bounce back.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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**Q.17**

**Which of the following has been cited as an achievement of Lidar scanning?**

---

**1 ☐ The study of the Amazonian forests**

---

2 ☐ The work on ancient civilizations

---

3 ☐ The mapping of 29% of the Earth’s surface

---

4 ☐ The uncovering of buried cities and sites

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FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

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Q.18

Which of the following most accurately describes the author's views on Fisher's project?

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1 ☐ The author is vehemently opposed to the project's extravagance.

---


2 ☐ The author is cautious in his evaluation of the project’s success.

3 ☐ The author is supportive of Fisher’s aim, but not of his means.

4 ☐ The author is in favor of the use of new technology.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



Direction for questions (16-20): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

A project to produce detailed maps of all the land on Earth through laser scanning has been revealed by researchers who say action is needed now to preserve a record of the world's cultural, environmental and geological treasures.

Prof Chris Fisher, an archaeologist from Colorado State University, said he founded the Earth Archive as a response to the climate crisis. He said:

"We are going to lose a significant amount of both cultural patrimony –archaeological sites and landscapes – but also ecological patrimony – plants and animals, entire landscapes, geology, hydrology. We really have a limit time to record those things before the Earth fundamentally changes."

He also said that while it was important to take action on the climate crisis, even if we started "living like the Flintstones", changes are already taking place.

The main technology Fisher hopes to use is aircraft-based Lidar, a scanning technique in which laser pulses are directed at the Earth's surface from an instrument attached to an aircraft. The time it takes for the pulses to bounce back is measured, allowing researchers to work out the distance to the object or surface they strike. Combined with location data, the approach allows scientists to build 3D maps of an area.

The method has already helped reveal ancient cities deep in jungles and map the full extent of sites built by rivals to the Aztecs.

The resolution of aircraft-based Lidar data can lead to images with stunning detail. "We can see things on the ground that are on the order of 20cm or so ... which is about the size of a construction brick," said Fisher. [...]

Fisher said that Lidar works well over land and the ice caps. As a result the project will focus on the planet's land area: roughly 29% of the Earth's surface. Fisher says the first areas to be recorded will be those most under threat, such as coastal regions at risk from sea level rises and the Amazon, where deforestation is surging under the Bolsonaro government in Brazil.

Fisher said the first move was to collate existing Lidar data. The Earth Archive will also contain data from other techniques including aerial photography and satellite data, some of which already exists.

The result, Fisher said, will be an open source record of the planet which could help archaeologists, geologists, conservationists and others.

Besides revealing manmade structures within jungles, Lidar can also reveal details such as the age and complexity of forests. The data can also be used to reconstruct landscapes and to track changes to the landscape over decades.

Building the Earth Archive will not be cheap: Fisher estimates it would cost about \$15m (£12m) to scan much of the Amazon within two or three years.

He says a large part of the cost lies in getting the equipment to the required location, while filtering the data takes people power. While Fisher said the team was seeking funding, he said some organisations had already pledged to donate services in kind.

Fisher's plans have had a mixed response from others in the field. While most say such a resource would be valuable, they say the practical hurdles are considerable.

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Q.19

According to Fisher, what is the main aim of the Earth Archive?


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1 ☐ To act on the climate crisis by limiting the time of change.

---

- 2 ☐ To save a record of some of the world’s heritage which are under threat due to climate change.
- 
- 3 ☐ To uphold the cultural and ecological patrimony of the world by preserving archaeological sites and landscapes.
- 
- 4 ☐ To produce detailed accounts of the world’s land by scanning through laser technology.
- 

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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Fisher's plans have had a mixed response from others in the field. While most say such a resource would be valuable, they say the practical hurdles are considerable.

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Q.20

As per the passage, Fisher's critics would agree with all of the following EXCEPT:

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1 ☐ This project would lead to a depletion of the world's cultural resources.

---

2 ☐ The aim of the project is noble.

3 ☐ The logistics of the project are a matter of concern.

4 ☐ Though the project has some utility, it also entails a few concerns.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

**Direction for questions (21-24): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

[...] It could be that the neighbourhood, not the individual, is the essential unit of social change. If you're trying to improve lives, maybe you have to think about changing many elements of a single neighbourhood, in a systematic way, at a steady pace. [...]

In a classic study, the sociologist Eric Klinenberg showed just how important neighbourhood is in determining who survives in a crisis. Klinenberg compared deaths in two Chicago neighbourhoods during a heat wave in 1995. More than six times as many people died in North Lawndale as in South Lawndale, even though the two places are demographically comparable.

The fact is that human behaviour happens in contagious, networked ways. Suicide, obesity and decreasing social mobility spread as contagions.

When you think in neighbourhood terms rather than in individual terms you see things previously rendered invisible. For example, Klinenberg found that fewer people died in South Lawndale in great part because there was more social connection there. Klinenberg's new book, "Palaces for the People," emphasizes the importance of "social infrastructure," physical places like libraries where people can gather. What do libraries have to do with deaths in a heat wave? It turns out quite a lot. Libraries nurture relationships among people who check in on one another when crises hit.

Some people say that we have to promote both kinds of change, individual and neighbourhood. Of course that's true, but it's also what people say when they don't know how to think in geographic terms and don't know how to adjust their work to neighbourhood realities.

Thinking in neighbourhood terms requires a radical realignment in how you see power structures. Does the neighbourhood control its own networks of care, or are there service providers coming down from above? Do the local norms of interaction need to be changed? For example, do people feel it's normal to knock on a neighbour's door and visit, or would that be considered a dangerous invasion of privacy? Are there forums where the neighbourhood can tell its collective story?

Thinking in neighbourhood terms means radical transformation in how change is done. It means escaping the tyranny of randomized controlled experiments in which one donor funds one program that tries to isolate one leverage point to have "impact."

It means adjusting the structures of the state so that the neighbourhood is an important structure of self-government, rather than imposing blanket programs willy-nilly across neighbourhood lines. [...]

**Q.21**

Which of the following doesn't reflect power structures in a neighborhood?

- 1 ☐ The network of care existing in the neighborhood.
- 2 ☐ The number of libraries which can be found in a neighborhood.
- 3 ☐ Rules pertaining to the neighborhood interactions.
- 4 ☐ Availability of outlets for the neighbors to express themselves.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions (21-24): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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Q.22

Which of the following is the main point proven by the study by Eric Klinenberg?

