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Mock CAT − 13 2019

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Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 20:58:38 IST 2020&qsetId=/dlJIjCZFgU=&qsetName=Mock CAT − 13 2019)

Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 20:58:38 IST 2020&qsetId=/dlJIjCZFgU=&qsetName=Mock CAT − 13 2019)

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Sec 1

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

For the head of the IMF to quote Adam Smith may seem unremarkable. But here is Dominique Strauss-Kahn citing the great man in November 2010: "The disposition to admire, and almost to worship, the rich and the powerful and... neglect persons of poor and mean condition...is the great and most universal cause of the corruption of our moral sentiments."

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That marks a huge shift. Just before the financial crisis America's Congress was gaily cutting taxes for the highest earners, and Tony Blair, Britain's prime minister, said he did not care how much soccer players earned so long as he could reduce child poverty. So why has fear of inequality stormed back into fashion?

The most obvious reason for the renewed attention is inequality's apparent increase. A common yardstick is the Gini coefficient, which runs from 0 (everyone has the same income) to 1 (one person has all the income). Most countries range between 0.25 and 0.6.

The Gini coefficient has gone up a lot in some rich countries since the 1980s. For American households it climbed from 0.34 in the mid-1980s to 0.38 in the 2000s. In China it went up even more, from under 0.3 to over 0.4. But this was not universal. For decades, Latin America had the world's worst income inequality. But Brazil's Gini coefficient has fallen more than five points since 2000, to 0.55. And as poor countries are on average growing faster than rich ones, inequality in the world as a whole is falling.

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The economists Emmanuel Saez and Thomas Piketty studied the incomes of the top 0.1% of earners in America, Britain and France in 1913-2008. America's super-rich, they found, were earning about 8% of the country's total income at the end of the period—the same share as during the Gilded Era of the 1920s and up from around 2% in the 1960s. A study by the Economic Policy Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC, looked at the ratio of the average incomes of the rich and the "bottom" 90% of the population between 1980 and 2006. It found that the top 1% earned ten times more than the rest at the start of the period and 20 times as much at the end—i.e. its "premium" doubled. But for the top 0.1% the gain rose from 20 times the earnings of the lower 90% to almost 80-fold.

Q.1
Which of the following can be inferred about the author's attitude towards the concept of inequality?

1 ○ S/he is nonchalant about the issue despite its being the most serious economic concern in the world.

2 ○ S/he is deeply affected by the apparent increase in the gap between the rich and the poor.

3 ○ S/he is indecisive about the impact of economic issues when it comes to the current situation of the world.

4 ○ S/he is interested in the topic as it is a complex issue with many layers.

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Q.2
Which of the following best describes the 'huge shift' as per the passage?

1 ○ **The IMF chief's shift in focus from the rich countries to the poor nations.**

2 ○ **The world's focus shifting from indifference to urgency in the area of economic disparity.**

3 ○ **The world's successful tackling of the financial crisis despite the attitude of its leaders.**

4 ○ **The American government's shift in focus from giving tax cuts to the rich to its initiatives for the underprivileged.**

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Q.3
Which of the following is an issue the author finds to be enigmatic?

1 ○ The spike in the gap in income among the rich.

2 ○ The ever increasing number of rich people in the world despite so many economic challenges.

3 ○ The rising GINI coefficient in some unexpected countries.

4 ○ The attitude of George Bush towards the rich.

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Q.4
Why does the author state that the issue of income inequality is not a drastic one?

1 ◯ Because the gap is more pronounced at the top than it is at the bottom.

2 ◯ Because the income of the richest fifth rose 27% while that of the poorest fifth went up by 10%.

3 ◯ Because for the majority of the people in the world, the level of inequality has remained stagnant.

4 ◯ Because the rich are getting richer but the poor are not getting poorer.

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Q.5
In terms of the structure of the passage, what is the significance of the first two paragraphs?

1 ○ They help the author drive home the point about the issue of income inequality.

2 ○ They help the author in building his narrative on a social issue.

3 ○ They act as introductions to the issue of social welfare in a rapidly progressing world.

4 ○ The act as examples which will later be used by the author to counterattack a myth.

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

[…] The idea that one culture 'owns' a particular heritage is having a profound impact on museums. […] The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), which opened on The Mall in Washington, DC in 1990, has been at the forefront of implementing new museums and policies that make formal concessions to particular groups on the basis of their ethnicity. The US arts journalist Edward Rothstein calls the NMAI and its ilk 'identity museums'.

The devolving of authority at the NMAI embraced a range of activities, including who designed and built the museum, who selects what is in the collection, and how it is interpreted and presented – as well as how artefacts are conserved, and who can see them. In a similar spirit, in 1993 the Council of Australian Museum Associations endorsed a document, now titled *Continuous Cultures, Ongoing Responsibilities,* which set a new bar by compelling institutions to work collaboratively with indigenous groups on all aspects of running a museum. The premise behind this move was that indigenous people should be the ones to tell and organise their history: only Native Americans can speak for and tell the story of Native Americans. The Maori for the Maori. Aboriginal groups for the Aboriginal past.

The motives are understandable. Colonisation had a devastating impact on indigenous peoples. But the new identity museums are troubling on many levels – and not just because material is taken off display. Imagine if a museum was established, with public money (the NMAI is federally funded), where white people from one geographical area – sometimes only white men with status – were given the authority to decide what exhibits visitors could and couldn't see. There would quite rightly be outrage.

Instead of decolonising museums, the new practices echo and reinforce a racial discourse. They present an idea of culture as fixed and immutable – something people own by virtue of biological ancestry. This racial view of the world should trouble us.

We need to ask who speaks for the relevant indigenous community, and on what basis. Even who qualifies as indigenous is a vexed question, as is the fact that 'the indigenous' rarely speak with one voice. Ethnocentric policies therefore tend to vest authority in anointed chiefs and elders (local equivalents of the privileged white male), without asking how many and which tribal members need to subscribe to the traditional view for it to remain authoritative. What about those who disagree? And what about those who want to change it, or challenge it from within?

It also follows, according to the logic of identity museum practice, that those outside the culture cannot truly understand it because they've never experienced it. It's an approach that creates barriers between people. And also between people and artefacts. It advances the idea that cultures are separate and irreconcilable. […]

But handing over the right to narrate history to those with the approved ethnicity is not the way that knowledge works. The pursuit of truth and the understanding of history must be open to everybody, regardless of class, ethnicity or gender. There must be universal access. That is how questions can be explored, and old forms of authority challenged. […]

Q.6
As per the passage, all of the following are signs of faulty logic used by museums like NMAI EXCEPT:

1 ⚪ Cultures are distinct and can't merge or be compatible.

2 ○ **There have to be barriers between people of different cultures.**

3 ○ **Based on biological ancestry, we can clearly define membership into a culture.**

4 ○ **People outside a particular culture can never understand it.**

FeedBack

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🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.7

Why does the author say "The motives are understandable" at the beginning of the third paragraph?

1 ○ Because the minorities have been victims for long.

2 ○ Because white supremacy had a catastrophic impact on the study of culture.

3 ○ Because many of the artefacts were stolen by the museums without the express permission of the native tribes.

4 ○ Because the victims of colonization want to rectify what they believe is a historical wrong.

FeedBack

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Q.8
Which of the following is the most serious problem behind the culture of identity museums, as per the author?

1 ○ The possibility of white people being in charge of their own culture.

2 ○ The chance that many ethnocentric questions may remain unanswered.

3 ○ The idea that by allowing a certain group to speak for itself, we might be indirectly suppressing the voice of the majority.

4 ○ The tendency to propagate racial segregation by defining culture in terms of biological heritage.

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We need to ask who speaks for the relevant indigenous community, and on what basis. Even who qualifies as indigenous is a vexed question, as is the fact that 'the indigenous' rarely speak with one voice. Ethnocentric policies therefore tend to vest authority in anointed chiefs and elders (local equivalents of the privileged white male), without asking how many and which tribal members need to subscribe to the traditional view for it to remain authoritative. What about those who disagree? And what about those who want to change it, or challenge it from within?

It also follows, according to the logic of identity museum practice, that those outside the culture cannot truly understand it because they've never experienced it. It's an approach that creates barriers between people. And also between people and artefacts. It advances the idea that cultures are separate and irreconcilable. […]

But handing over the right to narrate history to those with the approved ethnicity is not the way that knowledge works. The pursuit of truth and the understanding of history must be open to everybody, regardless of class, ethnicity or gender. There must be universal access. That is how questions can be explored, and old forms of authority challenged. […]

Q.9
The main aim of the passage is to:

1 ○ advocate the elimination of cultural appropriation.

2 ○ highlight the problems behind cultural stereotyping.

3 ○ explain the nuances of a problematic scenario in the field of culture.

4 ○ criticize the new authoritarian order in the name of preserving a particular culture.

FeedBack

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

[…] The idea that one culture 'owns' a particular heritage is having a profound impact on museums. […] The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), which opened on The Mall in Washington, DC in 1990, has been at the forefront of implementing new museums and policies that make formal concessions to particular groups on the basis of their ethnicity. The US arts journalist Edward Rothstein calls the NMAI and its ilk 'identity museums'.

The devolving of authority at the NMAI embraced a range of activities, including who designed and built the museum, who selects what is in the collection, and how it is interpreted and presented – as well as how artefacts are conserved, and who can see them. In a similar spirit, in 1993 the Council of Australian Museum Associations endorsed a document, now titled *Continuous Cultures, Ongoing Responsibilities,* which set a new bar by compelling institutions to work collaboratively with indigenous groups on all aspects of running a museum. The premise behind this move was that indigenous people should be the ones to tell and organise their history: only Native Americans can speak for and tell the story of Native Americans. The Maori for the Maori. Aboriginal groups for the Aboriginal past.

The motives are understandable. Colonisation had a devastating impact on indigenous peoples. But the new identity museums are troubling on many levels – and not just because material is taken off display. Imagine if a museum was established, with public money (the NMAI is federally funded), where white people from one geographical area – sometimes only white men with status – were given the authority to decide what exhibits visitors could and couldn't see. There would quite rightly be outrage.

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Q.10
Which of the following, if true, would most strongly undermine the author's position in this passage?

1 ○ **Many of the artefacts in these museums are rightful properties of the native tribes.**

2 ○ **The colonizers were primarily white.**

3 ○ **Majority of the colonized believe in their native cultures.**

4 ○ **People nowadays have better ability to see through racial stereotypes.**

FeedBack

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

[…] In twin and adoption studies, pairwise IQ correlations are roughly proportional to the degree of kinship, defined as the fraction of genes shared between the two individuals. Only small differences due to family environment were found. Biologically unrelated siblings raised in the same family have almost zero correlation in cognitive ability. These results are consistent over large studies conducted in a variety of locations, including different countries.

In the absence of deprivation, it would seem that genetic effects determine the upper limit to cognitive ability. However, in studies where subjects have experienced a wider range of environmental conditions, such as poverty, malnutrition, or lack of education, heritability estimates can be much smaller. When environmental conditions are unfavourable, individuals do not achieve their full potential.

Super-intelligence may be a distant prospect, but smaller, still-profound developments are likely in the immediate future. Large data sets of human genomes and their corresponding phenotypes (which are the physical and mental characteristics of the individual) will lead to significant progress in our ability to understand the genetic code—in particular, to predict cognitive ability. Detailed calculations suggest that millions of phenotype-genotype pairs will be required to tease out the genetic architecture, using advanced statistical algorithms. However, given the rapidly falling cost of genotyping, this is likely to happen in the next 10 years or so. If existing heritability estimates are any guide, the accuracy of genomic-based prediction of intelligence could be better than about half a population standard deviation (meaning better than plus or minus 10 IQ points).

