

## Solutions of Mock CAT – 6 2017

Scorecard (procreview.jsp? qsetId=QzEOs9Hp03w=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 6 2017)	Accuracy (AccSelectGraph.jsp? qsetId=QzEOs9Hp03w=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 6 2017)	Time Analysis (TimeAnalysis.jsp? qsetId=QzEOs9Hp03w=&qsetName=Mock CAT – 6 2017)	Qs Analysis (QsAnaly qsetId=QzEOs9Hp03w=&q CAT – 6 2017)
VRC	DILR		QA

## Sec 1

Directions for questions 1-6: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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## Q.1

Which of the following is a consequence of the novel holding a low prestige nowadays?

- 1 ☐ People take pride in belittling the novel as an art form.
- 2 ☐ Critics have stopped taking the novel a serious form of art.
- 3 ☐ Authors have stopped trying to furnish genuine works of fiction.
- 4 ☐ An average novel is given less importance than an average verse or critical piece.



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Answer key/Solution

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Q.2

How are reviewers contributing to the falling image of the novel?

- ☐ 1 The reviewers regard each novel in the same light and this confuses the readers.
- ☐ 2 The reviewers write great reviews of each novel regardless of its actual merit.
- ☐ 3 The disingenuous reviews generate contempt that affects the image of the novel.
- ☐ 4 The novels are not valued on the merit of their artistic expression but on the merit of their review in the newspapers.

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Q.3

Which of the following is the primary purpose of the passage?

- 1 ☐ To comment on the state of appalling reviews which are written for contemporary novels.
- 2 ☐ To criticize the reasons for which the reviews to deliberately write ghastly reviews.
- 3 ☐ To elucidate the reasons for the gradual fall of the image of the novel.
- 4 ☐ To expose the role that publishers and reviewers have played in bringing down the image of the novel.



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Q.4

Why do authors not enjoy the reviews of their novels?

- 1 ☐ The repeated nature of the reviews dilutes their standing in the literary world.
- 2 ☐ The author is aware that the review is a propaganda set by the publisher.
- 3 ☐ The authors are aware of the insincere and exaggerated nature of the review.
- 4 ☐ The review often reflects poorly on the image of the novel.

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Q.5

Why does a novel automatically command a less intelligent audience than any other form of writing?

- 1 ☐ The subject matter of the novel prevents the more intelligent public from reading it.
- 2 ☐ The badly written reviews kill the novel before it can reach the right kind of readers.
- 3 ☐ The novel is not the popular form of writing in the current times.
- 4 ☐ Intelligent people have always looked towards non-fiction for their reading interests.

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Q.6

The attitude of the author of the passage towards today's reviewers is:

- 1 ☐ resigned.
- 2 ☐ sardonic.
- 3 ☐ censoring.
- 4 ☐ condescending.

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Q.7

Directions for question 7: The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

Darkness is important enough conceptually to be part of the book's title. However, it is difficult to discern exactly what it might mean, given that absolutely everything in the book is cloaked in darkness. Africa, England, and Brussels are all described as gloomy and somehow dark, even if the sun is shining brightly. Darkness thus seems to operate metaphorically and existentially rather than specifically. Darkness is the inability to see: this may sound simple, but as a description of the human condition it has profound implications. Failing to see another human being means failing to understand that individual and failing to establish any sort of sympathetic communion with him or her.

1. Darkness being present even in the name of the book is itself sufficient to show how important a part of the book it is.
2. Darkness, though apparently unfathomable, dominates the spirit of the work in its figurative presence and metaphorical significance
3. Darkness permeates every tiny corner of the book. Thus, darkness operates both metaphorically and speculatively.
4. Darkness is extremely crucial because it shows man's inability to develop healthy relationships with others.

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## Q.8

Directions for question 8: The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

Although no longer a recognized illness, hysteria (specifically female hysteria) was until the mid-twentieth century a common medical diagnosis for extreme emotional excess. Since its earliest diagnoses in ancient Greece, it was deemed an exclusively female condition, which manifested itself in a wide range of symptoms. Freud believed that hysteria stemmed from psychologically traumatic sexual experiences in the patient's past, or from problems in the patient's sexual life; thus, it was to be treated typically, although not exclusively, with some sort of sexual therapy. By the twentieth century, however, both men and children had been diagnosed with hysteria, leading many physicians to consider it a hereditary or psychological disorder. Despite these new findings, treatment methods typically remained unchanged.

1. Over the years, the diagnosis pertaining to hysteria has significantly altered, and it is no longer considered an illness.
2. Associated mostly with women's emotional state in the past, in the recent times hysteria is associated with all.
3. In the past, thought of only as a state of women's emotions, hysteria is now connected with genetics, expanding its base.
4. Freud's beliefs converted the ever existing limitations pertaining to hysteria.

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Directions for questions 9-11: The following passage consists of a set of three questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Historical criticism nowhere occurs as an isolated fact in the civilisation or literature of any people. It is part of that complex working towards freedom which may be described as the revolt against authority. It is merely one facet of that speculative spirit of an innovation, which in the sphere of action produces democracy and revolution, and in that of thought is the parent of philosophy and physical science; and its importance as a factor of progress is based not so much on the results it attains, as on the tone of thought which it represents, and the method by which it works.

Being thus the resultant of forces essentially revolutionary, it is not to be found in the ancient world among the material despotisms of Asia or the stationary civilisation of Egypt. The clay cylinders of Assyria and Babylon, the hieroglyphics of the pyramids, form not history but the material for history.

The Chinese annals, ascending as they do to the barbarous forest life of the nation, are marked with a soberness of judgment, a freedom from invention, which is almost unparalleled in the writings of any people; but the protective spirit which is the characteristic of that people proved as fatal to their literature as to their commerce. Free criticism is as unknown as free trade. While as regards the Hindus, their acute, analytical, and logical mind is directed rather to grammar, criticism, and philosophy than to history or chronology. Indeed, in history their imagination seems to have run wild, legend and fact are so indissolubly mingled together that any attempt to separate them seems vain. If we except the identification of the Greek Sandracottus with the Indian Chandragupta, we have really no clue by which we can test the truth of their writings or examine their method of investigation.

It is among the Hellenic branch of the Indo-Germanic race that history proper is to be found, as well as the spirit of historical criticism; among that wonderful offshoot of the primitive Aryans, whom we call by the name of Greeks and to whom, as has been well said, we owe all that moves in the world except the blind forces of nature.

For, from the day when they left the chill table-lands of Tibet and journeyed, a nomad people, to Aegean shores, the characteristic of their nature has been the search for light, and the spirit of historical criticism is part of that wonderful Aufklärung or illumination of the intellect which seems to have burst on the Greek race like a great flood of light about the sixth century B.C. The first critic is perhaps as difficult to discover as the first man. It is from democracy that the spirit of criticism borrows its intolerance of dogmatic authority, from physical science the alluring analogies of law and order, from philosophy the conception of an essential unity underlying the complex manifestations of phenomena. It appears first rather as a changed attitude of mind than as a principle of research, and its earliest influences are to be found in the sacred writings.

For men begin to doubt in questions of religion first, and then in matters of more secular interest; and as regards the nature of the spirit of historical criticism itself in its ultimate development, it is not confined merely to the empirical method of ascertaining whether an event happened or not, but is concerned also with the investigation into the causes of events, the general relations which phenomena of life hold to one another, and in its ultimate development passes into the wider question of the philosophy of history.

## Q.9

What, according to the author, is the importance of historical criticism?

- 1 ☐ It enables revolt against authority as great as religion and establishes the basis of secularity.
- 2 ☐ It is not confined either by empirical research or by dictates of established norms.
- 3 ☐ Its very nature is revolutionary and hence it promotes democracy and philosophical thought.
- 4 ☐ It enables progress by altering the thought process and inculcating seeds of revolutionary thought.

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The Chinese annals, ascending as they do to the barbarous forest life of the nation, are marked with a soberness of judgment, a freedom from invention, which is almost unparalleled in the writings of any people; but the protective spirit which is the characteristic of that people proved as fatal to their literature as to their commerce. Free criticism is as unknown as free trade. While as regards the Hindus, their acute, analytical, and logical mind is directed rather to grammar, criticism, and philosophy than to history or chronology. Indeed, in history their imagination seems to have run wild, legend and fact are so indissolubly mingled together that any attempt to separate them seems vain. If we except the identification of the Greek Sandracottus with the Indian Chandragupta, we have really no clue by which we can test the truth of their writings or examine their method of investigation.

It is among the Hellenic branch of the Indo-Germanic race that history proper is to be found, as well as the spirit of historical criticism; among that wonderful offshoot of the primitive Aryans, whom we call by the name of Greeks and to whom, as has been well said, we owe all that moves in the world except the blind forces of nature.

For, from the day when they left the chill table-lands of Tibet and journeyed, a nomad people, to Aegean shores, the characteristic of their nature has been the search for light, and the spirit of historical criticism is part of that wonderful Aufklärung or illumination of the intellect which seems to have burst on the Greek race like a great flood of light about the sixth century B.C. The first critic is perhaps as difficult to discover as the first man. It is from democracy that the spirit of criticism borrows its intolerance of dogmatic authority, from physical science the alluring analogies of law and order, from philosophy the conception of an essential unity underlying the complex manifestations of phenomena. It appears first rather as a changed attitude of mind than as a principle of research, and its earliest influences are to be found in the sacred writings.

For men begin to doubt in questions of religion first, and then in matters of more secular interest; and as regards the nature of the spirit of historical criticism itself in its ultimate development, it is not confined merely to the empirical method of ascertaining whether an event happened or not, but is concerned also with the investigation into the causes of events, the general relations which phenomena of life hold to one another, and in its ultimate development passes into the wider question of the philosophy of history.

