

Solutions of Mock CAT – 15 2017

Scorecard (proreview.jsp? qsetId=MiNP1dwVgDg=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2017)	Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp? qsetId=MiNP1dwVgDg=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2017)	Time Analysis (TimeAnalysis.jsp? qsetId=MiNP1dwVgDg=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 15 2017)	Qs Analysis (QsAnaly qsetId=MiNP1dwVgDg=&qse CAT – 15 2017,
VRC	DILR		QA

Sec 1

Directions for questions 1-3: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The first of Pater's actual Renaissance studies was the essay on Leonardo da Vinci, published in November 1869. Within the more technical context of poetry and the fine arts, Pater continues to search for new and more adequate formulas of human "wholeness" and "completeness," especially in the "engaging personalities" of his Renaissance hero-artists. Everywhere in these studies occurs the theme of the abandonment, or modification, or "use" of the old religion. In the search for formulas for his "strange," "singular," curious," "subtle," "exotic," "remote" souls, Christianity, or at least medieval Christian art, becomes the supplier of the "inwardness" that Pater demands as a supplement to Greek form. But Pater's successive formulas for the place of Christianity in Western culture, some of them more conciliatory than in the earliest essays, to some extent reflect, in their mutual incompatibility, the accretive and random development of the Renaissance volume.

It is no exaggeration to say that in his Leonardo essay Pater continues to take his basic definitions and evaluations from Matthew Arnold. Arnoldian phrasing is at the very heart of the essay. "Curiosity and the desire of beauty — these are the two elementary forces in Leonardo's genius; curiosity often in conflict with the desire of beauty, but generating, in union with it, a type of subtle and curious grace". Arnold's Culture and Anarchy, which had appeared in book form in January 1869, makes "curiosity" (or "a desire after the things of the mind simply for their own sakes and for the pleasure of seeing them as they are") and the "keen desire for beauty" — the "sweetness and light" of the farewell lecture — the essential components of culture or the Greek spirit. Moreover the next words of Pater's essay confirm the Arnoldian matrix: "The movement of the fifteenth century was two-fold: partly the Renaissance, partly also the coming of what is called the 'modern spirit,' with its realism, its appeal to experience; it comprehended a return to antiquity, a return to nature". Arnold's Inaugural Lecture at Oxford, "On the Modern Element in Literature" (1857), finally published in February 1869, had discussed the characteristics of "modern" periods like Periclean Athens: great energy, great freedom, "the most unprejudiced and intelligent observation of human affairs," and "intellectual maturity" or the "critical spirit". Arnold's full analysis of the "modern spirit" came in "Heinrich Heine" (1863) where he underline the lack of correspondence between the spirit and the needs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the vast inherited system of institutions and dogmas. "Pagan and Mediaeval Religious Sentiment" also conceives the Renaissance as "a return towards the pagan spirit.... towards the life of the senses and the understanding," a "reaction against the rule of the heart and the imagination". Finally, in Culture and Anarchy Arnold had spoken of the Renaissance as "that great re-awakening of Hellenism, that irresistible return of humanity to nature and to seeing things as they are".

The central motif of Pater's volume, that of an enlarged and enriched version of human nature at the heart of the Italian Renaissance, is sounded in the Leonardo essay. The agitation and restlessness of Leonardo's "sinister" art, essentially a conflict between the reason and the senses, come from his "divinations of a humanity too wide" for the earlier Florentine style, "that larger vision of the opening world which is only not too much for the great, irregular art of Shakespeare". The holistic and inclusive quality of Pater's vision of an expanding human nature is apparent when he makes the Mona Lisa, in what is perhaps the most notorious passage in his writings, the embodiment of the old fancy of "a perpetual life, sweeping together ten thousand experiences," or the symbol of the modern idea of "humanity as wrought upon, and summing up in itself, all modes of thought and life". Moreover, Leonardo becomes a hero of Arnoldian disinterestedness applied to the life of the artist. Setting the ends of art above "moral or political ends," for him "the novel impression conveyed, the exquisite effect woven, counted as an end in itself-a perfect end". The line of the other essays is set when Pater ends by dismissing the question of Leonardo's religion as irrelevant in one who set beauty before all else.

Q.1

According to the passage, how does Pater present Mona Lisa?

- 1 ☐ Life in its entirety, consisting of several incidents has been presented by Pater through Mona Lisa.
- 2 ☐ Pater made Mona Lisa as an archetype of ideas of contemporary life.
- 3 ☐ Pater made Mona Lisa as a representation of ancient life with all its adversities and calamities.
- 4 ☐ Pater made the notion of happiness as the central motif of Mona Lisa.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre- Art and Culture

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

The answer to the given question can be found in the third paragraph of the given passage. Option (4) is ruled out as it is beyond the scope of the passage. Option (2) is only partially correct. Mona Lisa has been represented as one representing modern ideas, but it also presents the past life. Option (3) is incorrect because the second half of this option is nowhere stated. Option (1) is the most appropriate since it sums up the author's words- The holistic and inclusive quality of Pater's vision of an expanding human nature is apparent when he makes the Mona Lisa, in what is perhaps the most notorious passage in his writings, the embodiment of the old fancy of "a perpetual life, sweeping together ten thousand experiences," or the symbol of the modern idea of "humanity as wrought upon, and summing up in itself, all modes of thought and life".

Feedback

Directions for questions 1-3: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The first of Pater's actual Renaissance studies was the essay on Leonardo da Vinci, published in November 1869. Within the more technical context of poetry and the fine arts, Pater continues to search for new and more adequate formulas of human "wholeness" and "completeness," especially in the "engaging personalities" of his Renaissance hero-artists. Everywhere in these studies occurs the theme of the abandonment, or modification, or "use" of the old religion. In the search for formulas for his "strange," "singular," curious, "subtle," "exotic," "remote" souls, Christianity, or at least medieval Christian art, becomes the supplier of the "inwardness" that Pater demands as a supplement to Greek form. But Pater's successive formulas for the place of Christianity in Western culture, some of them more conciliatory than in the earliest essays, to some extent reflect, in their mutual incompatibility, the accretive and random development of the Renaissance volume.

It is no exaggeration to say that in his Leonardo essay Pater continues to take his basic definitions and evaluations from Matthew Arnold. Arnoldian phrasing is at the very heart of the essay. "Curiosity and the desire of beauty — these are the two elementary forces in Leonardo's genius; curiosity often in conflict with the desire of beauty, but generating, in union with it, a type of subtle and curious grace". Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*, which had appeared in book form in January 1869, makes "curiosity" (or "a desire after the things of the mind simply for their own sakes and for the pleasure of seeing them as they are") and the "keen desire for beauty" — the "sweetness and light" of the farewell lecture — the essential components of culture or the Greek spirit. Moreover the next words of Pater's essay confirm the Arnoldian matrix: "The movement of the fifteenth century was two-fold: partly the Renaissance, partly also the coming of what is called the 'modern spirit,' with its realism, its appeal to experience; it comprehended a return to antiquity, a return to nature". Arnold's Inaugural Lecture at Oxford, "On the Modern Element in Literature" (1857), finally published in February 1869, had discussed the characteristics of "modern" periods like Periclean Athens: great energy, great freedom, "the most unprejudiced and intelligent observation of human affairs," and "intellectual maturity" or the "critical spirit". Arnold's full analysis of the "modern spirit" came in "Heinrich Heine" (1863) where he underlines the lack of correspondence between the spirit and the needs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the vast inherited system of institutions and dogmas. "Pagan and Mediaeval Religious Sentiment" also conceives the Renaissance as "a return towards the pagan spirit.... towards the life of the senses and the understanding," a "reaction against the rule of the heart and the imagination". Finally, in *Culture and Anarchy* Arnold had spoken of the Renaissance as "that great re-awakening of Hellenism, that irresistible return of humanity to nature and to seeing things as they are".

The central motif of Pater's volume, that of an enlarged and enriched version of human nature at the heart of the Italian Renaissance, is sounded in the Leonardo essay. The agitation and restlessness of Leonardo's "sinister" art, essentially a conflict between the reason and the senses, come from his "divinations of a humanity too wide" for the earlier Florentine style, "that larger vision of the opening world which is only not too much for the great, irregular art of Shakespeare". The holistic and inclusive quality of Pater's vision of an expanding human nature is apparent when he makes the Mona Lisa, in what is perhaps the most notorious passage in his writings, the embodiment of the old fancy of "a perpetual life, sweeping together ten thousand experiences," or the symbol of the modern idea of "humanity as wrought upon, and summing up in itself, all modes of thought and life". Moreover, Leonardo becomes a hero of Arnoldian disinterestedness applied to the life of the artist. Setting the ends of art above "moral or political ends," for him "the novel impression conveyed, the exquisite effect woven, counted as an end in itself—a perfect end". The line of the other essays is set when Pater ends by dismissing the question of Leonardo's religion as irrelevant in one who set beauty before all else.

Q.2

Out of the given options, which of the following information about Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* is true according to the passage?

- ☐ 1 In *Culture and Anarchy*, Arnold debates the value of culture in Victorian England, at a time of rapid social change, and his ideas about education and the state are as relevant today as ever.
- ☐ 2 "Sweetness and light" is an important component of the book *Culture and Anarchy*.
- ☐ 3 At least two pairs of binaries are discussed in Arnold's book *Culture and Anarchy*.
- ☐ 4 Arnold compares culture to religion throughout the book *Culture and Anarchy* and comes to the conclusion that they are similar in many ways.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre - Art and Culture

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (1) is farfetched and cannot be concluded from the passage. Option (3) is incorrect since it is unclear which two binaries are indicated. Only one binary, that is culture and anarchy is clear. Option (4) is incorrect since the author does not provide the conclusion to Arnold's essay in the passage. Option (2) is the most appropriate since it is clearly stated in paragraph 2- "the 'sweetness and light' of the farewell lecture — the essential components of culture or the Greek spirit".

Feedback

Directions for questions 1-3: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The first of Pater's actual Renaissance studies was the essay on Leonardo da Vinci, published in November 1869. Within the more technical context of poetry and the fine arts, Pater continues to search for new and more adequate formulas of human "wholeness" and "completeness," especially in the "engaging personalities" of his Renaissance hero-artists. Everywhere in these studies occurs the theme of the abandonment, or modification, or "use" of the old religion. In the search for formulas for his "strange," "singular," curious, "subtle," "exotic," "remote" souls, Christianity, or at least medieval Christian art, becomes the supplier of the "inwardness" that Pater demands as a supplement to Greek form. But Pater's successive formulas for the place of Christianity in Western culture, some of them more conciliatory than in the earliest essays, to some extent reflect, in their mutual incompatibility, the accretive and random development of the Renaissance volume.

It is no exaggeration to say that in his Leonardo essay Pater continues to take his basic definitions and evaluations from Matthew Arnold. Arnoldian phrasing is at the very heart of the essay. "Curiosity and the desire of beauty — these are the two elementary forces in Leonardo's genius; curiosity often in conflict with the desire of beauty, but generating, in union with it, a type of subtle and curious grace". Arnold's Culture and Anarchy, which had appeared in book form in January 1869, makes "curiosity" (or "a desire after the things of the mind simply for their own sakes and for the pleasure of seeing them as they are") and the "keen desire for beauty" — the "sweetness and light" of the farewell lecture — the essential components of culture or the Greek spirit. Moreover the next words of Pater's essay confirm the Arnoldian matrix: "The movement of the fifteenth century was two-fold: partly the Renaissance, partly also the coming of what is called the 'modern spirit,' with its realism, its appeal to experience; it comprehended a return to antiquity, a return to nature". Arnold's Inaugural Lecture at Oxford, "On the Modern Element in Literature" (1857), finally published in February 1869, had discussed the characteristics of "modern" periods like Periclean Athens: great energy, great freedom, "the most unprejudiced and intelligent observation of human affairs," and "intellectual maturity" or the "critical spirit". Arnold's full analysis of the "modern spirit" came in "Heinrich Heine" (1863) where he underlines the lack of correspondence between the spirit and the needs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the vast inherited system of institutions and dogmas. "Pagan and Mediaeval Religious Sentiment" also conceives the Renaissance as "a return towards the pagan spirit.... towards the life of the senses and the understanding," a "reaction against the rule of the heart and the imagination". Finally, in Culture and Anarchy Arnold had spoken of the Renaissance as "that great re-awakening of Hellenism, that irresistible return of humanity to nature and to seeing things as they are".

The central motif of Pater's volume, that of an enlarged and enriched version of human nature at the heart of the Italian Renaissance, is sounded in the Leonardo essay. The agitation and restlessness of Leonardo's "sinister" art, essentially a conflict between the reason and the senses, come from his "divinations of a humanity too wide" for the earlier Florentine style, "that larger vision of the opening world which is only not too much for the great, irregular art of Shakespeare". The holistic and inclusive quality of Pater's vision of an expanding human nature is apparent when he makes the Mona Lisa, in what is perhaps the most notorious passage in his writings, the embodiment of the old fancy of "a perpetual life, sweeping together ten thousand experiences," or the symbol of the modern idea of "humanity as wrought upon, and summing up in itself, all modes of thought and life". Moreover, Leonardo becomes a hero of Arnoldian disinterestedness applied to the life of the artist. Setting the ends of art above "moral or political ends," for him "the novel impression conveyed, the exquisite effect woven, counted as an end in itself—a perfect end". The line of the other essays is set when Pater ends by dismissing the question of Leonardo's religion as irrelevant in one who set beauty before all else.

Q.3

Which of the following is definitely true about the author of the passage?

- 1 ☐ The author is aware of Arnold being a source of inspiration for Pater's essays.
- 2 ☐ The author dislikes the fact that Leonardo considered religion as irrelevant.
- 3 ☐ The author dismisses Pater's cynical views about Mona Lisa..
- 4 ☐ The author is overtly critical of the way Pater deals with Renaissance.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre - Art and Culture

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (4) is ruled out since the author does not judge Pater's views on Renaissance. His attitude is neutral towards the same. Option (2) is incorrect since it is stated "Pater ends by dismissing the question of Leonardo's religion as irrelevant in one who set beauty before all else"; Leonardo didn't consider religion as irrelevant. Option (3) is ruled out since Pater harbors no self-interested motives towards Mona Lisa. Pater in fact presents a holistic view in Mona Lisa. Option (1) can be inferred from the passage as it is stated in paragraph 2 that Pater picks up definitions from Arnold and that Arnold's terminology and ideas are at the heart of Pater's essays.

FeedBack

In each of the following questions, five sentences have been given in a jumbled up manner. Four of these can be rearranged to make a coherent paragraph. Find the sentence that doesn't fit into the paragraph and type its number in the space provided below the question.

Q.4

1. According to a report from the Center for Gender and Refugee Studies at the University of California–Hastings Law School, not only are Central America's femicides widespread, but they are carried out with horrific brutality.
2. In 2015, the government of El Salvador registered 575 femicides—the gender-motivated killing of women.
3. To become a full-fledged gang member in El Salvador, a young man often has to endure a severe beating, and is sometimes required to kill someone as an initiation rite.
4. Bodies generally appear burned, with hands and feet bound. Some have been beheaded, and autopsies reveal that the majority of the victims suffer torture and abuse before dying.
5. It was the country's second-highest femicide rate in 15 years (2011 was the highest). Approximately 45 percent of the murdered women were under the age of 30, and of those, 34 percent were under the age of 18.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

The correct order is 2514. Sentence 2 opens the paragraph with the introduction to the country and topic under discussion. Sentence 5 follows with proper data. Sentence 1 comes next which gives example of a particular study done. Sentences 1 and 4 create a mandatory pair ('brutality'- 'beheaded, torture, and abuse'). Sentence 3 talks about "young man" which makes it the misfit sentence.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

In each of the following questions, five sentences have been given in a jumbled up manner. Four of these can be rearranged to make a coherent paragraph. Find the sentence that doesn't fit into the paragraph and type its number in the space provided below the question.

Q.5

1. The idea has gained more traction among the public, too.
2. Since January, a majority of House Democrats have signed onto a single-payer bill brought by John Conyers of Michigan – a bill that has been introduced seven times before, without nearly as much support.
3. In a single-payer system, the government, not individuals or businesses, pays nearly all of the medical bills.
4. A growing number of Democrats have endorsed the bill to be proposed on Wednesday by Sen. Bernie Sanders, embracing a bigger government role after years of opposing that approach.
5. Once at the edge of the political conversation, derided as a socialist fantasy, it is barreling into the mainstream of Democratic politics, usually under the slogan "Medicare for all."

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The correct order is 3521. Sentence 3 opens the paragraph with the definition of the "single-payer" system. Sentence 5 follows with the background – "once at the edge..". Sentence 2 comes next with "since January". Sentence 1 follows next with "too". Sentence 4 is vague as it doesn't definitively talk about "medicare". Hence, it is the odd one out.

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

In each of the following questions, five sentences have been given in a jumbled up manner. Four of these can be rearranged to make a coherent paragraph. Find the sentence that doesn't fit into the paragraph and type its number in the space provided below the question.

Q.6

1. But to someone who is interested in the philosophy of language for its own sake, the restriction is disappointing.
2. After all, it does seem that experience is and must be crucial for the way one attaches meanings to words.
3. Whether or not one can properly speak of "cognitive meaning", the existing formulations of the empiricist meaning criteria are restricted to only one segment of language.
4. This may not disturb those who are interested only in finding ways of ruling out supposed assertions that they find objectionable and in restricting scientific and philosophical discussion to questions that can be settled empirically.
5. No matter what kind of illocutionary act a sentence is used to perform, the claim that a given condition required for the utterance of that sentence holds is an assertion that can be evaluated as true or false.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 5

The correct order is 3412. This paragraph talks about "cognitive meaning". Sentence 3 opens it by defining the criteria. The next three sentences (412) make a mandatory pair ("this may not disturb", "after all", "but to someone"). All the three sentences talk about "the restriction of language". Sentence 5 talks about "kind of illocutionary act" which is about the application of sentence and not cognitive meaning. Hence, it is the misfit sentence.

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

In each of the following questions, five sentences have been given in a jumbled up manner. Four of these can be rearranged to make a coherent paragraph. Find the sentence that doesn't fit into the paragraph and type its number in the space provided below the question.

Q.7

1. Some contemporary feminists question the possibility of sympathy, on the basis that we are all too minutely variegated as individuals; that our unique temperaments, our emotional fingerprints, are formed through idiosyncratic contours of oppression based on class, race, disability, sex, gender.
2. Before motherhood, I had not thought much about sympathy.
3. I hope not, and I think there is value in the hoping, in the attempt and striving, for sympathy.
4. My emotional experiences will never identically map onto yours: our fingerprints are not the same.
5. But must the acts of translation between our individual emotional worlds be doomed always to failure?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

The correct order is 1534. Sentence 1 is clearly the opening sentence as it is the most generic one and it serves as the topic sentence. Sentence 5 follows with a follow up question related to the same topic i.e. "our unique emotions". Sentence 3 provides an answer (albeit not a strong one) to this question. Sentence 4 talks about an example of this answer. Option 2 is the odd one out as it talks about sympathy in a different concept.

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about

their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn sends negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences in decision strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associates decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.8

According to the passage, what do you understand by the term "I-function"?

- ☐ 1 I-function is a notion of the self that prevents harmful behaviour.
- ☐ 2 I-function is a notion that plays a role in self-destructive behaviour.
- ☐ 3 I-function describes all behavior associated with the notion of self.
- ☐ 4 I-function refers to how the brain and the body create a sense of self.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre - Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (3) is the correct answer. Option (1) is incorrect as it is stated in paragraph 2- "The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience". Option (2) is incorrect as the passage states that the I-function helps in analyzing and interpreting the behaviour of the self, be it good or bad. Because of the same reason, option (3) is the most appropriate. Option (4) is ruled as it is farfetched and cannot be inferred from the passage.

Feedback

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn sends negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people

with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences decisive strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associate decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.9

Which of the following information about procrastination and a procrastinator can be inferred from the passage?

- 1 ☐ Typically thought of as a behavioral trait, procrastination thrives on a cycle of blame shifting and avoidance.
- 2 ☐ Procrastination is not a stagnant state but a fluid trait of the ever evolving human psyche.
- 3 ☐ Today's technologically dependent society can opt for hyper efficiency, yet mindless procrastination continues in one's mind.
- 4 ☐ Being uncertain and pessimistic about one's self is a characteristic of procrastinators.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre -Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Option (4) is the correct answer. Options (1), (2) and (3) are incorrect as they cannot be supported factually by the passage. Option (4) can be inferred from the opening paragraph. This paragraph states certain traits of procrastinators and identifies them as related to low self-esteem.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn send negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences decisive strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associate decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.10

Which of the following options best describes the characteristics of behavioral procrastination?

- 1 ☐ Delirium, absorption, and evasion
- 2 ☐ Delirium and evasion
- 3 ☐ Absorption and concentration
- 4 ☐ Absorption, evasion, and concentration

Solution:

 Bookmark

Correct Answer : 2

Genre -Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

Answer key/Solution

Option (2) is the correct answer. In passage 3 it is stated "Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance". Delirium is synonymous with distraction and evasion is with avoidance. Other options are opposites of the given terms.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn send negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences in decisive strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associates decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.11

According to the passage, why did researchers categorize procrastination into different types?