Once predictive models are available, they can be used in reproductive applications, ranging from embryo selection (choosing which IVF zygote to implant) to active genetic editing (for example, using CRISPR techniques). In the former case, parents choosing between 10 or so zygotes could improve the IQ of their child by 15 or more IQ points. This might mean the difference between a child who struggles in school, and one who is able to complete a good college degree. Zygote genotyping from single cell extraction is already technically well developed, so the last remaining capability required for embryo selection is complex phenotype prediction. The cost of these procedures would be less than tuition at many private kindergartens, and of course the consequences will extend over a lifetime and beyond.

The corresponding ethical issues are complex and deserve serious attention in what may be a relatively short interval before these capabilities become a reality. Each society will decide for itself where to draw the line on human genetic engineering, but we can expect a diversity of perspectives. Almost certainly, some countries will allow genetic engineering, thereby opening the door for global elites who can afford to travel for access to reproductive technology. As with most technologies, the rich and powerful will be the first beneficiaries. Eventually, though, I believe many countries will not only legalize human genetic engineering, but even make it a (voluntary) part of their national healthcare systems. The alternative would be inequality of a kind never before experienced in human history.

Q.11
Which of the following, according to the author, will help us the most in our quest to improve cognitive ability?

1 ○ Statistics on the genome-phenotype correlation

2 ○ Advanced statistical algorithms

3 ○ Wide ranging sets of data on genomes

4 ○ Decreased cost of genotyping

✔

FeedBack   🔖 Bookmark

                                                           🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.12

It can be inferred that the author mentions the word 'inequality' in the last sentence to refer to the possible:

1 ○ chasm between societies that adapt to scientific advancement and those that resist these changes.

2 ○ chasm between countries that are technically advanced and those that are struggling for the basic amenities.

3 ○ gap between rich countries attracting the best minds and underprivileged countries struggling to retain them.

4 ○ acceleration of the ever widening gap between the rich and the poor.

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FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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[...] In twin and adoption studies, pairwise IQ correlations are roughly proportional to the degree of kinship, defined as the fraction of genes shared between the two individuals. Only small differences due to family environment were found. Biologically unrelated siblings raised in the same family have almost zero correlation in cognitive ability. These results are consistent over large studies conducted in a variety of locations, including different countries.

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Q.13
Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's stance on the ethical issues surrounding genetic engineering?

1 ○ The rich countries will not allow the other less powerful nations to access the development in genetic engineering.

2 ○ There is no way to measure the benefits and drawbacks of a technology that hasn't even come to existence.

3 ○ Humans naturally resist changes and countries are nothing but an extension of the basic human psyche.

4 ○ Slowly but steadily, every nation on Earth will be able to realize the benefits of genetic engineering.

FeedBack   🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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[...] In twin and adoption studies, pairwise IQ correlations are roughly proportional to the degree of kinship, defined as the fraction of genes shared between the two individuals. Only small differences due to family environment were found. Biologically unrelated siblings raised in the same family have almost zero correlation in cognitive ability. These results are consistent over large studies conducted in a variety of locations, including different countries.

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Q.14
As per the passage, environmental factors such as deprivation may result in:

1 ○ the loss of cognitive superiority.

2 ○ a wider variety of heritable estimates.

3 ○ zero correlation between heredity and cognitive similarity.

4 ○ the non- realisation of one's true talent.

✔

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

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Q.15
As per the author, a higher IQ is desirable because:

1 ○ it will eventually be cost-effective for parents to get the procedure done.

2 ○ it will be for the benefit of the human race in general.

3 ○ it will result in long term benefits.

4 ○ it will help students receive a good college degree.

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

[…] Best-known among Japan's 50 different firefly species is the Genji firefly, *Luciola cruciate*. With its fast-flowing rivers and streams, Japan provides ideal habitats for this firefly, whose life cycle is intimately tied to water. Females lay their eggs along mossy riverbanks, and newly hatched larvae crawl down into the water. As juveniles, these aquatic fireflies spend several months underwater, feasting on freshwater snails. Eventually, the young fireflies crawl back onto land, before metamorphosing into the familiar adults. As forerunners of early summer, Genji fireflies' lime-green lights float silently over the water, mysterious and otherworldly.

Why did they fade away into glowing ghosts? Although Japanese fireflies faced many hazards, perhaps the most destructive was overharvesting, followed by habitat degradation.

During the Meiji period (1868-1912), the popular summer pastime of firefly-watching segued into commercial firefly harvesting. Live fireflies were in vogue, and people were willing to pay good money to enjoy their luminous beauty closer to home. Setting up shop in prime firefly locations, firefly wholesalers hired dozens of local firefly hunters. A single skilled hunter could bag up to 3,000 wild fireflies per night, working sunset to sunrise. In the morning, shop owners carefully packaged up the night's catch and dispatched cages full of live fireflies to clients in Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo, where the insects were released into hotel, restaurant and private gardens so that city dwellers might enjoy their brightly glowing show.

Japanese fireflies, harvested for their beauty, were being loved to death. As the demand for live fireflies grew, wild populations began to decline. Apparently no one cared that, once harvested, adult fireflies survived only a week or two; when they died, they were just replaced with freshly harvested new ones. And apparently no one cared that firefly hunters indiscriminately harvested not just the males, but also the precious egg-laying females, thereby extinguishing the only hope fireflies had to replenish their own populations. At the same time, rapid industrialisation and urban development led to the degradation of the fireflies' natural habitat, as industrial effluent, agricultural runoff and household sewage flowed freely into rivers. River pollution curtailed the survival of the aquatic juveniles, and killed off their snail prey.

By the early 1920s, people took notice of the fact that firefly populations around Japan were thinning out. In response, the Japanese government in 1924 established the first National Natural Monument, providing legal protection for the Genji firefly habitat. Local communities undertook municipal projects to clean up their rivers, while commercial harvesting of wild fireflies was regulated, then banned altogether. Numerous private citizens attempted to raise the aquatic fireflies in captivity, using trial and error to coddle them through each life stage. Once these artificial breeding programmes determined how to rear large numbers of firefly larvae, they were reintroduced into rivers to bolster dwindling natural populations. While Japanese fireflies have never been restored to their former glory days, a predictably sad saga was transformed into a conservation success story by an impressive combination of national, local and private efforts. Now, Genji fireflies have become a symbol of national pride and Japanese environmentalism. […]

We all dream about the kind of world that we want our children to inherit. Now is the time to work together to preserve for future generations these brilliant emissaries of nature's magic.

Q.16
As per the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

1 ○ Due to a combination of multi-layered willpower and coordination, the Genji firefly population is now back to its previous best in Japan.

2 ○ Water source, which was once the catalyst for the flourishing of Genji fireflies in Japan, turned into a reason for its degradation.

3 ○ Commercial harvesting led to the thinning of Genji population in Japan.

4 ○ Destruction of habitat was a major reason for the disappearance of Genji fireflies in Japan.

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

[...] Best-known among Japan's 50 different firefly species is the Genji firefly, *Luciola cruciate*. With its fast-flowing rivers and streams, Japan provides ideal habitats for this firefly, whose life cycle is intimately tied to water. Females lay their eggs along mossy riverbanks, and newly hatched larvae crawl down into the water. As juveniles, these aquatic fireflies spend several months underwater, feasting on freshwater snails. Eventually, the young fireflies crawl back onto land, before metamorphosing into the familiar adults. As forerunners of early summer, Genji fireflies' lime-green lights float silently over the water, mysterious and otherworldly.

Why did they fade away into glowing ghosts? Although Japanese fireflies faced many hazards, perhaps the most destructive was overharvesting, followed by habitat degradation.

During the Meiji period (1868-1912), the popular summer pastime of firefly-watching segued into commercial firefly harvesting. Live fireflies were in vogue, and people were willing to pay good money to enjoy their luminous beauty closer to home. Setting up shop in prime firefly locations, firefly wholesalers hired dozens of local firefly hunters. A single skilled hunter could bag up to 3,000 wild fireflies per night, working sunset to sunrise. In the morning, shop owners carefully packaged up the night's catch and dispatched cages full of live fireflies to clients in Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo, where the insects were released into hotel, restaurant and private gardens so that city dwellers might enjoy their brightly glowing show.

Japanese fireflies, harvested for their beauty, were being loved to death. As the demand for live fireflies grew, wild populations began to decline. Apparently no one cared that, once harvested, adult fireflies survived only a week or two; when they died, they were just replaced with freshly harvested new ones. And apparently no one cared that firefly hunters indiscriminately harvested not just the males, but also the precious egg-laying females, thereby extinguishing the only hope fireflies had to replenish their own populations. At the same time, rapid industrialisation and urban development led to the degradation of the fireflies' natural habitat, as industrial effluent, agricultural runoff and household sewage flowed freely into rivers. River pollution curtailed the survival of the aquatic juveniles, and killed off their snail prey.

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Q.17
As per the passage, why did firefly harvesting become so popular during the Meiji period?

1 ○ Because people were willing to spend huge amounts of money on this activity.

2 ○ Because it was considered fashionable to indulge in this activity.

3 ○ Because it was the most popular summer pastime during this period.

4 ○ Because it was a trend that only elites could afford.

✕

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

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Q.18
What is the main purpose of the author in the last paragraph?

1 ⚪ To exhort us to follow the Japanese model in conserving our natural resources.

2 ○ **To highlight the importance of learning a lesson in ecological conservation from Japan.**

3 ○ **To explain the various processes associated with making this planet a better place for our future generation.**

4 ○ **To make us understand how we can counter the extinction of species by encouraging artificial harvesting.**

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FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 Answer key/Solution

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Japanese fireflies, harvested for their beauty, were being loved to death. As the demand for live fireflies grew, wild populations began to decline. Apparently no one cared that, once harvested, adult fireflies survived only a week or two; when they died, they were just replaced with freshly harvested new ones. And apparently no one cared that firefly hunters indiscriminately harvested not just the males, but also the precious egg-laying females, thereby extinguishing the only hope fireflies had to replenish their own populations. At the same time, rapid industrialisation and urban development led to the degradation of the fireflies' natural habitat, as industrial effluent, agricultural runoff and household sewage flowed freely into rivers. River pollution curtailed the survival of the aquatic juveniles, and killed off their snail prey.

By the early 1920s, people took notice of the fact that firefly populations around Japan were thinning out. In response, the Japanese government in 1924 established the first National Natural Monument, providing legal protection for the Genji firefly habitat. Local communities undertook municipal projects to clean up their rivers, while commercial harvesting of wild fireflies was regulated, then banned altogether. Numerous private citizens attempted to raise the aquatic fireflies in captivity, using trial and error to coddle them through each life stage. Once these artificial breeding programmes determined how to rear large numbers of firefly larvae, they were reintroduced into rivers to bolster dwindling natural populations. While Japanese fireflies have never been restored to their former glory days, a predictably sad saga was transformed into a conservation success story by an impressive combination of national, local and private efforts. Now, Genji fireflies have become a symbol of national pride and Japanese environmentalism. […]

We all dream about the kind of world that we want our children to inherit. Now is the time to work together to preserve for future generations these brilliant emissaries of nature's magic.

Q.19
All of the following have been cited as steps the Japanese took to boost the population of Genji EXCEPT:

1 ○ Individuals participating in the artificial breeding programmes for Genji

2 ○ Banning commercial harvesting of Genji

3 ○ Providing legal protection for Genji

4 ○ Reintroducing water into the habitats of Genji to bolster their breeding grounds

✔

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

[…] Best-known among Japan's 50 different firefly species is the Genji firefly, *Luciola cruciate*. With its fast-flowing rivers and streams, Japan provides ideal habitats for this firefly, whose life cycle is intimately tied to water. Females lay their eggs along mossy riverbanks, and newly hatched larvae crawl down into the water. As juveniles, these aquatic fireflies spend several months underwater, feasting on freshwater snails. Eventually, the young fireflies crawl back onto land, before metamorphosing into the familiar adults. As forerunners of early summer, Genji fireflies' lime-green lights float silently over the water, mysterious and otherworldly.