Q.10

Why does the author criticise the Hindus?

- 1 ☐ They have not been able to extend their logical and analytical mind to the writing of history.
- 2 ☐ The historical writings of Hindus are too imaginative to be examined rationally.
- 3 ☐ The nature of the tales makes their investigations into history questionable.
- 4 ☐ It is not possible to separate their fictional legends from the actual historical accounts.

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 Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 9-11: The following passage consists of a set of three questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Historical criticism nowhere occurs as an isolated fact in the civilisation or literature of any people. It is part of that complex working towards freedom which may be described as the revolt against authority. It is merely one facet of that speculative spirit of an innovation, which in the sphere of action produces democracy and revolution, and in that of thought is the parent of philosophy and physical science; and its importance as a factor of progress is based not so much on the results it attains, as on the tone of thought which it represents, and the method by which it works.

Being thus the resultant of forces essentially revolutionary, it is not to be found in the ancient world among the material despotisms of Asia or the stationary civilisation of Egypt. The clay cylinders of Assyria and Babylon, the hieroglyphics of the pyramids, form not history but the material for history.

The Chinese annals, ascending as they do to the barbarous forest life of the nation, are marked with a soberness of judgment, a freedom from invention, which is almost unparalleled in the writings of any people; but the protective spirit which is the characteristic of that people proved as fatal to their literature as to their commerce. Free criticism is as unknown as free trade. While as regards the Hindus, their acute, analytical, and logical mind is directed rather to grammar, criticism, and philosophy than to history or chronology. Indeed, in history their imagination seems to have run wild, legend and fact are so indissolubly mingled together that any attempt to separate them seems vain. If we except the identification of the Greek Sandracottus with the Indian Chandragupta, we have really no clue by which we can test the truth of their writings or examine their method of investigation.

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For, from the day when they left the chill table-lands of Tibet and journeyed, a nomad people, to Aegean shores, the characteristic of their nature has been the search for light, and the spirit of historical criticism is part of that wonderful Aufklärung or illumination of the intellect which seems to have burst on the Greek race like a great flood of light about the sixth century B.C. The first critic is perhaps as difficult to discover as the first man. It is from democracy that the spirit of criticism borrows its intolerance of dogmatic authority, from physical science the alluring analogies of law and order, from philosophy the conception of an essential unity underlying the complex manifestations of phenomena. It appears first rather as a changed attitude of mind than as a principle of research, and its earliest influences are to be found in the sacred writings.

For men begin to doubt in questions of religion first, and then in matters of more secular interest; and as regards the nature of the spirit of historical criticism itself in its ultimate development, it is not confined merely to the empirical method of ascertaining whether an event happened or not, but is concerned also with the investigation into the causes of events, the general relations which phenomena of life hold to one another, and in its ultimate development passes into the wider question of the philosophy of history.

Q.11

Why did the protective spirit of the Chinese proved fatal for literature and commerce?

- ☐ 1 It protected them from criticism which is essential for progress.
- ☐ 2 It protected them from outside influence necessary for progress.
- ☐ 3 It protected them from invention which is essential for growth.
- ☐ 4 It protected them from criticism which is necessary for democracy.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 12-17: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Somewhere or other Byron makes use of the French word *longeur*, and remarks in passing that though in England we happen not to have the word, we have the thing in considerable profusion. In the same way, there is a habit of mind which is now so widespread that it affects our thinking on nearly every subject, but which has not yet been given a name. As the nearest existing equivalent, I have chosen the word 'nationalism', but it will be seen in a moment that I am not using it in quite the ordinary sense, if only because the emotion I am speaking about does not always attach itself to what is called a nation — that is, a single race or a geographical area. It can attach itself to a church or a class, or it may work in a merely negative sense, against something or other and without the need for any positive object of loyalty.

By 'nationalism' I mean first of all the habit of assuming that human beings can be classified like insects and that whole blocks of millions or tens of millions of people can be confidently labelled 'good' or 'bad'. But secondly — and this is much more important — I mean the habit of identifying oneself with a single nation or other unit, placing it beyond good and evil and recognising no other duty than that of advancing its interests. *Nationalism is not to be confused with patriotism*. Both words are normally used in so vague a way that any definition is liable to be challenged, but one must draw a distinction between them, since two different and even opposing ideas are involved. By 'patriotism' I mean devotion to a particular place and a particular way of life, which one believes to be the best in the world but has no wish to force on other people. Patriotism is of its nature defensive, both militarily and culturally. Nationalism, on the other hand, is inseparable from the desire for power. The abiding purpose of every nationalist is to secure more power and more prestige, *not* for himself but for the nation or other unit in which he has chosen to sink his own individuality.

So long as it is applied merely to the more notorious and identifiable nationalist movements in Germany, Japan, and other countries, all this is obvious enough. Confronted with a phenomenon like Nazism, which we can observe from the outside, nearly all of us would say much the same things about it. But here I must repeat what I said above, that I am only using the word 'nationalism' for lack of a better. Nationalism, in the extended sense in which I am using the word, includes such movements and tendencies as Communism, political Catholicism, Zionism, Antisemitism, Trotskyism and Pacifism. It does not necessarily mean loyalty to a government or a country, still less to one's own country, and it is not even strictly necessary that the units in which it deals should exist. To name a few obvious examples, Jewry, Islam, Christendom, the Proletariat, and the White Race are all of them objects of passionate nationalistic feeling: but their existence can be seriously questioned, and there is no definition of any one of them that would be universally accepted.

It is also worth emphasising once again that nationalist feeling can be purely negative. There are, for example, Trotskyists who have become simply enemies of the U.S.S.R. without developing a corresponding loyalty to any other unit. When one grasps the implications of this, the nature of what I mean by nationalism becomes a good deal clearer. A nationalist is one who thinks solely, or mainly, in terms of competitive prestige. He may be a positive or a negative nationalist — that is, he may use his mental energy either in boosting or in denigrating — but at any rate his thoughts always turn on victories, defeats, triumphs, and humiliations. He sees history, especially contemporary history, as the endless rise and decline of great power units, and every event that happens seems to him a demonstration that his own side is on the upgrade and some hated rival is on the downgrade. But finally, it is important not to confuse nationalism with mere worship of success. The nationalist does not go on the principle of simply ganging up with the strongest side. On the contrary, having picked his side, he persuades himself that it is the strongest, and is able to stick to his belief even when the facts are overwhelmingly against him. Nationalism is power-hunger tempered by self-deception. Every nationalist is capable of the most flagrant dishonesty, but he is also — since he is conscious of serving something bigger than himself — unshakably certain of being in the right.

Q.12



Why does the author refer to Byron?

- ☐ 1 To introduce the idea that the terms 'nationalism' and 'longeur' are closely connected.
- ☐ 2 To explain the reasons for the wide use of the term 'nationalism'.
- ☐ 3 To compare the terms 'nationalism' and 'longeur'.
- ☐ 4 To explain how he (the author) views the use of the term 'nationalism'.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 12-17: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Somewhere or other Byron makes use of the French word *longeur*, and remarks in passing that though in England we happen not to have the word, we have the thing in considerable profusion. In the same way, there is a habit of mind which is now so widespread that it affects our thinking on nearly every subject, but which has not yet been given a name. As the nearest existing equivalent, I have chosen the word 'nationalism', but it will be seen in a moment that I am not using it in quite the ordinary sense, if only because the emotion I am speaking about does not always attach itself to what is called a nation — that is, a single race or a geographical area. It can attach itself to a church or a class, or it may work in a merely negative sense, against something or other and without the need for any positive object of loyalty.

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Q.13

Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

- ☐ 1 Patriotism does not intend to impose its beliefs on others.
- ☐ 2 Patriotism does not believe that the side it represents is the best.
- ☐ 3 Patriotism is passive while nationalism is aggressive.
- ☐ 4 It is better to be patriotic than to be nationalistic.

✓

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for questions 12-17: The following passage consists of a set of six questions. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Somewhere or other Byron makes use of the French word *longeur*, and remarks in passing that though in England we happen not to have the word, we have the thing in considerable profusion. In the same way, there is a habit of mind which is now so widespread that it affects our thinking on nearly every subject, but which has not yet been given a name. As the nearest existing equivalent, I have chosen the word 'nationalism', but it will be seen in a moment that I am not using it in quite the ordinary sense, if only because the emotion I am speaking about does not always attach itself to what is called a nation — that is, a single race or a geographical area. It can attach itself to a church or a class, or it may work in a merely negative sense, against something or other and without the need for any positive object of loyalty.

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Q.14

What does the author mean by stating that the feeling of nationalism can be applied to units which might not actually exist?

- ☐ Nationalism does not restrict itself to nations but can be applied to anything.
- ☐ Nationalism can be applied to ideas that may not belong to a set identifiable group.
- ☐ Nationalism is a philosophy that is fluid and changes with the entity to which it is applied.
- ☐ The feeling of nationalism exists even after the dissolution of the entity it was associated with.



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Answer key/Solution

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Somewhere or other Byron makes use of the French word *longeur*, and remarks in passing that though in England we happen not to have the word, we have the thing in considerable profusion. In the same way, there is a habit of mind which is now so widespread that it affects our thinking on nearly every subject, but which has not yet been given a name. As the nearest existing equivalent, I have chosen the word 'nationalism', but it will be seen in a moment that I am not using it in quite the ordinary sense, if only because the emotion I am speaking about does not always attach itself to what is called a nation — that is, a single race or a geographical area. It can attach itself to a church or a class, or it may work in a merely negative sense, against something or other and without the need for any positive object of loyalty.

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Q.15

Which of the following characteristics have not been applied to a nationalist by the author?

☐ Deluded☐ Competitive☐ Dishonest☐ Unbiased

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Answer key/Solution

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Q.16

How does a nationalist view history?