- 1 ☐ How primary caregivers in families affect the neighborhood structure.
- 2 ☐ How collective networked groups affect individuals.
- 3 ☐ How individuals exist within the framework of family ties.
- 4 ☐ How libraries affect human interactions.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.23

The main conclusion of the passage is that:

- 1 ☐ if one want to improve the society, one needs to improve intrapersonal interactions.
- 2 ☐ any government policy dealing with social change should account for individualities of neighborhoods.
- 3 ☐ sociologists have done a lot of research to understand the dynamics between the individual and his/her surroundings.
- 4 ☐ radicalization of the society has to begin with changing the structures of neighborhoods and how they operate.

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 Answer key/Solution

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Q.24

Why does the author call the neighborhood as the essential unit of social change?

- 1 ☐ Because they guard the norms of individual welfare.
- 2 ☐ Because they dictate how an individual must behave.
- 3 ☐ Because they represent the collective goal.
- 4 ☐ Because they reflect the mirror through which values get created.

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 Answer key/Solution



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### Q.25

Directions for question (25): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

1. Of course he had lived to such a great age that his blindness became like an ornament on him.
2. Ezeulu did not like to think that his sight was no longer as good as it used to be.
3. If Ezeulu lived to be so old he too would accept such a loss.
4. And some day he would have to rely on someone else's eyes as his grandfather had done when his sight failed.

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 Answer key/Solution

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### Q.26

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

The concept of destiny is not at all synonymous with the concept of 'necessity'. Necessity, as the immanent and causal link joining objective processes in a series of 'if...then' connections, may form the ontological content of destiny, but it does not necessarily do so. In theological and teleological world-views, destiny most often is precisely that which does not spring from necessity. The whim or fancy of a god may become destiny. The accidental may become destiny, and so may an act that springs from 'free will'.

- 1 ☐ Destiny and necessity are different conceptual entities without any shared boundary.
- 2 ☐ The concepts of destiny and necessity may look similar but they are essentially different world-views.
- 3 ☐ Conceptually, necessity and destiny have some commonalities but they are not identical.
- 4 ☐ Destiny may give rise to the essence of necessity but not the vice-versa.

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 Answer key/Solution

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Q.27

Directions for question (27): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

- 1. Twenty years ago we agreed to meet here tonight.
- 2. I'll explain if you want to be sure that everything's all right.
- 3. I will be glad about that, if my old friend comes too.
- 4. It sounds strange to you, doesn't it?
- 5. I'm waiting for a friend.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.28

Directions for question (28): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. Both approaches need to be tested further to ensure they work outside the lab.
- 2. In the second study, a team genetically modified bacteria in the mosquitoes' microbiome to secrete a substance that prevented the growth of the malaria-causing parasite, 'Plasmodium'.
- 3. One study focused on whether mosquitoes with genetic modifications that make them more resistant to the malaria parasite are able to spread.
- 4. Two studies affirm the promise of genetic modification of mosquitoes to curb malaria transmission.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.29

Directions for question (29): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. Then, 500,000 years ago, a period of tectonic activity and variable climate caused a disruption in the archaeological record at the site.
- 2. Resources were different and more scarce; new, more variable tools showed up: small blades made of obsidian.
- 3. For hundreds of thousands of years, hominins there were using stone axes that changed very little.
- 4. When the record resumed, 320,000 years ago, the lifestyles of the hominins there had changed markedly.

## Q.30

Directions for question (30): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

For one to be considered fluent, they must be in a position to speak or perform the language with fluency and accuracy. Some people may understand a second language well though they may face difficulties in speaking the language. Such people cannot therefore be considered proficient in a language. In addition, however much one learns a second language, they might never be in a position to use the language in the same way they use their native language. People also prejudice against a different language. They normally have judgments on a second language. Some believe that they cannot communicate fully. These intuitions normally deter people from learning or using the second language.

- 1 ☐ People try to learn a second language but they are discouraged by a myriad factors.
- 2 ☐ For someone to be fluent in a second language, factors such as being judgemental or prejudiced may be hurdles.
- 3 ☐ Lack of fluency, inability to master a native language, and failure to communicate affect the ability of people to learn a language.
- 4 ☐ Some factors such as lack of fluency, accuracy, and natural prejudice deter people from trying to learn a second language.

## Q.31

Directions for question (31): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. Both the highland and lowland regions soon saw squash and cassava cultivated by these aspiring people.
2. During the middle pre-classic period, which lasted until about 300 BC, Mayan farmers began to expand their presence.
3. This middle period also saw the rise of the first major Mesoamerican civilization, the Olmecs.
4. In addition to agriculture, the Mayans also displayed more advanced cultural traits like pyramid-building and city construction.
5. The earliest Mayans were agricultural, growing crops such as corn and beans.

## Q.32

Directions for question (32): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

1. Between 1969 and 1972, Apollo astronauts brought back to Earth a total of nine containers of moon material that were sealed on the lunar surface.
2. The triumphs of the Space Age are perhaps the greatest illustrations of this gap.
3. “Seeing is believing” is such a truism that it was already a cliché in the second century BCE.
4. Fewer than a dozen years passed between the founding of NASA and the Apollo 11 Moon landing on July 20, 1969.
5. The saying has stuck with us, because the human imagination is puny compared with the vastness of our experience and our potential.

## Q.33

Directions for question (33): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The Shipman story illustrates the two complementary components of statistical literacy. First is the ability to carry out statistical investigations leading to clear communication of what the data reveals. The second vital component is the ability to read about a claim based on data, while also having an idea of how to critique the numbers and a sense of which questions to ask. Statistics often give some answers, but they generally raise even more questions. This kind of statistical literacy is difficult to teach. It cannot be reduced to formulae and algorithms – it is best learned through repeated experience and mentoring, almost as an apprenticeship. It takes time and effort to learn the art of statistics.

- 1 ☐ Collecting and analyzing data from statistical investigations is an ability that requires some skill and effort.
- 2 ☐ Generally, statisticians understand that their investigations may not answer all questions but they do teach a valuable lesson.
- 3 ☐ The two components of statistical literacy focus on the ability to carry out statistical investigations and the ability to analyze claims based on those investigations.
- 4 ☐ Learning statistics is not an easy task as illustrated by The Shipman story.