Why did they fade away into glowing ghosts? Although Japanese fireflies faced many hazards, perhaps the most destructive was overharvesting, followed by habitat degradation.

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We all dream about the kind of world that we want our children to inherit. Now is the time to work together to preserve for future generations these brilliant emissaries of nature's magic.

Q.20
Which of the following situations would most justify the use of the phrase "being loved to death", as per the passage?

1 ⚪ Paul can't take any independent decision as he has been raised by a very loving and protective mother.

2 ⊙ **Rishabh is unable to realise his full potential in Cricket, despite the latter being the most popular sport in the country.**

3 ⊙ **The Moor of Venice kills his wife whom he adores more than anyone in this world.**

4 ⊙ **John leaves his band and falls out with his best friend Macca because the latter doesn't approve of John's obsession with his ladylove Yoko.**

✔

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

My brain flickered into consciousness and, a moment later, a tiny lift in my chest made itself known. Glee. A simple but palpable joy on waking. I bounded out of bed, looking forward to the day. Then a sudden jolt had me standing, motionless, gazing across the room in wonder. I'm looking forward to my day! I'm looking forward to my day? Bloody hell! A slow grin squeezed my cheeks as energy zipped around my body and, refusing to be contained, had me gyrating my hips and arms in sync, dancing, barely dressed, around my bedroom, wondering whether I'd care – or stop – if either of my teenage children walked in. I'm looking forward to my day! I'm looking forward to my day! Whaaaaa-hoo!

It was, in fact, an ordinary day. I was getting the train to work, sitting in an office, then coming home again. But my energy! I could feel it pulsing through me and my body tingled with vitality. Later, at my desk, my concentration was focused, the words I was reading hanging together. Walking around the building, my torso stood tall. In conversations, my brain and mouth played ball. None of which had been the case all on the same day for a long, long time.

The best part of this energised, vivacious me, however, was the absence of any niggling doubt. No background anxiety that I'd never feel like this again: that this was a one-off; that this was how everybody, except me, got to feel most of the time; that this being part of the human race again would be zapped away tomorrow.

No, this joyous life force, this jubilant exuberance for merely existing, was a part of me, propelling me into each moment. And, fabulously, amazingly, miraculously, I knew how to get it. After 20 years of not knowing and desperately trying, hoping, longing, and oh, so-wretchedly failing, I now knew how to *sleep*.

Sleep, the elixir of life, is something most people take for granted. Like oxygen. Or a skeleton. Or the sunrise. "I'm tired," people say. And I resist the temptation to give them my life story. Or, at least, my night-time story of the past two decades. […]

"We are in a sleeplessness epidemic," claims Dr Guy Meadows, co-founder and clinical director of the Sleep School, which runs a chain of insomnia clinics. "Tiredness," he asserts, "is the new norm."

Colin Espie is not so sure. Professor of sleep medicine at Oxford University's Nuffield Department of Clinical Neuroscience, he argues that sleep deprivation is nothing new. "The idea that challenges with sleep are a modern phenomenon is manifestly ridiculous," he says. "People have had much more stressful lives historically than they have in the modern west. Life for people in the past, faced with a lack of clean water and food, was stressful." […]

Q.21
The narrative style of the author can best be described as:

1 ○ **A humorous anecdotal narration that suddenly shifts into an argumentative stance.**

2 ○ **A casual narration of a topic that introduces a much larger personal issue.**

3 ○ **A problem is presented from a personal point of view before the introduction of a broader viewpoint.**

4 ○ **A first person narrative that changes into a third person narrative so that the reader can relate better to the topic.**

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.22
As per the passage, the narrator has struggled with all of the following EXCEPT:

1 ○ **Chronic insomnia**

2 ⚪ **Anxiety disorder**

3 ⚪ **Physical and mental fatigue**

4 ⚪ **Resisting deep sleep**

FeedBack

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Q.23
As per the passage, the narrator is happy because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

1 ⚪ She feels energetic and well-rested.

2 ⚪ She has a premonition that her day is going to be extraordinary.

3 ◯ **She feels focused and enjoys the ability to concentrate after quite a while.**

4 ◯ **She feels confident that she will be able to sustain her newfound energy.**

FeedBack

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

My brain flickered into consciousness and, a moment later, a tiny lift in my chest made itself known. Glee. A simple but palpable joy on waking. I bounded out of bed, looking forward to the day. Then a sudden jolt had me standing, motionless, gazing across the room in wonder. I'm looking forward to my day! I'm looking forward to my day? Bloody hell! A slow grin squeezed my cheeks as energy zipped around my body and, refusing to be contained, had me gyrating my hips and arms in sync, dancing, barely dressed, around my bedroom, wondering whether I'd care – or stop – if either of my teenage children walked in. I'm looking forward to my day! I'm looking forward to my day! Whaaaaa-hoo!

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Q.24
With which of the following does Colin Espie strongly disagree?

1 ◯ **The notion that insomnia is really a grave matter of international concern.**

2 ◯ **The belief that modern day stress is the root cause of all physical illnesses.**

3 ◯ **The notion that we should be worried about mass insomnia.**

4 ○ The belief that the current problem of insomnia is unique.

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. The raids reached a crescendo in the second half of the ninth century. In Ireland the Vikings established *longphorts* – fortified ports – including at Dublin, from which they dominated much of the eastern part of the island.
2. But in the 850s they began to overwinter in southern England, in Ireland and along the Seine in France, establishing bases from which they began to dominate inland areas.
3. In France they grew in strength as a divided Frankish kingdom fractured politically and in 885 a Viking army besieged and almost captured Paris.
4. At first the raids were small-scale affairs, a matter of a few boatloads of men who would return home once they had collected sufficient plunder or if the resistance they encountered was too strong.

Q.26

Directions for question (26): 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. It was not as if he thought he could keep his identity as the author hidden for long.
2. But it was important to the book's effect that it be a kind of highly elaborate practical joke.
3. The element of game-playing in this was characteristic of Swift.
4. Indeed, there is evidence that he was irked when, at first, some readers attributed *Gulliver's Travels* to other authors.

✔

Q.27

Directions for question (27): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Even others advocate for a higher ratio than 84%, saying that women have more job displacement from childbirth and cannot achieve as many promotions as men. But shouldn't that be taken into consideration as one enormous obstacle for women? Why do only women's careers and pay suffer from childbirth, when we live in a society where men and women should be expected to equally care for their child? Why don't we have better paid leave for parents after having a baby? Many Scandinavian countries have paid leave for up to one year that can be split any way between the two parents.

1 ○ Women should not be held accountable for any economic loss which results from childbirth.

2 ○ Women should not be punished for playing a role that the society expects them to carry out in an efficient manner.

3 ○ Women's careers suffer after childbirth but that should be considered as a valid point of debate.

4 ○ Countries should follow the Scandinavian model of gender equality norms.

✕

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.28

Directions for question (28): 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. Wycherley, Etherege and Vanbrugh were aristocrats with close links to the Stuart court, and where men who saw writing plays as a gentleman's pastime.
2. Congreve was an intellectual and a Whig supporter, whose writing celebrates the values of the powerful new elite that had forced the Stuarts into exile in 1688.
3. The obscure and impoverished Aphra Behn was the only woman and the first to 'write for bread'.
4. Within this select group there is much variety.
5. With the re-establishment of a largely unchanged autocratic monarchy, first with the restoration of Charles II in 1660 and then the ascendancy of James II in 1685, leading political thinkers began to reappraise how society and politics could be better structured.

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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. Researchers then tested five different groups of *Arabidopsis*, broadcasting one of five different frequencies via loudspeakers for one-hour intervals, at a constant amplitude of 80 decibels overall.
2. In their study, the researchers found evidence that sonic vibrations—not unlike those from crickets or birds—cause biological reactions in vegetation.
3. They also left a selection of plants in the sound chamber without exposure to the sonic vibrations, as a control.
4. After planting and raising *Arabidopsis thaliana,* a common weed, in artificial soil for over three weeks, the Yeungnam research team transferred their subject into a soundproof chamber.

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.30

Directions for question (30): 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. On the other hand, some societies have the capability and means to assist other because of their experience, working knowledge, as well as available resources.
2. Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
3. In a global village where we live at present, it is in everyone's interest that any society ideally meets the above-mentioned conditions.
4. Therefore, a proactive effort to achieve such conditions should becomes prime vehicle for global cooperation.
5. However, some societies have difficulties achieving those conditions, despite their best effort to actively seek and work towards these goals.

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.31

Directions for question (31): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

There were some remedies to breaking a mirror. Some believed that the bad luck could be washed away by putting the pieces in water or burying them in the moonlight. Others suggested pounding the pieces into dust or leaving the mirror where it broke for 7 hours before cleaning it up. For a servant in the Middle Ages, these methods would not spare them the wrath of their master, however. In the 16th century, a much cheaper way to produce mirrors was found but by then the bad omens associated with breaking a mirror were too much a part of culture and they persisted.

1 ○ The myth related to bad luck being caused by the breaking mirrors continued to remain in existence despite changed times.

2 ○ Despite the increasing popularity of cheaper mirrors, the superstitions continued to affect the people who were not in power.

3 ○ There were remedies prescribed for breaking a mirror during the middle ages which still didn't help the servants in escaping punishment.

4 ○ The middle ages were full of superstitions such as breaking a mirror leads to bad luck.

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.32

Directions for question (32): 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. What often goes unnoticed, though, is that anxieties about exhaustion are not peculiar to our age.
2. Those who imagine that life in the past was simpler, slower and better are wrong.
3. The experience of exhaustion, and anxieties about exhaustion epidemics in the wider population, are not bound to a particular time and place.
4. On the contrary: exhaustion and its effects have preoccupied thinkers since classical antiquity.

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.33

Directions for question (33): 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. In fact, the focus on individual demagogues is largely misguided.
2. It should come as little surprise, then, that rhetorical scholarship on demagoguery is also coming back into favour.
3. And yet, given the realities of national and international politics, demagoguery is back in the forefront of the world's political consciousness.
4. Political leaders in such far-flung countries as France, Turkey, and Hungary, among others, have been credibly accused of employing demagogic rhetoric in their aspirations to, or maintenance of, political power.
5. The main catalyst for American rhetoricians' interest in demagoguery has been Donald J. Trump.

Q.34

Directions for question (34): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Before they speak or crawl or walk or achieve many of the other amazing developmental milestones in the first year of life, babies *laugh.* This simple act makes its debut around the fourth month of life, ushering in a host of social and cognitive opportunities for the infant. Yet despite the universality of this humble response and its remarkable early appearance, infant laughter has not been taken seriously. At least, not until recently. In the past decade, researchers have started to examine what infant laughter can reveal about the youngest minds, whether infants truly understand *funniness,* and if so, how.

1 ○ Babies learn to laugh faster than adults do, a trait that has been neglected by researchers.

2 ○ The universal aspect of funniness in children has not been given its due regard.

3 ○ In the field of academics, laughter in children is an important cognitive concept.

4 ○ Researchers have recently started to study the important aspect of laughter and its role in the development of infants.

Sec 2

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

In a distant era called the Void century, there were many great swordsmen but five among them stood a class apart. Their names were famous all over the world and even their swords became famous. These five swordsmen were Zoro, Mihawk, Fujitora, Shiryu and Shanks. Each one of them used a different sword namely Yoru, Gryphon, Enma, Raiu and Gravity, but not necessarily in that order. These swordsmen could be a Pirate or a Marine or a Lord.

A historian developed the following ranking method for these swordsmen. Under this method, the physical strength of the swordsmen is categorized from level 1 to 5, with 5 being the strongest. Similarly, the quality of swords is also categorized from 1 to 5, with 5 being the strongest. Each swordsman and sword has a unique rank from 1 to 5. The overall rank of a swordsman is the sum of the ranks of his sword and his physical strength. No swordsman has the same rank for both his physical strength and the sword that he carries. Further, the historian established the following information based on his research.