- 1 ☐ As an evidence of the greatness of the side he represents
- 2 ☐ As a series of events that justifies his siding with his group
- 3 ☐ As a lesson to understand why the side he represents is great
- 4 ☐ As a series of events that explain why other sides are not as great as his side is

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Answer key/Solution

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By 'nationalism' I mean first of all the habit of assuming that human beings can be classified like insects and that whole blocks of millions or tens of millions of people can be confidently labelled 'good' or 'bad'. But secondly — and this is much more important — I mean the habit of identifying oneself with a single nation or other unit, placing it beyond good and evil and recognising no other duty than that of advancing its interests. *Nationalism is not to be confused with patriotism*. Both words are normally used in so vague a way that any definition is liable to be challenged, but one must draw a distinction between them, since two different and even opposing ideas are involved. By 'patriotism' I mean devotion to a particular place and a particular way of life, which one believes to be the best in the world but has no wish to force on other people. Patriotism is of its nature defensive, both militarily and culturally. Nationalism, on the other hand, is inseparable from the desire for power. The abiding purpose of every nationalist is to secure more power and more prestige, *not* for himself but for the nation or other unit in which he has chosen to sink his own individuality.

So long as it is applied merely to the more notorious and identifiable nationalist movements in Germany, Japan, and other countries, all this is obvious enough. Confronted with a phenomenon like Nazism, which we can observe from the outside, nearly all of us would say much the same things about it. But here I must repeat what I said above, that I am only using the word 'nationalism' for lack of a better. Nationalism, in the extended sense in which I am using the word, includes such movements and tendencies as Communism, political Catholicism, Zionism, Antisemitism, Trotskyism and Pacifism. It does not necessarily mean loyalty to a government or a country, still less to one's own country, and it is not even strictly necessary that the units in which it deals should exist. To name a few obvious examples, Jewry, Islam, Christendom, the Proletariat, and the White Race are all of them objects of passionate nationalistic feeling: but their existence can be seriously questioned, and there is no definition of any one of them that would be universally accepted.

It is also worth emphasising once again that nationalist feeling can be purely negative. There are, for example, Trotskyists who have become simply enemies of the U.S.S.R. without developing a corresponding loyalty to any other unit. When one grasps the implications of this, the nature of what I mean by nationalism becomes a good deal clearer. A nationalist is one who thinks solely, or mainly, in terms of competitive prestige. He may be a positive or a negative nationalist — that is, he may use his mental energy either in boosting or in denigrating — but at any rate his thoughts always turn on victories, defeats, triumphs, and humiliations. He sees history, especially contemporary history, as the endless rise and decline of great power units, and every event that happens seems to him a demonstration that his own side is on the upgrade and some hated rival is on the downgrade. But finally, it is important not to confuse nationalism with mere worship of success. The nationalist does not go on the principle of simply ganging up with the strongest side. On the contrary, having picked his side, he persuades himself that it is the strongest, and is able to stick to his belief even when the facts are overwhelmingly against him. Nationalism is power-hunger tempered by self-deception. Every nationalist is capable of the most flagrant dishonesty, but he is also — since he is conscious of serving something bigger than himself — unshakeably certain of being in the right.

Q.17

How does a nationalist delude himself?

- 1 ☐ By believing that the side he represents is making just and honest decisions
- 2 ☐ By believing that the side he represents is the strongest
- 3 ☐ By disregarding the evidence of the mis-endavours that the side he represents has engaged in
- 4 ☐ By his unshakable belief in the meaning of his existence

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Directions for question 18: The following question consists of a set of four sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

1. Postmodernism is the Swiss Army knife of critical concepts.
2. Postmodernism can mean, "We're all modernists now. Modernism has won." Or it can mean, "No one can be a modernist anymore. Modernism is over."
3. This is partly because, like many terms that begin with "post," it is fundamentally ambidextrous.
4. It's definitionally overloaded, and it can do almost any job you need done.

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Directions for question 19: The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

1. It can help make an illegal money transfer appear like it was a run-of-the-mill, everyday exchange.
2. So what if the investigators do find evidence of money laundering in this case?
3. Without laundering, the illegal money transfer would connect the lawbreaking parties, making it easier for law enforcement to identify the wrongdoers.
4. That discovery, if found to be true, would make the investigation worth it. .
5. Money laundering, in its simplest form, is making it seem like money that comes from X place actually comes from Y place.

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Directions for question 20: In this question, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

1. For millions of years, the ancestors of *Homo sapiens* evolved painfully slowly.
2. Not only did this transformation create the foundation for art, spiritual practices and language, it came with a survival advantage for our ancestors, who had to work together in order to survive.
3. Plato instructed us to "know thyself", while psychologists have argued that this skill is at the core of human survival and advancement.
4. If your emotional abilities aren't in hand, if you don't have self-awareness, if you are not able to manage your distressing emotions, if you can't have empathy and have effective relationships, then no matter how smart you are, you are not going to get very far.
5. But as the neuroscientist VS Ramachandran explains in his book *The Tell-Tale Brain*, about 150,000 years ago there was an explosive development in the human brain where, among other things, we gained the ability to examine our own thoughts, feelings and behaviours, as well as to see things from another point of view.

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Q.21

What makes it easier to face ethical dilemmas at workplace?

- 1 ☐ Considering taking stand on ethical issues not part of the job role.
- 2 ☐ Broadening the job role to include not only customers but also colleagues.
- 3 ☐ Witnessing leaders take hard decisions when faced with moral issues.
- 4 ☐ Getting trained on how to handle such issues effectively.

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Q.22

Why is heroic whistleblowing often required in organisations?

- 1 ☐ Because wrongdoings are not stopped at initial stages.
- 2 ☐ Because most people are scared about job security.
- 3 ☐ Because reporting wrongdoings is not considered part of job description.
- 4 ☐ Because no one wants to take individual accountability for whistle blowing.



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Q.23

Which of the following is an example of bystander effect?

- 1 ☐ A woman facing sexual harassment at work but is too afraid to report it.
- 2 ☐ Colleagues witnessing sexual harassment but unable to report it as they are not victims.
- 3 ☐ A sales manager unaware of a financial fraud in his team even though it is his job to be aware of such happenings.
- 4 ☐ All the above



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Q.24

Which of the following is not stated as a reason for why people become passive when something wrong is happening?

- 1 ☐ Doing something about the problem puts them out of their comfort-zone.
- 2 ☐ Doing something about the problem is often not considered part of the role.
- 3 ☐ They fear the negative consequences of reporting wrongdoings.
- 4 ☐ They do not have mentors who can guide them.

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Q.25

The author of the passage would most likely consider which of the following as a tool for employees who are unable to face a moral quandary at workplace

- 1 ☐ Workshops on how to use whistle-blower helplines at office
- 2 ☐ Speaking with leaders on how take actions swiftly on ethical issues
- 3 ☐ Making employees accountable for reporting the wrongdoings happening in their surroundings
- 4 ☐ Making it easier for the employees to report wrong doings

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Luigi Zingales, an entrepreneurship and finance professor at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, has suggested making whistle-blowing more common by offering monetary incentives. But whistle-blowing isn't a desirable end; it is a last resort. When we reach that stage, it means we have failed, both as organizations and as people. Rather than lionizing the exception, let us make the contemplation of moral and ethical questions the stuff of everyday work.

Q.26

Consider this scenario – A man riding a bike had an accident on the road and is in need of immediate medical attention. Two persons stopped after witnessing this and called an ambulance and started giving the person first aid. A few others also gathered around the injured person. Some people looked at the accident site and walked away. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- A. People gathered around the victim are not bystanders as the victim is already being helped and nothing else can be done. These people have at least stopped to witness the accident
- B. People passing by are bystanders as they are aware of the accident but did not stop to help.
- C. People gathered around the victim are bystanders as they are not helping improve the situation.

1 ☐ A and B

---

2 ☐ B and C

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3 ☐ Only A

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4 ☐ Only C

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### Q.27

Directions for question 27: In this question, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

1. Are parents sweating the small stuff and worrying over the less important aspects of what makes a successful child?
2. The endless rise of new parenting methods we hear about in the media can add to our sense of confusion and lack of confidence.
3. Does it really matter if a toddler throws food, eats quinoa or can recite poetry?
4. The more people have studied different methods of bringing up children the more they have come to the conclusion that what good mothers and fathers instinctively feel like doing for their babies is the best after all
5. From tiger to helicopter parenting, micro-managers and maxi-organisers, parents whose children don't throw food to ones obsessed with tutoring, could it be that they've all got it wrong?

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### Q.28

Directions for question 28: The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

1. Is it possible to move from an individual case study to the full-blown investigation of animal personality?
2. If specific animals perform tasks differently from one other, but are consistent with their own past performance, perhaps we can identify those patterns as a kind of proto-personality.
3. A good example is the bold/shy paradigm: some creatures are audacious, and approach new objects or behaviours readily; some are timid, and more reluctant to engage.
4. In one example from 2004, individual fish known as three-spined sticklebacks were shown to feed and grow at different rates according to how bravely they returned to a meal after a simulated predator attack.
5. Evolutionary theory and mathematical modelling provide a possible explanation for such differences: variable behaviour in a population is an adaptive advantage and gives you a better shot at survival.

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### Q.29

Directions for question 29: The following question consists of a set of four sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

1. A micromastery is repeatable and has a successful payoff.
2. You can perfect that single thing or move on to bigger things – or you can do both.
3. A micromastery is a self-contained unit of doing, complete in itself, but connected to a greater field.
4. It's the way we learn as kids. You never absorb all the fundamentals straight away – you learn one cool thing, then another.

