

Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

Qs Analysis (QsAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

Video Attempt (VideoAnalysis.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

Solutions (Solution.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

Bookmarks (Bookmarks.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSun Jan 12 01:51:46 IST 2020&qsetId=GqXx8NQ6dWY=&qsetName=Master series Mock CAT – 10 2019)

VARC

LRDI

QA

Directions for questions (1to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.

What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.

This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.1

All of the following statements are false except:

- 1 ☐ dark kitchens are basically used to sell food door to door.
- 2 ☐ Amazon’s distribution centres are well ventilated.
- 3 ☐ in today’s world all consumables are packed and distributed through dubious machineries.
- 4 ☐ the consumers are not guilt-free when it comes to the exploitation of the wage workers.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.

What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.

This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.2

Based on this passage, the author will definitely agree with which one the following?

- 1 ☐ The current culture of work affects the psyche of the workers.
- 2 ☐ William Blake was a champion for workers’ rights.
- 3 ☐ Distribution centres evade categories.
- 4 ☐ Majority of women today feel a sense of fatigue and displeasure with the nature of their jobs.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.


What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.


This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.3
Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- 1 ☐ People buying high-end products imagine well-lit work spaces for the online workers.
- 2 ☐ Dark and disturbing advertisements by unwanted politicians have pushed the world into a crisis.
- 3 ☐ Dark economy has forced workers to focus more on quantity and less on quality.
- 4 ☐ Industry as we understood is extinct.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.

What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.

This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.4

The author provides the example of William Blake to show that:

- 1 ☐ dark kitchens are very much a British phenomenon.
- 2 ☐ exploitation which took root at the early stage of capitalism is returning quickly.
- 3 ☐ the passivity of the modern workers in accepting their fate is worrisome.
- 4 ☐ the night shifts and privatisation of work spells a bad omen for the future of the world economy.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.

What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.

This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.5

Which of the following is not one of the complaints made by workers participating in the survey mentioned in the passage?

- 1 ☐ The dark style of operations
 - 2 ☐ The pace of their work
 - 3 ☐ Lack of ability to choose one’s work style
 - 4 ☐ The exhaustion caused by their work
-

Directions for questions (1 to 6): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

“Dark” is a fascinatingly modern word. Our worries about the internet are embodied by the dark web, that byword for criminality, abuse and nastiness that repeatedly bursts into the news. Fears about what the online world is doing to politics are focused on dark ads, untraceable to the people and parties who place them. And in a different kind of darkness in the real world, as well as dark kitchens, there are dark supermarkets and dark stores: the vast spaces we collapse into the increasingly meaningless category of “distribution centres”, where a mixture of largely low-paid workers and ever-more sophisticated systems of machinery prepare and pack the stuff we buy online.

In the book *Hired*, James Bloodworth describes the reality of working at Amazon’s vast distribution centre in Rugeley, Staffordshire. “The top floor on which I worked was a gloomy place, with the only natural light coming in through small rectangular windows located far above on the high ceiling,” he writes. “Most of the light was provided by grey steel lamps the shape of rugby balls and about the same size. These were dotted about the ceilings on every floor and cast a peculiar yellow glow about the place. During the course of the night ... many of the motion-sensitive lights would malfunction, meaning a dozen or so workers would be left scuttling around in the dark on the top floor of a warehouse at three o’clock in the morning. Who, when they purchase an iPhone charger or an Adele album with a click on Amazon’s website, imagines anything like this?”

There are clear echoes here of things always seemingly in-built within capitalism: William Blake’s “dark satanic mills”, pitch-black coalmines, the nocturnal privations of shift work. Light and dark have always been signifiers for the quality of work and what it can do to people’s psyches. What seems remarkable is that in a post-industrial economy, replete with ideas of employment as a means of personal fulfillment, that dichotomy is returning, at speed.

What lurks in those ever-increasing shadows? Last week, researchers at three British universities published the latest results of a five-yearly government-funded skills and employment survey, which highlights exactly the kind of issues the dark economy embodies. Almost a third of those surveyed said they had to work at very high speeds “all” or “almost all” of the time. The share of people who have “a lot of discretion over how they do their job” has crashed from 62% in 1992 to 38% now. Meanwhile 55% of men and 47% of women reported that they either “always” or “often” left work exhausted.

This is no way to run an economy, let alone a society. At the absolute grassroots, it is great to see it being fiercely contested, as evidenced by last week’s one-day strike by people working for a range of catering firms – including not just McDonald’s, Wetherspoons and TGI Fridays, but the delivery services Uber Eats and Deliveroo. The responsibility for their predicament lies not just with corporations who insist on people working at a breakneck pace for impossibly low wages and often living like moles, but those of us who so blithely click and consume. Maybe it is time not just that the darkness receded in workplaces up and down the country, but that the light went on in our own heads.

Q.6

The purpose of the passage is to:

- 1 ☐ shut down distribution centres.
- 2 ☐ show how certain styles of worker management are dangerous.
- 3 ☐ improve the conditions of workers across Britain.

4 ☐ highlight some problems with the current labour conditions.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 7: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.7

DNA analysis is an important forensic tool in criminal investigations, but it can be complicated if a suspect has an identical twin. Because the biochemical attachments to DNA can change over time due to environmental factors, such epigenetic differences in identical twins' genomes can differentiate between them, but previously developed methods were expensive and time-consuming. A new method uses the melting points of the DNA to tell apart twins quickly, cheaply, and simply. Variation in the attachment of methyl groups to DNA affects the expression of genes. Researchers also realized it affects the DNA's melting point. So, instead of going through the more intensive process of studying methylation differences, the researchers looked for a difference in melting points.

1 ☐ A new method of forensic DNA testing helps improve the technique of distinguishing between identical twins.

2 ☐ A new method of forensic DNA testing helps investigators to distinguish between identical twins by affecting their DNA's melting point.

3 ☐ By studying the variations in the attachment of methyl groups to DNA, researchers have found a breakthrough in genetic testing of twins.

4 ☐ A new method has discerned twins' DNA.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 8: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

Q.8

1. A local chef, Joe Sheridan, came up with the idea of Irish coffee when he added whiskey to the hot drinks served to shivering passengers from a Pan Am flying boat.

2. In 1947 a catering manager, Brendan O'Regan, set up the world's first duty-free shop at Shannon, allowing transit passengers to buy tax-exempt goods.

3. Shannon Airport on Ireland's west coast has been a gateway from Europe to America since the 1940s.

4. It was built across the estuary of the river Shannon from Foynes, a small town that had served in the interwar years as a refuelling stop for seaplanes and passengers on their way across the Atlantic.

5. In 2017, 1.751 million passengers passed through the airport, making it the third-busiest airport in the country after Dublin and Cork.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 9: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

Q.9

1. Deep neural networks, a type of machine learning used for visual perception, need to be exposed to many examples to successfully detect objects in images or recognize human speech.
2. The artificial intelligence program is able to learn handwritten characters after “seeing” a single example, for instance.
3. This new approach, called Bayesian Program Learning, was used to classify and recreate handwritten characters from the world’s alphabets as well as generate new letters.
4. For a limited set of image perception tasks, a new machine-learning computer vision program can outperform humans.
5. Even though deep neural networks are modeled after human neuron behaviors, they fail to learn concepts quickly, the way humans do.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (10 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

It's now been nearly four decades since Neil Armstrong took his "giant leap for mankind" — if, that is, he ever set foot off this planet. Doubters say the U.S. government, desperate to beat the Russians in the space race, faked the lunar landings, with Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin acting out their mission on a secret film set, located (depending on the theory) either high in the Hollywood Hills or deep within Area 51. With the photos and videos of the Apollo missions only available through NASA, there's no independent verification that the lunar landings were anything but a hoax.

The smoking gun? Film of Aldrin planting a waving American flag on the moon, which critics say proves that he was not in space. The flag's movement, they say, clearly shows the presence of wind, which is impossible in a vacuum. NASA says Aldrin was twisting the flagpole to get the moon soil, which caused the flag to move. (And never mind that astronauts have brought back hundreds of independently verified moon rocks.) Theorists have even suggested that filmmaker Stanley Kubrick may have helped NASA fake the first lunar landing, given that his 1968 film 2001: A Space Odyssey proves that the technology existed back then to artificially create a spacelike set. And as for Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White and Roger B. Chaffee — three astronauts who died in a fire while testing equipment for the first moon mission? They were executed by the U.S. government, which feared they were about to disclose the truth. Far-fetched as the hoax theory may seem, a 1999 Gallup poll showed that it's comparatively durable: 6% of Americans said they thought the lunar landings were fake, and 5% said they were undecided.

Q.10

What reason has been provided by NASA for the waving flag?

1 ☐ Presence of wind

2 ☐ Earth's gravity

3 ☐ Twisting of the flagpole

4 ☐ The absence of vacuum

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (10 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

It's now been nearly four decades since Neil Armstrong took his "giant leap for mankind" — if, that is, he ever set foot off this planet. Doubters say the U.S. government, desperate to beat the Russians in the space race, faked the lunar landings, with Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin acting out their mission on a secret film set, located (depending on the theory) either high in the Hollywood Hills or deep within Area 51. With the photos and videos of the Apollo missions only available through NASA, there's no independent verification that the lunar landings were anything but a hoax.