## Q.34

Directions for question (34): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

1. They're also raising important questions about what it means to be human.
2. Human enhancement technologies are opening up tremendous new possibilities.
3. These technologies are currently geared towards upgrading or restoring physical and psychological abilities for medical purposes.
4. And what is good or bad for out individual and collective wellbeing.

## Sec 2

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

At a newly opened lane in a toll plaza, only three types of vehicles are allowed i.e. bus, truck, and car. The charges for each type of vehicle are Rs. 500, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively. Every vehicle that passed through the toll plaza paid either in the denomination of Rs. 500 or Rs. 100. Vaibhav, the toll plaza executive had no cash at the starting of the toll plaza and at no instance, he had the shortage of the change during the time frame mentioned i.e. if a driver gave him Rs. 500 and wanted Rs. 100 back, at such instances he always had the change.

Vaibhav counted the denomination after every 10 vehicles passed the toll and he did this three times so as not to forget everything due to heavy rush. Further, he observed, that there is at least one vehicle of each type in every batch of 10 vehicles.

1. After the first 10 vehicles, Vaibhav noticed that he had a total of 6 currency notes of Rs. 500 and 2 currency notes of Rs. 100 each.
2. After the next 10 vehicles passed Vaibhav noticed that now he had a total of 13 currency notes of Rs. 500 and 12 currency notes of Rs. 100 each.
3. And, the final time he was able to check the currency he observed that now he had a total of 22 currency notes of Rs. 500 and 7 currency notes of Rs. 100 each.
4. Vaibhav also noticed that the maximum number of vehicle passed in first 30 vehicles were trucks.

The following questions pertain to the first thirty vehicles passed on the newly opened lane of the highway.

## Q.35

Find the total number of trucks that passed through the lane.

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

At a newly opened lane in a toll plaza, only three types of vehicles are allowed i.e. bus, truck, and car. The charges for each type of vehicle are Rs. 500, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively. Every vehicle that passed through the toll plaza paid either in the denomination of Rs. 500 or Rs. 100. Vaibhav, the toll plaza executive had no cash at the starting of the toll plaza and at no instance, he had the shortage of the change during the time frame mentioned i.e. if a driver gave him Rs. 500 and wanted Rs. 100 back, at such instances he always had the change.

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4. Vaibhav also noticed that the maximum number of vehicle passed in first 30 vehicles were trucks.

The following questions pertain to the first thirty vehicles passed on the newly opened lane of the highway.

**Q.36**

**What is the minimum number of vehicles that need to pass before 6th truck could pass?**

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

At a newly opened lane in a toll plaza, only three types of vehicles are allowed i.e. bus, truck, and car. The charges for each type of vehicle are Rs. 500, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively. Every vehicle that passed through the toll plaza paid either in the denomination of Rs. 500 or Rs. 100. Vaibhav, the toll plaza executive had no cash at the starting of the toll plaza and at no instance, he had the shortage of the change during the time frame mentioned i.e. if a driver gave him Rs. 500 and wanted Rs. 100 back, at such instances he always had the change. Vaibhav counted the denomination after every 10 vehicles passed the toll and he did this three times so as not to forget everything due to heavy rush. Further, he observed, that there is at least one vehicle of each type in every batch of 10 vehicles.

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4. Vaibhav also noticed that the maximum number of vehicle passed in first 30 vehicles were trucks.

The following questions pertain to the first thirty vehicles passed on the newly opened lane of the highway.

Q.37

What is maximum number of Rs. 100 note Vaibhav can have at any point in time if all bus drivers offered Rs. 500 note only?

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Answer key/Solution

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

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4. Vaibhav also noticed that the maximum number of vehicle passed in first 30 vehicles were trucks.

The following questions pertain to the first thirty vehicles passed on the newly opened lane of the highway.

Q.38

Find the maximum number of trucks which offered Rs. 500 note at Toll plaza if all the bus drivers offered Rs.500 note only.

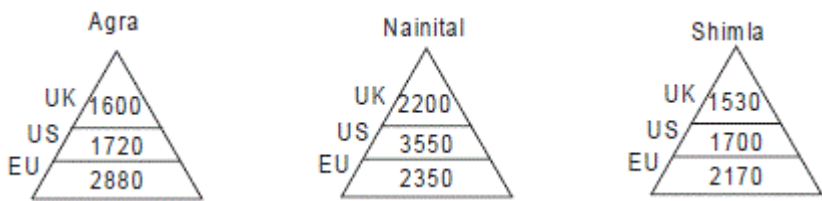
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Answer key/Solution

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

Married and unmarried couples from three countries - UK, US and EU visited India to explore three tourist places Agra, Nainital and Shimla. The amount spent by these couples was 20% of total amount i.e. 100 lakh dollars spent by them in their world tour. The average expenses of a couple in Agra, Nainital and Shimla was 40 dollars, 100 dollars and 100 dollars respectively. Number of couples visiting Agra, Nainital and Shimla were in the ratio of 15 : 20 : 14. The diagrams given below show the break-up of number of married couples from each country visiting each city.



It was also known that :-

- (I) Number of couples from EU was 1100 less than that from US but 1500 more than that from UK.
- (II) Total number of couples from UK visiting Agra and Nainital was equal to total number of unmarried couples visiting India from all the three countries.
- (III) One-third of couples visiting Agra were from US which was also equal to couples visiting Nainital from EU.
- (IV) The number of unmarried couples from EU visiting Shimla was 110 more than those visiting Agra.

Q.39

The maximum number of unmarried couples visiting a city from a particular country may be equal to

1 980

2 950

3 860

4 780

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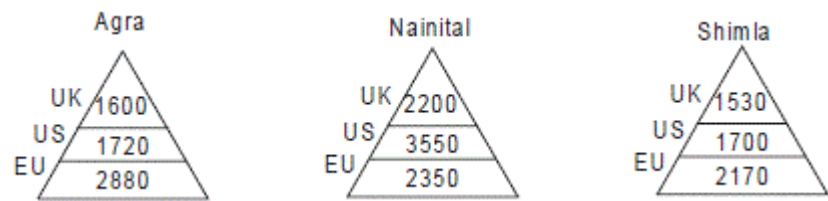
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Answer key/Solution



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- (IV) The number of unmarried couples from EU visiting Shimla was 110 more than those visiting Agra.