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## Q.30

Directions for question 30: In this question, five sentences are given. Of these, four sentences can be logically sequenced to make a coherent paragraph. One of the sentences does not belong to the paragraph. Type in the sentence number that doesn't fit into the paragraph.

1. When non-awkward people walk into a room full of people, they see the big social picture.
2. If there ever is a time to be socially awkward, it is now; nerd is the new cool.
3. By comparison, awkward people tend to see social situations in a fragmented way.
4. They intuitively understand the emotional tone in the room or how formally they should act.
5. It's as if they view the world with a narrow spotlight that means they see some things with intense clarity.

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## Q.31

Directions for question 31: The following question consists of a paragraph followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph. Type in the option number in the space provided below the question.

Peace or harmony between the sexes and individuals does not necessarily depend on a superficial equalization of human beings; nor does it call for the elimination of individual traits and peculiarities. The problem that confronts us today, and which the nearest future is to solve, is how to be one's self and yet in oneness with others, to feel deeply with all human beings and still retain one's own characteristic qualities. This seems to me to be the basis upon which the mass and the individual, the true democrat and the true individuality, man and woman, can meet without antagonism and opposition. The motto should not be: Forgive one another; rather, understand one another.

1. Rather than gender equality, what is more important in obtaining peace is being in alliance with the society and comprehending others, without losing oneself.
2. For ensuring equality between the genders, one should ensure a good level of accepting and understanding the other people.
3. The best way to ensure peace is to excuse the other person; gender equality and comprehending others are both secondary.
4. Being yourself and keeping all your traits alive is one of the most important in ensuring peace or harmony.

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

The human species is an environmental abnormality. It is possible that intelligence in the wrong kind of species was foreordained to be a fatal combination for the biosphere. Perhaps a law of evolution is that intelligence usually extinguishes itself. This admittedly dour scenario is based on what can be termed the juggernaut theory of human nature, which holds that people are programmed by their genetic heritage to be so selfish that a sense of global responsibility will come too late. Individuals place themselves first, family second, tribe third and the rest of the world a distant fourth. Their genes also predispose them to plan for one or two generations at most. They fret over the petty problems and conflicts of their daily lives and respond swiftly and often ferociously to slight challenges to their status and tribal security. But oddly, as psychologists have discovered, people also tend to underestimate both the likelihood and impact of such natural disasters as major earthquakes and great storms.

The reason for this myopic fog, evolutionary biologists contend, is that it was actually advantageous during all but the last few millennia of the two million years of existence of the genus Homo. The brain evolved into its present form during this long stretch of evolutionary time, during which people existed in small, preliterate hunter-gatherer bands. Life was precarious and short. A premium was placed on close attention to the near future and early reproduction and little else. Disasters of a magnitude that occur only once every few centuries were forgotten or transmuted into myth. So today the mind still works comfortably backward and forward for only a few years, spanning a period not exceeding one or two generations. Those in past ages whose genes inclined them to short term thinking lived longer and had more children than those who did not. Prophets never enjoyed a Darwinian edge.

The rules have recently changed, however. Global crises are rising within the life span of the generation now coming of age, a foreshortening that may explain why young people express more concern about the environment than do their elders. The time scale has contracted because of the exponential growth in both the human population and technologies impacting the environment. Exponential growth is basically the same as the increase of wealth by compound interest. The larger the population, the faster the growth; the faster the growth, the sooner the population becomes still larger. In Nigeria, to cite one of our more fecund nations, the population is expected to double from its 1988 level to 216 million by the year 2010. If the same rate of growth were to continue to 2110, its population would exceed that of the entire present population of the world. With people everywhere seeking a better quality of life, the search for resources is expanding even faster than the population. The demand is being met by an increase in scientific knowledge, which doubles every 10 to 15 years. It is accelerated further by a parallel rise in environment-devouring technology.

Because Earth is finite in many resources that determine the quality of life - including arable soil, nutrients, fresh water, and space for natural ecosystems



doubling of consumption at constant time intervals can bring disaster with shocking suddenness. Even when a non-renewable resource has been only half used, it is still only one interval away from the end. Ecologists like to make this point with the French riddle of the lily pond. At first there is only one lily pad in the pond, but the next day it doubles, and thereafter each of its descendants doubles. The pond completely fills with lily pads in 30 days. When is the pond exactly half full? Answer: on the 29th day. Yet, mathematical exercises aside, who can safely measure the human capacity to overcome the perceived limits of Earth? The question of central interest is this: Are we racing to the brink of an abyss, or are we just gathering speed for a take-off to a wonderful future?

Q.32

Why do human beings give the environment less importance than they give to themselves?

- 1 ☐ Human beings are biologically programmed to be selfish.
- 2 ☐ Historically, human beings have been able to survive any environmental disaster.
- 3 ☐ Human beings have realised the importance of environment far too late for them to act.
- 4 ☐ Previously, it was advantageous for human beings to focus on themselves than on the environment.

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

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Because Earth is finite in many resources that determine the quality of life - including arable soil, nutrients, fresh water, and space for natural ecosystems doubling of consumption at constant time intervals can bring disaster with shocking suddenness. Even when a non-renewable resource has been only half used, it is still only one interval away from the end. Ecologists like to make this point with the French riddle of the lily pond. At first there is only one lily pad in the pond, but the next day it doubles, and thereafter each of its descendants doubles. The pond completely fills with lily pads in 30 days. When is the pond exactly half full? Answer: on the 29th day. Yet, mathematical exercises aside, who can safely measure the human capacity to overcome the perceived limits of Earth? The question of central interest is this: Are we racing to the brink of an abyss, or are we just gathering speed for a take-off to a wonderful future?

Q.33

Why does the author use the example of the lily pond?

- 1 ☐ To explain the period in which the earth's resources will possibly deplete.
- 2 ☐ To explain the suddenness with which the earth might exhaust its resources.
- 3 ☐ To comment on the finite nature of the earth's resources
- 4 ☐ To compel us to act soon to save the earth's resources.

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Q.34

Why does the author say that humans are an environmental abnormality?

- 1 ☐ Evolution has allowed the survival of a species whose intelligence will destroy the environment.
- 2 ☐ The intelligence that let us survive evolution will also lead to our destruction.
- 3 ☐ The human beings are using their intelligence to create tools for environmental disaster
- 4 ☐ Human beings, despite their intelligence, have underestimated their capacity to exhaust the earth's resources.

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Answer key/Solution

## Sec 2

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

Three companies HP, Lenovo and Dell have launched two laptops each in the market, with unique specifications. However, some of the specifications of a few laptops are unknown.

Company	Mode Name	Processor	RAM size (in GB)	Hard disk capacity (in GB)	Battery life (in hours)
HP	Notbook	Quad Core	1	500	6
	Pavilion	Dual Core		160	
Dell	Vostron		6		3
	Inspiron	i3			
Lenovo	Ideab	i5	4	1000	5
	Essential	i7	8	320	4

Consider that a probable buyer takes into account only four features in a given laptop, vis-à-vis processor, RAM size, hard disk capacity and battery life. He will buy a laptop if a model satisfies any three of his requirements, but it must meet his requirements regarding processor and RAM.

The price of base model (simple core processor, 1 GB RAM, 40 GB hard disk and 3 hour battery life) is Rs 25,000. For each upgradation in the features listed from 'a' to 'd' below, some extra amount is charged which is different for different features but remains constant for every upgradation in the same feature. This upgradation amount decreases from 'a' to 'd', e.g. it costs less to upgrade a RAM than a processor and so on. But it's always a multiple of 50.

It is also given that:

- (a) There are only 6 types of processors available in the market, which are listed here in increasing order of their efficiency Simple core, Dual Core, Quad core, i3, i5 and i7. Extra charge for every upgradation is Rs. 1000, e.g. for getting Dual core one has to cough up Rs 1000 more than Simple core, Rs 1000 more than that for Quad core and so on.
- (b) RAM comes in sizes of 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 6 GB, 8 GB and 16 GB.
- (c) Hard disks can have a capacity of 40 GB, 80 GB, 160 GB, 320 GB, 500 GB or 1000 GB.
- (d) Battery life can be 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 hours. Extra charge for every upgradation is Rs. 550.

Q.35

What is the maximum possible price of a laptop, if a given feature of two laptops may match?

1 ☐ Rs. 40,000

2 ☐ Rs. 39,850

3 ☐ Rs. 41,500

4 ☐ Rs. 40,350

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Answer key/Solution

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(b) RAM comes in sizes of 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 6 GB, 8 GB and 16 GB.

(c) Hard disks can have a capacity of 40 GB, 80 GB, 160 GB, 320 GB, 500 GB or 1000 GB.

(d) Battery life can be 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 hours. Extra charge for every upgradation is Rs. 550.

Q.36

What is the minimum possible price of a laptop such that none of the features is the same for any two given laptops?

1 ☐ Rs. 26,950

2 ☐ Rs. 27,200

3 ☐ Rs. 29,500

4 ☐ Rs. 27,800

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Answer key/Solution

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(b) RAM comes in sizes of 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 6 GB, 8 GB and 16 GB.

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Q.37

Mayank wants to buy a laptop having at least i3 processor or above, at least 4 GB RAM, at least 320 GB hard disk capacity and at least 4 hour power backup. How many laptops may satisfy the criteria of him being a probable buyer, and what is the least amount (in Rs.) that he will have to spend to buy a model matching his requirements? (Assume none of the features is same for any two given laptops)

1 ☐ 3; 34,400

2 ☐ 3; 34,150

3 ☐ 2; 34,950

4 ☐ 3; 33,450

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Answer key/Solution

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- (d) Battery life can be 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 hours. Extra charge for every upgradation is Rs. 550.