The smoking gun? Film of Aldrin planting a waving American flag on the moon, which critics say proves that he was not in space. The flag's movement, they say, clearly shows the presence of wind, which is impossible in a vacuum. NASA says Aldrin was twisting the flagpole to get the moon soil, which caused the flag to move. (And never mind that astronauts have brought back hundreds of independently verified moon rocks.) Theorists have even suggested that filmmaker Stanley Kubrick may have helped NASA fake the first lunar landing, given that his 1968 film 2001: A Space Odyssey proves that the technology existed back then to artificially create a spacelike set. And as for Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White and Roger B. Chaffee — three astronauts who died in a fire while testing equipment for the first moon mission? They were executed by the U.S. government, which feared they were about to disclose the truth. Far-fetched as the hoax theory may seem, a 1999 Gallup poll showed that it's comparatively durable: 6% of Americans said they thought the lunar landings were fake, and 5% said they were undecided.

Q.11

One aspect that debunks the hoax moon-landing theory is:

1 ☐ lack of independent verification of the photos and videos of the Apollo mission.

2 ☐ independently verified moon rocks.

3 ☐ the cinematic genius of Stanley Kubrick.

4 ☐ the death of three astronauts in a possible case of arson.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (10 to 12): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

It's now been nearly four decades since Neil Armstrong took his "giant leap for mankind" — if, that is, he ever set foot off this planet. Doubters say the U.S. government, desperate to beat the Russians in the space race, faked the lunar landings, with Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin acting out their mission on a secret film set, located (depending on the theory) either high in the Hollywood Hills or deep within Area 51. With the photos and videos of the Apollo missions only available through NASA, there's no independent verification that the lunar landings were anything but a hoax.

The smoking gun? Film of Aldrin planting a waving American flag on the moon, which critics say proves that he was not in space. The flag's movement, they say, clearly shows the presence of wind, which is impossible in a vacuum. NASA says Aldrin was twisting the flagpole to get the moon soil, which caused the flag to move. (And never mind that astronauts have brought back hundreds of independently verified moon rocks.) Theorists have even suggested that filmmaker Stanley Kubrick may have helped NASA fake the first lunar landing, given that his 1968 film 2001: A Space Odyssey proves that the technology existed back then to artificially create a spacelike set. And as for Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White and Roger B. Chaffee — three astronauts who died in a fire while testing equipment for the first moon mission? They were executed by the U.S. government, which feared they were about to disclose the truth. Far-fetched as the hoax theory may seem, a 1999 Gallup poll showed that it's comparatively durable: 6% of Americans said they thought the lunar landings were fake, and 5% said they were undecided.

Q.12

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

1

☐

Majority of the Americans believe that lunar landings were staged.

2

☐

Technology to create a space like set existed in 1961.

3

☐

People continue to believe conspiracy theories surrounding NASA.

4

☐

The moon-landing hoax theory has survived over the years.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 13: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.13

In ancient Greece, a demagogue was, literally, a “leader of the people.” The meaning of the term has changed considerably since then, however, and a demagogue today is regarded as someone who “appeals to greed, fear, and hatred”, a politician who achieves or holds power “by stirring up the feelings of his audience and leading these people to action despite the considerations which weigh against it.” If ‘demagogue’ is a modern day ‘devil term’, then its usage will be accompanied by the degree of subjectivity which is a hallmark of such words and phrases in modern society.

1

☐

Modern words and phrases, such as the interpretation of ‘demagogue’ as a ‘devil term’, reflect the subjectivity that is inherent in linguistic constructs.

2

☐

The Greek term ‘demagogue’ has a binary opposite subjective meaning in today’s world.

3 The term 'demagogue', which has an etymologically Greek root, has undergone a radical shift in its meaning and usage.

4 The word 'demagogue' has completed its etymological circle by changing its meaning from a positive term to a despicable subjective interpretation.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 14: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

Q.14

1. Seismic studies of the core indicate it is less dense than expected from its inferred composition of heavy elements such as iron and nickel.
2. They think that processes deep within the Earth, including the separation of the planet's layers, sent the light copper isotopes down to the boundary between mantle and core, forming a kilometers-thick layer of material with other elements.
3. By comparing copper isotopes from meteorites—thought to be Earth's building blocks—and from rock from the mantle, researchers found that lighter copper isotopes were not present in the mantle at the quantities indicated by the meteorites' composition.
4. Geochemists studying the formation of Earth's core think it may contain large amounts of sulfur.
5. Seismic waves travel at different speeds when they pass through different types of material, so by studying seismograms, scientists can learn a lot about Earth's internal structure.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 15: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

Q.15

1. It was a new kind of evolution – we could call it idea evolution.
2. Around 200,000 years ago, the defining event in modern human evolution occurred when humans acquired the capacity for culture.
3. Our ability to adapt at the cultural level, thus, shouldn't be seen as any different from our ability to adapt at the genetic level.
4. Ideas were able to jump from mind to mind and it meant our cultures could adapt far more quickly than our genes could adapt.
5. This was an ability to learn from others and to transmit knowledge, wisdom and skills.

Directions for questions (16 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A fishing jetty would not require the kind of dredging that the MPT (Mormugao Port Trust) is currently undertaking. In September 2016, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) had halted the dredging activity that the Trust was then carrying out for the construction of a new berth because it had begun the work before it got the Environmental Clearance to do so. Moreover, the MPT had bypassed the compulsory public hearing, and the NGT also found discrepancies in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, which the Bombay High Court upheld. A public hearing was finally held in February 2017, but 65% of the dredging had already been done by then.

A petroleum and oil jetty will mean greater industrial activity in the vicinity, more pollution and related health hazards, and displacement of the fishing community. Even the neighbouring Baina beach, another fishing hub, will be affected.

“If the beach ceases to exist, we will lose our way of life and our source of livelihood,” says Custodia D’souza, a fisherman representing the Old Cross Canoe Owners Association. It will affect not only the local fishing community but also migrant communities who work in the Goan fishing industry due to lack of better opportunities back home. Overall, 2000 families in the area are engaged in fishing.

Residents also fear demolition and displacement. “Communities that have lived here for 200 years are being told by the MPT that their homes are going to be demolished,” says Simoes. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report, however, maintains that there is no resettlement and rehabilitation plan since the project will be carried out on the existing port premises and no land will be acquired.

“The coast is nearly destroyed, Jindal is responsible for it,” says Juze Roderigues, a 75-year-old from Khariwado.

Jindal Steel Works (JSW) accounts for the bulk of the operations being carried out at the Mormugao Port, and the company was banned from transporting coal for flouting the permit prescribed by the Goa State Pollution Control Board.

Q.16

The primary purpose of the passage is:

- 1 ☐ to highlight the importance of the NGT in fighting corrupt industrial bodies.
- 2 ☐ to show how environmental changes can affect the local coastline
- 3 ☐ to produce evidence to the fact that transportation of coal through water bodies is dangerous.
- 4 ☐ to show the financial and environmental strain that can affect Goa’s coasts and its local.

Directions for questions (16 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A fishing jetty would not require the kind of dredging that the MPT (Mormugao Port Trust) is currently undertaking. In September 2016, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) had halted the dredging activity that the Trust was then carrying out for the construction of a new berth because it had begun the work before it got the Environmental Clearance to do so. Moreover, the MPT had bypassed the compulsory public hearing, and the NGT also found discrepancies in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, which the Bombay High Court upheld. A public hearing was finally held in February 2017, but 65% of the dredging had already been done by then.

A petroleum and oil jetty will mean greater industrial activity in the vicinity, more pollution and related health hazards, and displacement of the fishing community. Even the neighbouring Baina beach, another fishing hub, will be affected.

“If the beach ceases to exist, we will lose our way of life and our source of livelihood,” says Custodia D’souza, a fisherman representing the Old Cross Canoe Owners Association. It will affect not only the local fishing community but also migrant communities who work in the Goan fishing industry due to lack of better opportunities back home. Overall, 2000 families in the area are engaged in fishing.

Residents also fear demolition and displacement. “Communities that have lived here for 200 years are being told by the MPT that their homes are going to be demolished,” says Simoes. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report, however, maintains that there is no resettlement and rehabilitation plan since the project will be carried out on the existing port premises and no land will be acquired.


“The coast is nearly destroyed, Jindal is responsible for it,” says Juze Roderigues, a 75-year-old from Khariwado.


Jindal Steel Works (JSW) accounts for the bulk of the operations being carried out at the Mormugao Port, and the company was banned from transporting coal for flouting the permit prescribed by the Goa State Pollution Control Board.

Q.17
The passage mentions, ‘A public hearing was finally held in February 2017, but 65% of the dredging had already been done by then.’ to:

- 1 ☐ introduce the problem that threatens to affect the Goan fishermen.
- 2 ☐ highlight how easy it is to bribe officials and get things done illegally.
- 3 ☐ showcase how some locals looking to make easy money are very much working hand in hand with the industrial bigwigs.
- 4 ☐ introduce, how, despite warnings, the MPT is determined to ruin the fishing community of Goa.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (16 to 18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A fishing jetty would not require the kind of dredging that the MPT (Mormugao Port Trust) is currently undertaking. In September 2016, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) had halted the dredging activity that the Trust was then carrying out for the construction of a new berth because it had begun the work before it got the Environmental Clearance to do so. Moreover, the MPT had bypassed the compulsory public hearing, and the NGT also found discrepancies in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, which the Bombay High Court upheld. A public hearing was finally held in February 2017, but 65% of the dredging had already been done by then.