- 1 ☐ They were fascinated by the different ways people indulged in the act of self-evaluation.
- 2 ☐ They were intrigued by the intricacies of the phenomenon.
- 3 ☐ They were curious about finding the difference in procrastinating traits amongst people.
- 4 ☐ They were shocked by the convoluted phenomenon which made people indulge in self-handicapping and delay decision-making.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre -Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (2) is the correct answer. The last sentence of paragraph 1 clearly states- "The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types....." None of the other options can be inferred from the passage. The other options don't match the fact / tone of the author.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an

example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn sends negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences in decision strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associates decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.12

What was concluded from the studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice?

- 1 ☐ People procrastinate for about 60% time.
- 2 ☐ Both procrastinators and non-procrastinators spend the same time on any given activity.
- 3 ☐ People wouldn't procrastinate if they knew that wouldn't be assessed.
- 4 ☐ When people know that they will be assessed, their procrastination becomes behavioral.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre -Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (4) is the correct answer. Options (1) and (2) are incorrect as they were not concluded from the studies of both

companies. They were the results of individual studies, and not conclusions. Option (3) is incorrect as it is nowhere stated. Option (4) is the most appropriate, as it has been stated- "Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative".

FeedBack

Directions for questions 8-13: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The traits of procrastination are obvious, more interesting are the traits of the procrastinator. Chronic procrastinators avoid revealing information about their abilities, prefer menial tasks, make poor time estimates, tend to focus on the past and do not act on their intentions. These characteristics have been related to low self-esteem, perfectionism, non-competitiveness, self-deception, self-control, self-confidence, depression and anxiety. From a neurobiology standpoint, the listed traits refer directly to the I-function in actions that consciously abuse the self. The importance of the I-function's interpretation of information and modification of behavior can be illustrated in the self-handicapping and decision-making components of procrastination. The complexity of procrastination has forced researchers to divide it into different types, the most pertinent in my opinion - behavioral and decisional.

Behavioral procrastination is equated with self-handicap. Essentially, this self-handicap provides a means for further blame shifting, as could be seen in an example of a student doing poorly in an exam and using procrastination as an excuse. Studies on self-handicapping have shown that people use a wide variety of strategies in order to construct barriers for their success. The placing of these mental barriers is the work of the I-function manipulating the internal experience. Two studies conducted by Ferrari and Tice in a laboratory setting had participants (men and women) perform an identical task twice. In the first study, participants were notified that they would be evaluated on their performance of the task. Time was allotted for practice or engaging in fun activities. Results found that participants procrastinated for 60% of the time. The second study described the identical task as a fun game. Results of activity during the time allotted showed that procrastinators, in comparison with non-procrastinators, spent the same amount of time practicing. Thus, the results suggest that procrastination was a behavioral self-handicap only when the task was deemed evaluative. The pervasive tendency of the self-handicap creates a cycle of self-defeating behavior, which in turn sends negative feedback to the I-function. Correspondingly, this self-inflicted degradation and shame is translated into health problems.

The second type of procrastination - decisional, is the pattern of postponing a decision when dealing with conflicts and choices. People with high decisional procrastination display tendencies of perfectionism in taking longer to make decisions. Thus, the study by Ferrari and Dovidio hypothesized that people with higher decisional procrastination, in comparison with people lower in decisional procrastination, seek out more information about a chosen alternative before making a decision. This hypothesis underscores the fear of error and necessity for perfection in people with high decisional procrastination. In addition, varying levels of decisional procrastination correlates to fundamental differences in decision strategies. The argument Ferrari and Dovidio put forth associates decisional procrastination with caution and assurance of correctness, by collecting data, before making a decision. Clearly the implications of this form of procrastination differ from those of behavioral procrastination, characterized by distraction and avoidance. Decision-making or critical thinking, is an activity of the brain. Yet, it seems to me that people with high decisional procrastination take greater care in taking a step forward, thus the I-function would have to be considered in light of the fact that while a decision is being made, the thoroughness is connected to notions

of concern, desire and fear; reflecting individual traits.

Q.13

In what way has procrastination been discussed in the given passage?

- 1 ☐ It has been discussed from a historical perspective.
- 2 ☐ It has been discussed from a psychological standpoint.
- 3 ☐ It has been discussed from a socio-economic perspective.
- 4 ☐ It has been discussed from a metaphysical standpoint.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre -Psychology / Behavioural Psychology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option (2) is the correct answer. Options (1), (3) and (4) cannot be inferred from the passage. There are neither any socio-economic view nor anything metaphysical. Also, there is no historical evidence given to procrastination. The information about 'I- function' and the behavioral activities are sufficient examples to call the passage psychological.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 14-16: Each of the following questions consists of a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which completes the paragraph in a logical and coherent manner. Type the number of that option in the space provided below the question.

Q.14

Ottmar Hitzfeld, who won Champions League titles with both Borussia Dortmund and Bayern Munich, often spoke of the "red zone", the central area just outside the penalty area. A team's first priority must always be to protect that, to try to avoid, as far as possible, opponents generating shooting, passing or dribbling opportunities from that area. That can be done by pressing, squeezing the space between the lines, or it can be done by having one or more holding midfielders sitting there, but what cannot happen is for central defenders to be isolated against an opponent with space in front of him. One of the reasons for the recent success of 3-4-2-1 is that it has such a stable base.

1. Temporary solutions may at times have been patched together, but Patrick Vieira has never truly been replaced. That's hardly a new insight and its discussion may provoke sighs of weariness but it remains as true as it has been for more than a decade.
2. The three at the front often mirrors the back three and this creates a beautiful display of geometrically weighed attack.
3. The three central defenders protected by a screen of two holding players – the same trapezium shape that was the base of the W-M formation and that has returned to fashion as full-backs have begun to shuck off their defensive responsibilities, placing greater strain on the centre-halves.
4. The stable base is necessary for teams to open a counter attack which would hold opponents hostage since they are focused on the defensive half.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

The correct answer is Option 3. The passage discusses the necessity of protecting the defensive line and covering the zone just outside the penalty area. This area should never be left free for opponents to exploit. The passage then notes how the modern formation of 3-4-2-1 has become successful. Only Option 3 continues the discussion and mentions how the back three is protected by midfielders and hence the defenders do not face excessive strain. Option 1 is completely off topic. Option 2 although discusses back threes, it steers into a discussion on attacking displays. Option 4 again talks about a different topic altogether.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 14-16: Each of the following questions consists of a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which completes the paragraph in a logical and coherent manner. Type the number of that option in the space provided below the question.

Q.15

In 1795, Gerasim Stepanovich Lebedev (or Herasim Lebedeff), a Russian musician and newly turned linguistic translator did something unique in Calcutta. For the first time, a play written in English, Richard Paul Jodrell's *The Disguise*, a comedy in three acts, was translated into Bengali and performed on a proscenium stage – a new innovation that came with scene settings and arches, as seen in European theatres of the time. The music that served as accompaniment, and played on western instruments, was composed by Lebedev himself. The verses were written by Bharatchandra Ray, who had also written *Annadamangal* in the early 1750s. The stage was decorated in traditional ways and not the least unusual thing was the presence of female actors. Sherry Simon's *Cities in Translation* describes Calcutta as a renaissance city of the nineteenth century, which brought together different languages, and cultures, with mediators or go-betweens to facilitate interaction, all in a creative amalgam. But Lebedev's attitudes as a linguist and translator were interesting.

1. He had a keen ear for language, and was particularly interested in "contact forms" – mediation in language and performance that brought people together.
2. His decision to skip Sanskrit as the medium for translation and chose Bangla was a true Renaissance commitment of establishing the vernacular.
3. The book he wrote after his return in humiliating circumstances from Calcutta, *A Grammar of the Pure and Mixed East Indian Dialects* (1801), is an

engaging, dialogic account with examples of the hybrid language then spoken on Calcutta's streets.

4. Ray helped with verse sections and Lebedev tackled the prose.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

The correct answer is Option 1. This not only continues the concluding statements of the given passage regarding Lebedev's linguistic and translator attitudes, but furthers the theme of staging a play as it mentions language and performance as a mode of bringing people together. Option 2 although discusses Lebedev's linguistic attitude, lacks the topic of theatre altogether.

Option 3 and 4 are beyond the scope of the passage.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 14-16: Each of the following questions consists of a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one which completes the paragraph in a logical and coherent manner. Type the number of that option in the space provided below the question.

Q.16

My opinions have been challenged. I had to defend what I believed. I did some more reading. I discovered fractals and Strange Attractors. I wrote an entry about the way I believe in God, which is to say that I do not. Not, at least, in the God that most people mean when they say God. I grant you that if the universe was Caused, there might have been a Causer. But that entity, or force, must by definition be outside space and time; beyond all categories of thought, or non-thought; transcending existence, or non-existence. What is the utility of arguing our "beliefs" about it? What about the awesome possibility that there was no Cause? What if everything...just happened?

1. This is the Aristotelian theory of Causality which also finds reflection in certain schools of Indian philosophy, especially one which considers Hiranyagarbha as the source of this cycle of life.
2. The contradictory stance on death when one is closest to it is something I felt while writing this blog.
3. Death to me became another scene from a Sci-Fi film.
4. This has led to me being called an atheist, a deist, an agnostic and I have duly rejected all of these labels since I am going through a process of understanding myself.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The correct answer is Option 4. It directly addresses the opening sentence of the passage and extends the author's theories on God and the reactions he had received due to voicing his opinions. Options 2 and 3 go beyond the scope of the passage and hence shall be eliminated. Option 1 looks like the correct answer but it is an extreme statement. The author has not given any theory which inspired Aristotle. Option 4 matches the "first person narrative" of the passage. Hence, option 4 is the answer.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotness of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.17

What does the author mean when he says "The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however"?

- ☐ 1 A coherent narrative by The Family could have led to an avoidance of the conflict that emerged.
- ☐ 2 The conflict that emerged was a result of certain events whose avoidance could have led to a different story.
- ☐ 3 The Family broke the tradition of Orthodox Judaism and recruited from a diverse group which led to the conflict.
- ☐ 4 The Family should have had followed the path of Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 1 is wrong as it presents a very narrow part of the narrative. The author mentions a multitude of reasons that could have led to the avoidance of the conflict. It is just one of those. Option 3 is incorrect as this is not given as the reason. Option 4 is similarly far-fetched. Option 2 is the correct answer. Refer to the first four lines of the last paragraph.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotness of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.18

Which of the following is the thematic highlight of the passage?

- ☐ 1 To trace the evolution of Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement

☐ To trace the rise and fall of The Family as a conflict group

☐ To trace and question the rise and fall of cult culture within the socio-political framework of a nation

☐ To trace and analyze the different factors contributing to the emergence cults as conflict groups in a particular era

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 1 is too broad. This talks about one country, one particular era, and one particular movement. Option 2 can be eliminated as The Family is not the only focus of the paragraph. The author is trying to convey the phenomenon of the rise of the conflict groups in the 1970s through the narrative of The Family. Options 3 is too broad. The socio-political framework of a nation is beyond the scope of this passage. Option 4 is the best choice as it mentions "a particular era" which fits the scope of the paragraph.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotry of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.19

Which of the following can be surely inferred about the 1970s cult controversy?

☐ The Family and its lack of organizational skill is to be solely blamed for the conflict that ensued.

☐ The controversy was independent of other religious movements.

☐ The controversy under study could have taken a different shape.

☐ Historical and structural perspectives played a dominant role in the situations that led to the controversy.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 1 is wrong because of the word 'solely'. The passage clearly states a correlation between the cult controversy and some other religious movement. So, option 2 can be eliminated. Options 3 can be inferred from the last two paragraphs. Option 4 is too vague as "structural perspectives" is a vague term.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotry of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.20

A religious cult is trying to establish itself in a country. Which of the following, if true, is most likely to lead its growth as per the passage?

- 1 ☐ The country is going through rapid urbanization and, as a result, a lot of youngsters are liberated from emotional constraints
- 2 ☐ The country is in the mid of an educational revolution which has seen a large number of youngsters taking admission into colleges.
- 3 ☐ The youngsters in the country are influenced by a pop culture that is counterproductive.
- 4 ☐ The country is in the middle of a social revolution which has led to a leadership vacuum at the core.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Refer to the lines "The proximate causes of religious movement growth...later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline." It clearly makes option 2 as the answer. Urbanization, leadership vacuum, or pop culture hasn't been specifically mentioned in the passage. Hence, option 2 would best support the cause of the cult.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to

challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotry of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.21

Which of the following can't be inferred from the first paragraph of the given passage?

- ☐ 1 Nascent Conflict affected the evolution of Intensified Conflict.
- ☐ 2 Several social factors played key roles in the evolution of Nascent Conflict.
- ☐ 3 During Nascent Conflict, oppositional groups are typically not organized.
- ☐ 4 Nascent Conflict can be curbed by the avoidance of bilateral dispute and accommodation.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 4 can't be inferred from the first paragraph. Refer to the line ". Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation." It says that other movements did this. However, whether Nascent Conflict can benefit by this or not has not been discussed.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 17-22: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The emergence of Nascent Conflict is attributable to several key factors that set the stage for Intensified Conflict. Chief among these factors were the number of movements mobilizing during the same period, the development strategies they adopted, the availability of potential converts to the movement in certain social locations, the potential for opposition that was created by the appearance of the groups, and the vulnerability of the social order to challenge during this crisis period. Nascent Conflict was characterized by emergent disputation; neither movements nor oppositional groups had mobilized organizationally and ideologically. Disputes therefore tended to be limited and bilateral, and many movements avoided conflict through retreat and accommodation.

The root causes of what developed into the 1970s cult controversy can be found in the major structural crisis that I have described elsewhere as a shifting balance between contractual and covenantal forms of social relations. This crisis increased both the vulnerability of the dominant social order to challenges from prophetic movements and the appeal of those movements at various locations within the social order. The proximate causes of religious movement growth are to be found in three developments that were not directly related to religion at all. The rapid growth and concentration of young adult populations in colleges and universities created a large pool of potential recruits. The subsequent emergence of the youth counterculture produced a pool of individuals already in resistance to the social order who later became available to religious movements in the wake of countercultural decline. The rescinding of tight restrictions on oriental immigration resulted in the appearance of a number of oriental religious groups that critiqued the dominant social order from an eastern perspective. What emerged was a broadly based resistance that ranged from rebellion within the Christian tradition, as in the

Jesus Movement, to a sudden surge in the number of eastern religious movements. From a historical, structural perspective, then, what became the cult controversy emerged out of specific unique circumstances, none of which were inevitable but all of which probably were necessary for the conflict that ensued. Further, the specific groups that initiated conflict significantly shaped the direction that the conflict was to take.

The first glimmerings of conflict began with The Family (originally the Children of God) and soon broadened to include the Unificationist and Hare Krishna movements. However, the dispute emerged only gradually, and trouble remained inchoate for a time. The Family was only one of many Jesus Movement groups seeking to bring youthful members of the counterculture to Christ. There is little evidence that Moses David Berg's early coffee house ministry generated any substantial opposition. Indeed, the Jesus Movement provided a safe haven for youth who might otherwise have been involved in more risky ventures. At its inception, the movement was small and lacked an identity, Berg's charismatic claims had yet to emerge, and the organizational structure remained quite fluid. On these counts, the movement didn't appear to pose any obvious threat to families or other institutions. Parents who did oppose the religious zealotry of their offspring often initially employed informal, low-level settlement techniques (containing, moderating, tolerating etc.) to deal with noncompliant behaviour. Where conflict did occur, it was between family members and the movement. Since families facing similar situations initially were not in contact with one another, opposition remained unorganized and common grievances were not articulated.

The conflict trajectory that occurred was not inevitable, however. Arguably, had The Family been the only group at issue, the pool of converts small and more marginal socially, or the movements simply regional, conflict escalation might not have ensued. Likewise, had the movements recruited within dominant traditions, the conflict might have remained more circumscribed, as it has for groups like Orthodox Judaism or Opus Dei. In this instance, however, two of the three movements were from outside the dominant Christian tradition, which facilitated characterizing the problem as an external subversive threat. The conflict might also have taken quite a different track had Christian Identity movements that pose a more direct challenge to the state been the initial focus of the controversy. As it was, the three movements that triggered conflict adopted pervasive rather than coercive strategies, which limited the grounds for invoking state sanctions and moved the oppositional coalition in the direction of a privatized, self-help movement.

Q.22

Which of the following is true regarding the organization of the passage?

- ☐ 1 The author evaluates certain possibilities behind the origin of a social phenomenon.
- ☐ 2 The author chiefly focuses on qualitative research work to reinforce his personal views.
- ☐ 3 The author cites a few theories to prove the superiority of one over the others.
- ☐ 4 The author justifies his stance by rational and cognitive analysis of the term "conflict".

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre – Sociology / Cultural Studies / Social Anthropology

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

This question can be answered by the method of elimination. The author doesn't focus on qualitative research work. He has not given any personal view. His tone is fairly objective and neutral. Hence, options 2 can be eliminated. Option 3 is wrong as no comparison or superiority has been mentioned. Option 4 is wrong because "conflict" doesn't capture the main idea. The passage is about cult groups. Hence option 1 is the best answer.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 23-25: The questions below have a set of five statements each. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- * Facts, which deal with the pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an '1').
 - * Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an '2')
 - * Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a '3')
- Decide the categorization of the five sentences and write the answer in the space provided below the question. For example, if the first sentence is a fact and the second sentence is an inference, type them as 12. No comma or any other punctuation is required. Each digit typed will correspond to the statement in accordance to the former's position in the sentence.

Q.23

- I. In a breathtaking feat of rehabilitation, Ms. Jones, now 45, became a published scholar of American history while behind bars, and presented her work at a video conference to historians' conclaves and the Indiana General Assembly.
- II. N.Y.U. was one of many schools that recruited her for their doctoral programs.
- III. Harvard's admission committee overturned Ms. Jones's admission as some professors termed her application "misleading as it downplayed her crime".
- IV. Harvard has, indeed, made room for a wider range of voices on its campus in recent years, including the formerly incarcerated.
- V. Jones had applied to eight schools but Harvard was her first choice because it was the Alma Mater of her favourite historian.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 31232

Statement I mentions a few incidents that can be verified. However, "breathtaking feat" is the speaker's opinion and can't be verified. Hence, it is a judgement. Statement II can be verified. "Many" is a quantifiable term. Statement III is an inference. The objections by the professors, which are verifiable, is the reason cited by the author for Harvard's decision. Hence, it is an inference. Statement IV is again a judgement as the speaker doesn't provide any reason for the conclusion. Statement V is an inference. It has a clear cause-effect relationship. Her favourite historian can be verified. Hence, 31232 is the answer.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 23-25: The questions below have a set of five statements each. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

* Facts, which deal with the pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (these sentences will be marked as the digit '1').

* Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (these sentences will be marked as the digit '2')

* Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (these sentences will be marked as the digit '3')

Decide the categorization of the five sentences as fact/inference/judgement and write the answer in the space provided below the question. For example, the first sentence is a fact and the second sentence is an inference, type them as 12. No special character is allowed.

Q.24

I. Selma compelled many Americans to reconsider their perceptions of Johnson.

II. The curators of his legacy severely criticized the film for portraying the 35th president as a prickly antagonist to Martin Luther King Jr., asserting that the film unfairly reduces Johnson to an irascible politician who was forced by King into advancing the Voting Rights Act.

III. After the release of The Iron Lady in 2012, Rob Wilson, a member of parliament, called for a debate in the British House of Commons, claiming "its director, Phyllida Lloyd, painted an intrusive and unfair picture of the former prime minister".

IV. Edmund Pettus Bridge probably remembers the events in Selma differently since he was part of the film making process.

V. Fisher favours that the nation should have an opportunity to divorce, once and for all, memory from history.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 33121

Statements I and II can't be verified. They also don't contain any facts as the basis for their conclusions. Hence, they both are judgements. Statements III and V can be verified. We can verify statement V by asking Fisher if he has this view or not.

Statement IV is an inference. "he was part of the film making process" is a verifiable fact and it is the reason for the first part of the sentence. Hence, 33121 is the answer.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 23-25: The questions below have a set of five statements each. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

* Facts, which deal with the pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (these sentences will be marked as the digit '1').

* Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (these sentences will be marked as the digit '2')

* Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (these sentences will be marked as the digit '3')

Decide the categorization of the five sentences as fact/inference/judgement and write the answer in the space provided below the question. For example, the first sentence is a fact and the second sentence is an inference, type them as 12. No special character is allowed.

Q.25

I. The couple accused in the case of alleged domestic slavery in London were reportedly the leaders of a Maoist sect, the Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, which had gone "underground" in the late 1970s.

II. By the early-to-mid-1970s, these "Marxist-Leninist" groups had separated from their Communist parent movements.

III. The Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist) remained particularly confrontational, as it was criticized by others on the far left for "political bankruptcy" and "political thuggery".