Q.38

What will be the minimum sum of price of HP Paviliona and Dell Inspirona? (Assume none of the features is same for any two given laptops)

1 ☐ Rs. 66,650

2 ☐ Rs. 64,050

3 ☐ Rs. 61,450

4 ☐ Rs. 66,050

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Answer key/Solution

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

There are five cricket grounds – Den Gardens, Disney, Dorals, Oval and Bulanda – located in five different countries – India, Australia, England, South Africa and Sri Lanka – not necessarily in the same order. Each of the five grounds is known for a specific character of its pitch from among Flat, Swinging, Bouncy, Spinning and Slow. It is also known that:

- (i) Oval is in England.
- (ii) Bouncy and Swinging pitches are not in India.
- (iii) Neither Den Gardens nor Bulanda is located in either South Africa or Australia, but each of the two countries has either a Bouncy or a Slow pitch.
- (iv) The Spinning pitch is in Sri Lanka.
- (v) Neither Bulanda nor Dorals is in Sri Lanka.

Q.39

Which of the ground is located in South Africa?

1 ☐ Disney

2 ☐ Dorals

3 ☐ Den Gardens

4 ☐ Disney or Dorals



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- (iv) The Spinning pitch is in Sri Lanka.
- (v) Neither Bulanda nor Dorals is in Sri Lanka.

Q.40

Bulanda cricket ground is in

1 ☐ Sri Lanka

2 ☐ India

3 ☐ England

4 ☐ Australia

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- (iv) The Spinning pitch is in Sri Lanka.
- (v) Neither Bulanda nor Dorals is in Sri Lanka.

Q.41

The nature of the pitch of the ground located in England is

1 ☐ Flat

2 ☐ Spinning

3 ☐ Bouncy

4 ☐ Swinging

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(i) Oval is in England.

(ii) Bouncy and Swinging pitches are not in India.

(iii) Neither Den Gardens nor Bulanda is located in either South Africa or Australia, but each of the two countries has either a Bouncy or a Slow pitch.

(iv) The Spinning pitch is in Sri Lanka.

(v) Neither Bulanda nor Dorals is in Sri Lanka.

**Q.42**

The nature of the pitch of the ground located in Australia is

1 ☐ Flat

2 ☐ Swinging

3 ☐ Bouncy

4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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Answer key/Solution

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

Five Cricket teams participated in Bihar Cricket League – Patna Panthers (PP), Chhapra Cheetah (CC), Samastipur Shardaar (SS), Nawada Knightriders (NK) and Jamui Jaambaaz (JJ). Each team has to play exactly one match with each of the other teams. 2 points are awarded for winning a match and zero points are awarded for losing a match. In case of 'tie', both the teams are awarded 1 point each. It is also known that at the end of the League, there are 2 ties. All the matches are played. Sum of points scored by following teams are known,

Teams	Total score
NK and PP	12
PP and JJ	11
PP and SS	10
PP and CC	8

**Q.43**

If JJ won a match against NK, then SS tied their match against whom?

1 ☐ PP

2 ☐ CC

3 ☐ NK

4 ☐ JJ

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five Cricket teams participated in Bihar Cricket League – Patna Panthers (PP), Chhapra Cheetah (CC), Samastipur Shardaar (SS), Nawada Knightriders (NK) and Jamui Jaambaaz (JJ). Each team has to play exactly one match with each of the other teams. 2 points are awarded for winning a match and zero points are awarded for losing a match. In case of 'tie', both the teams are awarded 1 point each. It is also known that at the end of the League, there are 2 ties. All the matches are played. Sum of points scored by following teams are known,

Teams	Total score
NK and PP	12
PP and JJ	11
PP and SS	10
PP and CC	8

**Q.44**

What is the difference between final points of NK and SS?

1 ☐ 12 ☐ 23 ☐ 34 ☐ 4

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five Cricket teams participated in Bihar Cricket League – Patna Panthers (PP), Chhapra Cheetah (CC), Samastipur Shardaar (SS), Nawada Knightriders (NK) and Jamui Jaambaaz (JJ). Each team has to play exactly one match with each of the other teams. 2 points are awarded for winning a match and zero points are awarded for losing a match. In case of 'tie', both the teams are awarded 1 point each. It is also known that at the end of the League, there are 2 ties. All the matches are played. Sum of points scored by following teams are known,

Teams	Total score
NK and PP	12
PP and JJ	11
PP and SS	10
PP and CC	8

**Q.45**

How many total arrangement of wins and ties are possible?

1 ☐ 22 ☐ 33 ☐ 44 ☐ 5

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five Cricket teams participated in Bihar Cricket League – Patna Panthers (PP), Chhapra Cheetah (CC), Samastipur Shardaar (SS), Nawada Knightriders (NK) and Jamui Jaambaaz (JJ). Each team has to play exactly one match with each of the other teams. 2 points are awarded for winning a match and zero points are awarded for losing a match. In case of 'tie', both the teams are awarded 1 point each. It is also known that at the end of the League, there are 2 ties. All the matches are played. Sum of points scored by following teams are known,

Teams	Total score
NK and PP	12
PP and JJ	11
PP and SS	10
PP and CC	8

**Q.46**

At the end of the League, which teams point, is the median?

1 ☐ JJ2 ☐ SS3 ☐ CC4 ☐ NK

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Answer key/Solution

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

A cube of dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}$  is painted with black colour. This cube is cut into 512 smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each. Now, smaller cubes are used to make two cuboids. The dimensions of one cuboid are  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  and that of the other are  $16\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ . Three faces of the cube with dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  are painted with Red and the remaining faces are painted with three different colours - Blue, Pink and Yellow - with only one colour on a face. The other cube is painted with three different colours - Red, Pink and Blue - such that each colour is used on exactly two faces. Finally, these two cuboids are cut into smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each.

**Q.47**

The number of smaller cubes painted with exactly two colours cannot be more than

1 ☐ 3942 ☐ 3773 ☐ 3764 ☐ 364

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Answer key/Solution

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

A cube of dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}$  is painted with black colour. This cube is cut into 512 smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each. Now, smaller cubes are used to make two cuboids. The dimensions of one cuboid are  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  and that of the other are  $16\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ . Three faces of the cube with dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  are painted with Red and the remaining faces are painted with three different colours - Blue, Pink and Yellow - with only one colour on a face. The other cube is painted with three different colours - Red, Pink and Blue - such that each colour is used on exactly two faces. Finally, these two cuboids are cut into smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each.

**Q.48**

The number of smaller cubes painted with exactly four colours cannot be more than

1 ☐ 162 ☐ 143 ☐ 124 ☐ 10

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[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

A cube of dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}$  is painted with black colour. This cube is cut into 512 smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each. Now, smaller cubes are used to make two cuboids. The dimensions of one cuboid are  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  and that of the other are  $16\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ . Three faces of the cube with dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  are painted with Red and the remaining faces are painted with three different colours - Blue, Pink and Yellow - with only one colour on a face. The other cube is painted with three different colours - Red, Pink and Blue - such that each colour is used on exactly two faces. Finally, these two cuboids are cut into smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each.

Q.49

The number of cubes painted with exactly three colours, out of which one is black, cannot be less than

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 2

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 12

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A cube of dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm}$  is painted with black colour. This cube is cut into 512 smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each. Now, smaller cubes are used to make two cuboids. The dimensions of one cuboid are  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  and that of the other are  $16\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ . Three faces of the cube with dimensions  $8\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  are painted with Red and the remaining faces are painted with three different colours - Blue, Pink and Yellow - with only one colour on a face. The other cube is painted with three different colours - Red, Pink and Blue - such that each colour is used on exactly two faces. Finally, these two cuboids are cut into smaller and identical cubes of edge 1 cm each.

Q.50

The number of cubes painted with exactly one colour cannot be more than

1 ☐ 374

2 ☐ 376

3 ☐ 405

4 ☐ 415

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 Answer key/Solution

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

There are seven pebbles namely P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 with Jujharu Hansi. On one side of these pebbles, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are to be inscribed such that 2 is inscribed on P1, 3 on P2, 4 on P3, and so on. Similarly, on the other sides of these pebbles, 2, 5, 16, 27, 63, 45 and 12 are to be inscribed, with one number on each pebble, not necessarily in the same order. On any pebble the number to be inscribed on one side is not a factor of the number to be inscribed on the other. The sum of two numbers inscribed on each pebble is a prime number.

Q.51

In how many ways can numbers be inscribed on the two sides of the seven pebbles?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 4

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 16[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

There are seven pebbles namely P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 with Jujharu Hansi. On one side of these pebbles, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are to be inscribed such that 2 is inscribed on P1, 3 on P2, 4 on P3, and so on. Similarly, on the other sides of these pebbles, 2, 5, 16, 27, 63, 45 and 12 are to be inscribed, with one number on each pebble, not necessarily in the same order. On any pebble the number to be inscribed on one side is not a factor of the number to be inscribed on the other. The sum of two numbers inscribed on each pebble is a prime number.

Q.52

What is the sum of the numbers inscribed on P4?

1 ☐ 72 ☐ 173 ☐ Either (1) or (2)4 ☐ Cannot be determined[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

There are seven pebbles namely P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 with Jujharu Hansi. On one side of these pebbles, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are to be inscribed such that 2 is inscribed on P1, 3 on P2, 4 on P3, and so on. Similarly, on the other sides of these pebbles, 2, 5, 16, 27, 63, 45 and 12 are to be inscribed, with one number on each pebble, not necessarily in the same order. On any pebble the number to be inscribed on one side is not a factor of the number to be inscribed on the other. The sum of two numbers inscribed on each pebble is a prime number.

Q.53

If the seven pebbles are arranged in ascending order of the sum of the numbers on the pebbles from left to right, which pebble would come at sixth position from the right?