**Q.40**  
What percentage (approximate) of couples visiting from US were unmarried?

- 1 ☐ 27.29%
- 2 ☐ 26.12%
- 3 ☐ 25.85%
- 4 ☐ 24.68%

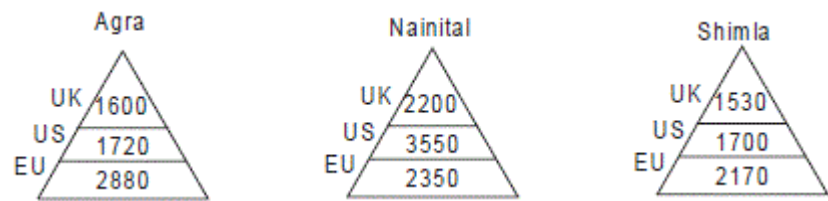
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**Answer key/Solution**

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- (IV) The number of unmarried couples from EU visiting Shimla was 110 more than those visiting Agra.

Q.41

All unmarried persons visiting Agra from two among the three countries get married with a person from another country, that is, a male from UK can marry only the female either from US or EU, such that all the couples from exactly two of the countries get married, then what is the difference between the maximum and minimum number of couples who were still unmarried?

- 1 ☐ 0
- 2 ☐ 130
- 3 ☐ 520
- 4 ☐ None of these

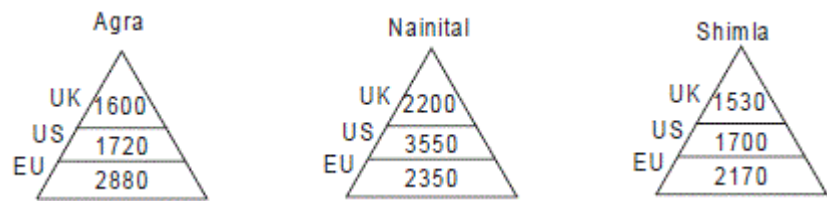
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Answer key/Solution

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- (III) One-third of couples visiting Agra were from US which was also equal to couples visiting Nainital from EU.
- (IV) The number of unmarried couples from EU visiting Shimla was 110 more than those visiting Agra.

**Q.42**  
Amount spent by couples in Nainital was by what percentage more than that spent in Shimla?

- 1 ☐ 16.25%
- 2 ☐ 25.54%
- 3 ☐ 42.86%
- 4 ☐ 40.50%

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Answer key/Solution

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

Eight players - P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and X - out of which three batsman, two bowler, two all rounder and one wicket keeper were sitting on a bench. Four players were facing towards North and remaining towards South. No batsman was sitting to the left of any bowler. Both all rounders were sitting next to each other but in opposite direction. The additional information was as below:-

- (I) The wicket keeper was sitting to the immediate left of S, a batsman. T was sitting at any of the end position.
- (II) R, a bowler was not an immediate neighbour of T and V was sitting to the right of S.
- (III) Two players were sitting between Q and T and three persons (not batsman) were sitting between S and W.
- (IV) R was second to the right of Q and was facing opposite of Q.
- (V) P, neither batsman nor bowler, was facing North.

**Q.43**  
Who was wicket keeper?

1 ☐ P

2 ☐ Q

3 ☐ V

4 ☐ X

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 Answer key/Solution

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- (I) The wicket keeper was sitting to the immediate left of S, a batsman. T was sitting at any of the end position.
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- (III) Two players were sitting between Q and T and three persons (not batsman) were sitting between S and W.
- (IV) R was second to the right of Q and was facing opposite of Q.
- (V) P, neither batsman nor bowler, was facing North.

Q.44

Who were all rounder?

1 ☐ P and Q

2 ☐ W and X

3 ☐ P and X

4 ☐ P and W

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 Answer key/Solution

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- (III) Two players were sitting between Q and T and three persons (not batsman) were sitting between S and W.
- (IV) R was second to the right of Q and was facing opposite of Q.
- (V) P, neither batsman nor bowler, was facing North.

Q.45  
Who were sitting between Q and T?

- 1 ☐ S and X
- 2 ☐ X and V
- 3 ☐ S and V
- 4 ☐ X and W

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Eight players - P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and X - out of which three batsman, two bowler, two all rounder and one wicket keeper were sitting on a bench. Four players were facing towards North and remaining towards South. No batsman was sitting to the left of any bowler. Both all rounders were sitting next to each other but in opposite direction. The additional information was as below:-

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- (III) Two players were sitting between Q and T and three persons (not batsman) were sitting between S and W.
- (IV) R was second to the right of Q and was facing opposite of Q.
- (V) P, neither batsman nor bowler, was facing North.

Q.46  
How many of the following statements is/are not true?

- (I) X was sitting to the right of Q.
- (II) T and V were batsman.
- (III) S may face North as well as South direction
- (IV) Two bowler were sitting next to each other.

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

Yatharth, a four years old kid and learning enthusiast creates 6X6 grid and starts writing English alphabets from A to Z. But while writing, he missed some of the cells in the grid willingly and writes all the alphabets in order by following certain conditions.

1. There are at least 3 letters in each row and each column. Also, there is exactly one row and column which has three alphabets.
2. No column has all cells filled but this is not true for rows.
3. F and M is the first alphabet used in column 2 and column 6 respectively.
4. O is the third letter used in column 4.
5. There is at least one empty box between L and M.
6. Only 5th row has all the boxes filled.
7. Column 1 has maximum number of vowels.
8. H and Z are in same column.

Q.47

In how many different ways all the boxes can be filled?

1 ☐ 10

2 ☐ 12

3 ☐ 13

4 ☐ None of these

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

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- 4. O is the third letter used in column 4.
- 5. There is at least one empty box between L and M.
- 6. Only 5th row has all the boxes filled.
- 7. Column 1 has maximum number of vowels.
- 8. H and Z are in same column.