IV. They avoided trade unions since they viewed them as corrupt agents of the imperialist fascist bourgeoisie.

V. Maoism in Britain at that time was, to put it mildly, a very fragmented movement.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 11223

Statements I and II are verifiable facts. The speaker can be asked to mention the reports he/she is citing. Statements III and IV are inferences as both of these have cause-effect structures. Statement V is the speaker's personal opinion which can't be verified. Hence, 11223 is the answer.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media, and *chose* to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.26

Which of the following cannot be inferred about 'Momentum' from the given passage?

- 1 ☐ Monetary assets did not play a major role in the success of Momentum.
- 2 ☐ Momentum was regarded as a group of hellions.
- 3 ☐ Creation of Momentum ensured utmost coordination amongst the antagonists of Corbyn.
- 4 ☐ The adherents of Corbyn made this group successful by their labour and fervour.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 3 is the correct answer. Options 1 and 4 are incorrect because they can be easily inferred from the following sentence in the passage- "Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents." Option 2 is incorrect as it is stated in paragraph 2 that Momentum "was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers". Option 3 is the most appropriate answer as it states exactly the opposite of what is stated in the passage. According to the passage, Momentum was created "to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level".

FeedBack

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties

of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media, and *chose* to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.27

For the readers of Steve Richards's book, which of the following becomes a matter to probe about?

1 ☐ Political journalists and their points of focus

2 ☐ Politics and political intrigues

3 ☐ Events that lead political journalists to exaggerate on political intrigues

4 ☐ Time and place of occurrence of political event

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 1 is the correct answer. Option 2 is incorrect as it is an ambiguous statement. It has a wide scope. Option 3 is incorrect as nowhere does the passage talk about exaggeration on the part of political journalists. Option 4 is a close answer but is incorrect because the passage states- "The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place..." Option 1 is incorrect as it has been stated that this book makes one think as to "what political journalist should be paying attention to".

Feedback

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media,

and chose to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.28

According to the passage, why does the prognosis of the economists and political analysts fail?

- 1 ☐ Because too much is expected out of them.
- 2 ☐ Because they are entitled with the responsibility of always protecting us from disastrous events that come along with politics.
- 3 ☐ Because politics is something that cannot be clearly determined.
- 4 ☐ Because perfection and accuracy exist only as terms.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Option 3 is the correct answer. Options 1 and 4 are incorrect as they are farfetched and cannot be inferred from the passage. Option 2 is incorrect as it is stated in the passage that- "Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events." So option 2 is an extreme statement. Also, it has no connection to their failing predictions. Option 3 is the correct answer as it has been stated at the end of paragraph 1 that politics is uncertain. And if something is uncertain, it is obvious that predictions regarding it cannot be made correctly and will fail.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media, and chose to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.29

Which of the following is true about the representation of "heroes" in *The Rise of the Outsiders*?

- 1 ☐ The hero faces Hamartia.
- 2 ☐ The hero can accurately foresee things.

3 ☐ The hero has the ability to remain indifferent towards several things.

4 ☐ The hero has an all pervasive vision that makes him invincible.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 1 is the correct answer. Option 2 is incorrect as the 4th paragraph of the passage states that the heroes are undone because of their "short sightedness". Option 2 is hence the opposite of the fact stated in the passage. Option 3 is incorrect as the passage states that there are "circumstances that overwhelm them." In such a case, they cannot be indifferent towards several things. Option 1 talks about 'hamartia'. Hamartia is a fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of a hero. The passage clearly states that the heroes are "undone by their own innate flaws".

FeedBack

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media, and chose to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.30

On the basis of the information provided in the last paragraph, what do you think was Steve Richards' purpose behind writing a book on politics?

1 ☐ To prove that politicians are worthy of all critique they receive.

2 ☐ To counter the scorn that is heaped on mainstream politicians.

3 ☐ To prove that the politicians are indifferent towards the common people.

4 ☐ To show how perfunctory the job of a politician is.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Option 2 is the correct answer. On the basis of the last paragraph, one can infer that Richards harbors a positive attitude towards politicians. Phrases like "shy of exercising real power", "brought populism on themselves" etc. prove his respect for the politicians. Other than option 2, all options 1, 3, and 4 portray politicians in a negative way.

[FeedBack](#)

Directions for questions 26-31: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Following the surprise result of the general election, a discussion began regarding the failure of political journalists, pundits and pollsters to sense the shifting mood of the electorate. In some respects, this echoed the discussion about the economics profession following the banking crisis of 2008, but there were some key differences. Economists and regulators are expected to make accurate predictions, partly to protect us from catastrophic events. Despite the fun and games of predicting election results, it is silly to place the identical expectation on political analysts. Politics is by nature a deeply uncertain process.

What was less forgivable was the acute arrogance of some commentators, who dismissed Jeremy Corbyn and his supporters out of hand – they didn't even bother to try to understand what might be emerging. For instance, Momentum, the group established following Corbyn's election as Labour leader to coordinate his supporters at grass-root level, was often treated as a cult-like group of troublemakers. But following 8 June, it was clear that Momentum was a very effective canvassing operation, which drew on hard work and enthusiasm rather than the big money and machine like messaging of their opponents. Pundits cannot know everything, nor should they be so quick to belittle that which they have never encountered.

Steve Richards's *The Rise of the Outsiders* was written too early to reflect on all of this. The book's most recent examples date to February, just after Donald Trump had settled into the Oval Office, and when a general election was barely a glint in Theresa May's eye. It would be interesting to know how, if at all, the book's central argument might have been tweaked, had it been completed four months later. I suspect very little, as Richards does not doubt the electoral appeal of "outsiders" such as Corbyn; indeed it is precisely the democratic successes of Trump, Brexit et al that motivate the book. The book nevertheless does invite questions about where politics takes place and to what political journalists (such as Richards himself) should be paying attention.

The Rise of the Outsiders is unabashed about where its sympathies lie. The heroes are the "insiders" – albeit tragic heroes, seeing as they are ultimately undone by their own innate flaws, short-sightedness and circumstances that overwhelm them. Richards offers a broadly convincing narrative regarding the last 30 years of political change in Europe and the US. A consensus emerged surrounding the inevitability and partial desirability of globalization, plus a need to escape the economic turbulence of the 1970s. Centre-left parties threw themselves into this consensus, desperate to be taken seriously as parties of government. Meanwhile, the rise of a more relentless and intrusive news media meant that politicians developed a somewhat paranoid relationship with their electorates.

The scramble in the 1990s for the centre ground meant that the differences between left and right diminished in the eyes of the public, something Richard believes could have been averted had politicians been more open about their values and goals. This created an opportunity for more distinctive political positions to be adopted by such people as Nigel Farage. Hesitancy regarding the role of the state set the stage for a financial free-for-all, resulting in the banking crisis. Both Labour and Conservatives failed to recognize the need for a more interventionist state, Richards argues. Again, outsiders exploited this, promising protectionism and higher state spending, across both left and right, as demonstrated by the platform of Marine Le Pen.

Insiders became too neurotic about their media reputations and public sentiment. Contrary to the view that they are arrogant and unconcerned by public opinion, Richards believes they are oversensitive and shy of exercising real power. He claims that they showed undue deference to finance and the media, and chose to be less powerful than they could have been, leaving the door ajar to outsiders to force their way in. To put that another way, they brought populism on themselves. Regardless of events and alternatives, the same coterie of Blairites, Brownites, Clintonites and others remain the pivotal actors in this political drama.

Q.31

What does the phrase- "unabashed about where its sympathies lie" mean?

1 ☐ Biased in taking sides

2 ☐ Embarrassed about what it has to side with

3 ☐ Modest about its preferences

4 ☐ Brazen about its inclination

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre - Book Review / Politics / Current Affairs

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Option 4 is the correct answer. 'Unabashed' and brazen are synonyms and both mean unashamed. 'Biased' means prejudiced; 'modest' means shy.

[FeedBack](#)

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

A perfect life from perfect skin – but only for those of the right shade – is the message and mindset that's being passed down. This has spawned a multibillion-dollar industry in cosmetic creams and invasive procedures such as skin bleaching, chemical peels, laser treatments, steroid cocktails, "whitening" pills and intravenous injections – all with varying effectiveness and health risks. It's more than a bias; it's a dangerous cultural obsession.

Multinational cosmetics brands have found a lucrative market: global spending on skin lightening is projected to triple to \$31.2bn (£24bn) by 2024, according to a report released in June 2017 by the research firm Global Industry Analysts. The driving force, it says, is "the still rampant darker skin stigma."

and rigid cultural perception that correlates lighter skin tone with beauty and personal success".

"This is not bias. This is racism," says Sunil Bhatia, a professor of human development at Connecticut College. Bhatia recently wrote in US News & World Report about deep-rooted internalised racism and social hierarchies based on skin colour.

In India, these were codified in the caste system, the ancient Hindu classification in which birth determined occupation and social stratum. At the top, Brahmins were priests and intellectuals; at the bottom, outcastes were confined to the least-desired jobs such as latrine cleaners. Bhatia says caste may have been about more than just occupation: the darker you looked, the lower your place in the social hierarchy.

Fair skin bias was perpetuated and strongly reinforced by colonialism, not just in India but in dozens of countries ruled by a European power. It's the idea that the ruler is fair-skinned, says Emmanuel: "All around the world, it was a fact that the rich could stay indoors versus the poor who worked outside and were dark-skinned."

Q.32

The statement, 'A perfect life from perfect skin', provides a glimpse of all of the following except:

- 1 ☐ Ethnic purity and the stigma associated with ethnic cleansing
- 2 ☐ Racial hierarchy which foreshadows a kind of cultural obsession
- 3 ☐ A method of beautification of the physique which can lead to health problems
- 4 ☐ The concept of purity associated with different skin types

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Genre - Business Studies / Cultural Studies / Current Trend

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

The passage starts with stating that, 'A perfect life from perfect skin – but only for those of the right shade – is the message and mindset that's being passed down. This has spawned a multibillion-dollar industry in cosmetic creams and invasive procedures such as skin bleaching, chemical peels, laser treatments, steroid cocktails, "whitening" pills and intravenous injections – all with varying effectiveness and health risks'.

FeedBack

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

A perfect life from perfect skin – but only for those of the right shade – is the message and mindset that's being passed down. This has spawned a multibillion-dollar industry in cosmetic creams and invasive procedures such as skin bleaching, chemical peels, laser treatments, steroid cocktails, "whitening" pills and intravenous injections – all with varying effectiveness and health risks. It's more than a bias; it's a dangerous cultural obsession.

Multinational cosmetics brands have found a lucrative market: global spending on skin lightening is projected to triple to \$31.2bn (£24bn) by 2024, according to a report released in June 2017 by the research firm Global Industry Analysts. The driving force, it says, is "the still rampant darker skin stigma and rigid cultural perception that correlates lighter skin tone with beauty and personal success".

"This is not bias. This is racism," says Sunil Bhatia, a professor of human development at Connecticut College. Bhatia recently wrote in US News & World Report about deep-rooted internalised racism and social hierarchies based on skin colour.

In India, these were codified in the caste system, the ancient Hindu classification in which birth determined occupation and social stratum. At the top, Brahmins were priests and intellectuals; at the bottom, outcastes were confined to the least-desired jobs such as latrine cleaners. Bhatia says caste may have been about more than just occupation: the darker you looked, the lower your place in the social hierarchy.

Fair skin bias was perpetuated and strongly reinforced by colonialism, not just in India but in dozens of countries ruled by a European power. It's the idea that the ruler is fair-skinned, says Emmanuel: "All around the world, it was a fact that the rich could stay indoors versus the poor who worked outside and were dark-skinned."

Q.33

Internalised racism in India is primarily due to:

- 1 ☐ western influences which have flourished post economic liberalization.
- 2 ☐ a lingering colonial hangover.
- 3 ☐ influential marketing campaigns conducted by public figures.
- 4 ☐ codifications within the caste system.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Genre - Business Studies / Cultural Studies / Current Trend

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

According to the passage, Sunil Bhatia states how fair skin equates with success is something that has been internalized by the Indian mass due to the caste system. B is wrong because it is a byproduct of colonialism and not something which is intrinsic to

the Indian civilization. The other options go beyond the passage and hence shall be eliminated

FeedBack

Directions for questions 32-34: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

A perfect life from perfect skin – but only for those of the right shade – is the message and mindset that's being passed down. This has spawned a multibillion-dollar industry in cosmetic creams and invasive procedures such as skin bleaching, chemical peels, laser treatments, steroid cocktails, "whitening" pills and intravenous injections – all with varying effectiveness and health risks. It's more than a bias; it's a dangerous cultural obsession.

Multinational cosmetics brands have found a lucrative market: global spending on skin lightening is projected to triple to \$31.2bn (£24bn) by 2024, according to a report released in June 2017 by the research firm Global Industry Analysts. The driving force, it says, is "the still rampant darker skin stigma and rigid cultural perception that correlates lighter skin tone with beauty and personal success".

"This is not bias. This is racism," says Sunil Bhatia, a professor of human development at Connecticut College. Bhatia recently wrote in US News & World Report about deep-rooted internalised racism and social hierarchies based on skin colour.

In India, these were codified in the caste system, the ancient Hindu classification in which birth determined occupation and social stratum. At the top, Brahmins were priests and intellectuals; at the bottom, outcasts were confined to the least-desired jobs such as latrine cleaners. Bhatia says caste may have been about more than just occupation: the darker you looked, the lower your place in the social hierarchy.

Fair skin bias was perpetuated and strongly reinforced by colonialism, not just in India but in dozens of countries ruled by a European power. It's the idea that the ruler is fair-skinned, says Emmanuel: "All around the world, it was a fact that the rich could stay indoors versus the poor who worked outside and were dark-skinned."

Q.34

The statement, 'rigid cultural perception that correlates lighter skin tone with beauty and personal success' taken from the passage can be justified from the passage using which example?

- 1 ☐ Skin lightening products will triple their profit by 2024.
- 2 ☐ The cultural obsession of being white
- 3 ☐ Emmanuel's statement that the idea of the ruler is always that of being fair-skinned.
- 4 ☐ Invasive procedures which help one to look fair and thus get better jobs.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Genre - Business Studies / Cultural Studies / Current Trend

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

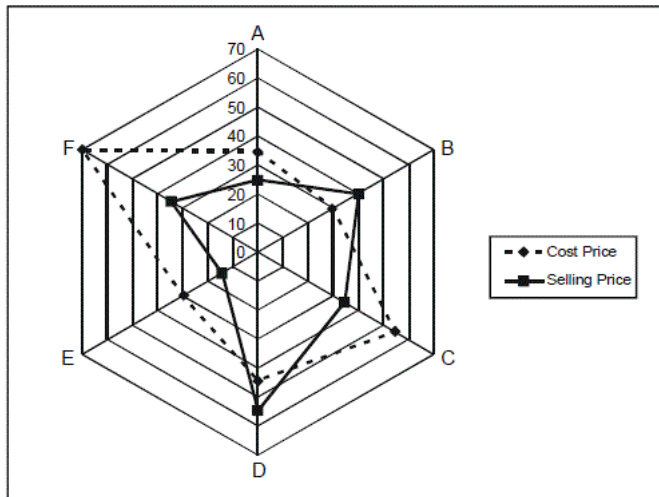
The last paragraph of the passage explains how this mind-set has pervaded masses which have been once ruled by Colonial empires. The other options are logically incorrect and hence shall be eliminated.

FeedBack

Sec 2

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

The diagram given below shows the per unit Cost Price and Selling Price (in Rs.) of six items – A, B, C, D, E and F – produced by a company named Prakash & Sons in the year 2016. It is also known that the company sold all the units of the six items that it produced in the given year.



Q.35

If the company produced A, B, C, D, E and F in the ratio 7 : 31 : 6 : 23 : 4 : 3, then the percentage profit that the company made in the year 2016 was

1 ☐ 6.352 ☐ 6.633 ☐ 6.454 ☐ 8.21**Solution:****Correct Answer : 3****Your Answer : 3**

Let the number of units produced of A, B, C, D, E and F be 7x, 31x, 6x, 23x, 4x, and 3x respectively.

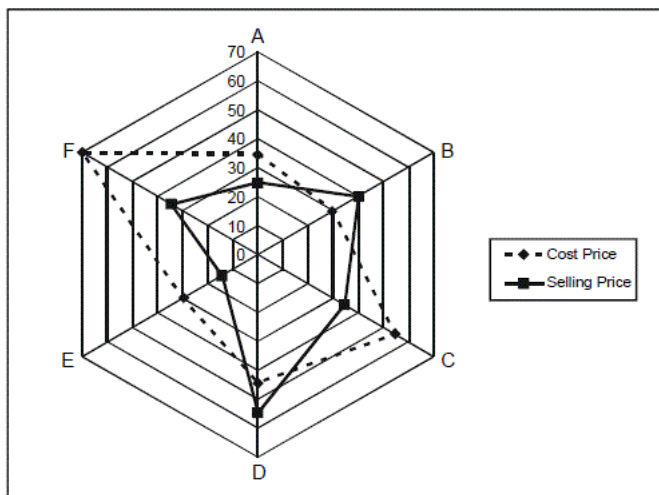
$$\therefore \text{Required profit percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{Total CP}} \times 100$$

$$= \left(\frac{7x \times (-10) + 31x \times 10 + 6x \times (-20) + 23x \times 10 + 4x \times (-15) + 3x \times (-35)}{7x \times 35 + 31x \times 30 + 6x \times 55 + 23x \times 45 + 4x \times 30 + 3x \times 70} \right) \times 100$$

$$= 6.45\%$$

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

The diagram given below shows the per unit Cost Price and Selling Price (in Rs.) of six items – A, B, C, D, E and F – produced by a company named Prakash & Sons in the year 2016. It is also known that the company sold all the units of the six items that it produced in the given year.



Q.36

'X' was the overall profit percentage on the profit-making items and 'Y' was the overall loss percentage on the loss-making items for the company in the year 2016. If the company produced an equal number of units of all six items, then find the sum of the values of X and Y.

1 ☐ 68.782 ☐ 82.603 ☐ 42.784 ☐ 90.45

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer : 1

Let the number of units produced of each of the six items be x .

The profit-making items for the company were B and D.
 \therefore Overall profit percentage on the profit-making items

$$= X = \left(\frac{10 \times x + 10 \times x}{30 \times x + 45 \times x} \right) \times 100 = 26.67$$

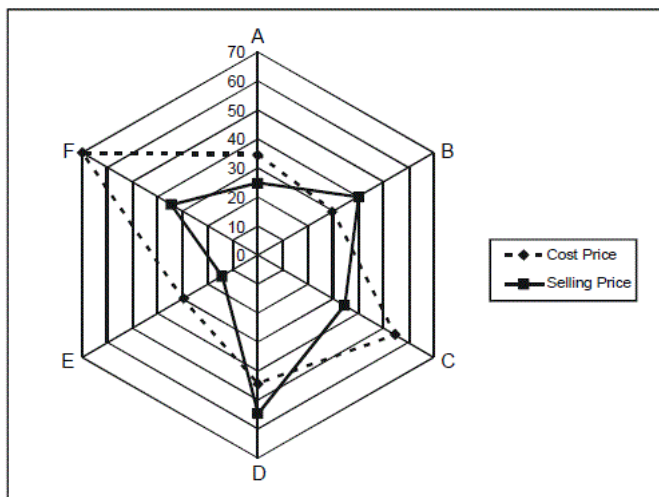
The loss-making items for the company were A, C, E and F.
 \therefore Overall loss percentage on the loss-making items

$$= Y = \left(\frac{10 \times x + 20 \times x + 15 \times x + 35 \times x}{35 \times x + 55 \times x + 30 \times x + 70 \times x} \right) \times 100 = 42.105$$

$$\therefore X + Y = 26.67 + 42.105 = 68.78.$$

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

The diagram given below shows the per unit Cost Price and Selling Price (in Rs.) of six items – A, B, C, D, E and F – produced by a company named Prakash & Sons in the year 2016. It is also known that the company sold all the units of the six items that it produced in the given year.



Q.37

On which of the six items did the company register the maximum loss in the year 2016?

1 ☐ E2 ☐ F3 ☐ C4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

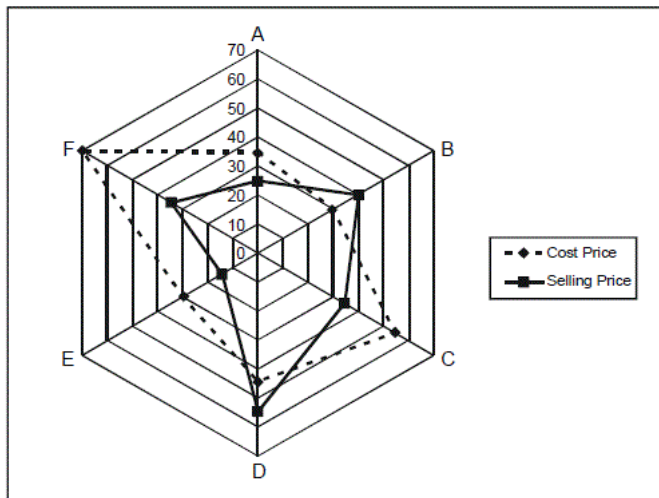
Your Answer : 4

As the number of units produced of the six items is not known, we cannot determine the item on which the company registered the maximum loss in 2016.