1 ☐ P52 ☐ P43 ☐ P34 ☐ P2[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

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

There are seven pebbles namely P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 with Jujharu Hansi. On one side of these pebbles, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are to be inscribed such that 2 is inscribed on P1, 3 on P2, 4 on P3, and so on. Similarly, on the other sides of these pebbles, 2, 5, 16, 27, 63, 45 and 12 are to be inscribed, with one number on each pebble, not necessarily in the same order. On any pebble the number to be inscribed on one side is not a factor of the

number to be inscribed on the other. The sum of two numbers inscribed on each pebble is a prime number.

Q.54

If X is the sum of the numbers inscribed on P3 and Y is the sum of the number inscribed on P6, what is the sum of all possible values of the absolute difference between X and Y?

1 ☐ 112

2 ☐ 92

3 ☐ 56

4 ☐ 20



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Answer key/Solution

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

SM sports institute has three types of sportspersons – Shooters, Archers and Boxers. Currently the institute has 42 sportspersons involved in the aforementioned sports. Each sportsperson is associated with at least one of the three mentioned sports. It is also known that:

- The sportspersons who are associated with all the three sports are half of the number of persons who are only Boxers.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is  $\frac{5}{7}$ th of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers.
- The number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Boxers is same as the sum of number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers but not Boxers and the number of sportspersons who are Boxers and Archers but not Shooters.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is 2 more than the number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers.
- The number of Boxers who are not Shooters is one-sixth of the total number of sportspersons in the institute.
- 150% of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers is one more than 125% of the sum of number of sportspersons who are only Shooters and those who are only Boxers.
- Only one person is both Archer and Boxer but not Shooter.

Q.55

What is the number of persons who are Shooters but not Archers?



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Answer key/Solution

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

SM sports institute has three types of sportspersons – Shooters, Archers and Boxers. Currently the institute has 42 sportspersons involved in the aforementioned sports. Each sportsperson is associated with at least one of the three mentioned sports. It is also known that:

- The sportspersons who are associated with all the three sports are half of the number of persons who are only Boxers.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is  $\frac{5}{7}$ th of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers.
- The number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Boxers is same as the sum of number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers but not Boxers and the number of sportspersons who are Boxers and Archers but not Shooters.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is 2 more than the number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers.
- The number of Boxers who are not Shooters is one-sixth of the total number of sportspersons in the institute.
- 150% of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers is one more than 125% of the sum of number of sportspersons who are only Shooters and those who are only Boxers.
- Only one person is both Archer and Boxer but not Shooter.

Q.56

How many sportspersons play the three sports?



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Answer key/Solution



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

SM sports institute has three types of sportspersons – Shooters, Archers and Boxers. Currently the institute has 42 sportspersons involved in the aforementioned sports. Each sportsperson is associated with at least one of the three mentioned sports. It is also known that:

- The sportspersons who are associated with all the three sports are half of the number of persons who are only Boxers.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is  $\frac{5}{7}$ th of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers.
- The number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Boxers is same as the sum of number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers but not Boxers and the number of sportspersons who are Boxers and Archers but not Shooters.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is 2 more than the number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers.
- The number of Boxers who are not Shooters is one-sixth of the total number of sportspersons in the institute.
- 150% of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers is one more than 125% of the sum of number of sportspersons who are only Shooters and those who are only Boxers.
- Only one person is both Archer and Boxer but not Shooter.

Q.57

Find the absolute difference between the number of Shooters and that of Boxers.



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Answer key/Solution

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

SM sports institute has three types of sportspersons – Shooters, Archers and Boxers. Currently the institute has 42 sportspersons involved in the aforementioned sports. Each sportsperson is associated with at least one of the three mentioned sports. It is also known that:

- The sportspersons who are associated with all the three sports are half of the number of persons who are only Boxers.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is  $\frac{5}{7}$ th of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers.
- The number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Boxers is same as the sum of number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers but not Boxers and the number of sportspersons who are Boxers and Archers but not Shooters.
- The number of sportspersons who are only Shooters is 2 more than the number of sportspersons who are Shooters and Archers.
- The number of Boxers who are not Shooters is one-sixth of the total number of sportspersons in the institute.
- 150% of the number of sportspersons who are only Archers is one more than 125% of the sum of number of sportspersons who are only Shooters and those who are only Boxers.
- Only one person is both Archer and Boxer but not Shooter.

Q.58

Find the number of persons who play exactly two of the three sports.



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Answer key/Solution

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

Four gastronomes – G1, G2, G3 and G4 – rated three features F1, F2 and F3 of two foods X and Y. Each of the gastronomes suffers from disparnumerophobia i.e phobia of odd numbers so they decided to rate the features using even positive integers from 0 to 20 on a scale of 20. Table 1 shows triplets having lowest, average and highest ratings in the given order, for each feature-food combination. Table 2 shows the ratings given by four gastronomes in any two of the three given features for food X and Y.

Table 1			
	F1	F2	F3
X	(6, 13, 18)	(8, 12.5, 20)	(4, 11.5, 18)
Y	(16, 18, 20)	(8, 14.5, 18)	(2, 11.5, 16)

Table 2		
	X	Y
G1	(6, 14)	(8, 18)
G2	(8, 18)	(2, 16)
G3	(4, 18)	(14, 18)
G4	(12, 20)	(14, 20)

Table 3 shows the average of ratings given by the individual gastronome on each feature for the two products.

Table 3		
	F1	F2
G1	12	11
G2	13	12
G3	18	13
G4	19	18

### Q.59

The rating given by G1 to feature F1 for food X is

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Answer key/Solution

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

Four gastronomes – G1 ,G2,G3 and G4 – rated three features F1, F2 and F3 of two foods X and Y. Each of the gastronomes suffers from dispanumerophob i.e phobia of odd numbers so they decided to rate the features using even positive integers from 0 to 20 on a scale of 20. Table 1 shows triplets having lowest, average and highest ratings in the given order, for each feature-food combination. Table 2 shows the ratings given by four gastronomes in any two of the three given features for food X and Y.

Table 1			
	F1	F2	F3
X	(6, 13, 18)	(8, 12.5, 20)	(4, 11.5, 18)
Y	(16, 18, 20)	(8, 14.5, 18)	(2, 11.5, 16)

Table 2		
	X	Y
G1	(6, 14)	(8, 18)
G2	(8, 18)	(2, 16)
G3	(4, 18)	(14, 18)
G4	(12, 20)	(14, 20)

Table 3 shows the average of ratings given by the individual gastronome on each feature for the two products.

Table 3		
	F1	F2
G1	12	11
G2	13	12
G3	18	13
G4	19	18

### Q.60

The rating given by G3 to feature F2 for food Y is

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Answer key/Solution

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

Four gastronomes – G1, G2, G3 and G4 – rated three features F1, F2 and F3 of two foods X and Y. Each of the gastronomes suffers from *disparnumerophob* i.e phobia of odd numbers so they decided to rate the features using even positive integers from 0 to 20 on a scale of 20. Table 1 shows triplets having lowest, average and highest ratings in the given order, for each feature-food combination. Table 2 shows the ratings given by four gastronomes in any two of the three given features for food X and Y.

Table 1			
	F1	F2	F3
X	(6, 13, 18)	(8, 12.5, 20)	(4, 11.5, 18)
Y	(16, 18, 20)	(8, 14.5, 18)	(2, 11.5, 16)

Table 2		
	X	Y
G1	(6, 14)	(8, 18)
G2	(8, 18)	(2, 16)
G3	(4, 18)	(14, 18)
G4	(12, 20)	(14, 20)

Table 3 shows the average of ratings given by the individual gastronome on each feature for the two products.

Table 3		
	F1	F2
G1	12	11
G2	13	12
G3	18	13
G4	19	18

**Q.61**

The rating given by G2 to feature F3 for food X is

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Answer key/Solution

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

Four gastronomes – G1, G2, G3 and G4 – rated three features F1, F2 and F3 of two foods X and Y. Each of the gastronomes suffers from *disparnumerophob* i.e phobia of odd numbers so they decided to rate the features using even positive integers from 0 to 20 on a scale of 20. Table 1 shows triplets having lowest, average and highest ratings in the given order, for each feature-food combination. Table 2 shows the ratings given by four gastronomes in any two of the three given features for food X and Y.

Table 1			
	F1	F2	F3
X	(6, 13, 18)	(8, 12.5, 20)	(4, 11.5, 18)
Y	(16, 18, 20)	(8, 14.5, 18)	(2, 11.5, 16)

Table 2		
	X	Y
G1	(6, 14)	(8, 18)
G2	(8, 18)	(2, 16)
G3	(4, 18)	(14, 18)
G4	(12, 20)	(14, 20)

Table 3 shows the average of ratings given by the individual gastronome on each feature for the two products.

Table 3		
	F1	F2
G1	12	11
G2	13	12
G3	18	13
G4	19	18

Q.62

The rating given by G4 to feature F3 for food Y is




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

Five friends – Birbal, Fazal, Tansen, Mansingh and Kapil – participate in a game named DiceRoll. In the game, there are three rounds. In each round, each player rolls three dice out of a set of five dice – D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 – first three of which are normal dice i.e. unbiased and the last two are biased dice. The probabilities of getting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on D4 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 3 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . The probabilities of getting 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 on D5 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 4 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . In the first round, each player rolls unbiased dice. In this round, each player was awarded a point which is the product of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In this round, if the score of any player is 35 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the second round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 35 but not less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round two would be biased ones. In the second round, each player was awarded a point which is the sum of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In the second round, if the score of any player is 12 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the third round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 12 but not less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round two would be biased ones. In the third round, each player was awarded a point which is given by  $N1 \times N2 + N3$ , where  $N1$ ,  $N2$  and  $N3$  are numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll in the third round such that  $N1 \geq N3 \geq N2$ . The friend with maximum number of points in the three rounds taken together is declared winner of the game. It is also known that no participant got the same number on two or more dice in any of the three rounds.