• Yoru is the strongest sword while Gravity is the weakest sword.
• The swordsman with the highest overall rank is neither a Pirate nor Marine, also he is not the physically strongest but has the strongest sword.
• There is only one Marine in this group of five, who yields the weakest sword but does not have the lowest overall rank.
• Zoro is stronger than Shiryu physically and uses Enma, the second strongest sword, while Shanks is physically the strongest and he uses Gryphon.
• The physically weakest pirate is also the swordsman with the least overall rank.
• The overall ranks of swordsmen seem to form an Arithmetic Progression.
• Higher is the overall rank, the more powerful the swordsman is.

Q.35
Find the overall rank of Zoro.

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

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• Higher is the overall rank, the more powerful the swordsman is.

Q.36
Who among the following is definitely a Pirate?

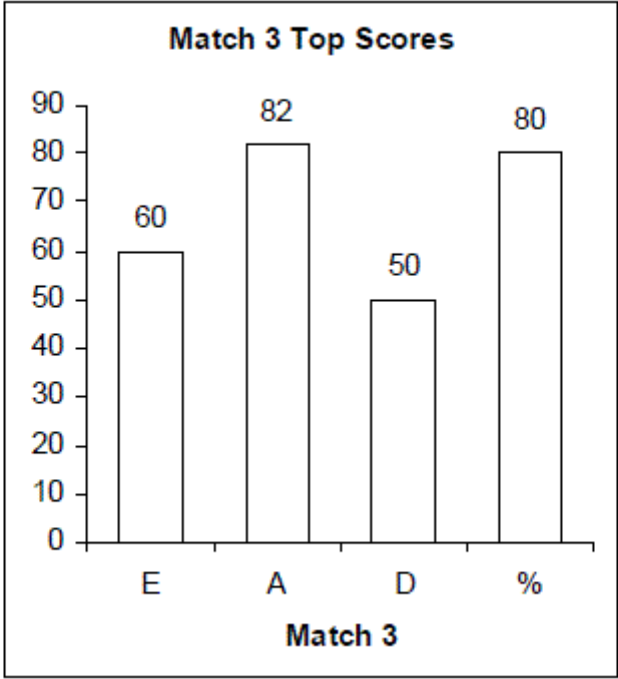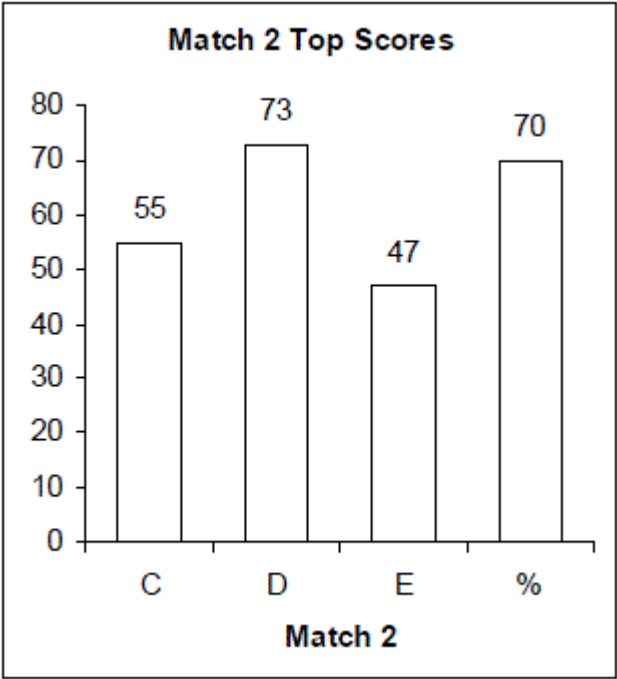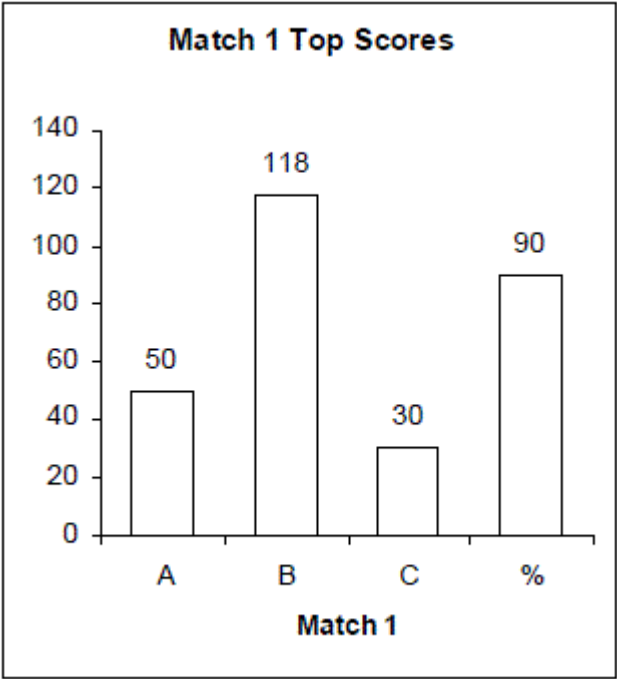1 ○ Shiryu

2 ○ Shanks

3 ○ Fujitora

4 ○ Mihawk

✖
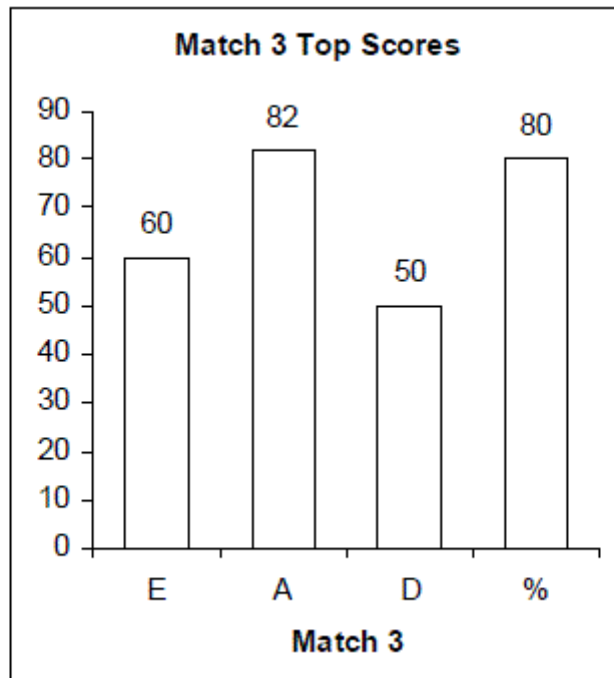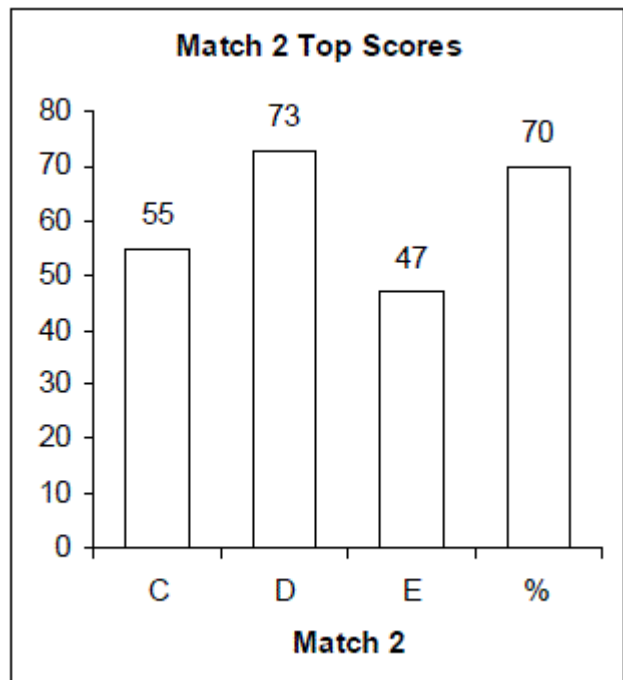
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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

In a distant era called the Void century, there were many great swordsmen but five among them stood a class apart. Their names were famous all over the world and even their swords became famous. These five swordsmen were Zoro, Mihawk, Fujitora, Shiryu and Shanks. Each one of them used a different sword namely Yoru, Gryphon, Enma, Raiu and Gravity, but not necessarily in that order. These swordsmen could be a Pirate or a Marine or a Lord.

A historian developed the following ranking method for these swordsmen. Under this method, the physical strength of the swordsmen is categorized from level 1 to 5, with 5 being the strongest. Similarly, the quality of swords is also categorized from 1 to 5, with 5 being the strongest. Each swordsman and sword has a unique rank from 1 to 5. The overall rank of a swordsman is the sum of the ranks of his sword and his physical strength. No swordsman has the same rank for both his physical strength and the sword that he carries. Further, the historian established the following information based on his research.

• Yoru is the strongest sword while Gravity is the weakest sword.
• The swordsman with the highest overall rank is neither a Pirate nor Marine, also he is not the physically strongest but has the strongest sword.
• There is only one Marine in this group of five, who yields the weakest sword but does not have the lowest overall rank.
• Zoro is stronger than Shiryu physically and uses Enma, the second strongest sword, while Shanks is physically the strongest and he uses Gryphon.
• The physically weakest pirate is also the swordsman with the least overall rank.
• The overall ranks of swordsmen seem to form an Arithmetic Progression.
• Higher is the overall rank, the more powerful the swordsman is.

Q.37
If more than half of the group were Pirates, then who could be the Marine?

1 ○ Mihawk

2 ○ Zoro

3 ○ Fujitora

4 ○ Either (1) or (3)

☑

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

In a distant era called the Void century, there were many great swordsmen but five among them stood a class apart. Their names were famous all over the world and even their swords became famous. These five swordsmen were Zoro, Mihawk, Fujitora, Shiryu and Shanks. Each one of them used a different sword namely Yoru, Gryphon, Enma, Raiu and Gravity, but not necessarily in that order. These swordsmen could be a Pirate or a Marine or a Lord.
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• The physically weakest pirate is also the swordsman with the least overall rank.
• The overall ranks of swordsmen seem to form an Arithmetic Progression.
• Higher is the overall rank, the more powerful the swordsman is.

Q.38

Who is the second most powerful swordsman of the Void century?