Q.48  
If N is in the same column of Y then, how many different places are possible for X?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 4

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 Answer key/Solution

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

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- 3. F and M is the first alphabet used in column 2 and column 6 respectively.
- 4. O is the third letter used in column 4.
- 5. There is at least one empty box between L and M.
- 6. Only 5th row has all the boxes filled.
- 7. Column 1 has maximum number of vowels.
- 8. H and Z are in same column.

Q.49  
Which of the following alphabets could be in same column?

1 ☐ M,Q,W

2 ☐ F, K, N, T

3 ☐ C, H, O, V

4 ☐ A, E, J, R

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Yatharth, a four years old kid and learning enthusiast creates 6X6 grid and starts writing English alphabets from A to Z. But while writing, he missed some of the cells in the grid willingly and writes all the alphabets in order by following certain conditions.

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- 3. F and M is the first alphabet used in column 2 and column 6 respectively.
- 4. O is the third letter used in column 4.
- 5. There is at least one empty box between L and M.
- 6. Only 5th row has all the boxes filled.
- 7. Column 1 has maximum number of vowels.
- 8. H and Z are in same column.

Q.50  
How many different positions can be occupied by L?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 4

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 Answer key/Solution



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

All the members of a newly established colony pay Rakh-Rakhao tax for the maintenance of the colony. Members are categorised as either salaried person, Businessman or pensioner and belong to income group of either less than 5 lakh per annum, 5 lakh to 10 lakh or more than 10 lakh per annum. Tax paid by salaried person, Businessman and pensioner, each having income upto 5 lakh are in the ratio of 10 : 12 : 5 and that by members having income 5 lakh to 10 lakh and more than 10 lakh are 10% and 20% more than that by respective professionals having income upto 5 lakh. The total tax collection in the colony was Rs. 17518500/-. [NOTE :- Rakh-Rakhao tax paid by each professionals of same category falling under same income group are same.]

The additional information is as below:-

- (I) Number of salaried persons having income upto 5 lakh, 5 lakh to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh are in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 5.
- (II) Total tax collected from pensioners having income less than 5 lakh was one-third of that by salaried persons belonging to the same income group.
- (III) There were 7240 businessmen in the colony. Average of the tax paid by pensioners was Rs. 825.
- (IV) Tax collection from businessman from each income group was same whereas number of pensioners in each income group was same.

Q.51

A businessman having income 7 lakh per annum pay tax (in Rs.) of

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 Answer key/Solution

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Q.52

Total tax paid (in Rs.) by salaried persons were

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- (III) There were 7240 businessmen in the colony. Average of the tax paid by pensioners was Rs. 825.
- (IV) Tax collection from businessman from each income group was same whereas number of pensioners in each income group was same.

Q.53

Total tax collection from the highest income group was by how much percentage more than by the lowest income group?

1 ☐ 9.85%

2 ☐ 10.17%

3 ☐ 12.74%

4 ☐ 14.96%

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

All the members of a newly established colony pay Rakh-Rakhao tax for the maintenance of the colony. Members are categorised as either salaried person, Businessman or pensioner and belong to income group of either less than 5 lakh per annum, 5 lakh to 10 lakh or more than 10 lakh per annum. Tax paid by salaried person, Businessman and pensioner, each having income upto 5 lakh are in the ratio of 10 : 12 : 5 and that by members having income 5 lakh to 10 lakh and more than 10 lakh are 10% and 20% more than that by respective professionals having income upto 5 lakh. The total tax collection in the colony was Rs. 17518500/-. [NOTE :- Rakh-Rakhao tax paid by each professionals of same category falling under same income group are same.]

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- (III) There were 7240 businessmen in the colony. Average of the tax paid by pensioners was Rs. 825.
- (IV) Tax collection from businessman from each income group was same whereas number of pensioners in each income group was same.

Q.54

The number of total members in the colony was

1 ☐ 9420

2 ☐ 9440

3 ☐ 9560

4 ☐ 9640

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of the four managers - Daljeet Singh, Prakash Tandon, Rajat Gupta and Renuka Ramnath - worked for an integral number of years in each of the three companies - RIL, TCS and ITC. The sums of the number of years spent in the three companies together were distinct for the four managers. The sums of the number of years spent by the four managers together in the RIL, TCS and ITC were 12, 13 and 14 respectively. No manager spent an equal number of years in any two companies. No two managers spent an equal number of years in any company.(Note: Each manager worked for atleast one year in each company). It is also known that:

- (i) Among the three companies, Renuka Ramnath spent the least time in TCS and the maximum in ITC.
- (ii) The number of years spent by Daljeet Singh and Rajat Gupta in ITC were 4 and 2 respectively.
- (iii) The sum of the number of years spent in the three companies together by Rajat Gupta was not less than that of Daljeet Singh.
- (iv) The sum of the number of years spent in the three companies together by Prakash Tandon was 16.
- (v) The absolute difference between the number of years spent by Daljeet Singh in RIL and the number of years spent by Rajat Gupta in TCS was 2.

Q.55

What was the absolute difference between the number of years spent by Rajat Gupta in RIL and Renuka Ramnath in ITC?

1 ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 0

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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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- (iv) The sum of the number of years spent in the three companies together by Prakash Tandon was 16.
- (v) The absolute difference between the number of years spent by Daljeet Singh in RIL and the number of years spent by Rajat Gupta in TCS was 2.

Q.56

Among the four managers, who spent the least time in ITC?

1 ☐ Rajat Gupta

2 ☐ Prakash Tandon

3 ☐ Daljeet Singh

4 ☐ Renuka Ramnath

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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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- (iv) The sum of the number of years spent in the three companies together by Prakash Tandon was 16.
- (v) The absolute difference between the number of years spent by Daljeet Singh in RIL and the number of years spent by Rajat Gupta in TCS was 2.

Q.57  
What was the number of year(s) spent by Renuka Ramnath in TCS?

1 ☐ 3

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 1

4 ☐ 4

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 Answer key/Solution

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- (v) The absolute difference between the number of years spent by Daljeet Singh in RIL and the number of years spent by Rajat Gupta in TCS was 2.

Q.58  
Find the sum of the number of years spent in the three companies together by Rajat Gupta.