Q.63

If a player who rolls exactly two biased dice in the third round emerge as the winner, what is the probability that the player ends up with a score of 120?

1 ☐  $\frac{1}{36} \times \frac{1}{72} \times \frac{201}{7772}$

2 ☐  $\left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^2 \times \frac{101}{3888}$

3 ☐  $\frac{1}{36} \times \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{81}{7776}$

4 ☐  $\frac{1}{36} \times \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{13}{1296}$




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

Five friends – Birbal, Fazal, Tansen, Mansingh and Kapil – participate in a game named DiceRoll. In the game, there are three rounds. In each round, each player rolls three dice out of a set of five dice – D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 – first three of which are normal dice i.e. unbiased and the last two are biased dice. The probabilities of getting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on D4 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 3 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . The probabilities of getting 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 on D5 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 4 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . In the first round, each player rolls unbiased dice. In this round, each player was awarded a point which is the product of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In this round, if the score of any player is 35 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the second round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 35 but not less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round two would be biased ones. In the second round, each player was awarded a point which is the sum of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In the second round, if the score of any player is 12 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the third round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 12 but not less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round two would be biased ones. In the third round, each player was awarded a point which is given by  $N1 \times N2 + N3$ , where  $N1$ ,  $N2$  and  $N3$  are numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll in the third round such that  $N1 \geq N3 \geq N2$ . The friend with maximum number of

points in the three rounds taken together is declared winner of the game. It is also known that no participant got the same number on two or more dice in any of the three rounds.

**Q.64**

If Birbal gets 36 points in the first round, what is the probability that his total score at the end of the third round would be more than 78?

1 ☐  $\frac{2}{(36)^3}$

2 ☐  $\frac{1}{(36)^3}$

3 ☐  $\frac{1}{(36)^2} \times \frac{1}{72}$

4 ☐  $\frac{1}{(72)^3}$

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five friends – Birbal, Fazal, Tansen, Mansingh and Kapil – participate in a game named DiceRoll. In the game, there are three rounds. In each round, each player rolls three dice out of a set of five dice – D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 – first three of which are normal dice i.e. unbiased and the last two are biased dice. The probabilities of getting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on D4 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 3 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . The probabilities of getting 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 on D5 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 4 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . In the first round, each player rolls unbiased dice. In this round, each player was awarded a point which is the product of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In this round, if the score of any player is 35 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the second round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 35 but not less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round two would be biased ones. In the second round, each player was awarded a point which is the sum of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In the second round, if the score of any player is 12 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the third round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 12 but not less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round two would be biased ones. In the third round, each player was awarded a point which is given by  $N1 \times N2 + N3$ , where  $N1$ ,  $N2$  and  $N3$  are numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll in the third round such that  $N1 \geq N3 \geq N2$ . The friend with maximum number of points in the three rounds taken together is declared winner of the game. It is also known that no participant got the same number on two or more dice in any of the three rounds.

**Q.65**

Fazal got a score of 26 in the first round. What is absolute difference between the minimum and maximum possible score that Fazal can get in the second round?

1 ☐ 15

2 ☐ 12

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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Answer key/Solution

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

Five friends – Birbal, Fazal, Tansen, Mansingh and Kapil – participate in a game named DiceRoll. In the game, there are three rounds. In each round, each player rolls three dice out of a set of five dice – D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 – first three of which are normal dice i.e. unbiased and the last two are biased dice. The probabilities of getting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on D4 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 3 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . The probabilities of getting 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 on D5 are in an increasing Arithmetic Progression with the probability of getting 4 as  $\frac{5}{36}$ . In the first round, each player rolls unbiased dice. In this round, each player was awarded a point which is the product of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In this round, if the score of any player is 35 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the second round would be unbiased ones; if the score of any player is less than 35 but not less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 20, out of three dice rolled by him in the second round two would be biased ones. In the second round, each player was awarded a point which is the sum of the numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll. In the second round, if the score of any player is 12 or more, all the three dice rolled by him in the third round would be unbiased ones; if the

score of any player is less than 12 but not less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round one would be a biased one; if it is less than 8, out of three dice rolled by him in the third round two would be biased ones. In the third round, each player was awarded a point which is given by  $N_1 \times N_2 + N_3$ , where  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$  and  $N_3$  are numbers appeared on the three dice on his roll in the third round such that  $N_1 \geq N_3 \geq N_2$ . The friend with maximum number of points in the three rounds taken together is declared winner of the game. It is also known that no participant got the same number on two or more dice in any of the three rounds.

Q.66

What is the probability of getting 5 on D5?

1 ☐ 11/362 ☐ 1/43 ☐ 5/364 ☐ 1/12

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Answer key/Solution

## Sec 3

Q.67

$f(x) = x^3 - x^2(3 + a) + x(2 + 3a) - 2a$ , where 'a' is an odd prime number. In which of the following range of values of 'x' will f(x) definitely be a positive real number?

1 ☐  $x < 1$  or  $2 < x < a$ 2 ☐  $1 < x < 2$  or  $x > a$ 3 ☐  $x < 2$  or  $x > a$ 4 ☐  $x < 1$  or  $x > a$ 

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Answer key/Solution

Q.68

N is a five-digit number. P is a six-digit number formed by appending a "1" to the right of N, and Q is another six-digit number formed by appending a "1" to the left end of N. If  $P = 3Q$ , what is the value of N?



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Answer key/Solution

Q.69

Trapezium ABCD is inscribed in a circle with centre O. AB is parallel to CD and the tangent at point C intersects the line AB produced to E. If  $BE = 2$  units,  $CE = 4$  units and  $\triangle BCE$  is an isosceles triangle, what is the area (in square units) of trapezium ABCD?

1 ☐ 322 ☐ 243 ☐  $7\sqrt{15}$ 4 ☐  $8\sqrt{15}$



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Q.70

If  $y = x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \dots \infty}}}}$  and  $\frac{3}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{5}{2}$ , which of the following can be a value of  $4x$ ?

- 1 ☐ 4
- 2 ☐ 6
- 3 ☐ 9
- 4 ☐ Both (1) and (2)

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Q.71

150 persons attended a fair, in which everyone played at least one of the games out of Mario, Nintendo and NFS. Price that a person paid for playing exact one game, exactly two games and all the three games was \$2, \$3 and \$5 respectively. It is also known that 40 persons played Mario, 90 played Nintendo and 145 played NFS. The amount paid by these 150 persons for playing the games could not be less than

- 1 ☐ \$300
- 2 ☐ \$425
- 3 ☐ \$750
- 4 ☐ \$500

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Q.72

A quadrilateral is constructed by joining the midpoints of a rectangle and then, a rectangle is constructed by joining the midpoints of the quadrilateral thus formed. Then, another quadrilateral is constructed by joining the midpoints of the second rectangle. This process is repeated infinite number of times. The ratio of the sum of the areas of all the rectangles, including the original one, to the sum of the areas of all the quadrilaterals is

- 1 ☐ 2 : 1
- 2 ☐ 3 : 1
- 3 ☐ 4 : 1
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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## Q.73

Let  $V(t - 2) = t^2 - t$ , where,  $0 \leq t \leq 89$  and  $t$  is an integer. Find the number of values of  $t$  such that  $V(t)$  is divisible by the minimum possible value of the product of 2 distinct prime numbers.

1 ☐ 452 ☐ 503 ☐ 604 ☐ 70
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## Q.74

In triangle ABC, P and Q are points on AB and AC respectively. BQ and PC intersect each other at M such that the areas of triangles PMB and QMC are equal. If  $AP : AB = 1 : 2$ , then find the ratio of the length of PQ to that of BC?

1 ☐ 1 : 22 ☐ 1 : 33 ☐ 1 : 44 ☐ 2 : 3
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## Q.75

If  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = a$ , where  $-1 < x < 1$ , then  $f(-x)$  is

1 ☐  $\frac{a}{2a+1}$ 2 ☐  $a$ 3 ☐  $\frac{a}{2a-1}$ 4 ☐ None of the above
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## Q.76

Total number of bananas with three friends Moti, Sumit and Manky together is 10. If sum of reciprocals of the number of bananas with the three friends is 1, what is the absolute difference between number of bananas with Moti and Sumit?

1 ☐ 22 ☐ 3

300

40 Either (1) or (3)

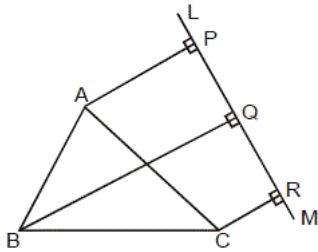
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Answer key/Solution

Q.77

Perpendiculars AP, BQ and CR are dropped from the vertices A, B and C of triangle ABC on a line LM in the same plane as shown in the figure given below. Perpendiculars meet the line LM at points P, Q and R respectively, where PQ = a and QR = b. If AP = x, BQ = y, and CR = z. Find area (in square units) of triangle ABC.



1 ☐  $\frac{a(y-z)+b(y-x)}{2}$

2 ☐  $\frac{a(y-x)+b(y-z)}{2}$

3 ☐  $\frac{a^2(y-z)+b^2(y-x)}{a+b}$

4 ☐  $\frac{b^2(y-z)+a^2(y-x)}{b+a}$

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Answer key/Solution

Q.78

When cube of a natural number is divided by 7, the remainder obtained is 5. How many values can the number assume?