A petroleum and oil jetty will mean greater industrial activity in the vicinity, more pollution and related health hazards, and displacement of the fishing community. Even the neighbouring Baina beach, another fishing hub, will be affected.

“If the beach ceases to exist, we will lose our way of life and our source of livelihood,” says Custodia D’souza, a fisherman representing the Old Cross Canoe Owners Association. It will affect not only the local fishing community but also migrant communities who work in the Goan fishing industry due to lack of better opportunities back home. Overall, 2000 families in the area are engaged in fishing.

Residents also fear demolition and displacement. “Communities that have lived here for 200 years are being told by the MPT that their homes are going to be demolished,” says Simoes. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report, however, maintains that there is no resettlement and rehabilitation plan since the project will be carried out on the existing port premises and no land will be acquired.


“The coast is nearly destroyed, Jindal is responsible for it,” says Juze Roderigues, a 75-year-old from Khariwado.


Jindal Steel Works (JSW) accounts for the bulk of the operations being carried out at the Mormugao Port, and the company was banned from transporting coal for flouting the permit prescribed by the Goa State Pollution Control Board.

Q.18
All of the following are true, except:

- 1 ☐ a petroleum and oil complex near a coast will attract other pollutant factors.
- 2 ☐ industrial encroachments in the Goan coastline will affect the migrant workers in the long run.
- 3 ☐ residents of Goa are primarily afraid that the MPT will take away their land.
- 4 ☐ Goan coastline is important for fishing communities.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 19: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author’s position.

Q.19

A new study that involved eye tracking of great apes watching videos of an actor in a gorilla suit indicated that these primates can predict another’s behavior even when they know it is misguided, which could indicate the ability to recognize in others a false belief. Such an ability is a stage in the development of a theory of mind, a stage previously thought to be unique to humans. The videos adapted a technique that has been used to study false belief in infants and that tests whether study subjects anticipate where someone will look for an object or individual.

1 ☐ A new study has proven that apes can mimic the human behaviour of false belief.

2 ☐ A new study has burst many myths regarding the great apes and their mental acumen.

3 ☐ A new study regarding great apes and false belief has adapted the same technique that is used to test false belief in infants.

4 ☐ A new study has revealed the possibility of the great apes’ ability to recognize false beliefs.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants’ point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones’s Diary. Then came the “Hollywood-meets-Bollywood” movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of “our greatest living authors”. *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it “darcin”.

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is “less bonnet-y” than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of “smallness” and gentility keep picking Austen’s best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen’s heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to “Austen-inspired scented candles” and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain’s desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in the Park* or the *Gnomeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen’s enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It’s manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* “rather too light and bright and sparkling”; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her “little bit of ivory”. There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.20

Which of the following is an oddity that the author mentions in the passage?

-
- 1 ☐ People who like Jane Austen are repelled by the TV adaptations.
-
- 2 ☐ The makers give undue importance to garments, a rather narrow part of Austen’s work.
-
- 3 ☐ People who should not apologise for Austen continue to read *Pride and Prejudice* while neglecting her other more serious works like *Persuasion*.
-
- 4 ☐ These filmmakers deliberately try to make the adaptation ‘less bonnet-y’.
-

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones's Diary. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in Love* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.21

Which of the following can be inferred about Jane Austen's work?

1 ☐ Her heroines manage to find happiness despite their terrible choices.

2 ☐ Her works should be read together in order to be truly appreciated.

3 ☐ The endings of her work don't necessarily hide the bleak streak of reality.

4 ☐ The cosy environments of her novels seldom do justice to her brutal honesty.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones's Diary. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in Love* or the *Gnomeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.22

Which of the following can be inferred from the penultimate paragraph?

1 ☐ Movies on Shakespeare fail to capture the message intended by the writer.

2 ☐ Jane Austen is a victim of sexism, snobbery, and much more.

3 ☐ There is an inherent flaw in the way Jane Austen is perceived through her work.

4 ☐ The longevity of Jane Austen's appeal has underlying implications.

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants’ point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones’s Diary. Then came the “Hollywood-meets-Bollywood” movie Bride and Prejudice and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of “our greatest living authors”. Pride and Prejudice is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it “darcin”.

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is “less bonnet-y” than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of “smallness” and gentility keep picking Austen’s best-loved book over harsher works such as Mansfield Park or Persuasion. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen’s heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to “Austen-inspired scented candles” and paint-by-numbers novels like The Jane Austen Book Club. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain’s desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that Shakespearminits or the Gnomeo and Juliet movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen’s enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It’s manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed Pride and Prejudice “rather too light and bright and sparkling”; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her “little bit of ivory”. There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

- Q.23
- Which of the following would have been the most likely reaction of Mark Twain, if he were alive, regarding the enduring popularity of Pride and Prejudice?
- 1

☐

Amazement mixed with a hint of revilement
- 2

☐

Indignation coupled with a sense of impuissance
- 3

☐

Blatant criticism with an amalgamation of vitriol
- 4

☐

Prejudice with a generous amount of condescension

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones's Diary. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in Love* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.24

Which of the following is not true, as per the passage?

1 ☐ The announcement of the latest adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice* was not surprising.

2 ☐ It is sexist that no one questions the merits of Shakespeare's works.

3 The fascination of readers with Elizabeth and Darcy has not waned.

4 Mr. Darcy is considered to be a romantic icon.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (20 to 25): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

More than two centuries after readers first met them, Elizabeth and Darcy have yet to grow old. Their story has inspired erotic spinoffs, murder mysteries and a retelling from the servants' point of view. The much-loved and mostly faithful 1995 Andrew Davies screen adaptation, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, helped birth Bridget Jones's Diary. Then came the "Hollywood-meets-Bollywood" movie *Bride and Prejudice* and even a genre mashup with zombie hordes menacing Pemberley.

This last was more apt than it sounds, and not only because Andrea Leadsom briefly resurrected Jane Austen last month, the bicentenary of her death, describing her as one of "our greatest living authors". *Pride and Prejudice* is the novel that simply will not die. Twenty million copies on, Mr Darcy has become so synonymous with the romantic hero that when researchers found a pheromone in male mouse irresistible to female mice, they named it "darcin".

Even that indignity has not diminished his allure. So the announcement this month of yet another TV adaptation was entirely predictable. So too was the accompanying reassurance that the novel is "less bonnet-y" than people imagine. One oddity is that those rejecting accusations of "smallness" and gentility keep picking Austen's best-loved book over harsher works such as *Mansfield Park* or *Persuasion*. Another is their fixation on clothes-as-shorthand, promising us mud on the petticoats and Mr Darcy in a wet shirt – though the author wrote a great deal more about money than muslin.

It does not take an especially careful reader to discern the underlying message: distaste for the very people they are commissioned to attract. Much as Austen's heroes save her heroines from poverty or reliance on grim relations, so respectable admirers must rescue the author from the Janeites. This strain has strengthened in reaction to "Austen-inspired scented candles" and paint-by-numbers novels like *The Jane Austen Book Club*. But it is evident much further back, in the grudging praise of Henry James, whose condescension is so much more deadly than Mark Twain's desire to dig her up and beat her over the skull with her own shinbone.

No one imagines that *Shakespeare in Love* or the *Romeo and Juliet* movie tell us anything useful about the Bard. There is more than a tinge of sexism and snobbery in the idea that Austen's enduring popularity is evidence of something wrong rather than something right – it is, to be blunt, the sense that she is read by too many women, or at least the wrong kind of women. It's manifested, equally, in the implication that she must be OK because Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan turned to her in moments of darkness.

Austen herself deemed *Pride and Prejudice* "rather too light and bright and sparkling"; to read it alongside other works does her more justice. She is merciless in dissecting human folly, of course, but also in her honesty. Her heroines often face grim choices, only lightly concealed by the gallantry and their happy endings. She writes about the bleakness of ill-matched marriages, and the pain of living with the knowledge that you have made a terrible mistake. It is not a cosy environment, merely a contained one. Other writers, on a broader canvas, have shown us much less of the world than we see on what she termed her "little bit of ivory". There is absolutely no need to apologise for Austen.

Q.25

Which of the following is the reason behind Darcy's unceasing appeal?

1 ☐ He doesn't grow old.

2 ☐ Colin Firth immortalized Darcy by wearing 'the white shirt'.

3 ☐ Readers continue to find Pride and Prejudice fascinating.

4 ☐ The incessant adaptations of Jane Austen's work don't let him go out of fashion.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.26

As per the passage, all of the following are true about the author's opinion on referendums and elections, except:

-
- 1 ☐ these tools have become outmoded in the current world.
-
- 2 ☐ these tools may not protect people against political manipulation.
-
- 3 ☐ these tools have failed to elect a government that reflects the will of the majority.
-
- 4 ☐ these tools need to be updated and made in sync with the current manner of public communication.
-

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.27
Which of the following is true about scepticism in democracy?

- 1 ☐ It is a feature of a free society.
- 2 ☐ It is necessary for the liberation of the people’s voice.
- 3 ☐ It is the inevitable precursor to overt scorn for democratic institutions.
- 4 ☐ It is a corollary of citizenship.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔑 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.28

Which of the following can be inferred about the significance of the opening sentence of the passage?