1 ☐ 8

2 ☐ 9

3 ☐ 10

4 ☐ None of these

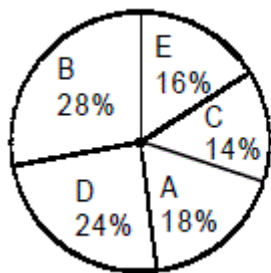
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 Answer key/Solution

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

Five persons - A, B, C, D and E - invest in a start-up business venture. The percentage of capital invested by each person is represented in the pie chart below. The duration for which each one invests is given in the table.



Person	Time (in months)
A	8
B	x
C	x + 4
D	x + 2
E	x - 2

At the end of the year their venture earns a big profit. They plan to have a picnic to celebrate the success of their venture after receiving their shares in the profit. Two of them buy drinks, three of them pay for the food, three for travel and three of them spend on entertainment. Two of them pay for travel along with spending on food and entertainment. B receives Rs.2.8 lakh as his share in the profit. The one whose share is less than A's share spends only on food. All those persons whose share in the profit is more than C's share, spend on food. Of the two persons whose share in the profit is less than B but more than E, only one person spends on entertainment and drinks, whereas the other one spends on nothing else but travel. A, who receives Rs. 1.8 lakh as his share in the profit, spends on entertainment. D does not spend on drinks.

Q.59

Which of the following groups of friends pays for the travel?

1 ☐ D, C, A

2 ☐ A, B, D

3 ☐ B, C, D

4 ☐ A, C, E

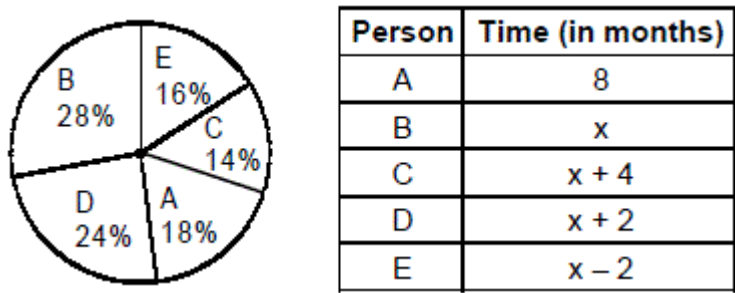
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 Answer key/Solution

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

Five persons - A, B, C, D and E - invest in a start-up business venture. The percentage of capital invested by each person is represented in the pie chart below. The duration for which each one invests is given in the table.



At the end of the year their venture earns a big profit. They plan to have a picnic to celebrate the success of their venture after receiving their shares in the profit. Two of them buy drinks, three of them pay for the food, three for travel and three of them spend on entertainment. Two of them pay for travel along with spending on food and entertainment. B receives Rs.2.8 lakh as his share in the profit. The one whose share is less than A's share spends only on food. All those persons whose share in the profit is more than C's share, spend on food. Of the two persons whose share in the profit is less than B but more than E, only one person spends on entertainment and drinks, whereas the other one spends on nothing else but travel. A, who receives Rs. 1.8 lakh as his share in the profit, spends on entertainment. D does not spend on drinks.

Q.60  
Who all spend for food, entertainment, drinks and travel?

- 1 ☐ Only B
- 2 ☐ Both B and D
- 3 ☐ Both A and B
- 4 ☐ Only D

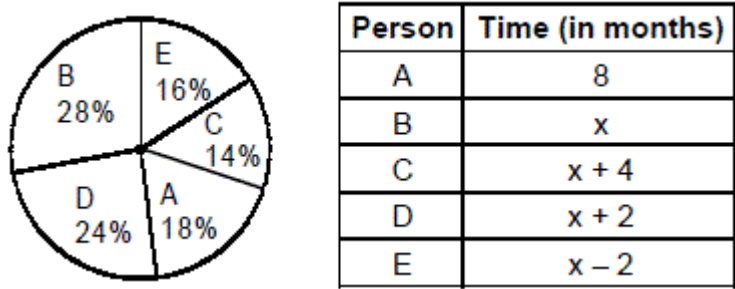
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Answer key/Solution

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

Five persons - A, B, C, D and E - invest in a start-up business venture. The percentage of capital invested by each person is represented in the pie chart below. The duration for which each one invests is given in the table.



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Q.61  
What is the average of the shares in profit of those who received more than Rs.2 lakh?

- 1 ☐ Rs. 2.3 lakh
- 2 ☐ Rs. 2.63 lakh
- 3 ☐ Rs. 3.12 lakh
- 4 ☐ None of these

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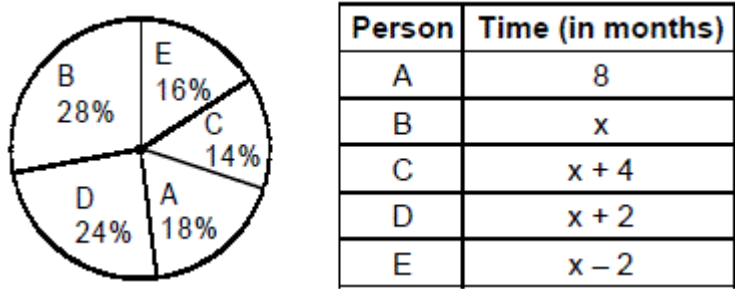
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Answer key/Solution



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At the end of the year their venture earns a big profit. They plan to have a picnic to celebrate the success of their venture after receiving their shares in the profit. Two of them buy drinks, three of them pay for the food, three for travel and three of them spend on entertainment. Two of them pay for travel along with spending on food and entertainment. B receives Rs.2.8 lakh as his share in the profit. The one whose share is less than A's share spends only on food. All those persons whose share in the profit is more than C's share, spend on food. Of the two persons whose share in the profit is less than B but more than E, only one person spends on entertainment and drinks, whereas the other one spends on nothing else but travel. A, who receives Rs. 1.8 lakh as his share in the profit, spends on entertainment. D does not spend on drinks.

Q.62

If the total amount spent on travel is  $\frac{7}{20}$  of A's share in the profit, then what percentage of C's share in the profit does he spend on travel expenses (assume those who spend on travel contributes equally on travel)?

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Answer key/Solution

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

A group of four friends - Umrao, Umang, Umesh, and Usha - working in a company, belongs to one of the following categories-Truth-tellers (who always speaks the truth), Liars (who always lies) and the Alternators (who alternates among truth and lie, in any order). It is also known that their professions are one among Finance Department, Sales department, Marketing department and Graphic Design (GD) department, in any order. No two friends work in the same department.