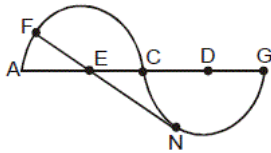
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Answer key/Solution

Q.79

Two identical semicircles, with unit radius each, are drawn with AC and CG as their diameters, as shown in the figure given below. E and D are the centers of the semicircles. F and N are points on the circular arcs such that F, E and N are collinear and EN is tangent to the semi circle as shown in the figure. If length of the line segment CN is 1 unit, then find the length of line segment FD.



1 ☐  $\sqrt{4+3\sqrt{3}}$  units

2 ☐  $\sqrt{5+3\sqrt{3}}$  units

3 ☐  $\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}$  units

4 ☐  $\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{3}}$  units



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**Q.80**

Let  $(1 + x + x^2)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{2n}x^{2n}$ , where  $n$  is a natural number. If  $a_0 + a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n} = 365$ , then the value of  $n$  is

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Answer key/Solution

**Q.81**

In a triangle  $ABC$  right-angled at  $B$ ,  $BA$  is produced to  $F$ . Bisector of the external angle  $CAF$ , when produced, intersects the base  $CB$  (extended) at  $E$ . If  $AB = 3$  cm and  $AC = 5$  cm, then find the length of the line segment  $AE$ .

1 ☐ 5 cm

2 ☐  $4\sqrt{3}$  cm

3 ☐  $5\sqrt{2}$  cm

4 ☐  $3\sqrt{5}$  cm



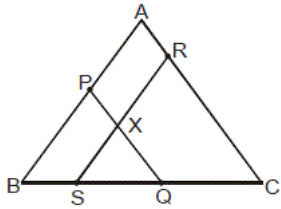
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**Q.82**

In the given  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AR : RC = 1 : 4$  and  $AP : PB = 2 : 3$ .  $SR$  is parallel to  $AB$  and  $PQ$  is parallel to  $AC$ . Find the value of  $\left(\frac{PX}{XR}\right) \times \left(\frac{SX}{QX}\right)$ .

1 ☐ 4/72 ☐ 5/83 ☐ 1/24 ☐ 3/7



Q.83

How many distinct five-digit multiples of 11 can be formed using the digits 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7?

1 ☐ 122 ☐ 183 ☐ 244 ☐ 36



Q.84

When 907 is divided by two 2-digit numbers  $N$  and  $(N + 2)$ , the remainder obtained in both the cases is 'x'. Then value of 'x' for the maximum possible value of  $N$  is:

1 ☐ 12 ☐ 33 ☐ 54 ☐ 8



Q.85

Let  $N_1$  be the number of coprimes to 132 that are less than 132,  $N_2$  be the number of coprimes to 65 that are less than 65 and  $N$  be the L.C.M. of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ . If  $8!$  is completely divisible by  $(k \times N)$ , where  $k$  is a natural number, then what is the maximum possible value of  $k$ ?

1 ☐ 1682 ☐ 2403 ☐ 306

4 ☐ 148

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Answer key/Solution

Q.86

If P be the product of all the natural numbers between 45 and 293 that have an odd number of factors, what is the highest power of 12 in P?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.87

If  $ax + by = 4$ ,  $ax^2 + by^2 = 2$  and  $ax^3 + by^3 = -3$ , where 'a', 'b', 'x' and 'y' are real numbers, find the value of  $(2x - 1)(2y - 1)$ .

1 ☐ 42 ☐ 33 ☐ 54 ☐ -3

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Answer key/Solution

Q.88

If  $a_n = x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}$ , where 'n' a natural number, then  $a_{n+3} =$

1 ☐  $a_1 \cdot a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}$ 2 ☐  $a_1 \cdot a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} + a_n$ 3 ☐  $a_1 \cdot a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} - a_n$ 4 ☐  $a_n \cdot a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}$ 

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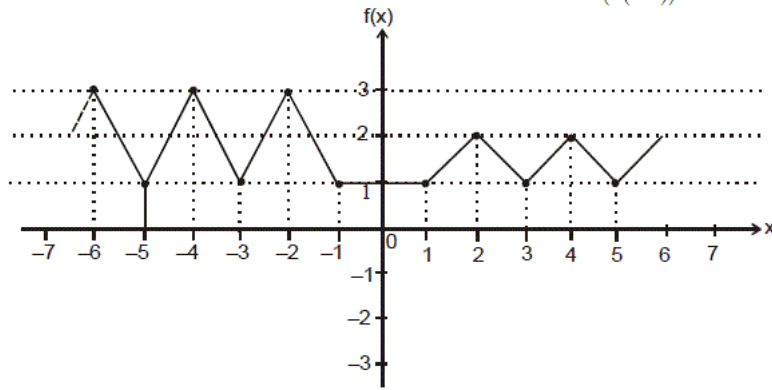
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Answer key/Solution

Q.89

The following figure shows the graph of a real function  $f(x)$ . Another two real functions  $g(x)$  and  $h(x)$

are defined as  $g(x) = f(f(x))$  and  $h(x) = g(g(x))$ . Find the value of  $\frac{g(-2.5) \times g(-3.5)}{(h(5.5))^2}$ .



1 ☐ 16/9

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 4/9

4 ☐ 9/16

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Answer key/Solution

**Q.90**

Suresh and Ramesh decide to play a game with a fair die marked with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its six faces. In the game, each player rolls the die and notes the number obtained. They roll the die turn by turn. The player who first gets 6 wins the game. If Suresh starts the game, then the probability of Ramesh winning the game is

1 ☐ 1/6

2 ☐ 5/6

3 ☐ 6/11

4 ☐ 5/11

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**Q.91**

Amar, Akbar and Anthony are standing on the x-axis at  $x = -1.3$ ,  $x = 2.5$  and  $x = -0.3$  respectively. Sheila, their mother, is standing at a point P on the x axis such that the total distance travelled by the three to reach their mother is minimum. What is the difference between the distances travelled by Akbar and Anthony to reach their mother?

1 ☐ 2.8

2 ☐ 2.2

3 ☐ 1.6

4 ☐ 1.1

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Q.92

Due to an increase of 10% in the price of sugar, a woman was forced to decrease the consumption of sugar by 9.09% to keep the expenditure on sugar constant. If the consumption of sugar by the woman was 5 kg before the increase in the price of sugar, then find the initial price of sugar in Rs. per kg.

1 ☐ Rs. 52 ☐ Rs. 103 ☐ Rs. 204 ☐ Cannot be determined[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

Q.93

In a school, there are " $m \times n$ " students. On October 2, 2014, all the students of the school were asked to assemble at the school ground. The students stood in ' $m$ ' rows, with ' $n$ ' students in each row. Each student was allotted a position number denoted by  $P(a, b)$ , where ' $a$ ' and ' $b$ ' represent the row number and the column number respectively in which the student was standing. Each student gave ' $a$ ' toffees to every other student if ' $a$ ' was not more than ' $b$ ', and he/she gave ' $b$ ' toffees to every other student otherwise. If  $m = 3$  and  $n = 5$ , find the total number of toffees that exchanged hands.

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Q.94

If  $a \log_{200} 2 + b \log_{200} 5 = c$ , where  $a, b, c$  are natural numbers, then find the minimum possible value of  $(a + b + c)$ .

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Q.95

Three persons A, B and C, working together can complete a work in 12 days. The time taken to complete the same work by A is twice of the time taken by B and the time taken by C. If these three work alternatively for first 6 days, then in how many days can B complete the remaining work?

1 ☐ 252 ☐ 303 ☐ 204 ☐ 35[FeedBack](#)[Bookmark](#)[Answer key/Solution](#)

## Q.96

Only three telecom companies China Telecom Ltd. (CTL), Telecom Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) and Israel Telecom Ltd. (ITL) work on telecommunication projects in Afghanistan. CTL and TCIL are working together, without ITL, on 12 projects. CTL and ITL are working together, without TCIL, on 5 projects. CTL is working on a total of 26 projects. ITL and TCIL are working on 14 projects each, out of total 36 ongoing projects in Afghanistan. If CTL is working alone on as many projects as the sum of the number of projects on which ITL and TCIL are working on individually, then on how many of these projects both ITL and TCIL are working together, without CTL?

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## Q.97

Cost price of 6 'Dairy Milks' is equal to the selling price of 10 'Kitkats' and cost price of 6 'Kitkats' is equal to the selling price of 1 'Dairy Milk'. Net profit percent on the sale of a 'Dairy Milk' and a 'Kitkat' is 50%. Find the profit percentage on the sale of each 'Kitkat'. [Assume all 'Dairy Milks' are identical and the same applies to 'Kitkats'.]

1 ☐ 160%

2 ☐ 200%

3 ☐ 180%

4 ☐ 150%


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## Q.98

Points P and Q are marked on a straight road. Gypsa started from the point P and walked towards point Q. On the first day Gypsa covered  $\left(\frac{1}{4x}\right)$  of the total distance between P and Q. On the second day she covered  $\left(\frac{1}{3y}\right)$  of the remaining distance, where 'x' and 'y' are integers. At the end of the second day she found out that she had covered  $\left(\frac{3}{xy}\right)$  of the total distance between P and Q. If the total distance between P and Q is 110 km, then find the minimum possible distance (in km) left to be covered by her after the first two days.

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## Q.99

A solid metal cylinder of height and radius as 8 cm and 7 cm respectively is melted and recast into a cone of height 24 cm. By what percent is the lateral surface area of the cone more than that of the cylinder?

1 ☐ 37.5%

2 ☐ 44.44%

3 ☐ 56.25%

4 ☐ 54.5%

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[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)**Q.100****The percentage increase/decrease in the curved surface area of a hemisphere when the radius of the hemisphere is halved is**1 ☐ 50% increase2 ☐ 25% decrease3 ☐ 25% increase4 ☐ 75% decrease[FeedBack](#)[🔖 Bookmark](#)[🔍 Answer key/Solution](#)