- 1 ☐ The Brexit referendum has changed democracy in the West forever.
- 2 ☐ The Brexit referendum has exposed certain loopholes in the Western democracy.
- 3 ☐ The Brexit referendum is a manifestation of all that is wrong with today's Western civilization.
- 4 ☐ The Brexit referendum has far reaching consequences for the entire world.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.


We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”


Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.29
Why does the author ask the two questions at the end of the third paragraph?

- 1 ☐ To highlight the negative consequences of lack of trust in one’s government
- 2 ☐ To showcase the lack of trust people have in the democratic tradition
- 3 ☐ To emphasise on the inevitable consequences of a world with unfettered communication
- 4 ☐ To stress the point that the current democratic fabric may not survive pervasive distrust

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.30

From the passage, what can be inferred about the current status of democracy?

- 1 ☐ People hate it.
- 2 ☐ Its tools are superfluous.
- 3 ☐ Technology has impacted it.
- 4 ☐ It is stricken by discussion, debates, and questions.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions (26 to 31): The passage below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Brexit is a turning point in the history of western democracy. Never before has such a drastic decision been taken through so primitive a procedure – a one-round referendum based on a simple majority. Never before has the fate of a country – of an entire continent, in fact – been changed by the single swing of such a blunt axe, wielded by disenchanted and poorly informed citizens.

But this is just the latest in a series of worrying blows to the health of democracy. It would appear that people like the idea of democracy but loathe the reality. Trust in the institutions of democracy is also visibly declining. Although a certain scepticism is an essential component of citizenship in a free society, we are justified in asking how widespread this distrust might be and at what point healthy scepticism tips over into outright aversion.

There is something explosive about an era in which interest in politics grows while faith in politics declines. What does it mean for the stability of a country if more and more people warily keep track of the activities of an authority that they increasingly distrust? How much derision can a system endure, especially now that everyone can share their deeply felt opinions online?

Fifty years ago, we lived in a world of greater political apathy and yet greater trust in politics. Now there is both passion and distrust. These are turbulent times, as the events of the past week demonstrate all too clearly. And yet, for all this turbulence, there has been little reflection on the tools that our democracies use. It is still a heresy to ask whether elections, in their current form, are a badly outmoded technology for converting the collective will of the people into governments and policies.

We discuss and debate the outcome of a referendum without discussing its principles. This should be surprising. In a referendum, we ask people directly what they think when they have not been obliged to think – although they have certainly been bombarded by every conceivable form of manipulation in the months leading up to the vote. But the problem is not confined to referendums: in an election, you may cast your vote, but you are also casting it away for the next few years. This system of delegation to an elected representative may have been necessary in the past – when communication was slow and information was limited – but it is completely out of touch with the way citizens interact with each other today. Even in the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau had already observed that elections alone were no guarantee of liberty: “The people of England deceive themselves when they fancy they are free; they are so, in fact, only during the election of members of parliament: for, as soon as a new one is elected, they are again in chains, and are nothing.”

Referendums and elections are both arcane instruments of public deliberation. If we refuse to update our democratic technology, we may find the system is beyond repair.

Q.31

All of the following are true, as per the passage, except:

- 1 ☐ the existing system of delegated representation is not effective.
- 2 ☐ people have become more averse to the idea of democracy.
- 3 ☐ the questions in referendums don't necessarily reflect the latter's purpose.
- 4 ☐ Rousseau was concerned about the nature of electoral freedom.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 32: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

Q.32

- 1. Because of the deep sea’s vast scale—it constitutes more than 65 percent of the world’s surface and more than 90 percent of its biosphere—these archaea–virus relationships could have large effects on global biogeochemical cycles.
- 2. On the deep sea floor, bacteria are more abundant than archaea, but the latter suffer viral infections twice as often.
- 3. Although little is known about deep-sea ecosystems, this study is still an important advance in understanding their uniqueness and significance.
- 4. For example, deep-sea deaths of bacteria and archaea release between 0.37 and 0.63 gigatons of carbon per year.
- 5. Nearly all mortality of these microbes in the deep sea is due to viral infections.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 33: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

Q.33

- 1. Then came Facebook, the encyclopaedia of common people; YouTube gave everybody their own TV channel, Blogger and Tumblr made us all creative writers; Twitter brought in tons of followers and LinkedIn positive endorsements – because who cares about our faults?
- 2. And if your concern is to remain connected after death, there is a whole movement, the digital afterlife industry, dedicated to the preservation of your narcissistic social media activity after you die.
- 3. At the same time, there has been a steep decline in altruism and empathy levels since the advent of Facebook and Twitter.
- 4. As Liveson's slogan puts it, "when your heart stops beating, just keep tweeting".
- 5. It all begun with MySpace, a directory for wannabe pop stars and DJ's.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Directions for question 34: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

Q.34

- 1. In fact, the wage gap has been at a standstill of sorts for the past decade, in part because women’s wages haven’t grown.
- 2. For as long as women have been in the workplace, they have faced questions about whether they are really up to the job.
- 3. Looking at some of the excuses for the gender wage gap in the last half a century, it’s clear that those questions tend to stick around.
- 4. Equal Pay Day – which in 2018 falls on Tuesday, April 10 – is an annual time to reflect on the persistence of the gender wage gap.
- 5. And the more women break into male-dominated fields, the more they discover such prejudices – and the ways those ideas affect how much money they make.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Sec 2

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

In an island, there were four friends – Raju, Ravi, Ritesh and Rajiv – belonging to four different tribes – akkad, bakkad, aadikali and konova, not necessarily in the same order. It is known that people of different tribes have a different peculiar way of counting.

Raju belongs to akkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe skip the number 7 whenever this digit is used in counting i.e, while they count, they directly write or count 8 after 6, similarly directly write or count 80 after 69.

Ravi belongs to bakkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 3 while counting i.e, while they count or write they skip 3, 6, 9 and so on. For example, if Ravi is asked to write the counting from 1 to 9, he will write as (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13).

Ritesh belongs to aadikali tribe and people belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 8 while counting i.e, if he is asked to write the count till 8, he will write as (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9).

Rajiv belongs to konova tribe and people belonging there skip the digits 3 and 5 while counting. They skip any number containing these digits. For example, if they starts counting they will count as 1, 2, 4, 6 and so on.

Q.35

Ravi found some marbles on the island and after counting them (in his peculiar manner) he wrote 277 marbles on the paper. If he asked all his three friends to count the marbles (with their peculiarity) and wrote the number on a piece of paper, then which of the following cannot be the number written by any of the three friends?

- 1 225
- 2 211
- 3 291
- 4 264

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

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

In an island, there were four friends – Raju, Ravi, Ritesh and Rajiv – belonging to four different tribes – akkad, bakkad, aadikali and konova, not necessarily in the same order. It is known that people of different tribes have a different peculiar way of counting.

Raju belongs to akkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe skip the number 7 whenever this digit is used in counting i.e, while they count, they directly write or count 8 after 6, similarly directly write or count 80 after 69.

Ravi belongs to bakkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 3 while counting i.e, while they count or write they skip 3, 6, 9 and so on. For example, if Ravi is asked to write the counting from 1 to 9, he will write as (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13).

Ritesh belongs to aadikali tribe and people belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 8 while counting i.e, if he is asked to write the count till 8, he will write as (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9).

Rajiv belongs to konova tribe and people belonging there skip the digits 3 and 5 while counting. They skip any number containing these digits. For example, if they starts counting they will count as 1, 2, 4, 6 and so on.

Q.36

Ritesh had 283 coins with him (counted according to his tribe peculiarity) and he passed it to Raju with writing the number of coins on a piece of paper. What is the difference between the number written by Ritesh on the paper and the number that Raju got after counting the coins? (both numbers considered in decimal)

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

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

In an island, there were four friends – Raju, Ravi, Ritesh and Rajiv – belonging to four different tribes – akkad, bakkad, aadikali and konova, not necessarily in the same order. It is known that people of different tribes have a different peculiar way of counting.

Raju belongs to akkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe skip the number 7 whenever this digit is used in counting i.e, while they count, they directly write or count 8 after 6, similarly directly write or count 80 after 69.

Ravi belongs to bakkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 3 while counting i.e, while they count or write they skip 3, 6, 9 and so on. For example, if Ravi is asked to write the counting from 1 to 9, he will write as (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13).

Ritesh belongs to aadikali tribe and people belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 8 while counting i.e, if he is asked to write the count till 8, he will write as (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9).

Rajiv belongs to konova tribe and people belonging there skip the digits 3 and 5 while counting. They skip any number containing these digits. For example, if they starts counting they will count as 1, 2, 4, 6 and so on.

Q.37

Rajiv counted (in his peculiar manner) that he had 784 marbles with him. What is the actual number of marbles with him?

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

In an island, there were four friends – Raju, Ravi, Ritesh and Rajiv – belonging to four different tribes – akkad, bakkad, aadikali and konova, not necessarily in the same order. It is known that people of different tribes have a different peculiar way of counting.

Raju belongs to akkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe skip the number 7 whenever this digit is used in counting i.e, while they count, they directly write or count 8 after 6, similarly directly write or count 80 after 69.

Ravi belongs to bakkad tribe. People belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 3 while counting i.e, while they count or write they skip 3, 6, 9 and so on. For example, if Ravi is asked to write the counting from 1 to 9, he will write as (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13).