1 ○ Fujitora

2 ○ Shanks

3 ○ Shiryu

4 ○ Zoro

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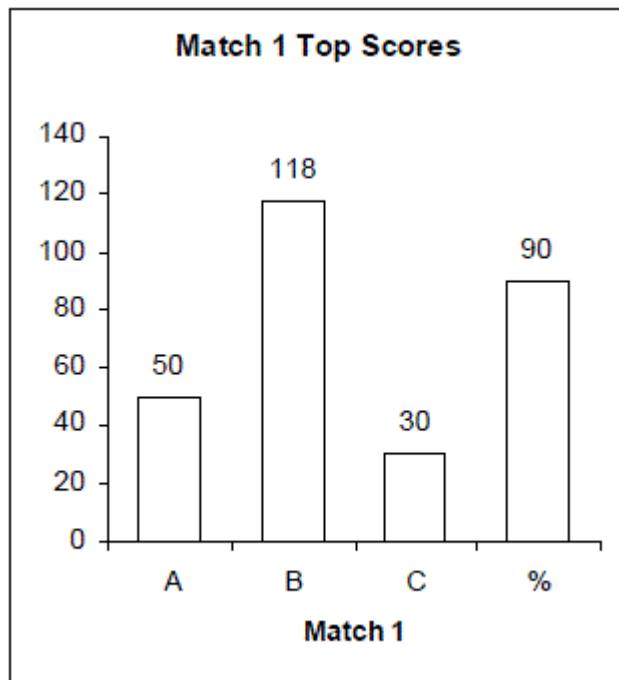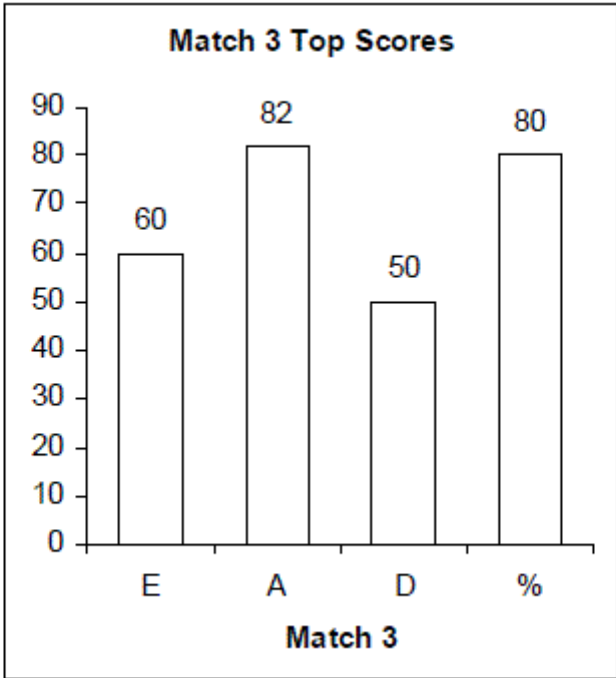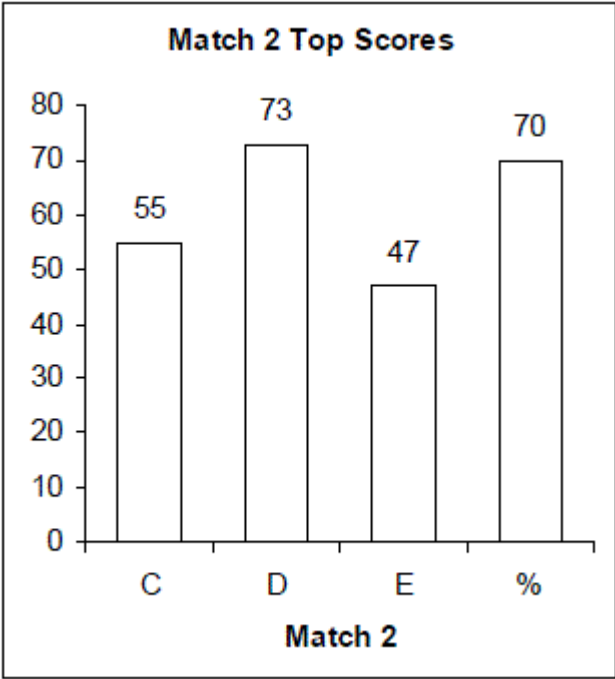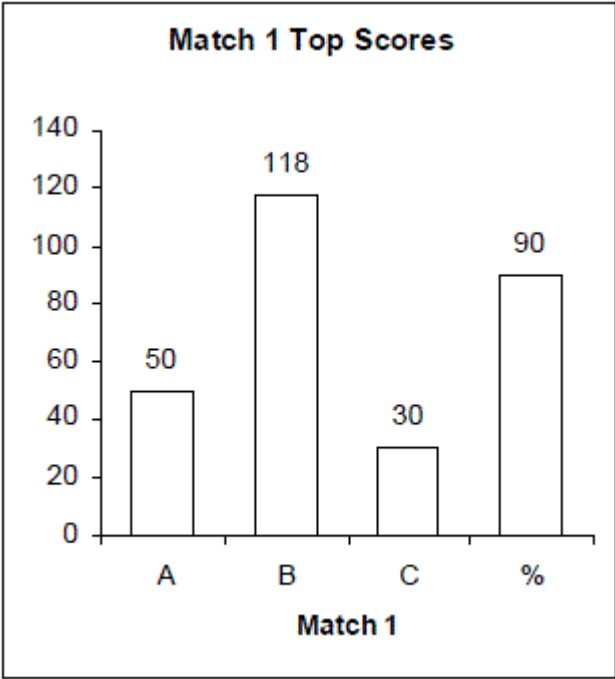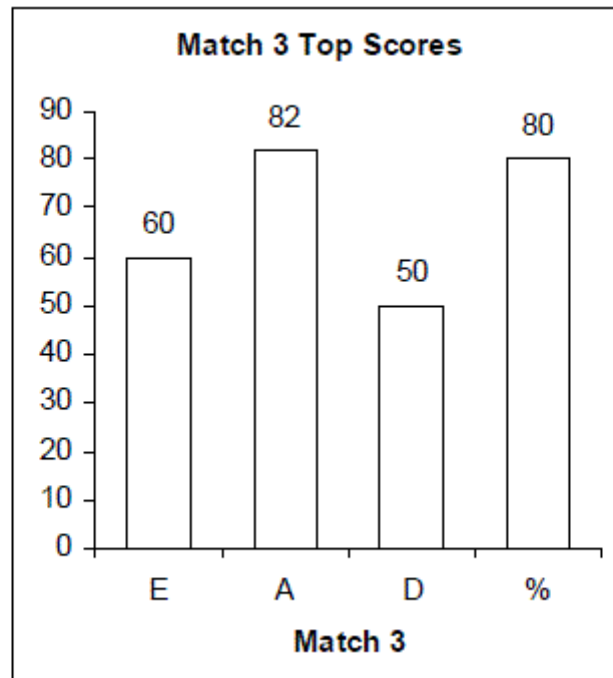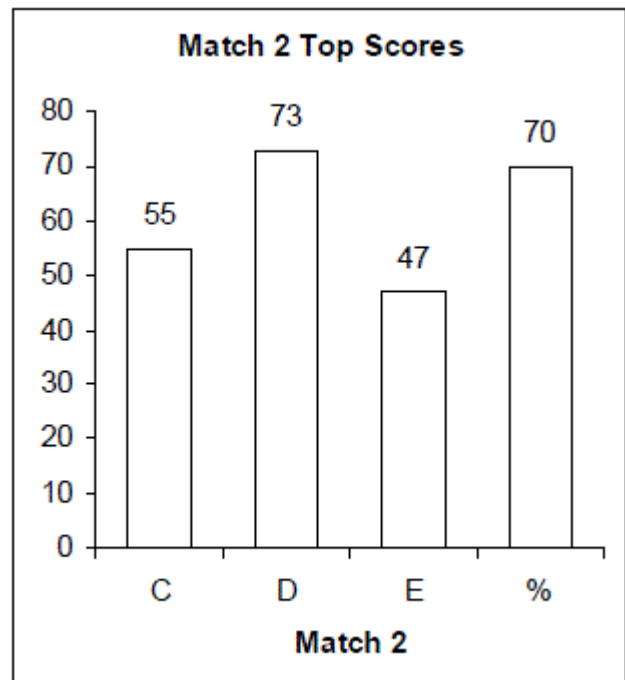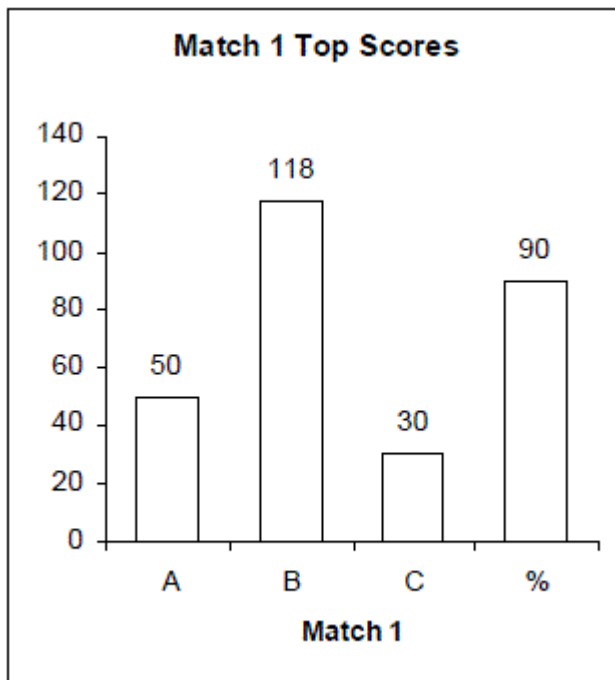
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Directions for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Given below are the scores of five major batsmen - A, B, C, D and E - of team India during the three ODIs of a tournament. The number of runs scored by top three batsmen in a match and the percentage of the total score that was scored by the top three batsmen of that match are represented in the given bar charts.

Take into consideration the following assumptions:
i. The number of runs scored by any two batsmen in any match is not same.
ii. No other batsman except these five got a chance to bat in any of the three matches.
iii. The team remains the same for these three ODIs.

Match 1 Top Scores

Batsman	A	B	C	%
Runs	50	118	30	90

Match 1

Match 2 Top Scores

Batsman	C	D	E	%
Runs	55	73	47	70

Match 2

Match 3 Top Scores

Batsman	E	A	D	%
Runs	60	82	50	80

Match 3

Q.39
If d is the difference between the highest and the lowest possible scores of a batsman in the three ODIs, then the value of d can be lowest for how many batsmen?

1 ○ 3

2 ○ 4

3 ○ **2**

4 ○ **1**

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

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A	50
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C	30
%	90

Match 1

Match 2 Top Scores

Batsman	Score
C	55
D	73
E	47
%	70

Match 2

Match 3 Top Scores

Batsman	Score
E	60
A	82
D	50
%	80

Match 3

Q.40

Among the given batsmen, how many batsmen definitely scored less than A in these three ODIs?

1 ○ 0

2 ○ 1

3 ○ 2

4 ○ More than 2

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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A	B	C	%
50	118	30	90

Match 1

Match 2 Top Scores

C	D	E	%
55	73	47	70

Match 2

Match 3 Top Scores

E	A	D	%
60	82	50	80

Match 3

Q.41
If for each batsman, scores in three ODIs are arranged in decreasing order, then for how many players is it possible to calculate the middle number?

1 ○ More than 2

2 ○ 2

3 ⚪ **1**

4 ⚪ **0**

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ii. No other batsman except these five got a chance to bat in any of the three matches.
iii. The team remains the same for these three ODIs.

Match 1 Top Scores

Match 1

Player	Score
A	50
B	118
C	30
%	90

Match 2 Top Scores

Match 2

Player	Score
C	55
D	73
E	47
%	70

Match 3 Top Scores

Match 3

Player	Score
E	60
A	82
D	50
%	80

Q.42

Let S be the average of the range of total scores that any player has scored. Which player has the highest value of S?

1 ○ **Player A**

2 ○ **Player B**

3 ○ **Player D**

4 ○ **Player E**

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

In an International soccer tournament, there were 16 teams to participate. These teams were divided into four groups with each group consisting of four teams. The four groups with their teams are as shown below in the following table:

Groups	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3	Team 4
I	Argentina	Portugal	Egypt	Japan
II	Brazil	Belgium	Senegal	South Korea
III	Uruguay	Spain	Ghana	Qatar
IV	Chile	France	Algeria	Australia

The tournament consisted of two stages - League and Knockout. In the League stage, the teams faced off against each other exactly once, in the group. Each team was awarded 3 points for a win, 1 point for a draw/tie and no points for a loss. The top two teams from the League stage, in each group, progressed to the Knockout stage. In case the two teams had the same total points i.e, the second highest total, some additional parameters were used to decide which team would qualify for the next stage.

Further, some additional information about the League stage is also known:
1) Uruguay, in group III, was unbeaten but it finished last in the group.
2) Brazil won all its matches in that stage and there were no draws in Group II.
3) All teams in Group II ended up with distinct total points.
4) The two teams that were progressed to the Knockout stage from Group I got equal number of points and were beaten at least once in the League stage.
5) The two teams in Group IV that did not get through to the Knockout stage, each registered 1 win, 1 draw and 1 loss.