They made the following statements when they were asked about their departments they work in:  
Umrao: I am a truth-teller. I work in the Finance Department. Umang works in the Marketing department.  
Usha: I am an alternator. I work in GD department. Umrao is a liar.  
Umesh: I am a truth-teller. I am in the Sales department. The one who works in GD department is an alternator.  
Umang: I am a truth-teller. I work in the GD department. Usha is in the Sales department.

Q.63

If Umang is in the Finance department, then who is in the Marketing department?

1 ☐ Umrao

2 ☐ Umesh

3 ☐ Usha

4 ☐ Either (1) or (2)

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 Answer key/Solution

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Usha: I am an alternator. I work in GD department. Umrao is a liar.

Umesh: I am a truth-teller. I am in the Sales department. The one who works in GD department is an alternator.

Umang: I am a truth-teller. I work in the GD department. Usha is in the Sales department.

Q.64

If Umesh is an alternator, then the one who works in the Finance department is a/an

1 ☐ Liar

2 ☐ Truth-teller

3 ☐ Alternator

4 ☐ Either ( 1 ) or (2)

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 Answer key/Solution

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Umesh: I am a truth-teller. I am in the Sales department. The one who works in GD department is an alternator.  
Umang: I am a truth-teller. I work in the GD department. Usha is in the Sales department.

Q.65  
If there is only one liar and he is not Umrao, then who works in Sales department?

- 1 ☐ Usha
- 2 ☐ Umrao
- 3 ☐ Umesh
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

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

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Umesh: I am a truth-teller. I am in the Sales department. The one who works in GD department is an alternator.  
Umang: I am a truth-teller. I work in the GD department. Usha is in the Sales department.

Q.66  
From which of the given conditions, we will get a complete idea about them?

- I. There are exactly two liars.
- II. There are exactly two alternators.
- III. There is no truth-teller.

- 1 ☐ Only I


2 ☐ Only II

3 ☐ Any two of the above three

4 ☐ Only III

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 **Answer key/Solution**


Sec 3

Q.67

A, B and C can make 486 toys together in 9 days. In a day, C can make as many more toys than B as B can make more than A. C’s 4 days of work is equivalent to A’s 5 days of work. How many toys can A alone make in a day?

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.68

A number has six factors, out of which, three are even. If the sum of all its odd factors is 57 less than the sum of all its even factors, then what is the sum of all six factors?

1 ☐ 160


2 ☐ 171

3 ☐ 185

4 ☐ 200

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.69

If  $S_1, S_2, S_3 \dots, S_r$  are the sums of the first  $n$  terms of 'r' different Arithmetic Progressions whose first terms are 1, 2, 3, ..., r respectively and whose common differences are 1, 3, 5, ...,  $(2r - 1)$  respectively, then the value of  $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_r$  is

1 ☐  $\frac{(nr - 1)(nr + 1)}{2}$

2 ☐  $\frac{(nr + 1)nr}{2}$

3 ☐  $\frac{(nr - 1)nr}{2}$

4 ☐  $\frac{n(nr + 1)}{2}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

The journey from Howrah to Dharmtala is a downstream journey of 180 km on a stream which flows at a speed of 3 km/hr. Boats A and B, running between these two cities starting from Howrah and Dharmtala respectively, have speeds of 12 km/hr and 15 km/hr respectively in still water. After how many hours after starting their journey will two boats meet for the second time?

1 ☐ 40/3

2 ☐ 46/3

3 ☐ 49/3

4 ☐ 62/3

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

A man purchased petrol from three petrol pumps A, B and C in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Petrol purchased from pump A, B and C had 10%, 20% and 30% water respectively. How much percentage extra amount was paid by the person if it is known that water was freely available?

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Q.72

In  $\Delta PQR$ ,  $\overline{PQ} = \overline{PR}$  and  $\angle QPR = 20^\circ$ . S is a point on PR such that  $\angle SQR = 60^\circ$  and T is a point on PQ such that  $\angle TRQ = 50^\circ$ . Find the measure of  $\angle STR + \angle TSQ$ .

1 ☐  $60^\circ$

2 ☐  $70^\circ$

3 ☐  $110^\circ$

4 ☐  $90^\circ$

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Q.73

A case study competition was launched by a company in IIML, which has 110 students. A specific number of students opted finance case study. The strategy case study was chosen by one third of the number of students who chose finance case study. What will be the maximum value of the number of students who chose both finance and strategy case studies? (Note: each value is a multiple of 5.)

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Q.74

Due to some discount available on a product, a customer was able to buy 25% more products spending the same amount. Had there been the discount of additional 40 percentage points, then he would have been able to purchase

1 ☐ 100% more products than the case when no discount was given.

2 ☐ 25% more products than the case when 50% discount was given.

3 ☐ 250% more products than the case when no discount was given.

4 ☐ None of these.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

If  $f(x) = \max(7 - 2x, x + 3)$ ; then the minimum value of  $f(x)$  is

1 ☐ 4/3

2 ☐ 8/3

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 13/3

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.76

An alloy A, containing zinc and copper, is mixed with another alloy B, which contains copper and aluminium in the ratio of 2 : 1. What could be the ratio of zinc and copper in the alloy A if the final mixture has zinc, copper and aluminium in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 2?

1 ☐ 3 : 2

2 ☐ 2 : 1

3 ☐ 2 : 3

4 ☐ 1 : 3

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.77

The graphs of the equations:  $x - y = 2$  and  $kx + y = 3$ , where  $k$  is a constant, intersect each other at a point  $(x, y)$  in the first quadrant, if and only if,  $k$  is

1 ☐ equal to  $-1$

2 ☐ greater than  $-1$

3 ☐ less than  $3/2$

4 ☐ lying between  $-1$  and  $3/2$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.78

An inlet pipe can fill a tank in 6 hours and an outlet pipe can empty the tank in 50 hours. How many additional number of outlet pipes of the same capacity should be filled in the tank, so that the tank never over flows?