Ritesh belongs to aadikali tribe and people belonging to this tribe do not use multiple of 8 while counting i.e, if he is asked to write the count till 8, he will write as (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9).

Rajiv belongs to konova tribe and people belonging there skip the digits 3 and 5 while counting. They skip any number containing these digits. For example, if they starts counting they will count as 1, 2, 4, 6 and so on.

Q.38

If one of the four friends wrote a number 8568 on a slip, then he could belong to which of the following tribe?

1 ☐ Akkad

2 ☐ bakkad

3 ☐ aadikali

4 ☐ konovo

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

P, Q, R are three adjacent buildings. P is to the west of Q. Q is to the west of R. Each building has different number of floors with the lowest floor numbered as 1, floor above it numbered as 2 and so on. The height of floors in each building is the same i.e. the same numbered floors are at equal height from the ground. A through I are living in nine different floors in no particular order. The rest of the houses are vacant. No building has more than ten floors.

- (i) G lived on the floor which was exactly below H's floor but in a different building.
- (ii) G and E live on the same floor but in a different building such that G is to the left of E.
- (iii) The number of floors in building P is three more than A's floor number. A lives in building P.
- (iv) A and B lived on the same floor but in a different building such that A is to left of B and B lived 2nd from the top of his building.
- (v) C lives in building Q and the number of floors in his building is twice as that of his floor number.
- (vi) I lived on the floor which was immediately below F's floor but in a different building. I is to the left of F. I and H are not in the same building.
- (vii) D lived in floor 4 but neither in I's nor in E's building.
- (viii) A's floor number was twice as that of C's floor number, whose floor number is thrice I's floor number.
- (ix) B and F are not in the same building.
- (x) B and H lived in different buildings.
- (xi) In every building the top floor is vacant.

Q.39
How many floors are there in building R?

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 7

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 9

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

P, Q, R are three adjacent buildings. P is to the west of Q. Q is to the west of R. Each building has different number of floors with the lowest floor numbered as 1, floor above it numbered as 2 and so on. The height of floors in each building is the same i.e. the same numbered floors are at equal height from the ground. A through I are living in nine different floors in no particular order. The rest of the houses are vacant. No building has more than ten floors.

- (i) G lived on the floor which was exactly below H's floor but in a different building.
- (ii) G and E live on the same floor but in a different building such that G is to the left of E.
- (iii) The number of floors in building P is three more than A's floor number. A lives in building P.
- (iv) A and B lived on the same floor but in a different building such that A is to left of B and B lived 2nd from the top of his building.
- (v) C lives in building Q and the number of floors in his building is twice as that of his floor number.
- (vi) I lived on the floor which was immediately below F's floor but in a different building. I is to the left of F. I and H are not in the same building.
- (vii) D lived in floor 4 but neither in I's nor in E's building.
- (viii) A's floor number was twice as that of C's floor number, whose floor number is thrice I's floor number.
- (ix) B and F are not in the same building.
- (x) B and H lived in different buildings.
- (xi) In every building the top floor is vacant.

Q.40
How many persons lives above C in the same building in which C lives?

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 5

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

P, Q, R are three adjacent buildings. P is to the west of Q. Q is to the west of R. Each building has different number of floors with the lowest floor numbered as 1, floor above it numbered as 2 and so on. The height of floors in each building is the same i.e. the same numbered floors are at equal height from the ground. A through I are living in nine different floors in no particular order. The rest of the houses are vacant. No building has more than ten floors.

- (i) G lived on the floor which was exactly below H's floor but in a different building.
- (ii) G and E live on the same floor but in a different building such that G is to the left of E.
- (iii) The number of floors in building P is three more than A's floor number. A lives in building P.
- (iv) A and B lived on the same floor but in a different building such that A is to left of B and B lived 2nd from the top of his building.
- (v) C lives in building Q and the number of floors in his building is twice as that of his floor number.
- (vi) I lived on the floor which was immediately below F's floor but in a different building. I is to the left of F. I and H are not in the same building.
- (vii) D lived in floor 4 but neither in I's nor in E's building.
- (viii) A's floor number was twice as that of C's floor number, whose floor number is thrice I's floor number.
- (ix) B and F are not in the same building.
- (x) B and H lived in different buildings.
- (xi) In every building the top floor is vacant.

Q.41
How many vacant floors are there in building P?

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 4

3 ☐ 7

4 ☐ 5

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

P, Q, R are three adjacent buildings. P is to the west of Q. Q is to the west of R. Each building has different number of floors with the lowest floor numbered as 1, floor above it numbered as 2 and so on. The height of floors in each building is the same i.e. the same numbered floors are at equal height from the ground. A through I are living in nine different floors in no particular order. The rest of the houses are vacant. No building has more than ten floors.

- (i) G lived on the floor which was exactly below H's floor but in a different building.
- (ii) G and E live on the same floor but in a different building such that G is to the left of E.
- (iii) The number of floors in building P is three more than A's floor number. A lives in building P.
- (iv) A and B lived on the same floor but in a different building such that A is to left of B and B lived 2nd from the top of his building.
- (v) C lives in building Q and the number of floors in his building is twice as that of his floor number.
- (vi) I lived on the floor which was immediately below F's floor but in a different building. I is to the left of F. I and H are not in the same building.
- (vii) D lived in floor 4 but neither in I's nor in E's building.
- (viii) A's floor number was twice as that of C's floor number, whose floor number is thrice I's floor number.
- (ix) B and F are not in the same building.
- (x) B and H lived in different buildings.
- (xi) In every building the top floor is vacant.

Q.42
Which floor is not vacant in any of the three buildings?

1 ☐ 1st

2 ☐ 3rd

3 ☐ 4th

4 ☐ 7th

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Seven friends - Abhishek, Ashish, Somil, Avinash, Lokpriya, Inshia and Mohit - decided to study together on a day starting from morning until evening at a park. On a particular day, their plan failed as no one was able to come on time and all left the park before 12 noon. They arrived at 7:30am, 9 am, 8:20 am, 8am, 9:50 am, 8:15 am and 7:45am respectively. But they all left on some different time at 10 am, 10:30 am, 10:50 am, 11 am, 11:05 am, 11:05 am and 11:20, not necessarily in the same order. Further, it is known that:

- I. Everyone studied for more than one hour.
- II. Mohit spent the maximum time and Lokpriya spent the least time at the park.
- III. Ashish was not the first person to leave the park and difference between the time spent by Ashish and Inshia in the park was 40 minutes.
- IV. The difference between the time spent by Somil and Abhishek in the park was 20 minutes.

Q.43

If Lokpriya was not the last person to leave the park, then who could be the two persons leaving together at 11:05 am?

- 1 ☐ Lokpriya and Ashish
- 2 ☐ Mohit and Abhishek
- 3 ☐ Somil and Avinash
- 4 ☐ Lokpriya and Mohit

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Seven friends - Abhishek, Ashish, Somil, Avinash, Lokpriya, Inshia and Mohit - decided to study together on a day starting from morning until evening at a park. On a particular day, their plan failed as no one was able to come on time and all left the park before 12 noon. They arrived at 7:30am, 9 am, 8:20 am, 8am, 9:50 am, 8:15 am and 7:45am respectively. But they all left on some different time at 10 am, 10:30 am, 10:50 am, 11 am, 11:05 am, 11:05 am and 11:20, not necessarily in the same order. Further, it is known that:

- I. Everyone studied for more than one hour.
- II. Mohit spent the maximum time and Lokpriya spent the least time at the park.
- III. Ashish was not the first person to leave the park and difference between the time spent by Ashish and Inshia in the park was 40 minutes.
- IV. The difference between the time spent by Somil and Abhishek in the park was 20 minutes.

Q.44

If Avinash spent 2 hrs and 50 minutes in the park, then at what time did Somil left?

- 1 ☐ 10:30 am
- 2 ☐ 10:00 am
- 3 ☐ 11:05 am
- 4 ☐ 11:20 am

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Seven friends - Abhishek, Ashish, Somil, Avinash, Lokpriya, Inshia and Mohit - decided to study together on a day starting from morning until evening at a park. On a particular day, their plan failed as no one was able to come on time and all left the park before 12 noon. They arrived at 7:30am, 9 am, 8:20 am, 8am, 9:50 am, 8:15 am and 7:45am respectively. But they all left on some different time at 10 am, 10:30 am, 10:50 am, 11 am, 11:05 am, 11:05 am and 11:20, not necessarily in the same order. Further, it is known that:

- I. Everyone studied for more than one hour.
- II. Mohit spent the maximum time and Lokpriya spent the least time at the park.
- III. Ashish was not the first person to leave the park and difference between the time spent by Ashish and Inshia in the park was 40 minutes.
- IV. The difference between the time spent by Somil and Abhishek in the park was 20 minutes.

Q.45
If Mohit has spent less than 3.5 hours, then at what time did Lokpriya leave?