Q.43
Which of the following could have been the points scored by Spain in Group III?

1 ○ 3

2 ○ 5

3 ○ 6

4 ○ 4

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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4) The two teams that were progressed to the Knockout stage from Group I got equal number of points and were beaten at least once in the League stage.
5) The two teams in Group IV that did not get through to the Knockout stage, each registered 1 win, 1 draw and 1 loss.

Q.44
What is the second highest total points scored by the teams in Group II?

1 ○ 5

2 ○ 6

3 ○ 4

4 ○ 3

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Answer key/Solution

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4) The two teams that were progressed to the Knockout stage from Group I got equal number of points and were beaten at least once in the League stage.
5) The two teams in Group IV that did not get through to the Knockout stage, each registered 1 win, 1 draw and 1 loss.

Q.45
What could be the maximum number of points scored by the team at the third place in Group I?

1 ○ 6

2 ○ 4

3 ○ 3

4 ○ None of these

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5) The two teams in Group IV that did not get through to the Knockout stage, each registered 1 win, 1 draw and 1 loss.

Q.46
What could be the total points scored by the team at the second place in Group IV?

1 ⚪ 6

2 ⚪ 5

3 ⚪ 4

4 ⚪ 3

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

Net asset value (NAV) represents the market value per unit of a mutual fund and this is subjected to change with market fluctuations. Customers buy and redeem (or sell) units of a particular fund at NAV. There is a 2% processing fee while buying and 5% tax is to be paid on redemption. On a given day a customer purchases some units of funds in the morning and sells in the evening. There are four funds - A, B, C and D - in the customer's portfolio. It is known that:

1. While purchasing as well as while selling, the NAV of A and B are in the ratio of 3 : 1 respectively and that of C and D are in the ratio of 1 : 3 respectively.
2. The number of units of B purchased is equal to the number of units of D purchased and also equal to the total number of units purchased of A and C together.
3. The number of units of A, B and C that are redeemed at the end of the day are 800, 2400 and 1100 respectively.
4. The customer redeems 1200 units of fund D and receives Rs.1,02,600 whereas he had paid Rs.88,650 more to purchase the total units of fund D.
5. The money paid while buying 1000 units of fund A was Rs,76,500.
6. The customer held back 100 units of B and redeemed the remaining at an NAV that was Rs.2 higher than the NAV at purchase.

Q.47
What was the increase/decrease (in Rs.) in the NAV of fund D during the day?

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.48
How many units of fund C did the customer buy on that day?

1 ○ **1000**

2 ○ **1500**

3 ○ **1200**

4 ⭘ **1100**

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

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5. The money paid while buying 1000 units of fund A was Rs,76,500.
6. The customer held back 100 units of B and redeemed the remaining at an NAV that was Rs.2 higher than the NAV at purchase.

Q.49
What was the ratio of the amount received by the redemption of the given units of funds A and B respectively?

1 ⭘ **3 : 1**

2 ⭘ **1 : 3**

3 ⭘ **1 : 1**

4 ⭘ **5 : 2**

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3. The number of units of A, B and C that are redeemed at the end of the day are 800, 2400 and 1100 respectively.
4. The customer redeems 1200 units of fund D and receives Rs.1,02,600 whereas he had paid Rs.88,650 more to purchase the total units of fund D.
5. The money paid while buying 1000 units of fund A was Rs,76,500.
6. The customer held back 100 units of B and redeemed the remaining at an NAV that was Rs.2 higher than the NAV at purchase.

Q.50
What was the NAV (in Rs.) of fund C at the time of redemption?

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

Six senior faculty members - Abhishek, Himani, Jatin, Kashish, Punita, and Vedant - in CL take classes of six different subjects - QA, LA, GA, LR, DI and VA - of batch 'CAT2019', not necessarily in that order. Each of these senior faculties has to teach for six hours in a week i.e. from Tuesday to Sunday, Monday being the weekly off day. No faculty can teach for more than 3 hours on a single day. On each day, a distinct number of total hours are taught in that batch and on any day the number of total hours taught, in that batch, is less than 10. Number of hours taught by any faculty on any day is an integer.

The information given below is about the classes taken, in the last week, of batch 'CAT2019':
1. QA was taken by Abhishek and he did not teach on Saturday and Sunday.
2. On Tuesday, only 3 sessions of an hour each were taken by Abhishek, Punita and Vedant.
3. Punita taught on all six days of the week.
4. The GA faculty did not teach on Saturday.
5. Himani, who didn't teach DI, taught on 3 days and for equal number of hours on each day and did not teach on Sunday.
6. Maximum number of faculty taught on Thursday and maximum number of hours were taught on Sunday.
7. Jatin taught on only two days i.e. Saturday and Sunday.
8. Number of hours taught by Kashish was distinct on each day she had taught in that batch.
9. The number of hours taught on Wednesday is more than that on Friday and the average of number of hours taught on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday is eight.
10. LA faculty taught only on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and difference between the number of hours taught by him on Thursday and Sunday was two.
11. Vedant taught on all the days except Saturday. Abhishek taught for 2 hours on Friday.
12. LR was taught on minimum number of days and GA was taught on five days except Saturday.

Q.51
For how many hours did Kashish teach on Sunday?

1 ○ **1**

2 ○ **2**

3 ○ **3**

4 ○ **Either (1) or (3)**

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	🔑 **Answer key/Solution**

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10. LA faculty taught only on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and difference between the number of hours taught by him on Thursday and Sunday was two.
11. Vedant taught on all the days except Saturday. Abhishek taught for 2 hours on Friday.
12. LR was taught on minimum number of days and GA was taught on five days except Saturday.

Q.52
What is the absolute difference between the number of total hours taught on Saturday and Wednesday?

1 ○ **2**

2 ○ **4**

3 ○ **5**

4 ○ **3**

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10. LA faculty taught only on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and difference between the number of hours taught by him on Thursday and Sunday was two.
11. Vedant taught on all the days except Saturday. Abhishek taught for 2 hours on Friday.
12. LR was taught on minimum number of days and GA was taught on five days except Saturday.

Q.53
Which subject did Punita teach?

1 ⚪ **DI**

2 ⚪ **VA**

3 ⚪ **GA**

4 ⚪ **LA**

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

Six senior faculty members - Abhishek, Himani, Jatin, Kashish, Punita, and Vedant - in CL take classes of six different subjects - QA, LA, GA, LR, DI and VA - of batch 'CAT2019', not necessarily in that order. Each of these senior faculties has to teach for six hours in a week i.e. from Tuesday to Sunday, Monday being the weekly off day. No faculty can teach for more than 3 hours on a single day. On each day, a distinct number of total hours are taught in that batch and on any day the number of total hours taught, in that batch, is less than 10. Number of hours taught by any faculty on any day is an integer.

The information given below is about the classes taken, in the last week, of batch 'CAT2019':
1. QA was taken by Abhishek and he did not teach on Saturday and Sunday.
2. On Tuesday, only 3 sessions of an hour each were taken by Abhishek, Punita and Vedant.
3. Punita taught on all six days of the week.
4. The GA faculty did not teach on Saturday.
5. Himani, who didn't teach DI, taught on 3 days and for equal number of hours on each day and did not teach on Sunday.
6. Maximum number of faculty taught on Thursday and maximum number of hours were taught on Sunday.
7. Jatin taught on only two days i.e. Saturday and Sunday.
8. Number of hours taught by Kashish was distinct on each day she had taught in that batch.
9. The number of hours taught on Wednesday is more than that on Friday and the average of number of hours taught on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday is eight.
10. LA faculty taught only on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and difference between the number of hours taught by him on Thursday and Sunday was two.
11. Vedant taught on all the days except Saturday. Abhishek taught for 2 hours on Friday.
12. LR was taught on minimum number of days and GA was taught on five days except Saturday.

Q.54
What is the sum of the number of hours taught on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday?

1 ○ **20**

2 ○ **18**

3 ○ **17**

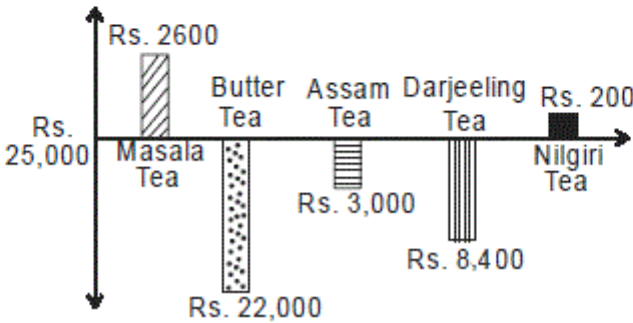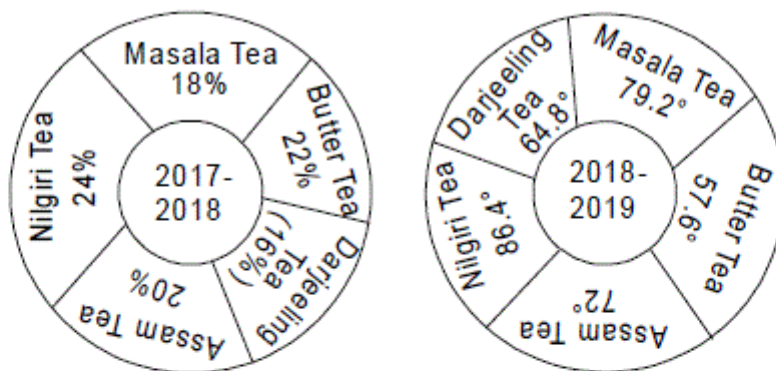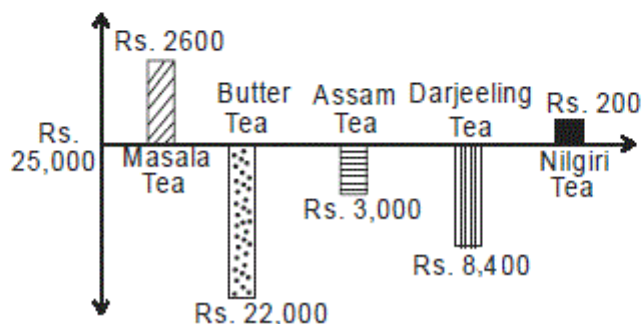4 ○ **16**

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

A Tea retailer sells five types of tea - Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea, Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea. The pie-chart given below shows the percentage share (weight wise) of all types of tea sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The below bar graph depicts the difference between the value of sales (in Rs.) during the year 2018-19 with respect to 2017-18 for each type of tea.

e.g. The retailer sold Masala Tea of Rs. 27600 i.e., (25000 + 2600) more in the year 2018-19 with respect of that in the year 2017-18. The additional information is as below:-
(I) The price per kg of Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea in the year 2018-19 was increased by 10%, 25%, 20%, 12.50% and 6.67% respectively with respect to the year 2017-18.
(II) Total 2750 kg Tea were sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 together.
(III) The price of Butter Tea in the year 2017-18 was Rs. 120 per kg.

Q.55
Darjeeling Tea sold in 2018-19 was by what percentage more than that in 2017-18?