FeedBack

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

The diagram given below shows the per unit Cost Price and Selling Price (in Rs.) of six items – A, B, C, D, E and F – produced by a company named Prakash & Sons in the year 2016. It is also known that the company sold all the units of the six items that it produced in the given year.



Q.38

If the company produced an equal number of units of all six items and the loss percentage on the items A, B and C put together was x while the loss percentage on the items D, E and F put together was y , then find the approximate absolute difference between x and y .

1 ☐ 9

2 ☐ 7

3 ☐ 11

4 ☐ 13



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Let the number of units produced of each of the six items be 'a'.

Then, loss percentage on A, B and C

$$= x = \frac{-10a + 10a - 20a}{35a + 30a + 55a} \times 100 = 16.67\% \text{ (loss)}$$

And, loss percentage on D, E and F together

$$= y = \frac{10a - 15a - 35a}{45a + 30a + 70a} \times 100 = 27.58\% \text{ (loss)}$$

∴ The required difference = $|x - y| = 10.91 \approx 11$

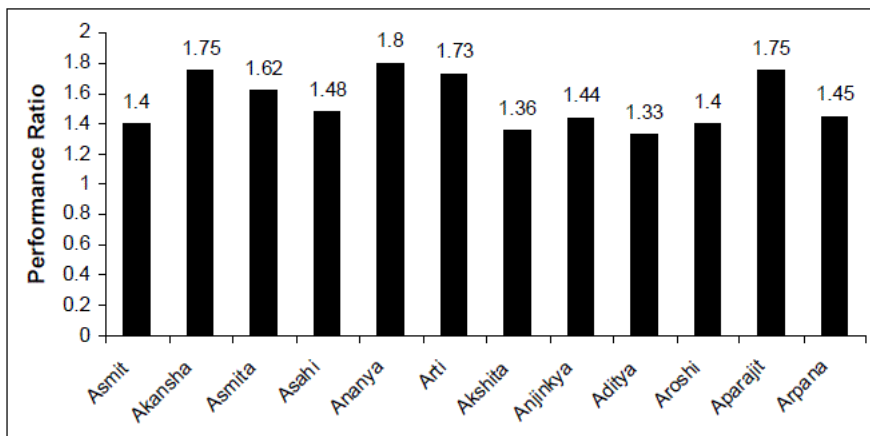
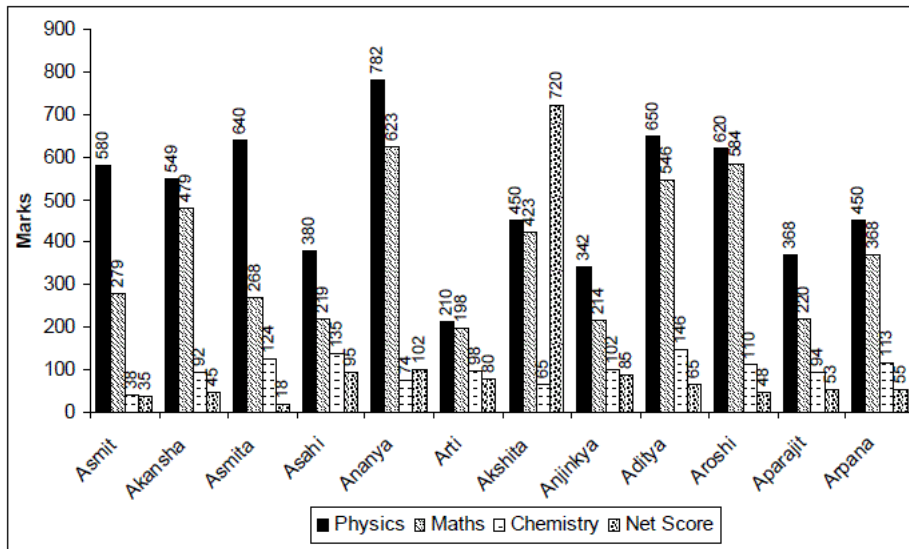
FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

The charts given below give the performance analysis of twelve students from four different schools – belonging to four different states, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai – in the recently held inter-school academic trials. Each school had sent at least two students for the trials.



Additional Information:

- (i) For any two students, say A and B from Coimbatore, if the marks of A in Physics were more than B, the marks of A in Maths were also more than B but the marks of A in Chemistry were less than that of B.
- (ii) For any two students, say A and B from Hyderabad, if the marks of A in Maths were less than that of B, the performance ratio of A was more than that of B.
- (iii) For any two students say A and B from Bangalore, if the marks of A in Chemistry were more than B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (iv) For any two students, say A and B from Chennai, if the performance ratio of A was less than that of B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (v) For every student from Bangalore, the marks in Physics were more than 500.
- (vi) For every student from Coimbatore, the performance ratio was more than 1.6.
- (vii) For every student from Chennai, the marks in Chemistry were more than 100.
- (viii) For every student from Hyderabad, the net score was more than 70.

Q.39

Who among the following belonged to the school from Chennai?

1 ☐ Aditya

2 ☐ Asahi

3 ☐ Aparajit

4 ☐ Ajinkya

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Consider the last four conditions given in the data. Using those conditions, we can potentially identify the city for each student. For instance, any student from Coimbatore should have a performance ratio greater than 1.6. Thus, anyone with a performance ratio less than 1.6 cannot be from Coimbatore. Let us denote Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore and Hyderabad as B, Ch, Co and H respectively. Using this logic, the potential city for each student is:

Asmit : B	Akansha : B / Co	Asmita : B / Co / Ch	Asahi : Ch / H
Ananya : B / Co / H	Aarti : Co / H	Akshita : H	Anjinkya : Ch / H
Aditya : B / Ch	Aroshi : B / Ch	Aparajit : Co	Arpana : Ch

Thus, it can be concluded that Asmit, Akshita, Aparajit and Arpana are from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai respectively.

Now, consider Aroshi. She may belong to Bangalore or Chennai. As her performance ratio is less than that of Arpana who definitely belongs to Chennai, her net score should be more than that of Arpana if she belongs to Chennai. However, that is not true.

Therefore, Aroshi has to belong to Bangalore.

Similarly, the city for each student can be identified. Keep in mind that the city specific condition for a student should get satisfied w.r.t every other student who definitely belongs to that city.

Thus, the cities to which each student belongs are as follows:

Bangalore	Coimbatore	Chennai	Hyderabad
Asmit	Aparajit	Arpana	Akshita
Aroshi	Ananya	Asmita	Asahi
Aditya		Ajinkya	

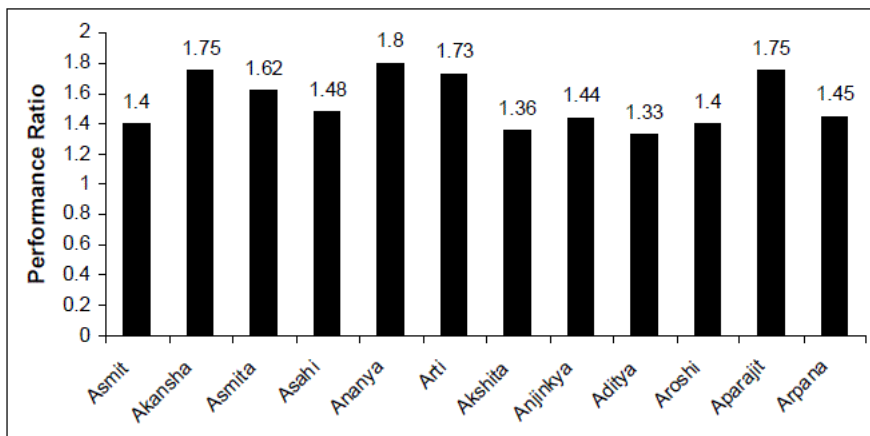
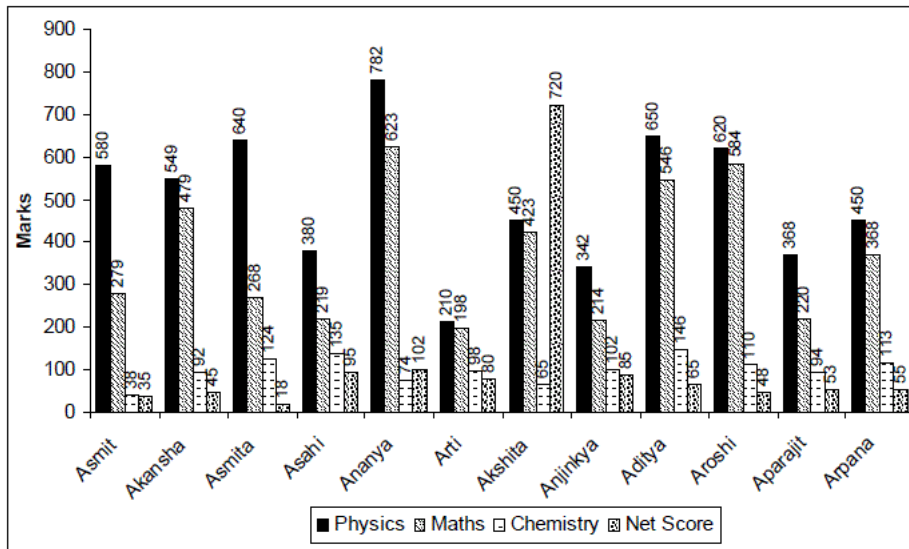
Now, Akansha satisfies all the condition required to be from Bangalore as well as from Coimbatore. So, she could belong to a school from either city. The same applies to Aarti, who could be from either Hyderabad or Coimbatore.

Among the mentioned students, only Anjinkya belongs to the school from Chennai.

FeedBack

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

The charts given below give the performance analysis of twelve students from four different schools – belonging to four different states, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai – in the recently held inter-school academic trials. Each school had sent at least two students for the trials.



Additional Information:

- (i) For any two students, say A and B from Coimbatore, if the marks of A in Physics were more than B, the marks of A in Maths were also more than B but the marks of A in Chemistry were less than that of B.
- (ii) For any two students, say A and B from Hyderabad, if the marks of A in Maths were less than that of B, the performance ratio of A was more than that of B.
- (iii) For any two students say A and B from Bangalore, if the marks of A in Chemistry were more than B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (iv) For any two students, say A and B from Chennai, if the performance ratio of A was less than that of B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (v) For every student from Bangalore, the marks in Physics were more than 500.
- (vi) For every student from Coimbatore, the performance ratio was more than 1.6.
- (vii) For every student from Chennai, the marks in Chemistry were more than 100.
- (viii) For every student from Hyderabad, the net score was more than 70.

Q.40

Who among the following is not a student from Bangalore?

- 1 ☐ Asmit
- 2 ☐ Aditya
- 3 ☐ Akansha
- 4 ☐ Ananya

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Consider the last four conditions given in the data. Using those conditions, we can potentially identify the city for each student. For instance, any student from Coimbatore should have a performance ratio greater than 1.6. Thus, anyone with a performance ratio less than 1.6 cannot be from Coimbatore. Let us denote Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore and Hyderabad as B, Ch, Co and H respectively. Using this logic, the potential city for each student is:

Asmit : B	Akansha : B / Co	Asmita : B / Co / Ch	Asahi : Ch / H
Ananya : B / Co / H	Aarti : Co / H	Akshita : H	Anjinkya : Ch / H
Aditya : B / Ch	Aroshi : B / Ch	Aparajit : Co	Arpana : Ch

Thus, it can be concluded that Asmit, Akshita, Aparajit and Arpana are from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai respectively.

Now, consider Aroshi. She may belong to Bangalore or Chennai. As her performance ratio is less than that of Arpana who definitely belongs to Chennai, her net score should be more than that of Arpana if she belongs to Chennai. However, that is not true.

Therefore, Aroshi has to belong to Bangalore.

Similarly, the city for each student can be identified. Keep in mind that the city specific condition for a student should get satisfied w.r.t every other student who definitely belongs to that city.

Thus, the cities to which each student belongs are as follows:

Bangalore	Coimbatore	Chennai	Hyderabad
Asmit	Aparajit	Arpana	Akshita
Aroshi	Ananya	Asmita	Asahi
Aditya		Ajinkya	

Now, Akansha satisfies all the condition required to be from Bangalore as well as from Coimbatore. So, she could belong to a school from either city. The same applies to Aarti, who could be from either Hyderabad or Coimbatore.

Asmit and Aditya are definitely students from Bangalore.

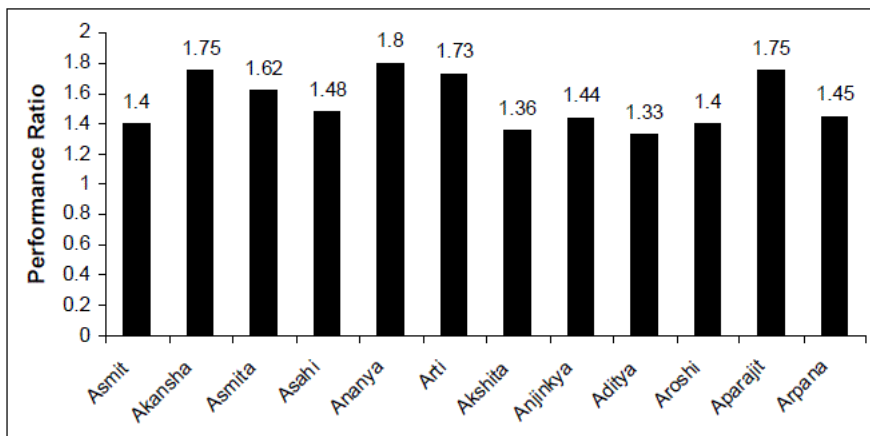
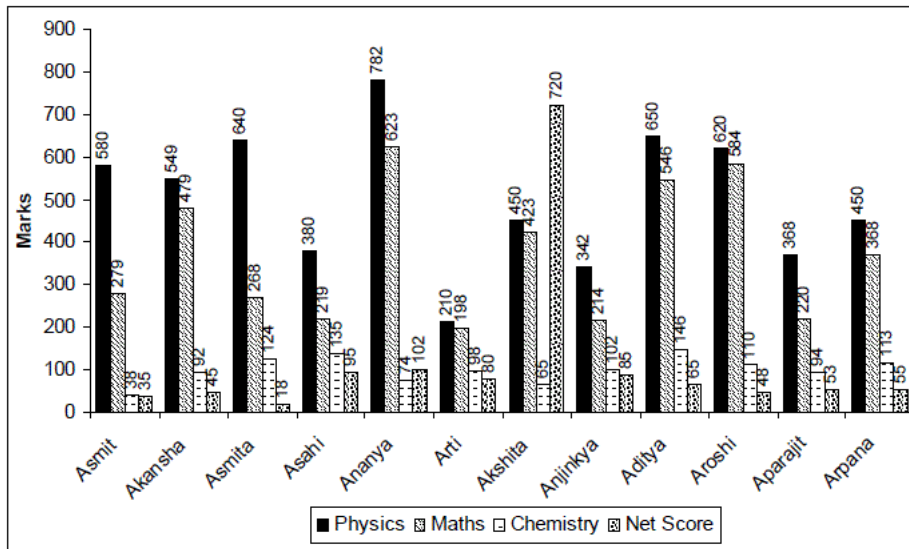
As, Akansha could either be from Bangalore or Coimbatore, there is a possibility that she is from Bangalore.

However, Ananya is definitely from Coimbatore. Hence, Ananya is not a student from Bangalore.

FeedBack

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

The charts given below give the performance analysis of twelve students from four different schools – belonging to four different states, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai – in the recently held inter-school academic trials. Each school had sent at least two students for the trials.



Additional Information:

- (i) For any two students, say A and B from Coimbatore, if the marks of A in Physics were more than B, the marks of A in Maths were also more than B but the marks of A in Chemistry were less than that of B.
- (ii) For any two students, say A and B from Hyderabad, if the marks of A in Maths were less than that of B, the performance ratio of A was more than that of B.
- (iii) For any two students say A and B from Bangalore, if the marks of A in Chemistry were more than B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (iv) For any two students, say A and B from Chennai, if the performance ratio of A was less than that of B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (v) For every student from Bangalore, the marks in Physics were more than 500.
- (vi) For every student from Coimbatore, the performance ratio was more than 1.6.
- (vii) For every student from Chennai, the marks in Chemistry were more than 100.
- (viii) For every student from Hyderabad, the net score was more than 70.

Q.41

If there were four students from a school, then that school would have been from

- 1 ☐ Coimbatore or Bangalore
- 2 ☐ Bangalore or Chennai
- 3 ☐ Hyderabad or Bangalore
- 4 ☐ Coimbatore or Chennai

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Consider the last four conditions given in the data. Using those conditions, we can potentially identify the city for each student. For instance, any student from Coimbatore should have a performance ratio greater than 1.6. Thus, anyone with a performance ratio less than 1.6 cannot be from Coimbatore. Let us denote Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore and Hyderabad as B, Ch, Co and H respectively. Using this logic, the potential city for each student is:

Asmit : B	Akansha : B / Co	Asmita : B / Co / Ch	Asahi : Ch / H
Ananya : B / Co / H	Aarti : Co / H	Akshita : H	Anjinkya : Ch / H
Aditya : B / Ch	Aroshi : B / Ch	Aparajit : Co	Arpana : Ch

Thus, it can be concluded that Asmit, Akshita, Aparajit and Arpana are from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai respectively.

Now, consider Aroshi. She may belong to Bangalore or Chennai. As her performance ratio is less than that of Arpana who definitely belongs to Chennai, her net score should be more than that of Arpana if she belongs to Chennai. However, that is not true.

Therefore, Aroshi has to belong to Bangalore.

Similarly, the city for each student can be identified. Keep in mind that the city specific condition for a student should get satisfied w.r.t every other student who definitely belongs to that city.

Thus, the cities to which each student belongs are as follows:

Bangalore	Coimbatore	Chennai	Hyderabad
Asmit	Aparajit	Arpana	Akshita
Aroshi	Ananya	Asmita	Asahi
Aditya		Ajinkya	

Now, Akansha satisfies all the condition required to be from Bangalore as well as from Coimbatore. So, she could belong to a school from either city. The same applies to Aarti, who could be from either Hyderabad or Coimbatore.

Three students definitely from Bangalore are - Asmit, Aroshi and Aparajit, and one student - Akansha - who could be from Bangalore.

Thus, Bangalore could have four students. Also, there are definitely two students from Coimbatore - Ananya and Aparajit; and two students - Akansha and Aarti - who could be from Coimbatore.

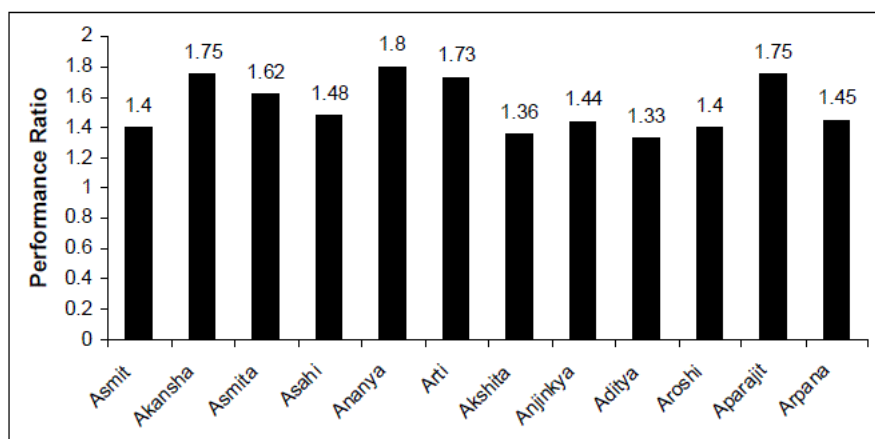
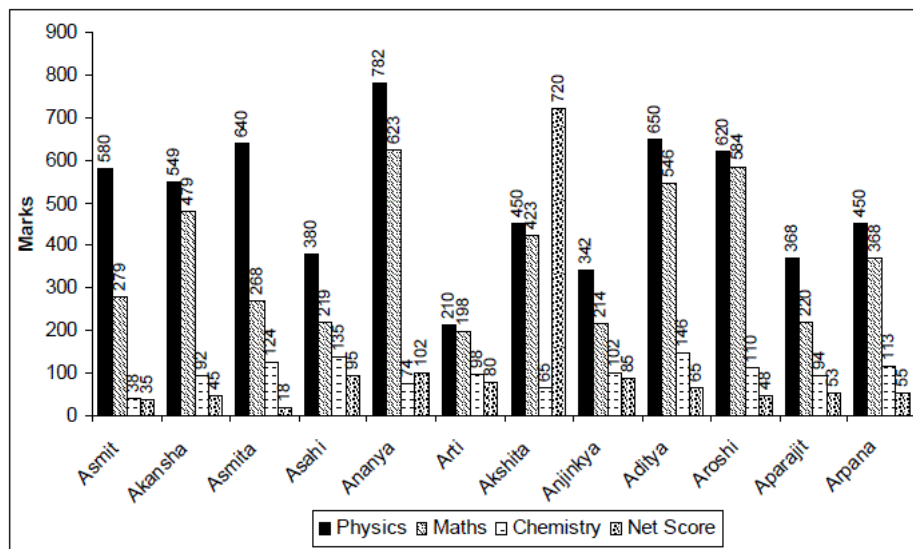
Thus, Coimbatore could also have four students whereas Chennai and Hyderabad cannot have more than three students.