- 1 ☐ 11:00 am
- 2 ☐ 10:50 am
- 3 ☐ 11:20 am
- 4 ☐ 11:05 am

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Seven friends - Abhishek, Ashish, Somil, Avinash, Lokpriya, Inshia and Mohit - decided to study together on a day starting from morning until evening at a park. On a particular day, their plan failed as no one was able to come on time and all left the park before 12 noon. They arrived at 7:30am, 9 am, 8:20 am, 8am, 9:50 am, 8:15 am and 7:45am respectively. But they all left on some different time at 10 am, 10:30 am, 10:50 am, 11 am, 11:05 am, 11:05 am and 11:20, not necessarily in the same order. Further, it is known that:

- I. Everyone studied for more than one hour.
- II. Mohit spent the maximum time and Lokpriya spent the least time at the park.
- III. Ashish was not the first person to leave the park and difference between the time spent by Ashish and Inshia in the park was 40 minutes.
- IV. The difference between the time spent by Somil and Abhishek in the park was 20 minutes.

Q.46
What is the difference between the time spent by Mohit and the time spent by Inshia?

- 1 ☐ 50 Minutes
- 2 ☐ 35 minutes
- 3 ☐ 20 Minutes

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A, B, C and D ate 4 different type of fruits – Apples, Mangoes, Bananas and Guavas. Each person ate at least one fruit of each type. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was the same as the total number of Guavas eaten by all. A total of 24 fruits was taken. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was 6. Exactly 2 persons C and D, ate the same total number of fruits, which was 6 in number. The total number of apples and the total number of bananas eaten by all were distinct. No one ate more than a total of 7 fruits. Exactly 1 person ate four fruits of a particular type. No person ate exactly 3 fruits of any particular type of fruit.

Q.47
If 'A' ate 2 bananas, then 'C' ate how many apples?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A, B, C and D ate 4 different type of fruits – Apples, Mangoes, Bananas and Guavas. Each person ate at least one fruit of each type. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was the same as the total number of Guavas eaten by all. A total of 24 fruits was taken. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was 6. Exactly 2 persons C and D, ate the same total number of fruits, which was 6 in number. The total number of apples and the total number of bananas eaten by all were distinct. No one ate more than a total of 7 fruits. Exactly 1 person ate four fruits of a particular type. No person ate exactly 3 fruits of any particular type of fruit.

Q.48
Which of the following statements must be false?

1 ☐ 'C' ate 2 guavas

2 ☐ 'B' ate 2 apples

3 ☐ 'B' ate 4 apples

4 ☐ 'C' ate 4 bananas

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A, B, C and D ate 4 different type of fruits – Apples, Mangoes, Bananas and Guavas. Each person ate at least one fruit of each type. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was the same as the total number of Guavas eaten by all. A total of 24 fruits was taken. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was 6. Exactly 2 persons C and D, ate the same total number of fruits, which was 6 in number. The total number of apples and the total number of bananas eaten by all were distinct. No one ate more than a total of 7 fruits. Exactly 1 person ate four fruits of a particular type. No person ate exactly 3 fruits of any particular type of fruit.

Q.49
If 'D' ate 2 apples, then which of the following statements must be true?

- 1 ☐ Either 'A' or 'B' ate 4 bananas
- 2 ☐ 'C' ate 2 guavas
- 3 ☐ 'C' ate 2 mangoes
- 4 ☐ All of the above

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A, B, C and D ate 4 different type of fruits – Apples, Mangoes, Bananas and Guavas. Each person ate at least one fruit of each type. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was the same as the total number of Guavas eaten by all. A total of 24 fruits was taken. The total number of mangoes eaten by all was 6. Exactly 2 persons C and D, ate the same total number of fruits, which was 6 in number. The total number of apples and the total number of bananas eaten by all were distinct. No one ate more than a total of 7 fruits. Exactly 1 person ate four fruits of a particular type. No person ate exactly 3 fruits of any particular type of fruit.

Q.50
What is the total number of fruits A and B ate together?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Rajat designed a large cube for his Mathematics Project but later on he finds out that 17 cuts are made on his designed cube by his little brother but fortunately he observes an interesting thing and therefore changes the topic of his mathematics project accordingly. Answer the following questions (51 and 52)

Q.51

What is the least number of identical pieces obtained from a large cube by 17 cuts?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Rajat designed a large cube for his Mathematics Project but later on he finds out that 17 cuts are made on his designed cube by his little brother but fortunately he observes an interesting thing and therefore changes the topic of his mathematics project accordingly. Answer the following questions (51 and 52)

Q.52

What is the maximum number of pieces obtained from a large cube by 17 cuts?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Rajat designed a large cube for his Mathematics Project but later on he finds out that certain cuts are made on his designed cube by his little brother but fortunately he observes an interesting thing that those cuts have divided the cube in 51 identical pieces and therefore changes the topic of his mathematics project accordingly. Answer the following questions (53 and 54)

Q.53

What is the least possible number of cuts required to cut the cube into 51 identical pieces?

1 ☐ 50

2 ☐ 28

3 ☐ 18

4 ☐ 17

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

Rajat designed a large cube for his Mathematics Project but later on he finds out that certain cuts are made on his designed cube by his little brother but fortunately he observes an interesting thing that those cuts have divided the cube in 51 identical pieces and therefore changes the topic of his mathematics project accordingly. Answer the following questions (53 and 54)

Q.54

What is the maximum number of cuts required to cut the cube into 51 identical pieces?

1 ☐ 17

2 ☐ 28

3 ☐ 50

4 ☐ 21

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A company has 6 people in its board of directors $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5, B_6$ and 4 presidents P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 . Three working committees C_1, C_2 , and C_3 are to be formed out of these members. Each of given members of the company has to be a member of exactly one of the committees. Committee C_1 has the highest number of members and C_3 has the least number of members with no two committees having equal number of members. Some additional information are as follows:

1. P_3 is not in C_2 .
2. B_3 and P_4 only work in the same committee.
3. Each committee has atleast 1 director and 1 president.
4. B_1 and P_1 can not come in same committee.
5. B_5 will work only in committee C_3 and P_2 only in C_1 .
6. No more than 2 out of B_2, B_4 and B_6 can work in the same committee.

Q.55

Which of the following can never be a part of C_1

1 ☐ P_2

2 ☐ P_1

3 ☐ B_6

4 ☐ B_3

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

A company has 6 people in its board of directors $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5, B_6$ and 4 presidents P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 . Three working committees C_1, C_2 , and C_3 are to be formed out of these members. Each of given members of the company has to be a member of exactly one of the committees. Committee C_1 has the highest number of members and C_3 has the least number of members with no two committees having equal number of members. Some additional information are as follows:

1. P_3 is not in C_2 .
2. B_3 and P_4 only work in the same committee.
3. Each committee has atleast 1 director and 1 president.
4. B_1 and P_1 can not come in same committee.
5. B_5 will work only in committee C_3 and P_2 only in C_1 .
6. No more than 2 out of B_2, B_4 and B_6 can work in the same committee.

Q.56
If B_6 and P_1 are in same committee, then which of the following are definitely in a committee together?

- 1 ☐ B_1B_3
- 2 ☐ B_1B_4
- 3 ☐ B_2B_3
- 4 ☐ B_2B_1

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

A company has 6 people in its board of directors $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5, B_6$ and 4 presidents P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 . Three working committees C_1, C_2 , and C_3 are to be formed out of these members. Each of given members of the company has to be a member of exactly one of the committees. Committee C_1 has the highest number of members and C_3 has the least number of members with no two committees having equal number of members. Some additional information are as follows:

- 1. P_3 is not in C_2 .
- 2. B_3 and P_4 only work in the same committee.
- 3. Each committee has atleast 1 director and 1 president.
- 4. B_1 and P_1 can not come in same committee.
- 5. B_5 will work only in committee C_3 and P_2 only in C_1 .
- 6. No more than 2 out of B_2, B_4 and B_6 can work in the same committee.

Q.57
If P_1 is in committee C_3 then who can not be in C_2

- 1 ☐ B_3
- 2 ☐ P_4
- 3 ☐ B_6
- 4 ☐ B_1

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

A company has 6 people in its board of directors $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5, B_6$ and 4 presidents P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 . Three working committees C_1, C_2 , and C_3 are to be formed out of these members. Each of given members of the company has to be a member of exactly one of the committees. Committee C_1 has the highest number of members and C_3 has the least number of members with no two committees having equal number of members. Some additional information are as follows:

- 1. P_3 is not in C_2 .
- 2. B_3 and P_4 only work in the same committee.
- 3. Each committee has atleast 1 director and 1 president.
- 4. B_1 and P_1 can not come in same committee.
- 5. B_5 will work only in committee C_3 and P_2 only in C_1 .
- 6. No more than 2 out of B_2, B_4 and B_6 can work in the same committee.

Q.58
If P_1 is in C_2 then which of the following can not be in committee C_1

- 1 ☐ $P_2B_3P_4B_1B_2$
- 2 ☐ $P_2B_3P_4B_2B_4$

3 ☐ P₂B₃P₄B₁B₄

4 ☐ P₂B₃P₄B₁B₆

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

4 persons, A through D, work in the same office. The table below provides the number of days that each person worked in each month from. Feb-17 to May-17, as a percentage of total number of days that he worked during that period. The number of days that any person worked in any month is not necessarily an integer.



Q.59

During the given period, find the max number of days (approximately), that any person could work.

1 ☐ 106.9

2 ☐ 120

3 ☐ 115.3

4 ☐ 100

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

4 persons, A through D, work in the same office. The table below provides the number of days that each person worked in each month from. Feb-17 to May-17, as a percentage of total number of days that he worked during that period. The number of days that any person worked in any month is not necessarily an integer.