1 ⃝ **25%**
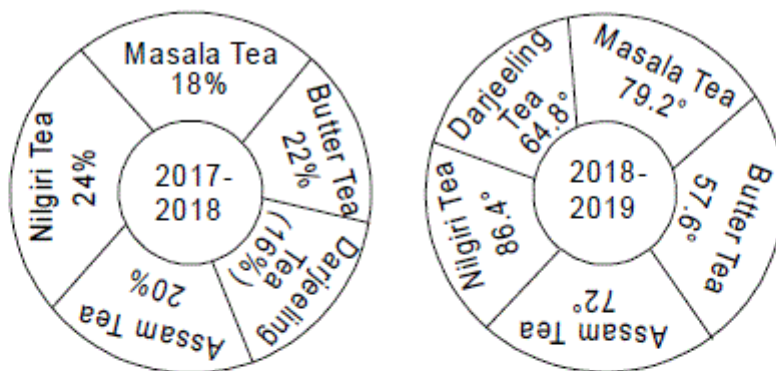
2 ⃝ **35%**

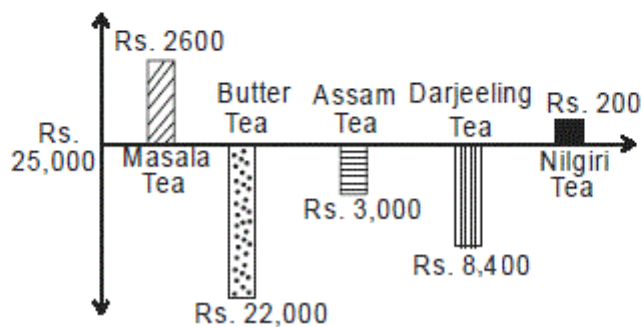3 ⃝ **33.33%**

4 ⃝ **40%**

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

A Tea retailer sells five types of tea - Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea, Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea. The pie-chart given below shows the percentage share (weight wise) of all types of tea sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The below bar graph depicts the difference between the value of sales (in Rs.) during the year 2018-19 with respect to 2017-18 for each type of tea.

e.g. The retailer sold Masala Tea of Rs. 27600 i.e., (25000 + 2600) more in the year 2018-19 with respect of that in the year 2017-18. The additional information is as below:-
(I) The price per kg of Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea in the year 2018-19 was increased by 10%, 25%, 20%, 12.50% and 6.67% respectively with respect to the year 2017-18.
(II) Total 2750 kg Tea were sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 together.
(III) The price of Butter Tea in the year 2017-18 was Rs. 120 per kg.

Q.56
The total value (in Rs.) of Tea sold in 2018-19 was

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

A Tea retailer sells five types of tea - Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea, Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea. The pie-chart given below shows the percentage share (weight wise) of all types of tea sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The below bar graph depicts the difference between the value of sales (in Rs.) during the year 2018-19 with respect to 2017-18 for each type of tea.

e.g. The retailer sold Masala Tea of Rs. 27600 i.e., (25000 + 2600) more in the year 2018-19 with respect of that in the year 2017-18. The additional information is as below:-
(I) The price per kg of Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea in the year 2018-19 was increased by 10%, 25%, 20%, 12.50% and 6.67% respectively with respect to the year 2017-18.
(II) Total 2750 kg Tea were sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 together.
(III) The price of Butter Tea in the year 2017-18 was Rs. 120 per kg.

Q.57
The price (per kg) of Darjeeling Tea in the year 2018-19 was

1 ○ Rs. 135

2 ○ Rs. 144

3 ○ Rs. 180

4 ○ Rs. 225

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

A Tea retailer sells five types of tea - Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea, Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea. The pie-chart given below shows the percentage share (weight wise) of all types of tea sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The below bar graph depicts the difference between the value of sales (in Rs.) during the year 2018-19 with respect to 2017-18 for each type of tea.

e.g. The retailer sold Masala Tea of Rs. 27600 i.e., (25000 + 2600) more in the year 2018-19 with respect of that in the year 2017-18. The additional information is as below:-
(I) The price per kg of Masala Tea, Butter Tea, Assam Tea Darjeeling Tea and Nilgiri Tea in the year 2018-19 was increased by 10%, 25%, 20%, 12.50% and 6.67% respectively with respect to the year 2017-18.
(II) Total 2750 kg Tea were sold in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 together.
(III) The price of Butter Tea in the year 2017-18 was Rs. 120 per kg.

Q.58
The total value of Tea sold in 2017-18 was by how much percentage less than that in 2018-19?

1 ○ 23.59%

2 ○ 27.41%

3 ○ 32.21%

4 ○ 24.89%

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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 a shooting competition, involving 2 shooters - Shasha and Palash, a total of 10 shots were fired - shot 1, then shot 2, then shot 3, ... and so on till shot 10. Each shooter fired 5 shots alternatively starting with Shasha who fired shot 1. The points awarded were not the same for any two shots and the points awarded for each shot was a multiple of 10, with 100 points being the maximum and 10 points being the minimum for each shot. Further, if points awarded for shot 2 were less than that awarded for shot 1, then Palash gave Rs. 1000 to Shasha, otherwise he got Rs. 1000 from Shasha. Similarly, if points awarded for shot 3 were less than that awarded for shot 2, then Shasha gave Rs. 1000 to Palash, otherwise he got Rs. 1000 from Palash and so on till the last shot was fired.

Q.59
It is known that after all the ten shots were fired, Palash got Rs. 1000 after each of shot 2, shot 3 and shot 5 only. Which of the following could be the shot in which the minimum possible points were awarded?

1 ◯ shot 3

2 ◯ shot 4

3 ◯ shot 8

4 ◯ shot 9

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.60
It is known that after all the ten shots were fired, Palash got Rs. 1000 after each of shot 2, shot 3 and shot 5 only. How many different values for the points awarded for shot 2 are possible?

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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 a shooting competition, involving 2 shooters - Shasha and Palash, a total of 10 shots were fired - shot 1, then shot 2, then shot 3, ... and so on till shot 10. Each shooter fired 5 shots alternatively starting with Shasha who fired shot 1. The points awarded were not the same for any two shots and the points awarded for each shot was a multiple of 10, with 100 points being the maximum and 10 points being the minimum for each shot. Further, if points awarded for shot 2 were less than that awarded for shot 1, then Palash gave Rs. 1000 to Shasha, otherwise he got Rs. 1000 from Shasha. Similarly, if points awarded for shot 3 were less than that awarded for shot 2, then Shasha gave Rs. 1000 to Palash, otherwise he got Rs. 1000 from Palash and so on till the last shot was fired.

Q.61
It is known that after all 10 shots were fired, Palash got Rs. 1000 after shot 4 only and also the points awarded for shot 1 were the maximum. For how many shots the awarded points could be second highest?

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.62
If Palash got Rs. 1000 after each of shot 3, shot 6 and shot 9 only, then which of the following could be the shots in which the minimum and the maximum points were awarded respectively?

1 ○ Shot 10 and shot 6

2 ○ Shot 9 and shot 1

3 ○ Shot 7 and shot 1

4 ○ Shot 4 and shot 7

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of three NGOs - 'Vikiran', 'Badhe Chalo' and 'Mat Ruko' - opened three major relief fund categories - "2205", "2220" and "2221" - to collect fund for flood victims of Bihar. Funds under these categories were received in the form of cash, cloths, food packets and bicycles. The value (in Rs.) of each of these commodities and the total number of commodities received are tabulated below.

Commodity	Price/piece	Total pieces
Cloth	Rs. 2000/-	10
Bicycle	Rs. 3500/-	10
Food Packets	Rs. 50/-	100

Some additional information known is as given below:
(I) Only two different commodities were received under each category for each NGO. The value of the total funds received in each category was a multiple of Rs.500.
(II) Food Packets were received in a total of five relief fund categories in all three NGOs taken together. If there is cash received in any category, then it must be at least Rs. 5000 and always a multiple of 1000. Cash and cloths were received in exactly one and two categories respectively of each NGO. The category in which cash was received by each NGO was always different.
(III) Bicycles were received by only two NGOs and total number of food packets received by 'Vikiran', 'Badhe Chalo' and 'Mat Ruko' were in the ratio of 1 : 7 : 2.
(IV) The total value of relief funds received by 'Vikiran' was Rs. 34000 and that by 'Mat Ruko' was Rs. 26500, which had received Rs. 9000 as cash under fund category "2221". The value of relief funds received under category "2220" and "2221" by all NGOs taken together were Rs.19000 and Rs. 36000 respectively.
(V) The total value of funds received by 'Badhe Chalo' under categories "2220" and "2221" taken together was equal to that received by 'Mat Ruko' under category "2221". 'Vikiran' and 'Mat Ruko' each got 2 bicycles in fund categories "2220" and "2205" respectively.
(VI) The value of funds received by 'Mat Ruko' under one of the three categories was Rs. 3000.
(VII) Total cash of worth Rs. 20000 was received in all three categories taken together.

Q.63
How many food packets were received by NGO 'Badho Chalo' under the category "2221"?

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Answer key/Solution

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

Each of three NGOs - 'Vikiran', 'Badhe Chalo' and 'Mat Ruko' - opened three major relief fund categories - "2205", "2220" and "2221" - to collect fund for flood victims of Bihar. Funds under these categories were received in the form of cash, cloths, food packets and bicycles. The value (in Rs.) of each of these commodities and the total number of commodities received are tabulated below.

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(VI) The value of funds received by 'Mat Ruko' under one of the three categories was Rs. 3000.
(VII) Total cash of worth Rs. 20000 was received in all three categories taken together.

Q.64
How many cloths were received under the category "2205"?

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of three NGOs - 'Vikiran', 'Badhe Chalo' and 'Mat Ruko' - opened three major relief fund categories - "2205", "2220" and "2221" - to collect fund for flood victims of Bihar. Funds under these categories were received in the form of cash, cloths, food packets and bicycles. The value (in Rs.) of each of these commodities and the total number of commodities received are tabulated below.

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(VI) The value of funds received by 'Mat Ruko' under one of the three categories was Rs. 3000.
(VII) Total cash of worth Rs. 20000 was received in all three categories taken together.

Q.65
Vikiran got food packets under the category

1 ○ **2205**

2 ○ **2220**

3 ○ **2221**

4 ○ **Any two of the above**

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

Each of three NGOs - 'Vikiran', 'Badhe Chalo' and 'Mat Ruko' - opened three major relief fund categories - "2205", "2220" and "2221" - to collect fund for flood victims of Bihar. Funds under these categories were received in the form of cash, cloths, food packets and bicycles. The value (in Rs.) of each of these commodities and the total number of commodities received are tabulated below.

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(II) Food Packets were received in a total of five relief fund categories in all three NGOs taken together. If there is cash received in any category, then it must be at least Rs. 5000 and always a multiple of 1000. Cash and cloths were received in exactly one and two categories respectively of each NGO. The category in which cash was received by each NGO was always different.

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(VI) The value of funds received by 'Mat Ruko' under one of the three categories was Rs. 3000.

(VII) Total cash of worth Rs. 20000 was received in all three categories taken together.

Q.66
Badhe chalo got maximum value of funds under category

1 ○ **2205**

2 ○ **2220**

3 ○ **2221**

4 ○ **Both (1) and (2)**

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Sec 3

Q.67

The average runs scored by Rohit Sharma in five ODI matches is 55. In the sixth match, Rohit scores some runs such that his average now becomes 66. In the 7th match, he scores 16 runs more than his sixth match and now the average of his last six matches becomes 84. If he does not remain not out in any of the matches, then how many runs did he score in his first match?

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.68

After attending the CAT coaching class, two students Sonu and Monu, go back to their home by sharing an auto which has a speed of 30 km/hr. Sonu takes 16.66% less time to reach his home than Monu. Find the distance between their homes if the distance between Sonu's home and coaching class centre is 50 km.

1 ◯ 10 km

2 ◯ 15 km

3 ◯ 20 km

4 ◯ 25 km

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

Square PQRS has side length of 1 cm. A semicircle with diameter QR is constructed inside the square, and the tangent to the semicircle from P intersects side SR at L. Find the length (in cm) of PL.

1 ◯ 5/4

2 ◯ 5/2

3 ◯ √5
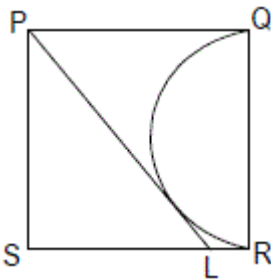
4 ⚪ $\dfrac{(1+\sqrt{5})}{4}$

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

If x + 5 is divisible by 23 where x is a positive integer, then which of the following integer will necessarily divide (x + 28) (x + 51) ?