1 ☐ 6


2 ☐ 7

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 9

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

$\log_{10}(\log_2 3) + \log_{10}(\log_3 4) + \dots + \log_{10}(\log_{1023} 1024)$  equals

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

The length, breadth and height of a room are in a ratio of  $6 : 3 : 2$ . If both length and breadth are reduced to 66.66% while the height is doubled then the total area of any two adjacent walls of the room will be

1 ☐ Increased by 11.11%



2 ☐ Reduced by 33.33%

3 ☐ Increased by 33.333%

4 ☐ Reduced by 11.11%

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.81**

If  $\{x\}$  is the nearest integer to the square root of  $x$ , then find the value of the series;  
 $\{1\} + \{2\} + \{3\} + \{4\} + \dots + \{97\} + \{98\} + \{99\} + \{100\}$

1 ☐ 650

2 ☐ 660

3 ☐ 670

4 ☐ 690

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.82**

A certain sum of money is invested at an interest rate of 5% per annum and a second sum, twice as large as the first, is invested at 5.5% per annum. The total amount of interest earned from the two investments together is Rs. 1,000 per year. The second sum (in Rs.) invested is

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.83**

If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the quadratic equation:  $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$ , and  $a_n = \alpha^n - \beta^n$ , then the value of  $\frac{a_{10} - 2a_8}{2a_9}$  is

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.84

A train leaves Delhi for Amritsar at 2 : 45 p.m. and goes at the rate of 50 km per hour. Another train leaves Amritsar for Delhi at 1 : 35 p.m. and goes at the rate of 60 km per hour. If the distance between Delhi and Amritsar is 510 km, at what distance (in km) from Delhi will the two trains meet?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.85

If a chord of length  $\sqrt{10}$  cm subtends an angle of  $90^\circ$  at the centre of a circle, then find the length, in cm, of a chord that subtends an angle of  $150^\circ$  at the centre of the same circle.

1 ☐  $\sqrt{10 + 5\sqrt{3}}$

2 ☐  $\sqrt{10 - 5\sqrt{3}}$

3 ☐  $\sqrt{15}$

4 ☐  $\sqrt{5}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

The number of ordered triplets  $(x, y, z)$  such that  $x, y, z$  are primes satisfying  $x^y + 1 = z$  is

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ infinitely many

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.87

In how many ways can an amount of Rs.100 be paid using exactly 27 coins of denominations Re.1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 such that at least one coin of each denomination is used?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 4

4 ☐ 5

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.88

For non-zero real numbers a, b and c, the set of possible values of the quantity  $\frac{a}{|a|} + \frac{b}{|b|} + \frac{c}{|c|} + \frac{abc}{|abc|}$  is

1 ☐ {0}

2 ☐ {- 4, 0, 4}

3 ☐ {- 4, -2, 2, 4}

4 ☐ {- 4, -2, 0, 2, 4}

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.89

What will be the remainder on dividing  $(4^{101} + 6^{101})$  by 25?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.90

A tank having 10 inlet pipes, each filling the tank in 8 hours, and 6 outlet pipes, each emptying the tank in 6 hours, has all its pipes being opened simultaneously. Initially, the tank is empty. What is the time (in hours) after which the tank will be completely filled?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.91

If  $(ab)^2 = bcb$  and  $(ad)^2 = cde$ ; b, c and d are in Arithmetic Progression, then which of the following statements is true? (Note: ab and bcb are two and three digit numbers respectively.)

1 ☐ e is equal to 4 or 9

2 ☐ e is equal to 4

3 ☐ e is equal to 9

4 ☐ The sum of a and e is 9

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.92

If the number of diagonals of a convex polygon is 50% more than the number of its sides, then find the sum of all the interior angles (in degrees) of the polygon.

1 ☐ 90

2 ☐ 180

3 ☐ 360

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.93

A race was conducted between three people, A, B and C. A finished the race by running at a speed thrice as fast as B. B ran at a speed equal to one fifth of the speed of C. If C beat A by 50 seconds and the race track length is 1000 metres, then what was the time taken (in seconds) by B to complete the race?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.94

If the value of a quadratic polynomial 'p(x)' is 0 only at  $x = -1$  and  $p(-2) = 2$ , then the value of  $p(2)$  is

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.95

Amita bought some apples at the rate of 5 per rupee. She bought the same number of apples at the rate of 4 per rupee. She mixes both the types and sells at 9 for rupees 2. In this business, she bears a loss of Rs. 3. Find out how many apples she bought in all.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.96

During Mahabachat offer, one hundred fifty five students placed order through three shopping APPs. viz. SASTA SAMAN, ACHHA SAMAN and AMAZING SAMAN. 120 students ordered through SASTA SAMAN, 60 through ACHHA SAMAN and 40 through AMAZING SAMAN. 30 students placed orders through both SASTA SAMAN and ACHHA SAMAN, 20 through ACHHA SAMAN and AMAZING SAMAN and 35 through SASTA SAMAN and AMAZING SAMAN. What was the maximum number of students who has placed order through all three APPs?

1 ☐ 10

2 ☐ 15

3 ☐ 20

4 ☐ 18

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.97

If  $x^{\log_{1000} x} > 1000$ ; then

1 ☐  $x \in (0, \infty)$

2 ☐  $x \in (0, 1000)$

3 ☐  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{1000}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$

4 ☐  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{1000}\right) \cup (1000, \infty)$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.98

Daisy and Vineet initially had toffees in the ratio of 3 : 7. If Vineet gave some of his toffees to Daisy, then the ratio of the number of toffees with Daisy to that with Vineet became 4 : 5. What fraction of his initial number of toffees was given by Vineet to Daisy?

1 ☐ 1/7

2 ☐ 1/5

3 ☐ 7/12

4 ☐ 13/63

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.99**

Let  $f(x + y) = f(x) f(y)$  and  $f(3) = 2$ ; then the value of  $f(-6)$  is

1 ☐ 1/2

2 ☐ 1/4

3 ☐ 1/6

4 ☐ None of these

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.100**

A cone of maximum possible volume is formed by taking right angle of a right angled triangular paper sheet having base and perpendicular in the ratio of 5 : 12 as the vertex of the cone. Find the ratio of radius and height of the cone.

1 ☐ 1 :  $\sqrt{13}$

2 ☐ 1 :  $\sqrt{15}$

3 ☐  $\sqrt{13}$  :  $\sqrt{15}$

4 ☐  $\sqrt{5}$  :  $\sqrt{12}$

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 Answer key/Solution