Q.60

What is the difference between the maximum number of days that A could have worked in March 2017 and the maximum number of days that B could have worked in Feb 2017?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

4 persons, A through D, work in the same office. The table below provides the number of days that each person worked in each month from. Feb-17 to May-17, as a percentage of total number of days that he worked during that period. The number of days that any person worked in any month is not necessarily an integer.



Q.61

If in a particular month during the given period, each person worked on exactly 10 days in that month, which of the following months it can be?

- 1 ☐ Feb
- 2 ☐ March
- 3 ☐ May
- 4 ☐ More than one of the above.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

4 persons, A through D, work in the same office. The table below provides the number of days that each person worked in each month from. Feb-17 to May-17, as a percentage of total number of days that he worked during that period. The number of days that any person worked in any month is not necessarily an integer.



Q.62

In almost how many of the 4 months given is it possible that at least one of the 4 persons could have worked on all the days of the month?

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

SDM Education Groups has a chain of educational institutions spread across eight major cities of India. It is currently in the news for selecting top-eight professors working in IIMs across India and conducting online sessions that were taken by them for their students in eight cities. They had set up a workshop in one of their institutes from where they provided online sessions to students. The online sessions were conducted for students in the cities of Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Bangalore, Rohtak, and Shillong individually in a week starting from Sunday to Saturday. The names of the professors who has taken sessions are Raghunath Shankar, Ramadurai Nayar, Amitabh Pandey, Rakesh Verma, Mathew Fernandes, Javed Ali, Navjot Arora and Pankaj Dutta. The subjects for which these experts were invited include Geography, Psychology, Biology, Mathematics, History, Political Science, Computer Science and Business Management, not necessarily in the given order.

- 1. The session taken by Raghunath Shankar was before the session taken by Ramadurai Nayar but after the session taken by Pankaj Dutta, who is not a professor of Biology.
- 2. The professor who has taken a session for the students in Calcutta is a professor of Political Science.
- 3. Amitabh Pandey is a professor of Psychology and he did not take any session on Sunday.
- 4. The day on which session for the students in Shillong was taken was immediately after the day on which the sessions for the students in Bangalore and Indore were taken.
- 5. Pankaj Dutta has taken the session for the students in Nagpur and is not a professor of Computer Science.
- 6. Only two professors have taken a session on the same day. The professor of History has taken his session on Thursday.
- 7. Ramadurai Nayar has taken his session for the students in Rohtak on the day that falls between the days on which sessions for the students in Lucknow and Shillong were taken.
- 8. Navjot Arora is a professor of Computer Science and would not take any session on Saturday. The professors of Mathematics and Psychology have taken their sessions on the same day.
- 9. Mathew Fernandes, who is a professor of History, has taken his session immediately after the day on which the session for the students in Rohtak was taken by a professor of Geography.
- 10. Raghunath Shankar, who is not a professor of Business Management, has taken a session immediately after the day on which Rakesh Verma has taken his session.
- 11. Rakesh Verma has taken the session with another professor on the same day but not for the students in Bangalore.

Q.63
Who is the professor who will conduct a session after three days of Rakesh Verma’s session?

- 1 ☐ The professor who will conduct a session for students in Ahmedabad
- 2 ☐ Navjot Arora
- 3 ☐ The professor who will conduct a session for students in Rohtak
- 4 ☐ Both (1) and (2)

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

SDM Education Groups has a chain of educational institutions spread across eight major cities of India. It is currently in the news for selecting top-eight professors working in IIMs across India and conducting online sessions that were taken by them for their students in eight cities. They had set up a workshop in one of their institutes from where they provided online sessions to students. The online sessions were conducted for students in the cities of Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Bangalore, Rohtak, and Shillong individually in a week starting from Sunday to Saturday. The names of the professors who has taken sessions are Raghunath Shankar, Ramadurai Nayar, Amitabh Pandey, Rakesh Verma, Mathew Fernandes, Javed Ali, Navjot Arora and Pankaj Dutta. The subjects for which these experts were invited include Geography, Psychology, Biology, Mathematics, History, Political Science, Computer Science and Business Management, not necessarily in the given order.

- 1. The session taken by Raghunath Shankar was before the session taken by Ramadurai Nayar but after the session taken by Pankaj Dutta, who is not a professor of Biology.
- 2. The professor who has taken a session for the students in Calcutta is a professor of Political Science.
- 3. Amitabh Pandey is a professor of Psychology and he did not take any session on Sunday.
- 4. The day on which session for the students in Shillong was taken was immediately after the day on which the sessions for the students in Bangalore and Indore were taken.
- 5. Pankaj Dutta has taken the session for the students in Nagpur and is not a professor of Computer Science.
- 6. Only two professors have taken a session on the same day. The professor of History has taken his session on Thursday.
- 7. Ramadurai Nayar has taken his session for the students in Rohtak on the day that falls between the days on which sessions for the students in Lucknow and Shillong were taken.
- 8. Navjot Arora is a professor of Computer Science and would not take any session on Saturday. The professors of Mathematics and Psychology have taken their sessions on the same day.
- 9. Mathew Fernandes, who is a professor of History, has taken his session immediately after the day on which the session for the students in Rohtak was taken by a professor of Geography.
- 10. Raghunath Shankar, who is not a professor of Business Management, has taken a session immediately after the day on which Rakesh Verma has taken his session.
- 11. Rakesh Verma has taken the session with another professor on the same day but not for the students in Bangalore.

Q.64
Who among the following is a professor of Political Science?

1 ☐ Javed Ali

2 ☐ Pankaj Dutta

3 ☐ Rakesh Verma

4 ☐ Navjot Arora

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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

SDM Education Groups has a chain of educational institutions spread across eight major cities of India. It is currently in the news for selecting top-eight professors working in IIMs across India and conducting online sessions that were taken by them for their students in eight cities. They had set up a workshop in one of their institutes from where they provided online sessions to students. The online sessions were conducted for students in the cities of Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Bangalore, Rohtak, and Shillong individually in a week starting from Sunday to Saturday. The names of the professors who has taken sessions are Raghunath Shankar, Ramadurai Nayar, Amitabh Pandey, Rakesh Verma, Mathew Fernandes, Javed Ali, Navjot Arora and Pankaj Dutta. The subjects for which these experts were invited include Geography, Psychology, Biology, Mathematics, History, Political Science, Computer Science and Business Management, not necessarily in the given order.

- 1. The session taken by Raghunath Shankar was before the session taken by Ramadurai Nayar but after the session taken by Pankaj Dutta, who is not a professor of Biology.
- 2. The professor who has taken a session for the students in Calcutta is a professor of Political Science.
- 3. Amitabh Pandey is a professor of Psychology and he did not take any session on Sunday.
- 4. The day on which session for the students in Shillong was taken was immediately after the day on which the sessions for the students in Bangalore and Indore were taken.
- 5. Pankaj Dutta has taken the session for the students in Nagpur and is not a professor of Computer Science.
- 6. Only two professors have taken a session on the same day. The professor of History has taken his session on Thursday.
- 7. Ramadurai Nayar has taken his session for the students in Rohtak on the day that falls between the days on which sessions for the students in Lucknow and Shillong were taken.
- 8. Navjot Arora is a professor of Computer Science and would not take any session on Saturday. The professors of Mathematics and Psychology have taken their sessions on the same day.
- 9. Mathew Fernandes, who is a professor of History, has taken his session immediately after the day on which the session for the students in Rohtak was taken by a professor of Geography.
- 10. Raghunath Shankar, who is not a professor of Business Management, has taken a session immediately after the day on which Rakesh Verma has taken his session.
- 11. Rakesh Verma has taken the session with another professor on the same day but not for the students in Bangalore.

Q.65
On which day and for which subjects were two sessions conducted together?

- 1 ☐ Saturday: Political Science and Computer Science
- 2 ☐ Monday: Psychology and Mathematics
- 3 ☐ Wednesday: Political Science and Computer Science
- 4 ☐ Friday: Psychology and Mathematics

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

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


SDM Education Groups has a chain of educational institutions spread across eight major cities of India. It is currently in the news for selecting top-eight professors working in IIMs across India and conducting online sessions that were taken by them for their students in eight cities. They had set up a workshop in one of their institutes from where they provided online sessions to students. The online sessions were conducted for students in the cities of Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Bangalore, Rohtak, and Shillong individually in a week starting from Sunday to Saturday. The names of the professors who has taken sessions are Raghunath Shankar, Ramadurai Nayar, Amitabh Pandey, Rakesh Verma, Mathew Fernandes, Javed Ali, Navjot Arora and Pankaj Dutta. The subjects for which these experts were invited include Geography, Psychology, Biology, Mathematics, History, Political Science, Computer Science and Business Management, not necessarily in the given order.