Therefore, if there are four students from any school, then that school can only be in Bangalore or Coimbatore.

FeedBack

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

The charts given below give the performance analysis of twelve students from four different schools – belonging to four different states, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai – in the recently held inter-school academic trials. Each school had sent at least two students for the trials.



Additional Information:

- (i) For any two students, say A and B from Coimbatore, if the marks of A in Physics were more than B, the marks of A in Maths were also more than B but the marks of A in Chemistry were less than that of B.
- (ii) For any two students, say A and B from Hyderabad, if the marks of A in Maths were less than that of B, the performance ratio of A was more than that of B.
- (iii) For any two students say A and B from Bangalore, if the marks of A in Chemistry were more than B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (iv) For any two students, say A and B from Chennai, if the performance ratio of A was less than that of B, the net score of A was more than that of B.
- (v) For every student from Bangalore, the marks in Physics were more than 500.
- (vi) For every student from Coimbatore, the performance ratio was more than 1.6.
- (vii) For every student from Chennai, the marks in Chemistry were more than 100.
- (viii) For every student from Hyderabad, the net score was more than 70.

Q.42

Which of the following statements enable us to find the exact city of each of the students?

- A. There was the same number of students from each school.
- B. Aditya and Akansha were from the same school and Asahi and Aarti were not from the same school

- 1 ☐ Only statement A
- 2 ☐ Only statement B
- 3 ☐ Either A or B
- 4 ☐ Both A and B

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

[Bookmark](#)

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Consider the last four conditions given in the data. Using those conditions, we can potentially identify the city for each student. For instance, any student from Coimbatore should have a performance ratio greater than 1.6. Thus, anyone with a performance ratio less than 1.6 cannot be from Coimbatore. Let us denote Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore and Hyderabad as B, Ch, Co and H respectively. Using this logic, the potential city for each student is:

Asmit : B	Akansha : B / Co	Asmita : B / Co / Ch	Asahi : Ch / H
Ananya : B / Co / H	Aarti : Co / H	Akshita : H	Anjinkya : Ch / H
Aditya : B / Ch	Aroshi : B / Ch	Aparajit : Co	Arpana : Ch

Thus, it can be concluded that Asmit, Akshita, Aparajit and Arpana are from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Chennai respectively.

Now, consider Aroshi. She may belong to Bangalore or Chennai. As her performance ratio is less than that of Arpana who definitely belongs to Chennai, her net score should be more than that of Arpana if she belongs to Chennai. However, that is not true.

Therefore, Aroshi has to belong to Bangalore.

Similarly, the city for each student can be identified. Keep in mind that the city specific condition for a student should get satisfied w.r.t every other student who definitely belongs to that city.

Thus, the cities to which each student belongs are as follows:

Bangalore	Coimbatore	Chennai	Hyderabad
Asmit	Aparajit	Arpana	Akshita
Aroshi	Ananya	Asmita	Asahi
Aditya		Ajinkya	

Now, Akansha satisfies all the condition required to be from Bangalore as well as from Coimbatore. So, she could belong to a school from either city. The same applies to Aarti, who could be from either Hyderabad or Coimbatore.

The only two students whose schools are unknown are Akansha and Aarti.

Statement A: The total number of students has been divided equally between all the schools. Hence, each school has three students.

As Bangalore already had 3 students, Akansha does not definitely belong to Bangalore and hence belong to coimbatore. Therefore, Aarti must belong to Hyderabad. Hence, Statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Statement B: Aditya and Akansha are from the same school and Asahi and Aarti aren't from the same school. Since Aditya and Akansha are from the same school, Akansha should belong to Bangalore and Asahi and Aarti aren't from the same school, so Aarti should belong to Coimbatore. Hence, Statement B alone is sufficient to answer the question.

∴ Either of the statements enables us to find the exact city of each of the students.

FeedBack

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

Owing to an epidemic that has spread like a wildfire, the citizens of Gongman city have started using packaged drinking water. A survey was conducted among 435 people of the city in order to find out which packaged drinking water among Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh is the most popular. The number of people who used a packaged drinking water which was different from the listed three is equal to the number of people who used Shudh. The number of people who used only one specific brand out of the three mentioned brands is equal for each of the three packaged water brands. The number of people who used only Shudh and Shweth is equal to the number of people who used only Shweth and Sheetal which, in turn, is equal to the number of people who used only Shudh and Sheetal. The number of people who used Sheetal is equal to 153.

Q.43

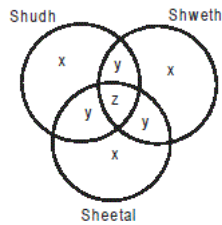
What is the difference between the maximum and the minimum number of people who use both Shudh and Shweth but not Sheetal?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 58

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



The data given in the question is depicted in the Venn diagram given above.

We can see that the number of people who like any of the three brands of water is equal to each other i.e. $x + 2y + z$

The number of people who have opted for a packaged drinking water other than the three mentioned brands is equal to the number of people who opted for Shudh, which in turn is equal to the number of people who opted for Sheetal i.e. 153

Thus, $3x + 3y + z + 153 = 435$

$\therefore 3x + 3y + z = 282$

Also, $x + 2y + z = 153$

$\Rightarrow 2x + y = 129$

$\therefore y = 129 - 2x$ and $z = 153 - x - 2y$

We need to find the maximum and minimum values of y .

The values of y can only be an odd number for getting an integral value for x and hence, y cannot be equal to zero.

When $y = 1$, $x = 64$ and $z = 87$ This is the minimum possible value of y .

Now, the maximum value of y will be obtained when $z = 0$.

$\therefore 3(x + y) = 282$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 94$

Also, $x + 2y = 153$

Solving these two equations, we get $y = 59$.

This is the maximum value of y .

Thus, the difference between the maximum and minimum values of y is 58.

FeedBack

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

Owing to an epidemic that has spread like a wildfire, the citizens of Gongman city have started using packaged drinking water. A survey was conducted among 435 people of the city in order to find out which packaged drinking water among Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh is the most popular. The number of people who used a packaged drinking water which was different from the listed three is equal to the number of people who used Shudh. The number of people who used only one specific brand out of the three mentioned brands is equal for each of the three packaged water brands. The number of people who used only Shudh and Shweth is equal to the number of people who used only Shweth and Sheetal which, in turn, is equal to the number of people who used only Shudh and Sheetal. The number of people who used Sheetal is equal to 153.

Q.44

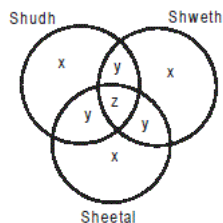
If the number of people who used only Shweth is a prime number greater than 45, then what is the sum of all possible combinations of number of people who used all the three brands of water (Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh)?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 240

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution



The data given in the question is depicted in the Venn diagram given above.

We can see that the number of people who like any of the three brands of water is equal to each other i.e. $x + 2y + z$

The number of people who have opted for a packaged drinking water other than the three mentioned brands is equal to the number of people who opted for Shudh, which in turn is equal to the number of people who opted for Sheetal i.e. 153

Thus, $3x + 3y + z + 153 = 435$

$\therefore 3x + 3y + z = 282$

Also, $x + 2y + z = 153$

$\Rightarrow 2x + y = 129$

$\therefore y = 129 - 2x$ and $z = 153 - x - 2y$

In the solution to the previous question, we have found out that the maximum value of the number of people using exactly one specific brand i.e., x is 64 (when $y = 1$).

\therefore The prime numbers greater than 45 and less than 64 are 47, 53, 59 and 61.

Also, Putting above values for x , we get the values of z as 36, 54, 72, 78.

Thus, sum of all possible values of the number of people who like all the three brands of water = $(36 + 54 + 72 + 78) = 240$.

FeedBack

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

Owing to an epidemic that has spread like a wildfire, the citizens of Gongman city have started using packaged drinking water. A survey was conducted among 435 people of the city in order to find out which packaged drinking water among Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh is the most popular. The number of people who used a packaged drinking water which was different from the listed three is equal to the number of people who used Shudh. The number of people who used only one specific brand out of the three mentioned brands is equal for each of the three packaged water brands. The number of people who used only Shudh and Shweth is equal to the number of people who used only Shweth and Sheetal which, in turn, is equal to the number of people who used only Shudh and Sheetal. The number of people who used Sheetal is equal to 153.

Q.45

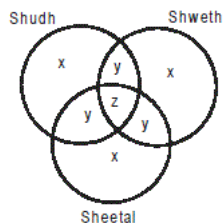
Let S be the set of all the possible values taken by the number of people who used all three brands of water (Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh), then what is the sum of all the elements in S ?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1305

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution



The data given in the question is depicted in the Venn diagram given above.

We can see that the number of people who like any of the three brands of water is equal to each other i.e. $x + 2y + z$

The number of people who have opted for a packaged drinking water other than the three mentioned brands is equal to the number of people who opted for Shudh, which in turn is equal to the number of people who opted for Sheetal i.e. 153

Thus, $3x + 3y + z + 153 = 435$

$\therefore 3x + 3y + z = 282$

Also, $x + 2y + z = 153$

$\Rightarrow 2x + y = 129$

$\therefore y = 129 - 2x$ and $z = 153 - x - 2y$

We have:

$y = 129 - 2x$ and $z = 153 - x - 2y$

The elements in S will be denoted by z in our notation.

To find the minimum value of z , we will put maximum value of $y = 59$. When $y = 59$, $z = 0$. To find the maximum value of z , we will put minimum value of $y = 1$. When $y = 1$, $z = 87$. To find the number of elements in S, let's find out the difference between two values of S.

If we take $y = 57$ (Since y can only be an odd number), z will come out to be 3, if we take $y = 55$, z will come out to be 6. Hence, this is an Arithmetic Progression with first term as 0 and last term as 87, and common difference as 3.

\therefore Total number of terms = $\frac{87 - 0}{3} + 1 = 30$ terms.

Using, sum of n terms = $\frac{n}{2} (a + l)$, where a is the first term and l is the last term.

\therefore Sum of 30 terms = $\frac{30}{2} (0 + 87) = 1305$.

FeedBack

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

Owing to an epidemic that has spread like a wildfire, the citizens of Gongman city have started using packaged drinking water. A survey was conducted among 435 people of the city in order to find out which packaged drinking water among Sheetal, Shweth and Shudh is the most popular. The number of people who used a packaged drinking water which was different from the listed three is equal to the number of people who used Shudh. The number of people who used only one specific brand out of the three mentioned brands is equal for each of the three packaged water brands. The number of people who used only Shudh and Shweth is equal to the number of people who used only Shweth and Sheetal which, in turn, is equal to the number of people who used only Shudh and Sheetal. The number of people who used Sheetal is equal to 153.

Q.46

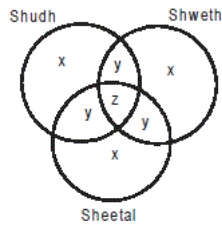
If the number of people who prefer to buy all the three brands is 42, then how many people prefer to buy exactly two brands out of the given three?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 93

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution



The data given in the question is depicted in the Venn diagram given above.

We can see that the number of people who like any of the three brands of water is equal to each other i.e. $x + 2y + z$

The number of people who have opted for a packaged drinking water other than the three mentioned brands is equal to the number of people who opted for Shudh, which in turn is equal to the number of people who opted for Sheetal i.e. 153

$$\text{Thus, } 3x + 3y + z + 153 = 435$$

$$\therefore 3x + 3y + z = 282$$

$$\text{Also, } x + 2y + z = 153$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + y = 129$$

$$\therefore y = 129 - 2x \text{ and } z = 153 - x - 2y$$

We have two equations:

$$y = 129 - 2x \text{ and } z = 153 - x - 2y$$

The number of people who prefer to buy all the three brands is z , which is given as 42.

So, we get

$$2x + y = 129 \text{ and } x + 2y = 111$$

Solving both these equations we get $y = 31$.

Hence, total number of people who prefer to buy exactly two brands out of the given three = $3y = 93$.

FeedBack

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

GK Publication has communicated a mandate to its printing department that before publishing any study material, three stages must be taken care of in the given order: (i) Data entry of matter to be published (ii) formatting, and (iii) error checking and correction. In the department of the company, there are six data entry operators, one professional who can format the document, and four people to check errors and correct them.

One document containing Textual matter (Type I) requires, on an average – 12 man-hours of data entry, 2 man-hours for formatting, and 1 man-hour for error checking and correction. One document involving mathematical expressions and equations (Type II) requires, on an average – 20 man-hours for data entry, 8 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. One document involving graphs and charts (Type III) requires, on an average – 14 man-hours for data entry, 6 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. Each person works 10 hours a day.

Q.47

What is the maximum number of documents containing only textual matters, of Type I, that can be made ready for publishing in a day?

1 ☐ 5

2 ☐ 10

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 20



Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer : 1

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Let us refer to the following calculations:

	Number of Persons	Total Man-hours available per day	Total man-hours required		
			I	II	III
Data Entry	6	$6 \times 10 = 60$	12	20	14
Formatting	1	$1 \times 10 = 10$	2	8	6
Error Checking	4	$4 \times 10 = 40$	1	2	2

Maximum number of Type I documents that can be

entered in a day = $\frac{6 \times 10}{12} = 5$

Maximum number of Type I documents that can be

formatted in a day = $\frac{1 \times 10}{2} = 5$

Maximum number of Type I documents that can be

corrected in a day = $\frac{4 \times 10}{1} = 40$

Therefore, maximum number of Type I documents that can be published in a day = 5

FeedBack

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

GK Publication has communicated a mandate to its printing department that before publishing any study material, three stages must be taken care of in the given order: (i) Data entry of matter to be published (ii) formatting, and (iii) error checking and correction. In the department of the company, there are six data entry operators, one professional who can format the document, and four people to check errors and correct them.

One document containing Textual matter (Type I) requires, on an average – 12 man-hours of data entry, 2 man-hours for formatting, and 1 man-hour for error checking and correction. One document involving mathematical expressions and equations (Type II) requires, on an average – 20 man-hours for data entry, 8 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. One document involving graphs and charts (Type III) requires, on an average – 14 man-hours for data entry, 6 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. Each person works 10 hours a day.

Q.48

If two documents of Type I are made ready for publishing in a day, what is the maximum number of documents of Type II that can be made ready for publishing on the same day?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 0

3 ☐ 1

4 ☐ 3



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Let us refer to the following calculations:

	Number of Persons	Total Man-hours available per day	Total man-hours required		
			I	II	III
Data Entry	6	$6 \times 10 = 60$	12	20	14
Formatting	1	$1 \times 10 = 10$	2	8	6
Error Checking	4	$4 \times 10 = 40$	1	2	2

Two documents of type I need 24 man-hours for data entry, 4 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for correction. We are then left with 36 man-hours for data entry, 6 for formatting, and 38 for correction. Since each document of type II needs 8 man-hours of formatting, no Type II document can be published on that day.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

GK Publication has communicated a mandate to its printing department that before publishing any study material, three stages must be taken care of in the given order: (i) Data entry of matter to be published (ii) formatting, and (iii) error checking and correction. In the department of the company, there are six data entry operators, one professional who can format the document, and four people to check errors and correct them.

One document containing Textual matter (Type I) requires, on an average – 12 man-hours of data entry, 2 man-hours for formatting, and 1 man-hour for error checking and correction. One document involving mathematical expressions and equations (Type II) requires, on an average – 20 man-hours for data entry, 8 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. One document involving graphs and charts (Type III) requires, on an average – 14 man-hours for data entry, 6 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. Each person works 10 hours a day.

Q.49

If only one document of Type III is made ready for publishing in a day, how many man-hours in total, will be idle?

1 ☐ 85

2 ☐ 80

3 ☐ 88

4 ☐ 97



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Let us refer to the following calculations:

	Number of Persons	Total Man-hours available per day	Total man-hours required		
			I	II	III
Data Entry	6	$6 \times 10 = 60$	12	20	14
Formatting	1	$1 \times 10 = 10$	2	8	6
Error Checking	4	$4 \times 10 = 40$	1	2	2

One document of type III need 14 man-hours for data entry, 6 man-hours for formatting and 2 man-hours for error checking.

\therefore Idle man-hours will be = $(60 - 14) + (10 - 6) + (40 - 2) = 88$ hours

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

GK Publication has communicated a mandate to its printing department that before publishing any study material, three stages must be taken care of in the given order: (i) Data entry of matter to be published (ii) formatting, and (iii) error checking and correction. In the department of the company, there are six data entry operators, one professional who can format the document, and four people to check errors and correct them.

One document containing Textual matter (Type I) requires, on an average – 12 man-hours of data entry, 2 man-hours for formatting, and 1 man-hour for error checking and correction. One document involving mathematical expressions and equations (Type II) requires, on an average – 20 man-hours for data entry, 8 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. One document involving graphs and charts (Type III) requires, on an average – 14 man-hours for data entry, 6 man-hours for formatting, and 2 man-hours for checking and correction. Each person works 10 hours a day.

Q.50

If one more person who can format documents is employed, then how many documents of Type II can be made ready for publishing in a day?

1 ☐ 4

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 1



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Let us refer to the following calculations:

	Number of Persons	Total Man-hours available per day	Total man-hours required		
			I	II	III
Data Entry	6	$6 \times 10 = 60$	12	20	14
Formatting	1	$1 \times 10 = 10$	2	8	6
Error Checking	4	$4 \times 10 = 40$	1	2	2

Now, total man-hours available for formatting = 20.
Maximum number of Type II documents that can be

$$\text{entered} = \frac{6 \times 10}{20} = 3$$

Maximum number of Type II documents that can be

$$\text{formatted} = \frac{2 \times 10}{8} = 2.5$$

Maximum number of Type II documents that can be

$$\text{corrected} = \frac{4 \times 10}{2} = 20.$$

Therefore, maximum number of Type II documents that can be published = 2.

FeedBack

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

The four major components of a PC are monitor, CPU, keyboard and mouse. Shobhit bought four pieces, all of different brands and prices, of each of the four components. The brands of monitor were Dell, Apple, HP and Samsung; the brands of CPU were NVIDIA, Sun, Qualcomm and Motorola; the brands of keyboard were BenQ, Intel, Roche and Kingston; and the brands of mouse were Logitech, Razer, Belkin and Toshiba. He used these components to assemble four PCs with the intention of selling them at some profit. The four costliest components in their respective categories were assembled together and the same was true for the four cheapest components. It is also known that:

- (i) He fits Belkin mouse and BenQ keyboard in the same PC.
- (ii) A Dell monitor is compatible only with a Toshiba mouse.
- (iii) An Apple monitor is compatible only with an NVIDIA CPU.
- (iv) An HP monitor is compatible only with a Belkin mouse and a Qualcomm CPU. A Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU.
- (v) A Kingston keyboard is incompatible with monitors of both HP and Dell.
- (vi) The Intel keyboard is the costliest among the four brands of keyboards.
- (vii) The Qualcomm CPU is the cheapest among the four brands of CPUs.
- (viii) The costliest mouse among the four is neither Razer nor Toshiba.

Q.51

The monitor of which company is the costliest?

- 1 ☐ HP
- 2 ☐ Dell
- 3 ☐ Samsung
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Using statements (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), we can draw the following table:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm		NVIDIA	
Keyboard	BenQ			
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba		

From statement (iv), Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU. Hence, the Motorola CPU must be assembled with Dell monitor. Consequently, Sun CPU must be assembled with Samsung monitor. From statements (ii), (v), (vi) and (viii), Roche keyboard must be assembled with Dell monitor.

The final table can be drawn as follows:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm	Motorola	NVIDIA	Sun
Keyboard	BenQ	Roche	Kingston/ Intel	Intel/ Kingston
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba	Logitech/ Razer	Razer/ Logitech

Since the costliest Keyboard of Intel can be attached to either Apple monitor or Samsung monitor, the costliest monitor could be of either Apple or Samsung.

FeedBack

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

The four major components of a PC are monitor, CPU, keyboard and mouse. Shobhit bought four pieces, all of different brands and prices, of each of the four components. The brands of monitor were Dell, Apple, HP and Samsung; the brands of CPU were NVIDIA, Sun, Qualcomm and Motorola; the brands of keyboard were BenQ, Intel, Roche and Kingston; and the brands of mouse were Logitech, Razer, Belkin and Toshiba. He used these components to assemble four PCs with the intention of selling them at some profit. The four costliest components in their respective categories were assembled together and the same was true for the four cheapest components. It is also known that:

- (i) He fits Belkin mouse and BenQ keyboard in the same PC.
- (ii) A Dell monitor is compatible only with a Toshiba mouse.
- (iii) An Apple monitor is compatible only with an NVIDIA CPU.
- (iv) An HP monitor is compatible only with a Belkin mouse and a Qualcomm CPU. A Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU.
- (v) A Kingston keyboard is incompatible with monitors of both HP and Dell.
- (vi) The Intel keyboard is the costliest among the four brands of keyboards.
- (vii) The Qualcomm CPU is the cheapest among the four brands of CPUs.
- (viii) The costliest mouse among the four is neither Razer nor Toshiba.