1 ⚪ 7134

2 ⚪ 3174

3 ⚪ 3417

4 ⚪ 1374

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

The graph of a quadratic expression, $ax^2 + bx + c$, attains its maximum value of 10 at x = 2. If the graph intersects the x-axis at two points, one positive and the other negative, then which of the coefficients i.e. 'a', 'b' and 'c' is/are definitely positive?

1 ⚪ Only c

2 ⚪ Only b

3 ⚪ Both b and c

4 ⚪ Both a and c

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.72

Anuj and Rishi working together can complete a work in 4.5 days. However, if Anuj works alone and completes half the work and then Rishi takes over and completes the remaining half alone, they will be able to complete the work in 12 days. If Anuj is more efficient than Rishi, then in how many days can Rishi alone complete the work?

Q.73

How many ordered pairs (a, b) satisfy the equation $a^4 - b^4 = 9876$, where a and b are positive integers?
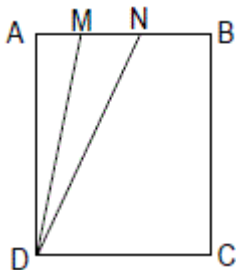
1 ○ 0

2 ○ 1

3 ○ 2

4 ○ 3

Q.74

In the figure, ABCD is a rectangle with AM : MN : NB = 1 : 2 : 3. What is the ratio of area of triangle MND to area of quadrilateral NDCB?

1 ○ 1 : 9

2 ○ 2 : 9

3 ○ 1 : 6

4 ○ 3 : 4

Q.75

If d_3 and d_2 are the difference between the interest accrued in CI and SI for 3 years and 2 years respectively and $\dfrac{d_3 - d_2}{d_3} = \dfrac{21}{31}$, then find the rate of interest. [Given that the rate of interest is same in case of SI and CI]

1 ○ 20%

2 ○ 10%

3 ○ 15%

4 ○ 25%

Q.76

$f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b)$ and $f\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right) = f(a) - f(b)$ then

$f\left(\dfrac{9}{27}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{14}{28}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{21}{31}\right) + \dots + f\left(\dfrac{63}{49}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{70}{52}\right)$ is equal to

Q.77
The dealer of a sports goods shop marks a bicycle at Rs.10,875 whereas the same bicycle is available at a discount during New Year on an online shopping site at Rs.5,625. The profit earned by the dealer is 13 times the loss incurred by the online sale. What should be the marked price of the bicycle marked by the dealer to gain a profit of 18%?

1 ○ Rs.7,800

2 ○ Rs.6,300

3 ○ Rs.6,000

4 ○ Rs.7,080

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.78

The sides of an isosceles triangle are (5p + 20), (p + 196) and (3p + 76). If p is a positive integer, then what can be the maximum possible perimeter of the triangle?

1 ○ 431

2 ○ 544

3 ○ 688

4 ○ 832

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

If $2 \log_6 a + 4 \log_{36} b + 6 \log_{216} c \geq 2$, then find the minimum value of $(a^2b + b^2c + c^2a)$.

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

A shopkeeper purchased two lot of pens, first at Rs. 70 per dozen and second at Rs. 90 per dozen. He sold all the pens at Rs. 80 per dozen. Find his profit or loss percentage, if he spent the same amount of money on buying both the lots.

1 ○ **1.58%**

2 ○ **0.93%**

3 ○ **5.33%**

4 ○ **3.28%**

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.81

Chahat and Muskan stay in the same building and also work in the same office. They start walking towards their office at the speed of 3 km/hr and 5 km/hr respectively at the same time. Muskan, being faster, reaches the office first and then turns around to start walking back towards her house building. If Chahat and Muskan meet at 150 m away from the house, then what is the distance (in meters) between their house and their office?

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

In how many ways can you arrange 6 equally sized marble balls in a row if among them 2 are blue, 3 are red and 1 is white in color and white ball and blue ball can not be next to each other?

1 ○ **35**

2 ○ **30**

3 ○ **24**

4 ○ **40**

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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.83

Find the number of integral solutions for the inequality: $(|x − 1| − 4)(|x + 2| − 5) < 0$.

Q.84
A tank is fitted with 10 pipes in which some are inlet pipes and the other are outlet pipes. When all the inlet pipes are open, they together fill the tank in 90 hours. When all the outlet pipes are open, they drain the completely filled tank in 50 hours. The efficiency of the outlet pipe is 6/5 times that of inlet pipe. Find the number of outlet pipes connected to the tank.

1 ◯ 2

2 ◯ 4

3 ◉ 6

4 ◯ 8

Q.85
Three circles of radius r are drawn in the first quadrant of the xy-plane. The first circle is tangent to both axes, the second is tangent to the first circle and the x-axis, and the third is tangent to the first circle and the y- axis. A circle of radius 5 cm > r is tangent to both axes and to the second and third circles. What is the value (in cm) of 'r'?

5 cm

1 ◯ 5

2 ◯ 5/8

3 ◯ 5/9

4 ○ **4/9**
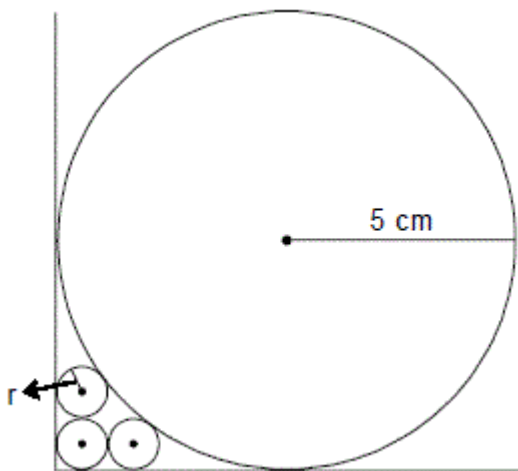
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🔑 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

N is an 8-digit number and S(N) denotes the sum of its digit. If N + S(N) = 100000000, then find the tens place digit of N.

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Q.87

There were 174 dignitaries in a conference hall, where each one was a degree holder. Out of which 88 were B.Tech degree holders, 72 were M.Tech degree holders and 60 were MBA degree holders. 13 were B.Tech and MBA, 17 were MBA and M.Tech and 21 were B.Tech and M.Tech degree holders. How many dignitaries were only MBA degree holders?

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Q.88

The owner of a Maruti Suzuki showroom has Alto, Swift and Brezza cars in the ratio of 3 : 7 : 11. If the number of Swift cars is more than the number of Alto cars by a number that is a multiple of both 7 and 8, then find the minimum sum of these cars in his showroom.

1 ○ **588**

2 ○ **336**

3 ○ **252**

4 ○ **294**

Q.89

A certain quantity 'a' varies with the sum of two quantities, out of which one is directly proportional to another quantity b whereas the other is inversely proportional to b. If a = 16 when b = 1 or 3, then find the value of 'a' when b = 6.

Q.90

Find the area of the circle inscribed in a triangle ACE made using the vertices of a regular hexagon ABCDEF of side 9 cm.

1 ○ $\dfrac{81}{3}\pi\ cm^2$

2 ○ $\dfrac{81}{4}\pi\ cm^2$

3 ○ $\dfrac{81}{2}\pi\ cm^2$

4 ○ $9\pi\ cm^2$

Q.91

The diluted milk contains 6 litres of milk and the rest is water. Then some volume of this mixture is taken out and replaced with equal quantity of milk. If this replacement process is done twice such that the final concentration of milk in the new mixture formed is 60%, then find the volume of the mixture that was taken out in each step, given that there was initially 54 litres of water in the mixture and the volume of mixture taken out in each step were equal.

1 ○ 10 litres

2 ○ 20 litres

3 ○ **12 litres**

4 ○ **15 litres**

Q.92

There are seven numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_7$ such that for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 5,
$a_i + a_{i+1} + a_{i+2} = 1$, if i is odd
$\qquad\qquad = -1$, if i is even.
If $a_6 + a_7 + a_1 = -1$ and $a_7 + a_1 + a_2 = 1$, then find (a_4, a_7).

1 ○ $\left(\dfrac{2}{3}, -\dfrac{1}{3}\right)$

2 ○ $\left(-\dfrac{4}{3}, -\dfrac{1}{3}\right)$

3 ○ $\left(\dfrac{1}{3}, -\dfrac{1}{3}\right)$

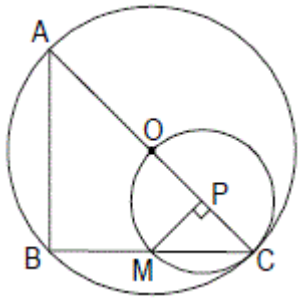4 ○ $\left(-\dfrac{5}{3}, \dfrac{1}{3}\right)$

Q.93
A club wants to raise money for the upcoming Diwali celebrations, so they make phone calls to their members. By calling 60% of the members they raise 80% of the money required and each of these members donates an average amount of Rs.1,400. If there are no hidden expenses, then what is the average donation (in Rs.) from the remaining members ?

Q.94

Two circles with centre O and P respectively touch each other internally at point 'C'. A chord BC of bigger circle intersect the smaller circle at M, where M is also the mid point of BC and MP is perpendicular to OC. If the length of BM is 3√2 cm, then find the length (in cm) of chord AB.

1 ○ 12

2 ○ 8√2

3 ○ 6√2

4 ○ None of these

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Q.95

Among the first year students of a girl's college, each girl was either a blonde or a brunette. Also, each girl was either blue-eyed or dark-eyed. The number of dark-eyed blondes was equal to the number of blue-eyed brunettes. The number of dark-eyed brunettes was 30 more than the number of blue-eyed blondes, which in-turn, was one-third of the total number of brunettes. If among the brunettes, there were more dark-eyed girls than blue-eyed girls, then the total number of the first year students in that college can be at most

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Q.96

A monkey wants to reach at the top of a tree which is 144 metres tall. Every successive hour, he climbs half the distance that he covered last hour. If in the first hour, he climbs 72 metres from the ground, then how long will that monkey take to reach the top?

1 ○ 18 hour

2 ○ 9 hour

3 ○ **27 hour**

4 ○ **None of these**

Q.97

If $\log_{50}(2\sqrt{x} + 32) = \sum_{k=1}^{50} \frac{1}{\log_k 50!}$, then find the value of x.

1 ○ **9**

2 ○ **25**

3 ○ **36**

4 ○ **81**

Q.98
Three friends A, B and C sit in a pub to have wine and begin to play a game. The friend whose drink has the highest alcohol percentage will pour 50 ml from his drink into the drink of friend whose drink has least alcohol percentage. This game continues till one of the glass gets empty. If the three friends A, B and C begin with 100 ml wine each with alcohol content of 60%, 50% and 48% respectively, then what is the highest alcohol percentage left in any glass when game gets over?

1 ○ **48%**

2 ○ **50.5%**

3 ○ **53.33%**

4 ○ **55%**

Q.99

Two numbers are selected at random from the first 1000 natural numbers. If their sum is even, then find the probability that both selected numbers are odd numbers.

1 ○ $\dfrac{500}{^{1000}C_2}$

2 ○ $\dfrac{^{500}C_2}{^{1000}C_2}$

3 ○ $\dfrac{501}{1001}$

4 ○ $\dfrac{1}{2}$

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Q.100

Bhola was asked by his master to fill a water tank by carrying water from the nearby pool. If the volume of the tank was 11 cu. ft. and Bhola used a bucket which is in the shape of the frustum of a cone with the radii of the top and bottom surfaces being 1/2 ft and 1/4 ft respectively and height being 1 ft, then how many buckets of water did Bhola need to fill the tank?

Assume that the tank was initially empty and that he fills the bucket to its brim every time.

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