- 1. The session taken by Raghunath Shankar was before the session taken by Ramadurai Nayar but after the session taken by Pankaj Dutta, who is not a professor of Biology.
- 2. The professor who has taken a session for the students in Calcutta is a professor of Political Science.
- 3. Amitabh Pandey is a professor of Psychology and he did not take any session on Sunday.
- 4. The day on which session for the students in Shillong was taken was immediately after the day on which the sessions for the students in Bangalore and Indore were taken.
- 5. Pankaj Dutta has taken the session for the students in Nagpur and is not a professor of Computer Science.
- 6. Only two professors have taken a session on the same day. The professor of History has taken his session on Thursday.
- 7. Ramadurai Nayar has taken his session for the students in Rohtak on the day that falls between the days on which sessions for the students in Lucknow and Shillong were taken.
- 8. Navjot Arora is a professor of Computer Science and would not take any session on Saturday. The professors of Mathematics and Psychology have taken their sessions on the same day.
- 9. Mathew Fernandes, who is a professor of History, has taken his session immediately after the day on which the session for the students in Rohtak was taken by a professor of Geography.
- 10. Raghunath Shankar, who is not a professor of Business Management, has taken a session immediately after the day on which Rakesh Verma has taken his session.
- 11. Rakesh Verma has taken the session with another professor on the same day but not for the students in Bangalore.

Q.66
Based on the given information, decide which among the following statements hold true.

- 1 ☐ Pankaj Dutta – Computer Science – Nagpur – Thursday
- 2 ☐ Ramadurai Nayar – Geography – Rohtak – Wednesday
- 3 ☐ Raghunath Shankar– Biology – Lucknow – Wednesday
- 4 ☐ Javed Ali – Business Management – Calcutta – Saturday

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.67

A is 4 times as efficient as B and takes 6 days less to complete a piece of work. Find the number of days taken by A and B together.

1 ☐ 2 days

2 ☐ 1.6 days

3 ☐ 1.8 days

4 ☐ 2.4 days

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.68

MNOP is a square, having side 6 cm, in which MNO and MNP are two quadrants of a circle. If a circle is drawn touching both the quadrants and the square, as shown in the figure given below, then find the area of the circle.



1 ☐ 99/224

2 ☐ 68/225

3 ☐ 47/224

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

Shasha sets off on his bike from Noida to Kanpur, at a certain speed, intending to reach Kanpur by 5 pm. After covering a certain distance, he realises that he would be able to cover only five-eighth of the intended distance by 5 pm. He therefore increases his speed by 75% and reaches Kanpur at 5 pm. What fraction of the total distance did he cover at his initial speed?

1 ☐ 5/8

2 ☐ 1/8

3 ☐ 3/4

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

Q.70

1 ☐ 22 ☐ 83 ☐ 44 ☐ None of these[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.71

In how many ways can 7 identical balls be placed in 4 boxes, P, Q, R and S such that boxes P and Q have at least one ball each?

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

Q.72

A Swimmer R swims from point X to Y and back in 10 hours. If he drops his watch at point X, the watch takes 15 hours to float to point Y. What is the ratio of speed of R while swimming in the water to that of current?

1 ☐ 10 : 12 ☐ 6 : 13 ☐ 3 : 14 ☐

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.73

If $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + b$ can be factorised as $(x - a)(x - b)$, then find the value of $f(4)$ where a and b are positive real numbers.

1 ☐ 25

2 ☐ 0

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.74

If $N = 1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 10!$, then what is the unit digit of N^N ?

1 ☐ 9

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 7

4 ☐ 1

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

In a school, the total number of students is a prime number less than 400. P students have atleast 1 parent and Q students do not have either parent. Which of the following can be the ratio of P and Q ?

1 ☐ 211 : 112

2 ☐ 250 : 121

3 ☐ 225 : 166

4 ☐ 207 : 176

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.76

Which of the following values of 'a' satisfy the inequality $a(a - 6) > 2a - 12$?

1 ☐ $24 < a < 71$

2 ☐ $a > 6$ or $a < 2$

3 ☐ $a > 40$ or $a < 31$

4 ☐ $2 < a < 6$

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.77

The sum of two numbers is 528 and their HCF is 33. The number of pairs of such numbers is

1 ☐ 4


2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 5

4 ☐ 1

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.78

The cost of printing a book is divided in such a way that 10% of the cost is invested on paper, 5% on printing ink, 20% on labour, 25% on power and 40% on payment to the author. The book is then sold at a profit of 25%.If the paper cost goes up by 10%, the cost of printing ink goes up by 20% and labour charges by 50% and the selling price remains unchanged, find the profit %.

1 ☐ 13 %

2 ☐ 

3 ☐ 

4 ☐ 

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

$U = 5(\log_2 x) - 8$, where x is a Natural number. If $x^U = 16$, then find the value of x .

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 8

3 ☐ 6

4 ☐ 4

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

In a trapezium PQRS, PQ is parallel to RS such that PQ is 2 times of RS. If diagonals PR and SQ intersect at point O, then what is the ratio of the area of triangle POQ to the area of the triangle SOR?

1 ☐ 2 : 1

2 ☐ 1 : 2

3 ☐ 4 : 1

4 ☐ 1 : 4

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.81



1 ☐ 3/4

2 ☐ 9/4

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

Astha, Priya and Kannu bought 1, 10 and 25 notebooks in Rs.14, Rs.130 and Rs.300, respectively, from a stationery shop. In his sales with Astha and Kannu, the shopkeeper made a profit of $a\%$ and $b\%$ respectively, where $a = 2b$. If the shopkeeper bought all the notebooks at the same price, then how much profit percentage did the shopkeeper make in his sales with Priya?

1 ☐ 30

2 ☐ 38

3 ☐ 28

4 ☐ 40

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.83

For any values of x , y and a , what is the point of intersection of the lines $3x + 2y = a$ and $20x + 3y = 6(x - 3y)$?

1 ☐ (2a/3, 3a/4)


2 ☐ (3a/5, -2a/5)

3 ☐ (1, 2a)

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.84

If $P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = 59$ where P_1, P_2, P_3 are prime numbers and $P_1 < P_2 < P_3$, then how many values can P_2 take?

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.85

What is the approximate difference (in Rs.) between the interest earned on the sum of Rs.20,000 at 20% simple interest for 4 years and the interest earned on Rs.25,000 at 20% compound interest compounded half yearly for 2 years?

1 ☐ 5000

2 ☐ 4289

3 ☐ 4397

4 ☐ 5212

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

An equilateral triangle ABC is drawn on the side of the square BCDE and outside the square BCDE. Find the ratio of the angle DAC to the angle EAD.

1 ☐ 2 : 1


2 ☐ 3 : 4

3 ☐ 2 : 3

4 ☐ 1 : 2

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.87

In alloy A, zinc and iron are mixed in the ratio 1 : 4. In alloy B, iron and copper are mixed in the ratio 2 : 5 whereas in alloy C, copper and aluminium are mixed in the ratio of 4 : 2. All the three alloys are mixed in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Find the percentage of zinc in the mixture.

1 ☐ 3.33%

2 ☐ 6%

3 ☐ 6.67%

4 ☐ 10%

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.88

If $p + q = 8$ and $p - q = 6$, where p and q are roots of a quadratic equation, then which of the following equations has its roots as p^2 and q^4 ?

1 ☐ $x^2 + 50x + 51 = 0$

2 ☐ $x^2 - 50x + 49 = 0$

3 ☐ $x^2 - 49x + 48 = 0$

4 ☐ None of these

FeedBack

 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.89



FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.90

If the average of n consecutive natural numbers starting with "a" is 29 then the average of n natural numbers starting with " $2a + 29$ " will be

(Write '0' if your answer is cannot be determined)

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.91

Let the ratio of male population to female population be 3 : 4 in the first year and in the second year be 4 : 5. If their population grows at a uniform rate then find the ratio of male population to female population in the third year.

1 ☐ 5 : 6

2 ☐ 64 : 75

3 ☐ 16 : 25

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.92

Find the 578th term in the series 1,2,2,4,4,4,4,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,.....

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.93

How many acute angled triangles with integral sides are possible if two of the sides are 7 and 11?

1 ☐ 12

2 ☐ 13

3 ☐ 5

4 ☐ 7

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.94

On a biased dice every odd number appears four times as the frequency of every even number. If the dice is rolled three times, what is the probability that the sum of those appeared numbers is 17 or more?

1 ☐ 1/3375

2 ☐ 12/625

3 ☐ 13/625

4 ☐ 13/3375

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.95

The loss on selling an article at Rs.950 is 25% more than the profit on selling the same article at Rs.1040. Find the profit percentage if it is sold at Rs.1100.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.96

Find the number of integral solutions of the equation $4x - 7y = 35$, if x lies in the interval $-50 < x < 50$.

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.97

A Spice airline has a free luggage allowance upto a certain kg and if there is extra luggage, it is charged at constant rate per kg. The total luggage charge paid by M and S is Rs. 1050. If both M and S has carried twice the luggage they actually did then charge would be Rs. 2400 & Rs.900 respectively. Find the luggage charge paid by M(in Rs.).

1 ☐ 750

2 ☐ 900

3 ☐ 1200

4 ☐ 1500

FeedBack

 Bookmark


 Answer key/Solution

Q.98

Find the average of the following series $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 + 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 + \dots + 11 \times 12 \times 13 \times 14$

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.99

Price of the diesel is increased from Rs 60/litre to Rs 70/litre. By how much percent should the consumption of the diesel be reduced by Ravi so as to increase his expenditure by only 5%?

1 ☐ 15

2 ☐ 7.5

3 ☐ 12

4 ☐ 10

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution

Q.100

F(x) is a quadratic polynomial with maximum value of 3 at $x = -2$. If $F(0) = 2$, find F (6).

FeedBack

 Bookmark

 Answer key/Solution