Q.52

Which of the following is a right combination?

- 1 ☐ HP–Motorola–Intel–Belkin
- 2 ☐ Dell–Qualcomm–Roche–Toshiba
- 3 ☐ Dell–Motorola–Roche–Toshiba
- 4 ☐ Apple–NVIDIA–BenQ–Logitech



Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer : 3

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Using statements (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), we can draw the following table:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm		NVIDIA	
Keyboard	BenQ			
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba		

From statement (iv), Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU. Hence, the Motorola CPU must be assembled with Dell monitor. Consequently, Sun CPU must be assembled with Samsung monitor. From statements (ii), (v), (vi) and (viii), Roche keyboard must be assembled with Dell monitor.

The final table can be drawn as follows:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm	Motorola	NVIDIA	Sun
Keyboard	BenQ	Roche	Kingston/ Intel	Intel/ Kingston
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba	Logitech/ Razer	Razer/ Logitech

Dell–Motorola–Roche–Toshiba is the correct combination.

FeedBack

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

The four major components of a PC are monitor, CPU, keyboard and mouse. Shobhit bought four pieces, all of different brands and prices, of each of the four components. The brands of monitor were Dell, Apple, HP and Samsung; the brands of CPU were NVIDIA, Sun, Qualcomm and Motorola; the brands of keyboard were BenQ, Intel, Roche and Kingston; and the brands of mouse were Logitech, Razer, Belkin and Toshiba. He used these components to assemble four PCs with the intention of selling them at some profit. The four costliest components in their respective categories were assembled together and the same was true for the four cheapest components. It is also known that:

- (i) He fits Belkin mouse and BenQ keyboard in the same PC.
- (ii) A Dell monitor is compatible only with a Toshiba mouse.
- (iii) An Apple monitor is compatible only with an NVIDIA CPU.
- (iv) An HP monitor is compatible only with a Belkin mouse and a Qualcomm CPU. A Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU.
- (v) A Kingston keyboard is incompatible with monitors of both HP and Dell.
- (vi) The Intel keyboard is the costliest among the four brands of keyboards.
- (vii) The Qualcomm CPU is the cheapest among the four brands of CPUs.
- (viii) The costliest mouse among the four is neither Razer nor Toshiba.

Q.53

Which brand of mouse is the costliest among the four?

- 1 ☐ Belkin
- 2 ☐ Logitech
- 3 ☐ Toshiba
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Using statements (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), we can draw the following table:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm		NVIDIA	
Keyboard	BenQ			
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba		

From statement (iv), Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU. Hence, the Motorola CPU must be assembled with Dell monitor. Consequently, Sun CPU must be assembled with Samsung monitor. From statements (ii), (v), (vi) and (viii), Roche keyboard must be assembled with Dell monitor.

The final table can be drawn as follows:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm	Motorola	NVIDIA	Sun
Keyboard	BenQ	Roche	Kingston/ Intel	Intel/ Kingston
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba	Logitech/ Razer	Razer/ Logitech

The Belkin mouse must be the cheapest as it is assembled with the Qualcomm CPU. And using statement (viii), we can say that Logitech mouse must be the costliest.

FeedBack

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

The four major components of a PC are monitor, CPU, keyboard and mouse. Shobhit bought four pieces, all of different brands and prices, of each of the four components. The brands of monitor were Dell, Apple, HP and Samsung; the brands of CPU were NVIDIA, Sun, Qualcomm and Motorola; the brands of keyboard were BenQ, Intel, Roche and Kingston; and the brands of mouse were Logitech, Razer, Belkin and Toshiba. He used these components to assemble four PCs with the intention of selling them at some profit. The four costliest components in their respective categories were assembled together and the same was true for the four cheapest components. It is also known that:

- (i) He fits Belkin mouse and BenQ keyboard in the same PC.
- (ii) A Dell monitor is compatible only with a Toshiba mouse.
- (iii) An Apple monitor is compatible only with an NVIDIA CPU.
- (iv) An HP monitor is compatible only with a Belkin mouse and a Qualcomm CPU. A Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU.
- (v) A Kingston keyboard is incompatible with monitors of both HP and Dell.
- (vi) The Intel keyboard is the costliest among the four brands of keyboards.
- (vii) The Qualcomm CPU is the cheapest among the four brands of CPUs.
- (viii) The costliest mouse among the four is neither Razer nor Toshiba.

Q.54

Which of the following is a correct combination of keyboard and mouse?

1 ☐ Roche–Belkin

2 ☐ Intel–Logitech

3 ☐ Intel–Razer

4 ☐ BenQ–Toshiba



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Using statements (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), we can draw the following table:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm		NVIDIA	
Keyboard	BenQ			
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba		

From statement (iv), Samsung monitor is incompatible with a Motorola CPU. Hence, the Motorola CPU must be assembled with Dell monitor. Consequently, Sun CPU must be assembled with Samsung monitor. From statements (ii), (v), (vi) and (viii), Roche keyboard must be assembled with Dell monitor.

The final table can be drawn as follows:

Monitor	HP	Dell	Apple	Samsung
CPU	Qualcomm	Motorola	NVIDIA	Sun
Keyboard	BenQ	Roche	Kingston/ Intel	Intel/ Kingston
Mouse	Belkin	Toshiba	Logitech/ Razer	Razer/ Logitech

The correct combinations of keyboard & mouse are :
BenQ & Belkin, Roche & Toshiba, Intel & Logitech,
Kingston & Razer.

FeedBack

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

Four women – Amrita, Babita, Chameli and Dimple – and three men – Eshwar, Farooq and Ganesh – were part of a party. These men and women comprised three married couples and an unmarried woman. The unmarried woman was the host of the party. After the party, they decided to play carom. They played exactly four rounds of the game, one each starting at 8 : 00 pm, 9 : 00 pm, 10 : 00 pm and 11 : 00 pm respectively. In each round two teams of two persons each participated. The following information was also known about the rounds:

- (i) The host played in the first and the last round.
- (ii) No married couple formed a team in any round.
- (iii) The host won none of the rounds, while Dimple and Amrita won exactly one round each.
- (iv) As Eshwar was getting late, he didn't participate in any round that started after 9 : 00 pm.
- (v) No more than one married couple ever played in the same round.

Apart from this, the teams in each rounds, not necessarily in the same order are listed below.

Partners		Partners
Amrita and Eshwar	Vs	Babita and Farooq
Amrita and Ganesh	Vs	Dimple and Farooq
Babita and Chameli	Vs	Farooq and Ganesh
Chameli and Eshwar	Vs	Dimple and Ganesh

Q.55

Who was the host?

1 ☐ Amrita

2 ☐ Chameli

3 ☐ Babita

4 ☐ Dimple



Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer : 2

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

From condition 2, Farooq is either married to Amrita or Chameli.

Case I: Farooq is married to Chameli

In this case, Ganesh must be married to Babita and hence Eshwar must be married to Dimple. Hence, the only combination possible here is Farooq-Chameli, Ganesh-Babita, Eshwar-Dimple

But Farooq-Chameli and Ganesh-Babita play in the same game so, by the fifth condition, this is not possible.

Case II: (Farooq is married to Amrita)

In this case, Ganesh is either married to Babita or Chameli.

Sub case I: (Ganesh is married to Babita)

As Eshwar cannot be married to Chameli, he must be married to Dimple.

Sub case II: (Ganesh is married to Chameli)

In this case, Eshwar can be married to either Babita or Dimple.

So, from both the subcases we got three possible combinations of pairs.

1. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple
2. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Babita
3. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Dimple

Now in 2, Farooq, Amrita, Eshwar and Babita play in the same game. But, by (v), this is not possible.

Hence, 2 is not possible.

Similarly, in 3, Ganesh, Chameli, Eshwar and Dimple play in one game. Hence, this combination is also not possible. Hence, the only possible combination is Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple. Chameli is the unmarried hence the host.

Now, by statement (i) and (iv), the first round played was Chameli and Eshwar Vs Dimple and Ganesh, and the last round was Babita and Chameli vs Farooq and Ganesh.

Since the host won none of the round, hence these two round were won by Dimple and Ganesh, and Farooq and Ganesh respectively.

As Eshwar didn't play after 9 : 00 p.m. game, Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq played at 10 : 00 pm.

As Dimple already won the first game, hence by statement (iii), this round should have been won by Amrita and Ganesh.

Similarly, by the third statement, we can conclude that Babita and Farooq won in the round started at 9 : 00 pm. Hence, the final arrangement is;

Timing	Match	Winner
8:00 PM	Chameli and Eshwar vs Dimple and Ganesh	Dimple and Ganesh
9:00 PM	Amrita and Eshwar vs Babita and Farooq	Babita and Farooq
10:00 PM	Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq	Amrita and Ganesh
11:00 PM	Chameli and Babita vs Farooq and Ganesh	Farooq and Ganesh

Chameli is the unmarried as well as the host.

FeedBack

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

Four women – Amrita, Babita, Chameli and Dimple – and three men – Eshwar, Farooq and Ganesh – were part of a party. These men and women comprised three married couples and an unmarried woman. The unmarried woman was the host of the party. After the party, they decided to play carom. They played exactly four rounds of the game, one each starting at 8 : 00 pm, 9 : 00 pm, 10 : 00 pm and 11 : 00 pm respectively. In each round two teams of two persons each participated. The following information was also known about the rounds:

(i) The host played in the first and the last round.

(ii) No married couple formed a team in any round.

(iii) The host won none of the rounds, while Dimple and Amrita won exactly one round each.

(iv) As Eshwar was getting late, he didn't participate in any round that started after 9 : 00 pm.

(v) No more than one married couple ever played in the same round.

Apart from this, the teams in each rounds, not necessarily in the same order are listed below.

Partners		Partners
Amrita and Eshwar	Vs	Babita and Farooq
Amrita and Ganesh	Vs	Dimple and Farooq
Babita and Chameli	Vs	Farooq and Ganesh
Chameli and Eshwar	Vs	Dimple and Ganesh

Q.56

Who won the round which started at 10 : 00 pm?

1 ☐ Amrita and Ganesh2 ☐ Babita and Chameli3 ☐ Farooq and Ganesh4 ☐ Dimple and Farooq**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1****Your Answer : 1**

From condition 2, Farooq is either married to Amrita or Chameli.

Case I: Farooq is married to Chameli

In this case, Ganesh must be married to Babita and hence Eshwar must be married to Dimple. Hence, the only combination possible here is Farooq-Chameli, Ganesh-Babita, Eshwar-Dimple

But Farooq-Chameli and Ganesh-Babita play in the same game so, by the fifth condition, this is not possible.

Case II: (Farooq is married to Amrita)

In this case, Ganesh is either married to Babita or Chameli.

Sub case I: (Ganesh is married to Babita)

As Eshwar cannot be married to Chameli, he must be married to Dimple.

Sub case II: (Ganesh is married to Chameli)

In this case, Eshwar can be married to either Babita or Dimple. So, from both the subcases we got three possible combinations of pairs.

1. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple
2. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Babita
3. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Dimple

Now in 2, Farooq, Amrita, Eshwar and Babita play in the same game. But, by (v), this is not possible.

Hence, 2 is not possible.

Similarly, in 3, Ganesh, Chameli, Eshwar and Dimple play in one game. Hence, this combination is also not possible. Hence, the only possible combination is Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple. Chameli is the unmarried hence the host.

Now, by statement (i) and (iv), the first round played was Chameli and Eshwar Vs Dimple and Ganesh, and the last round was Babita and Chameli vs Farooq and Ganesh.

Since the host won none of the round, hence these two round were won by Dimple and Ganesh, and Farooq and Ganesh respectively.

As Eshwar didn't play after 9 : 00 p.m. game, Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq played at 10 : 00 pm.

As Dimple already won the first game, hence by statement (iii), this round should have been won by Amrita and Ganesh.

Similarly, by the third statement, we can conclude that Babita and Farooq won in the round started at 9 : 00 pm. Hence, the final arrangement is;

Timing	Match	Winner
8:00 PM	Chameli and Eshwar vs Dimple and Ganesh	Dimple and Ganesh
9:00 PM	Amrita and Eshwar vs Babita and Farooq	Babita and Farooq
10:00 PM	Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq	Amrita and Ganesh
11:00 PM	Chameli and Babita vs Farooq and Ganesh	Farooq and Ganesh

Amrita and Ganesh won the 10 : 00 pm round.

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

Four women – Amrita, Babita, Chameli and Dimple – and three men – Eshwar, Farooq and Ganesh – were part of a party. These men and women comprised three married couples and an unmarried woman. The unmarried woman was the host of the party. After the party, they decided to play carom. They played exactly four rounds of the game, one each starting at 8 : 00 pm, 9 : 00 pm, 10 : 00 pm and 11 : 00 pm respectively. In each round two teams of two persons each participated. The following information was also known about the rounds:

- (i) The host played in the first and the last round.
- (ii) No married couple formed a team in any round.
- (iii) The host won none of the rounds, while Dimple and Amrita won exactly one round each.
- (iv) As Eshwar was getting late, he didn't participate in any round that started after 9 : 00 pm.
- (v) No more than one married couple ever played in the same round.

Apart from this, the teams in each rounds, not necessarily in the same order are listed below.

Partners		Partners
Amrita and Eshwar	Vs	Babita and Farooq
Amrita and Ganesh	Vs	Dimple and Farooq
Babita and Chameli	Vs	Farooq and Ganesh
Chameli and Eshwar	Vs	Dimple and Ganesh

Q-57

Who among the following won the maximum number of rounds?

1 ☐ Dimple

2 ☐ Chameli

3 ☐ Farooq

4 ☐ Ganesh



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 4

From condition 2, Farooq is either married to Amrita or Chameli.
Case I: Farooq is married to Chameli

In this case, Ganesh must be married to Babita and hence Eshwar must be married to Dimple. Hence, the only combination possible here is Farooq-Chameli, Ganesh-Babita, Eshwar-Dimple

But Farooq-Chameli and Ganesh-Babita play in the same game so, by the fifth condition, this is not possible.

Case II: (Farooq is married to Amrita)

In this case, Ganesh is either married to Babita or Chameli.

Sub case I: (Ganesh is married to Babita)

As Eshwar cannot be married to Chameli, he must be married to Dimple.

Sub case II: (Ganesh is married to Chameli)

In this case, Eshwar can be married to either Babita or Dimple. So, from both the subcases we got three possible combinations of pairs.

1. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple
2. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Babita
3. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Dimple

Now in 2, Farooq, Amrita, Eshwar and Babita play in the same game. But, by (v), this is not possible.

Hence, 2 is not possible.

Similarly, in 3, Ganesh, Chameli, Eshwar and Dimple play in one game. Hence, this combination is also not possible. Hence, the only possible combination is Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple. Chameli is the unmarried hence the host.

Now, by statement (i) and (iv), the first round played was Chameli and Eshwar Vs Dimple and Ganesh, and the last round was Babita and Chameli vs Farooq and Ganesh.

Since the host won none of the round, hence these two round were won by Dimple and Ganesh, and Farooq and Ganesh respectively.

As Eshwar didn't play after 9 : 00 p.m. game, Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq played at 10 : 00 pm.

As Dimple already won the first game, hence by statement (iii), this round should have been won by Amrita and Ganesh.

Similarly, by the third statement, we can conclude that Babita and Farooq won in the round started at 9 : 00 pm. Hence, the final arrangement is;

Timing	Match	Winner
8:00 PM	Chameli and Eshwar vs Dimple and Ganesh	Dimple and Ganesh
9:00 PM	Amrita and Eshwar vs Babita and Farooq	Babita and Farooq
10:00 PM	Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq	Amrita and Ganesh
11:00 PM	Chameli and Babita vs Farooq and Ganesh	Farooq and Ganesh

Ganesh won the maximum number of round i.e. 3.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

Four women – Amrita, Babita, Chameli and Dimple – and three men – Eshwar, Farooq and Ganesh – were part of a party. These men and women comprised three married couples and an unmarried woman. The unmarried woman was the host of the party. After the party, they decided to play carom. They played exactly four rounds of the game, one each starting at 8 : 00 pm, 9 : 00 pm, 10 : 00 pm and 11 : 00 pm respectively. In each round two teams of two persons each participated. The following information was also known about the rounds:

- (i) The host played in the first and the last round.
- (ii) No married couple formed a team in any round.
- (iii) The host won none of the rounds, while Dimple and Amrita won exactly one round each.
- (iv) As Eshwar was getting late, he didn't participate in any round that started after 9 : 00 pm.
- (v) No more than one married couple ever played in the same round.

Apart from this, the teams in each rounds, not necessarily in the same order are listed below.

Partners		Partners
Amrita and Eshwar	Vs	Babita and Farooq
Amrita and Ganesh	Vs	Dimple and Farooq
Babita and Chameli	Vs	Farooq and Ganesh
Chameli and Eshwar	Vs	Dimple and Ganesh

Q.58

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 ☐ Chameli and Eshwar played a round that started at 9:00 pm
- 2 ☐ Babita and Farooq were the winners of the round that started at 8:00 pm
- 3 ☐ Dimple and Farooq were the winners of the round that started at 10:00 pm
- 4 ☐ Chameli and Babita played a round that started at 11:00 pm



Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

From condition 2, Farooq is either married to Amrita or Chameli.

Case I: Farooq is married to Chameli

In this case, Ganesh must be married to Babita and hence Eshwar must be married to Dimple. Hence, the only combination possible here is Farooq-Chameli, Ganesh-Babita, Eshwar-Dimple

But Farooq-Chameli and Ganesh-Babita play in the same game so, by the fifth condition, this is not possible.

Case II: (Farooq is married to Amrita)

In this case, Ganesh is either married to Babita or Chameli.

Sub case I: (Ganesh is married to Babita)

As Eshwar cannot be married to Chameli, he must be married to Dimple.

Sub case II: (Ganesh is married to Chameli)

In this case, Eshwar can be married to either Babita or Dimple.

So, from both the subcases we got three possible combinations of pairs.

1. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple
2. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Babita
3. Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Chameli, Eshwar - Dimple

Now in 2, Farooq, Amrita, Eshwar and Babita play in the same game. But, by (v), this is not possible.

Hence, 2 is not possible.

Similarly, in 3, Ganesh, Chameli, Eshwar and Dimple play in one game. Hence, this combination is also not possible. Hence, the only possible combination is Farooq - Amrita, Ganesh - Babita, Eshwar - Dimple. Chameli is the unmarried hence the host.

Now, by statement (i) and (iv), the first round played was Chameli and Eshwar Vs Dimple and Ganesh, and the last round was Babita and Chameli vs Farooq and Ganesh.

Since the host won none of the round, hence these two round were won by Dimple and Ganesh, and Farooq and Ganesh respectively.

As Eshwar didn't play after 9 : 00 p.m. game, Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq played at 10 : 00 pm.

As Dimple already won the first game, hence by statement (iii), this round should have been won by Amrita and Ganesh.

Similarly, by the third statement, we can conclude that Babita and Farooq won in the round started at 9 : 00 pm. Hence, the final arrangement is;

Timing	Match	Winner
8:00 PM	Chameli and Eshwar vs Dimple and Ganesh	Dimple and Ganesh
9:00 PM	Amrita and Eshwar vs Babita and Farooq	Babita and Farooq
10:00 PM	Amrita and Ganesh vs Dimple and Farooq	Amrita and Ganesh
11:00 PM	Chameli and Babita vs Farooq and Ganesh	Farooq and Ganesh

Statement D is true.

FeedBack

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

TATA Motors decides to distribute tools packed in three tool boxes – Box I, Box II and Box III – among its employees. These three boxes together contains seven tools – Hammer, Screw driver, Wrench, Driller, Pliers, Utility knife and Measure tape. These are to be placed in the tool box so that no box contains more than three tools. The packing of the tools is subject to the following constraints:

- (i) Hammer and Pliers must be in the same box.
- (ii) Screw driver and Wrench cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Wrench.
- (iii) Utility knife and Screw driver cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Utility knife. Each tool must be in some box or other.
- (iv) Box I can have at most 2 tools and one of them has to be Utility knife.
- (v) Screw driver and Pliers cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Pliers and Driller

Q.59

What is the total number of ways in which the tools can be packed?

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 4

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 9

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

 **Bookmark**

Since 7 tools need to be packed in 3 boxes, with no box containing more than 3 tools, there are 2 possible ways of distribution viz. 1, 3, 3 and 2, 2, 3.

Since Box I can have at most 2 tools, there are 3 possible ways of distribution:

- i) Box I: 1 tool, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- ii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 2 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- iii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 2 tools

the following possibilities to pack tools exist:

	Box I	Box II	Box III
1	Utility knife	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers
2	Utility knife	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
3	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape
4	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
5	Utility knife, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench
6	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller
7	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers
8	Utility knife, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller

As we can see, there are 8 different ways of packing the seven tools in the tool box.

FeedBack

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

TATA Motors decides to distribute tools packed in three tool boxes – Box I, Box II and Box III – among its employees. These three boxes together contains seven tools – Hammer, Screw driver, Wrench, Driller, Pliers, Utility knife and Measure tape. These are to be placed in the tool box so that no box contains more than three tools. The packing of the tools is subject to the following constraints:

- (i) Hammer and Pliers must be in the same box.
- (ii) Screw driver and Wrench cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Wrench.
- (iii) Utility knife and Screw driver cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Utility knife. Each tool must be in some box or other.
- (iv) Box I can have at most 2 tools and one of them has to be Utility knife.
- (v) Screw driver and Pliers cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Pliers and Driller

Q.60

If Wrench is packed in Box III, which of the following statements is definitely true?

- I. Measure tape has to be packed in Box I
- II. Driller must be packed in Box II
- III. Pliers must be packed in Box II
- IV. Hammer must be packed in Box III

1 ☐ I, II and III only

2 ☐ I, II and IV only

3 ☐ II and III only

4 ☐ II and IV only

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Since 7 tools need to be packed in 3 boxes, with no box containing more than 3 tools, there are 2 possible ways of distribution viz. 1, 3, 3 and 2, 2, 3.

Since Box I can have at most 2 tools, there are 3 possible ways of distribution:

- i) Box I: 1 tool, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- ii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 2 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- iii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 2 tools

the following possibilities to pack tools exist:

	Box I	Box II	Box III
1	Utility knife	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers
2	Utility knife	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
3	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape
4	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
5	Utility knife, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench
6	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller
7	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers
8	Utility knife, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller

As we can see, Wrench is in Box III in cases 1 and 5 above.

- I. Measure tape has to be packed in Box I (True in case 5, but not in case 1)
- II. Driller must be in Box II (true in both cases 1 and 5)
- III. Pliers must be in Box II (False in both cases 1 and 5)
- IV. Hammer must be in Box III (True in both cases 1 and 5)

Hence, statements II and IV are always true.

FeedBack

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

TATA Motors decides to distribute tools packed in three tool boxes – Box I, Box II and Box III – among its employees. These three boxes together contains seven tools – Hammer, Screw driver, Wrench, Driller, Pliers, Utility knife and Measure tape. These are to be placed in the tool box so that no box contains more than three tools. The packing of the tools is subject to the following constraints:

- (i) Hammer and Pliers must be in the same box.
- (ii) Screw driver and Wrench cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Wrench.
- (iii) Utility knife and Screw driver cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Utility knife. Each tool must be in some box or other.
- (iv) Box I can have at most 2 tools and one of them has to be Utility knife.
- (v) Screw driver and Pliers cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Pliers and Driller

Q.61

Which of the following tools can be packed in any of the three tool boxes?

- I. Wrench
- II. Pliers
- III. Hammer
- IV. Measure tape

1 ☐ I, II and III only

2 ☐ II and III only

3 ☐ I and IV only

4 ☐ IV only**Solution:****Correct Answer : 3**

Since 7 tools need to be packed in 3 boxes, with no box containing more than 3 tools, there are 2 possible ways of distribution viz. 1, 3, 3 and 2, 2, 3.

Since Box I can have at most 2 tools, there are 3 possible ways of distribution:

- i) Box I: 1 tool, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- ii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 2 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- iii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 2 tools

the following possibilities to pack tools exist:

	Box I	Box II	Box III
1	Utility knife	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers
2	Utility knife	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
3	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape
4	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
5	Utility knife, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench
6	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller
7	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers
8	Utility knife, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller

As we can see from the above table, Wrench and Measure tape can be packed in any of the 3 boxes.

[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

TATA Motors decides to distribute tools packed in three tool boxes – Box I, Box II and Box III – among its employees. These three boxes together contains seven tools – Hammer, Screw driver, Wrench, Driller, Pliers, Utility knife and Measure tape. These are to be placed in the tool box so that no box contains more than three tools. The packing of the tools is subject to the following constraints:

- (i) Hammer and Pliers must be in the same box.
- (ii) Screw driver and Wrench cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Wrench.
- (iii) Utility knife and Screw driver cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Driller and Utility knife. Each tool must be in some box or other.
- (iv) Box I can have at most 2 tools and one of them has to be Utility knife.
- (v) Screw driver and Pliers cannot be in the same box and the same is true for Pliers and Driller

Q.62

If Screw driver has to be placed in Box III, then Which of the following can be true?

- a. Pliers are kept in Box III
- b. Measure tape is kept in Box I
- c. Only one tool is kept in Box I
- d. Wrench and Hammer are placed in Box II

1 ☐ Both a and b2 ☐ b, c and d3 ☐ Both b and c4 ☐ All of the above**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**
[Bookmark](#)

Since 7 tools need to be packed in 3 boxes, with no box containing more than 3 tools, there are 2 possible ways of distribution viz. 1, 3, 3 and 2, 2, 3.

Since Box I can have at most 2 tools, there are 3 possible ways of distribution:

- i) Box I: 1 tool, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- ii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 2 tools and Box III: 3 tools
- iii) Box I: 2 tools, Box II: 3 tools and Box III: 2 tools

the following possibilities to pack tools exist:

	Box I	Box II	Box III
1	Utility knife	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers
2	Utility knife	Wrench, Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
3	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape
4	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape
5	Utility knife, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench
6	Utility knife, Wrench	Hammer, Pliers, Measure tape	Screw driver, Driller
7	Utility knife, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers
8	Utility knife, Measure tape	Hammer, Pliers, Wrench	Screw driver, Driller

Out of the above table 2; case 2, 4, 6 and 8 will satisfy the given condition in question and only (a) cannot be true, Hence, option (2) is correct.

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

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

There is a football knockout tournament in which 32 teams participated. Knockout means that the winner of a match advances to the next round and the team losing the match is eliminated from the competition. Rounds are being conducted till a single winner is obtained. A team may not face every other team in knockout tournament. It only faces one opponent in a round. The last two rounds are termed as Semifinals and Finals respectively after which a single winner is obtained. Each team has a distinct rank given according to their earlier performances. The ranks are given from 1 to 32 such that rank 1 is the rank given to the best team and then followed by the ranks according to the decreasing order of the teams' performances. To make the Knockout tournament fair, the matches are played in such a way that rank 1 team plays with rank 32 team, in the 1st round and 1st match, followed by rank 2 team playing by rank 31 team in 2nd match of 1st round and so on. The 1st round ends when all the teams have played against one team each. In round 2, the winner of match 1 will play against winner of match 16 of round 1. This is termed as match 1 of round 2 and so on. This pattern is observed in all the round of tournament. During the course of tournament, if a lower ranked team defeats (whose numeric value of rank is higher) a higher ranked team (whose numeric value of rank is lower) then it is called as an upset.

Q.63

If during the course of tournament, there is a single upset, then what can be the lowest rank of the winner of the tournament?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

In general course of game, Rank 1 will win the tournament. If there has to be a lower ranked player to win the tournament, Rank 1 should lose and that will be the only upset. In such a course of event, Rank 2 will win the tournament.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

There is a football knockout tournament in which 32 teams participated. Knockout means that the winner of a match advances to the next round and the team losing the match is eliminated from the competition. Rounds are being conducted till a single winner is obtained. A team may not face every other team in knockout tournament. It only faces one opponent in a round. The last two rounds are termed as Semifinals and Finals respectively after which a single winner is obtained. Each team has a distinct rank given according to their earlier performances. The ranks are given from 1 to 32 such that rank 1 is the rank given to the best team and then followed by the ranks according to the decreasing order of the teams' performances. To make the Knockout

tournament fair, the matches are played in such a way that rank 1 team plays with rank 32 team, in the 1st round and 1st match, followed by rank 2 team playing by rank 31 team in 2nd match of 1st round and so on. The 1st round ends when all the teams have played against one team each. In round 2, the winner of match 1 will play against winner of match 16 of round 1. This is termed as match 1 of round 2 and so on. This pattern is observed in all the round of tournament. During the course of tournament, if a lower ranked team defeats (whose numeric value of rank is higher) a higher ranked team (whose numeric value of rank is lower) then it is called as an upset.

Q.64

If there are 4 upsets in the tournament, what is the lowest ranked team that can win the tournament?

Solution:**Correct Answer : 16**

Since we have to find the lowest ranked team which can win the tournament, the best case would be considering that all the four upsets are caused by a single team in the progressing rounds.

Now, team ranked anywhere from 17 to 32 can go to final round by causing 4 upsets in the 4 rounds played before finals.

However, that team will lose in the finals because there are only 4 upsets. Hence teams ranked anywhere from 17 to 32 will not win tournament. So no upset is caused in 1st round. Now, the lowest ranked team reaching 2nd round is 16 ranked team. Now If this team causes 3 upsets in 3 rounds it can reach the finals, and with the 4th upset, it can win the tournament. Hence Rank 16 team is the lowest possible ranked team which can win the tournament.

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

There is a football knockout tournament in which 32 teams participated. Knockout means that the winner of a match advances to the next round and the team losing the match is eliminated from the competition. Rounds are being conducted till a single winner is obtained. A team may not face every other team in knockout tournament. It only faces one opponent in a round. The last two rounds are termed as Semifinals and Finals respectively after which a single winner is obtained. Each team has a distinct rank given according to their earlier performances. The ranks are given from 1 to 32 such that rank 1 is the rank given to the best team and then followed by the ranks according to the decreasing order of the teams' performances. To make the Knockout tournament fair, the matches are played in such a way that rank 1 team plays with rank 32 team, in the 1st round and 1st match, followed by rank 2 team playing by rank 31 team in 2nd match of 1st round and so on. The 1st round ends when all the teams have played against one team each. In round 2, the winner of match 1 will play against winner of match 16 of round 1. This is termed as match 1 of round 2 and so on. This pattern is observed in all the round of tournament. During the course of tournament, if a lower ranked team defeats (whose numeric value of rank is higher) a higher ranked team (whose numeric value of rank is lower) then it is called as an upset.

Q.65

If there are 3 upsets in the 1st round and no upsets in the other rounds, then what is the lowest possible rank of the team that can win the tournament?

Solution:**Correct Answer : 4**

For the lowest possible ranked team to win the tournament with 3 upsets in 1st round, we consider that the three upsets are with the top 3 teams. Hence without any further upset, the team with rank 4 will win the tournament.

[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

There is a football knockout tournament in which 32 teams participated. Knockout means that the winner of a match advances to the next round and the team losing the match is eliminated from the competition. Rounds are being conducted till a single winner is obtained. A team may not face every other team in knockout tournament. It only faces one opponent in a round. The last two rounds are termed as Semifinals and Finals respectively after which a single winner is obtained. Each team has a distinct rank given according to their earlier performances. The ranks are given from 1 to 32 such that rank 1 is the rank given to the best team and then followed by the ranks according to the decreasing order of the teams' performances. To make the Knockout tournament fair, the matches are played in such a way that rank 1 team plays with rank 32 team, in the 1st round and 1st match, followed by rank 2 team playing by rank 31 team in 2nd match of 1st round and so on. The 1st round ends when all the teams have played against one team each. In round 2, the winner of match 1 will play against winner of match 16 of round 1. This is termed as match 1 of round 2 and so on. This pattern is observed in all the round of tournament. During the course of tournament, if a lower ranked team defeats (whose numeric value of rank is higher) a higher ranked team (whose numeric value of rank is lower) then it is called as an upset.

Q.66

If in round 1 and round 2, all even numbered matches result in upsets, odd numbered matches do not result in upset and no upset happens in the further round, then what is the rank of the team which plays against the 7th ranked team in the quarterfinals(the round before semifinal)?

Solution:**Correct Answer : 31**[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Under no upset condition, the tournament should have proceeded as follows:

Round 1	Round 2	QF	SF	F
1-32	1-16	1-8	1-4	1-2
2-31	2-15	2-7	2-3	
3-30	3-14	3-6		
4-29	4-13	4-5		
And so on	And so on			

But since all even numbered matches result in upsets and odd numbered matches do not result in upset, the tournament would have proceeded as follows:

Round 1	Result of round 1	Round 2	Result of round 2	QF	SF	F
1-32	1	1-17	1	1-25		
2-31	31	31-15	31	31-7		
3-30	3	3-19	3	3-6		
4-29	29	29-13	29	29-5		
And so on	And so on	And so on	And so on			

Hence, 31st ranked team will play against 7th ranked team in Quarter Finals.

FeedBack

Sec 3

Q.67

If $5 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \dots + \frac{5}{2^n} = \frac{10235}{1024}$, then find the value of n.

Solution:

Correct Answer : 10

$$5 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \dots + \frac{5}{2^n} = \frac{10235}{1024}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \frac{10235}{1024}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \frac{2047}{1024}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2^n} = \frac{2047}{1024} \Rightarrow n = 10$$

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.68

Mr. Doodhwala has two different samples of mixture of water and milk. The first sample has 60% milk and the second sample has 40% water. Pure milk costs Rs.20 per liter and water comes free of cost. In what ratio should he mix the two samples so that one liter of the resulting solution costs him Rs.10 per liter.

1 ☐ 1 : 2

2 ☐ 2 : 1

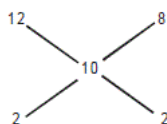
3 ☐ 1 : 1

4 ☐ 2 : 3

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

As the first sample has 60% milk only, cost/liter of first sample is Rs. 12 and that of second sample, having 40% milk, is Rs. 8. We want the two solutions to be mixed so that cost of resultant solution is Rs.10/liter. So, by alligation.



i.e, 1 : 1 is the required ratio.

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

Q.69

It is given that a and b are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 13x + m = 0$ and b and c are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 15x + n = 0$. If a , b and c are in an Arithmetic Progression, find the value of $n - m$

1 ☐ 14

2 ☐ 28

3 ☐ 42

4 ☐ 56

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

a and b are roots of the equation $x^2 - 13x + m = 0$.
Therefore, $a + b = 13$ and $a \times b = m$. Similarly, b and c are roots of the question $x^2 - 15x + n = 0$. Therefore, $b + c = 15$ and $b \times c = n$.

As it is given that a , b and c are in A.P., $(a + c) = 2b$.
Now, $a + b = 13$ and $b + c = 15$, adding these two, we get $a + c + 2b = 28$ i.e., $4b = 28$

Thus, we get $b = 7$, $a = 6$, and $c = 8$

\therefore m and n can be found out as 42 and 56. Therefore the required difference of n and m is 14.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.70

The sum of the number of sides of the two polygons A and B is 17 and the sum of the number of diagonals of the two polygons is 53. Find the number of diagonals of the polygon whose number of sides is equal to the absolute difference between the number of sides of A and B.

1 ☐ 5

2 ☐ 10

3 ☐ 27

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Let the number of sides of the two polygons be ' a ' and

' b '. Then, the number of diagonals are $\frac{a(a-3)}{2}$ and

$\frac{b(b-3)}{2}$.

Now, $a + b = 17$... (i)

and $a(a-3) + b(b-3) = 106$

$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 3(a+b) = 106$... (ii)

solving (i) & (ii), we get

$ab = 66$

Only a product of 11 and 6 satisfies.

Hence, difference between number of sides is 5.

\therefore No. of diagonals of a pentagon = $5 \times \frac{2}{2} = 5$

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.71

A tank has 2 pipes A and B, which can fill the tank in 4 hrs and 6 hrs respectively. Another pipe C can empty the tank in 6 hrs. A man wanted to set a timer which would open the pipe C after the tank would be half filled, but he mistakenly set it to open when the tank was one fourth empty, and thereby the tank was filled X minute earlier than the scheduled time. The value of X is

1 ☐ 16

2 ☐ 24

3 ☐ 184 ☐ 27**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**

Let the capacity of the tank be 24 liter. So, A can fill 6 l/hr, B can fill 4 l/hr and C can empty 4 l/hr.

Now A and B will fill half of the tank (i.e., 12 l) in

$$\frac{12}{10} = 1.2 \text{ hr.}$$

Had C will open when tank was half fill, all three pipes would have filled the remaining tank in 2 hrs. So, total time taken (i.e, the scheduled time) to fill the empty tank = $1.2 + 2 = 3.2$ hr.

Now, if A & B together fill the $\frac{3}{4}$ of tank i.e, 18 l, they

will take $\frac{18}{10} = 1.8$ hr. Then, if C will open at that point,

all three pipes together will fill the remaining 6 l in 1 hr. Therefore, total time taken in this case will be 2.8 hr.

∴ The required difference = $3.2 - 2.8 = 0.4$ hr = 24 minutes.

[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)
Q.72

In a summer camp, there are 213 students wearing T-shirts numbered from 1 to 213. Each student shakes hand with all other students whose numbers do not have any factor common with his number other than 1. How many students shook hands both with the students wearing T-shirts numbered 3 and 11?

1 ☐ 1232 ☐ 1293 ☐ 714 ☐ 90**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**

We have to count the number of integers in the set $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 213\}$ which are relatively prime to both 3 and 11. The multiples of 3 are not relatively prime to 3 and all other numbers in S are relatively prime to 3. Similarly the multiples of 11 are not relatively prime to 11 and all other numbers are relatively prime to 11. In order to get the elements in S which are relatively prime to both 3 and 11, we have to remove 71 Multiples of 3 and 19 multiples of 11. Since the 6 numbers 33, 66, 99, 132, 165, 198 which are multiples of both 3 and 11, are counted twice, the required number of students = $213 - 71 - 19 + 6 = 129$.

[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)
Q.73

A survey was conducted among a group of 50,000 people to gauge their preference of newspapers and it was found that 90% like Times of India, 85% like Economic Times, 80% like Hindustan Times, 82% like Mumbai Mirror, 75% like Daily News and Analysis and 4000 people do not like any of these newspapers. Find the minimum number of people who like all the five newspapers.

1 ☐ 222902 ☐ 210003 ☐ 249204 ☐ 22000**Solution:****Correct Answer : 4**

As 4000, i.e., 8% of 50000, do not like any of the given five newspapers, 92% of the people like atleast one of the five newspapers. Now to minimize the number of people who like all five newspapers, we had to maximize those who like exactly four newspaper.

The required number = $\{(90+85+80+82+75)-92*4\}*500=22000$

The correct answer wasn't a part of the options till 25th September thus everyone who attempted it till this date has been awarded marks for the same.

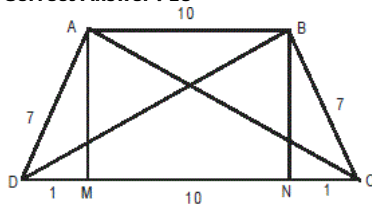
[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.74

The length of two parallel sides of a quadrilateral are 12 cm and 10 cm respectively, while the length of one of its nonparallel sides is 7 cm. If the diagonals of the quadrilateral are equal, what is the length (in cm) of its diagonals?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 13



As the diagonals of the quadrilateral are equal and two of its sides are parallel, the quadrilateral will be an isosceles trapezium.

∴ Length of its two nonparallel sides will be equal.
We draw AM and BN perpendicular to CD.

Using the Pythagoras theorem in $\triangle AMD$, $AM = \sqrt{48}$

Now, using the Pythagoras theorem in $\triangle AMC$, AC

$$= \sqrt{12^2 + 48} = 13$$

∴ Length of diagonals = 13 cm.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.75

If $(3x + y) : xy : (3x - y) = 7 : 12 : 1$, find the value of $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$

1 ☐ $\frac{13}{5}$

2 ☐ $-\frac{13}{5}$

3 ☐ $\frac{8}{5}$

4 ☐ $\frac{5}{13}$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Let $3x + y = 7k$; $xy = 12k$; $3x - y = k$.

Solving the first and the third equation, we get

$$x = \frac{4k}{3} \text{ and } y = 3k.$$

Substituting values of x and y in the second equation,

$$xy = \frac{4k}{3} \times 3k = 12k$$

$\Rightarrow k = 0$ or $k = 3$. But k cannot be equal to 0. Hence,
 $k = 3$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$ and $y = 9$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{x-y} = -\frac{13}{5}$$

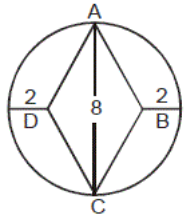
FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.76

The figure given below shows that a rhombus ABCD is removed from a circular piece of metal sheet of thickness 1 mm. If the remaining metal sheet is melted and recast to form another circular metal sheet of same thickness i.e 1 mm, find the circumference of the newly formed circular metal sheet.



the numeric values in above figure represent length in cm

1 ☐ $8(\pi^2 - \pi)^{1/2}$

2 ☐ $8(\pi - 1)$

3 ☐ $8\pi^2 - \pi - \sqrt{3}$

4 ☐ $16(\pi - 1)$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

Since the thickness is same for the newly formed circular sheet, it does not affect the required area.
Area of remaining portion = Area of circle - Area of Rhombus

$$= \pi (4)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 = 16\pi - 16 = 16(\pi - 1)$$

Now, $16(\pi - 1) = \pi R^2$, where R is radius of newly formed circle

$$R = 4 \times \left(\frac{\pi - 1}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Thus, circumference of the circle thus formed will be

$$= 2\pi R = 2\pi \times 4 \times \left(\frac{\pi - 1}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8(\pi^2 - \pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.77

$S = 7 + 77 + 777 + \dots + 777777777$. What is the sum of the digits of S?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 45

$$\begin{aligned} &7 + 77 + 777 + \dots + 777777777 \\ &= 7(1 + 11 + 111 + \dots + 111111111) \\ &= 7 \times 123456789 \\ &= 864197523 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Sum of the digits is 45.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.78

How many two digit natural numbers of the form $\frac{a}{b}$ are there such that the value of $\frac{a}{b}$ is not an integer, where 'a' and 'b' are single digit natural numbers?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 58

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Total possibilities for ab such that a/b is not an integer are as follows:

a	b	Total Possible Number
1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	8
2	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7
3	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7
4	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	6
5	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	7
6	4, 5, 7, 8, 9	5
7	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	7
8	3, 5, 6, 7, 9	5
9	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	6
	Total	58

FeedBack

Q.79

If $A = 7pq$, $B = 7p^q$, $C = 7p + q$, where p, q are whole numbers, then for how many ordered pairs (p, q) , is C greater than both A and B ?

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

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

As long as we keep $p = 0$ and q to be any positive integer, we have $C > A, B$. Hence option (4) is correct.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.80

A function $f(x)$ is defined as $f(x) = x^3 - bx^2 - a^2x - 24c$ such that $f(a) = f(b) = f(c) = 0$ and $c = -12$. Then the value of $f(3)$ is

- 1 ☐ 1
- 2 ☐ 0
- 3 ☐ -135
- 4 ☐ $-\frac{31}{2}$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

As $f(a) = f(b) = f(c) = 0$, a, b , and c are roots of $f(x)$.

Now, $a + b + c = b$; $ab + bc + ac = -a^2$;

$abc = 24c$, and $c = -12$ (given).

\therefore Solving these equations, we get

$a = 12, b = 2, c = -12$

$\therefore f(3) = 3^3 - 2 \times 3^2 - 12^2 \times 3 - 24 \times (-12) = -135$.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.81

The number of subsets of the set $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 15\}$ contain either exactly two or exactly three prime numbers is

- 1 ☐ 17920
- 2 ☐ 7680

3 ○ 512

$$4 \bigcirc ({}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3) \times 9$$

Solution:**Correct Answer : 1**

Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15\}$,
 $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$ and $C = A - B = \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15\}$

Any subset of A which has exactly two or three prime numbers is the union of a subset of set B with size two or three with any subset of set C.

Now, set C has $2^9 = 512$ subsets.

Set B has ${}^6C_2 = 15$ two element subsets and ${}^6C_3 = 20$ three element subsets. Hence, the required number of subsets = $512(15 + 20) = 17920$.

[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)
Q.82

John and Sam are running on a circular track of radius 'p' in opposite directions from the same starting point A. In the time that John completes four rounds Sam completes five rounds. What is the shortest distance between the points where John and Sam meet for the third time and the starting point A?

$$1 \bigcirc \frac{2p}{3}$$

$$2 \bigcirc \frac{p}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3 \bigcirc p\sqrt{3}$$

$$4 \bigcirc \frac{p}{2}$$

Solution:**Correct Answer : 3**

The ratio of speeds of John and Sam is 4 : 5.

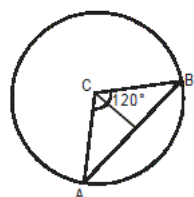
Hence when they meet for the third time the total distance travelled by both of them is $3 \times 2\pi \times p$.

The distance travelled by John is

$$\frac{4}{9} \times 3p \times 2\pi = \frac{4}{3} \times p \times 2\pi$$

And the distance travelled by Sam is

$$\frac{5}{9} \times 3p \times 2\pi = \frac{5}{3} \times p \times 2\pi$$



We get the angle between A and there 3rd meeting point to be 120.

So the shortest distance

$$= (CB^2 + AC^2 - 2CB \cdot AC \cdot \cos 120^\circ)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left(p^2 + p^2 - 2p^2 \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \right)^{1/2} = p\sqrt{3}.$$

[FeedBack](#)
[Bookmark](#)
[Answer key/Solution](#)
Q.83

Outside a shop, its name "Basant Raj Enterprises" is displayed using blinking lights. Each word flashes at a regular interval and remains lit for 1 second. After remaining lit for 1 second, "Basant" lits again after 3 seconds, "Raj" lits again after 5 seconds and "Enterprises" lits again after 9 seconds. If all the words flash together at 8:00 p.m. sharp, find the minimum time interval between the time when the first two words flash together for the second time and the last two words flash together for the first time.

$$1 \bigcirc 45$$

$$2 \bigcirc 18$$

$$3 \bigcirc 112$$

4 ☐ 6**Solution:****Correct Answer : 4**

If the 1st is lit for 1 second & is unlit for 3 second, the time gap between every glow is 4 second. Similarly for 2nd and 3rd it is 6 sec & 10 sec.

First & second will flash together in LCM (4, 6) sec = 12 sec. Therefore, for second time they flash together in 24 sec.

Similarly, second & third will flash together in LCM (6, 10) sec = 30 sec.

Difference in time = 30 – 24 = 6 sec.

Q.84

How many real values of 'x' exist such that they satisfy the following conditions?

(a) $4[x]^2 + 8[x] - 21 < 0$, where, $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equals to x

(b) $x^2 - 2x[x] + [x]^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, where, $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equals to x

Solution:**Correct Answer : 5**

The first inequality is $4[x]^2 + 8[x] - 21 < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left([x] + \frac{7}{2} \right) \left([x] - \frac{3}{2} \right) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{7}{2} < [x] < +\frac{3}{2}$$

Thus, $[x]$ can be anything among -3, -2, -1, 0, 1.

Now, the second equation is: $x^2 - 2x[x] + [x]^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow (x - [x])^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Or } x - [x] = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$x - [x]$ cannot be negative Hence, $x - [x] = \frac{1}{2}$

Combining the results, $x = -3 + 0.5, -2 + 0.5, -1 + 0.5, 0 + 0.5, 1 + 0.5$

= -2.5, -1.5, -0.5, 0.5, 1.5.
Hence, 5 such values are possible.

Q.85

A function $f(x)$ is such that, $f(x) + f(1-x) + f(1+x) + f(2+x) = 2x$ for all real values of x, and $f(0) = 1$, then find the value of $f(4)$.

1 ☐ 52 ☐ 03 ☐ 64 ☐ 4**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

For $x = 0$, $f(0) + f(1) + f(1) + f(2) = 0$... (i)

For $x = 1$, $f(1) + f(0) + f(2) + f(3) = 2$... (ii)

Subtract (i) from (ii), we get

$$f(3) - f(1) = 2$$

For $x = 2$, $f(2) + f(-1) + f(3) + f(4) = 4$... (iii)

For $x = -1$, $f(-1) + f(2) + f(0) + f(1) = -2$... (iv)

Subtract (iii) from (iv), we get

$$f(0) + f(1) - f(3) - f(4) = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) - f(4) - 2 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow f(4) = 5.$$

Q.86

X is a five-digit number such that the thousands digit of X is a prime number and the product of all the digits of X contains exactly three factors. How many values for X are possible?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 16

Let $X = abcde$. b is prime hence $b = 2, 3, 5$ and 7 . The product $(a \times b \times c \times d \times e)$ contains exactly three factors. Hence, the product has to be the square of a prime number.

Since 'b' is prime, one more digit among a, c, d and e would be equal to 'b' while the other three digits would be equal to 1 so that the product is the square of a prime.

The one digit can be chosen in 4 ways among a, c, d, e, while b can take 4 values i.e., 2, 3, 5 or 7. Hence, a total of 16 values are possible.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.87

A solid wooden cube, having edges of 4 cm and painted on all faces, is cut into smaller and identical cubes of side 1 cm each. What is the ratio of number of cubes having one face painted to that of having two faces painted?

1 ☐ 1 : 2

2 ☐ 3 : 1

3 ☐ 2 : 1

4 ☐ 1 : 1

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

When we cut the cube, we get 24 cubes with one side painted (4 in the middle of each of the 6 faces of original cube) and 24 cubes with 2 sides coloured (2 in the middle of each of the 12 edges original cubes).

∴ Required ratio is 1:1

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.88

The cost of child care has been increasing for the Gupta's family every month by Rs. 800 since the birth of their daughter when it was Rs. 5,000 per month. They are sure that before the child is of a certain age, they would not need more cost than what they have saved in the name of the child, which is Rs. 3,00,000. What would be the approx age (in months) of the child when the savings would be exhausted?

Solution:

Correct Answer : 22

The given situation can be represented in the form of an Arithmetic Progression with the first term Rs. 5,000 and the common difference Rs. 800.

The sum of the terms = Rs. 3, 00,000

We have to find the number of months in which the sum of the expenses will equal or surpass the sum.

$$\text{Thus, } 3, 00,000 = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)(10,000 + (n-1)800)$$

$$6, 00,000 = 9200n + 800n^2 \text{ Or, } 2n^2 + 23n - 1500 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 22.35 \text{ (approx)}$$

Thus, the savings would last for 22 months.

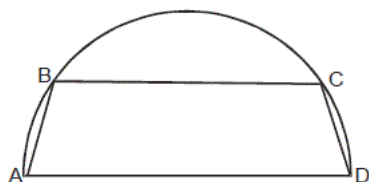
FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.89

In the given figure, AD, the diameter of the semicircle, is 4 cm. BC is a chord parallel to AD. If the length of AB is 1 cm then what is the length of BC?



1 ☐ 3.5 cm

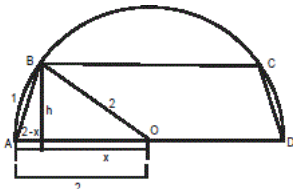
2 ☐ 3 cm

3 ☐ 4.5 cm

4 ☐ 2.5 cm

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1



Consider the following diagram. O is the centre of semicircle.

By applying the Pythagoras theorem to right - angle

triangles on the right, $h^2 + x^2 = 4$ (1)

In the left hand triangle, $(2-x)^2 + h^2 = 1$,

$\Rightarrow 4 - 4x + x^2 + h^2 = 1$ (2)

By substituting (1) into (2), we get,

$\Rightarrow 4 - 4x + 4 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 7 \text{ or } x = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 2x = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5 \text{ cm.}$$

FeedBack

[Bookmark](#)

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.90

There are 16 intermediate stations between two junctions A and B. In how many different ways can a metro train have stoppages at three different station between A and B such that no two stations are consecutive? (The junctions A and B are not to be considered as stops).

Solution:

Correct Answer : 364

Suppose x_1 = Number of stations before 1st stoppage

x_2 = Number of stations between 1st stoppage and

2nd stoppage

x_3 = Number of stations between 2nd stoppage and

3rd stoppage, x_4 = Number of stations after the 3rd

stoppage

And $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 16 - 3 = 13$

Also x_1, x_2 are greater than or equal to 0 and x_3, x_4 are

greater than or equal to 1. To make all of them greater

than equal to 1, add one to x_3 and x_4 each and add 2 to

the right hand side.

Now, the equation becomes $x_1 + 1 + x_2 + 1 + x_3 + x_4 = 15$.

Let $x_1 + 1 = x_5$ and $x_2 + 1 = x_6$

Now, the equation becomes $x_5 + x_6 + x_3 + x_4 = 15$

where all variables are now greater than or equal to

1. This can be solved by the formula ${}^{n-1}C_r$.

Hence, required number of solutions = ${}^{15-1}C_{4-1} = {}^{14}C_3$

= $14!/(11! \times 3!) = 364$.

FeedBack

[Bookmark](#)

[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.91

In a tank, there are n number of filling pipes and m number of drain pipes. Each filling pipe can fill the tank in 12 hours, while each drain pipe can empty the tank in 8 hours. If all the pipes stay open when the tank is full, it will take exactly 4 hours for the tank to get empty. Then what is the value of m, if it is known that $m + n = 12$?

1 ☐ 62 ☐ 43 ☐ 84 ☐ 10**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

Each of the filling pipes can fill the tank in 12 hours.

Therefore, each of the filling pipes will fill $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the tank in an hour.Hence, n filling pipes will fill $\frac{n}{12}$ th of the tank in an hour.

Similarly, each of the drain pipes will drain the full tank in 8 hours. That is, each of the drain pipes will drain

 $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the tank in an hour. Therefore, m drain pipeswill drain $\left(\frac{m}{8}\right)$ th of the tank in an hour.

When all the pipes are open, the tank is emptied in 4 hours from full. i.e., when all 12 of them are opened,

 $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the tank gets drained in an hour.

(Amount of water drained by drain pipes in 1 hour –

Amount of water filled by filling pipes in 1 hour) = $\frac{1}{4}$ th capacity of the tanki.e., $\frac{m}{8} - \frac{n}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

But n = 12 – m (given)

Hence $\left(\frac{m}{8}\right) - \frac{(12-m)}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$ $20m - 96 = 24 \Rightarrow m = \frac{120}{20} = 6$

Thus, there are 6 drain pipes.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.92**The ratio of the marked price to the cost price of a mobile is 5 : 4. If the discount percentage offered before it was sold and the profit or loss percentage made on it were in the ratio 3 : 4, what is the profit or loss percentage?**1 ☐ 14.48% loss2 ☐ 12.90% profit3 ☐ 13.8% loss4 ☐ 17.65% profit**Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**Let Marked price = 5x and Cost price = 4x,
Discount = 3y and Profit/Loss percentage = 4yThen, $SP = 5x \times \left(\frac{100-3y}{100}\right) = 4x \times \left(\frac{100+4y}{100}\right)$ $\Rightarrow 500 - 15y = 400 + 16y \Rightarrow y = \frac{100}{31}$ Hence, profit percentage = $4y = \frac{100}{31} \times 4 = 12.9\%$.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.93

The HCF of the positive integers P, Q and R is 1. If $P \log_{400} 5 + Q \log_{400} 2 = 400^{\log_{400} R}$, what is the sum of P, Q and R?

1 ☐ 52 ☐ 63 ☐ 74 ☐ 10**Solution:****Correct Answer : 3**

$$P \log_{400} 5 + Q \log_{400} 2 = 400^{\log_{400} R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{400} (5^P \times 2^Q) = R$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^P \times 2^Q = 400^R$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^P \times 2^Q = 5^{2R} \times 2^{4R}$$

$$\text{Thus, } P = 2R \text{ and } Q = 4R$$

Also, since HCF of three positive integers P, Q and R is

1, $P = 2$, $Q = 4$, $R = 1$ is the only possible solution.

Hence, $P + Q + R = 2 + 4 + 1 = 7$.

Q.94

Two ants start from a point A on circular path of circumference 1100 m. Both ants can show two types of motion. First ant can travel at the speed of 2 meters a minute and then takes rest for 2 minutes, or it can cover 3 meters in 2 minutes and then takes rest for 1 minute. Whereas, second ant can travel at the speed of 2 meters in 2 minutes and takes rest for 1 minute or it can cover 2 meters in three minutes without any rest. If each ant wants to reach back to the starting point A in the least possible time, then how long will the first ant take to complete a full circle?

1 ☐ 18 hours 19 minutes2 ☐ 18 hours3 ☐ 18 hours 20 minutes4 ☐ 18 hours 5 minutes**Solution:****Correct Answer : 1**

The circumference of a circle is 1100 meters. Two ants start from point A and travel on the circumference. Ant 1 can travel at the speed of 2 meters a minute and then rest for 2 minutes, or it can cover 3 meters in 2 minutes and then rest for 1 minute.

To reach the end in the least possible time, Ant 1 will have to travel by the Type 2.

Thus, it will cover 1098 meters in 1098 minutes.

But, to cover the next 2 meters in the least possible time, it will have to utilize its type 1, movement.

Thus, it will cover the complete distance of 1100 meters in 1099 minutes (or 18 hours and 19 minutes).

Q.95

A magical cylinder is getting filled with water till it is filled to its brim. As soon as it is completely filled, the radius and the height automatically change to accommodate an increased volume of water. If the volume of water is to be increased by 20%, how many times of the old radius should the new radius be, if the height is to decrease by 40%?

1 ☐ $\sqrt{2} - 1$ 2 ☐ $\sqrt{2}$ 3 ☐ 24 ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ **Solution:****Correct Answer : 2**

When 20% more water is to be added, the volume becomes $= (1.2) \pi r_{\text{old}}^2 h_{\text{old}}$
 Since the height is decreased by 40%, hence, the new height becomes $(0.6) h_{\text{old}}$
 Now, $(1.2) \pi r_{\text{old}}^2 h_{\text{old}} = (0.6) \pi r_{\text{new}}^2 h_{\text{old}}$
 Hence, $r_{\text{new}} = \sqrt{2} r_{\text{old}}$

FeedBack

Q.96

All the four-digit numbers in base 7 are written and counted. How many such numbers are possible, if counting was done in decimal system?

1 ☐ 2057

2 ☐ 2058

3 ☐ 2059

4 ☐ 2060

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

The first digit of the four-digit number can contain six digits from (1 to 6). The second, third and fourth digit of the number can contain seven digits from 0 to 6. Hence such total possible number will be $6 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 2058$

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.97

Which of the following represents the range of the values of k such that the following pair of equations yields exactly four solutions?

$$y = x^2 + k$$

$$y = |x|$$

(where, x is non zero real number)

1 ☐ $k \geq \frac{1}{4}$

2 ☐ $0 < k < \frac{1}{4}$

3 ☐ $k < \frac{1}{4}$

4 ☐ $k > 0$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Given $y = x^2 + k$ and $y = |x|$. Substituting the value of y in 1st equation
 $x^2 - |x| + k = 0$,

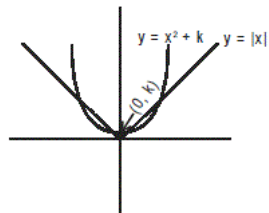
$$\left(|x| - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - k$$

Left hand is a square hence its always non negative.
Hence right hand side should also be positive.

Therefore, $\frac{1}{4} - k > 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} - k > 0 \Rightarrow k < \frac{1}{4}$$

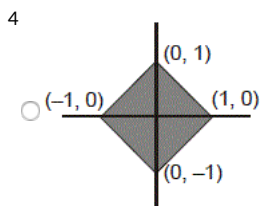
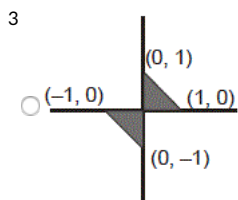
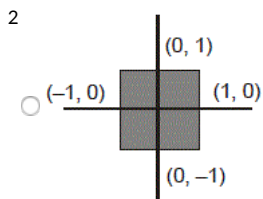
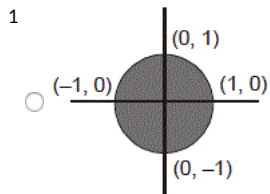
Also, by the following figure it can be seen that $k > 0$ for having four solutions



FeedBack

Q.98

Among the four options given below, choose the best option in which the shaded region represents the set $\{(x, y) : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$.



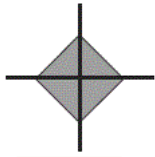
Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

$|x| + |y| \leq 1$
 If $x > 0, y > 0$
 $x + y = 1$... (1)
 If $x < 0, y > 0$
 $-x + y \leq 1$, ... (2)
 If $x < 0, y < 0$
 $-x - y \leq 1$, ... (3)
 If $x > 0, y < 0$
 $x - y \leq 1$... (4)
 All the four equations can be represented as



FeedBack

Q.99

If A, B, C and D are distinct real numbers in Geometric Progression such that for every real X, $(X^2 \times C \times B) + (A \times C) + (B \times D) = A \times D$, then X must satisfy which of the following conditions?

1 ☐ $X \leq \sqrt{3}$

2 ☐ $X \geq \sqrt{3}$

3 ☐ $X \leq -\sqrt{3}$

4 ☐ Both (2) and (3)

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Let $A = a, B = ar, C = ar^2$ and $D = ar^3$, where r is the common ratio.

Then, the equation becomes

$$X^2 ar^3 + a^2 r^2 + a^2 r^4 = a^2 r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + (X^2 - 1)r + 1 = 0$$

As r is a real number, so, discriminant

$$= (X^2 - 1)^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^2 - 3)(X^2 + 1) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X \geq \sqrt{3} \text{ or } X \leq -\sqrt{3}$$

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

Q.100

A rhombus ABCD has its side of length 25 cm. If it is known that one of the internal angles is double the other, what is the area of the rhombus?

1 ☐ $\frac{625}{4}\sqrt{3}$ sq cm

2 ☐ $\frac{625}{2}\sqrt{3}$ sq cm

3 ☐ $\frac{225}{2}\sqrt{3}$ sq cm

4 ☐ $225\sqrt{3}$ sq cm

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

A rhombus has all sides equal and the internal angles are supplementary.

Thus, all sides = 25 cm

The two internal angles are, $a + 2a = 180$, i.e., 60° and 120° .

Area of a triangle with two given sides and an included

$$\text{angle} = \frac{1}{2}(bc)\sin A$$

Since the diagonal divides the rhombus into two equal area triangles, the area of the rhombus = $(bc)\sin A$

$$= (25)(25)\sin 60 = \frac{625 \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

FeedBack