

Mock CAT – 03 2019

Scorecard (procreview.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 21:07:05 IST 2020&qsetId=ed
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Solutions (Solution.jsp?sid=aaaFOuj1h2PZo7o7VNG6wSat Jan 11 21:07:05 IST 2020&qsetId=ed
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VARC

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QA

Passage 1

In 1972, the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, or World Heritage Convention, was adopted at the seventeenth session of UNESCO’s General Conference. Building on key institutions in world society, the Convention’s aims to identify, protect and preserve “cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value” have rapidly diffused throughout the world and achieved near universal acceptance in the decades since. Indeed, when the Bahamas ratified in 2014 it became the 191st State Party to adhere to the World Heritage Convention, furthering its status as the most widely accepted UNESCO convention. Yet just as the World Heritage List has expanded to include over one thousand cultural and natural heritage sites, the concerns and challenges associated with successfully preserving world heritage have multiplied as well. Among those concerns are the sustainability of an ever-expanding number of inscribed sites and the social, economic, and environmental impacts of tourism on cultural and natural properties. Although the World Heritage Convention predates the concept of sustainable tourism, Labadi suggests that it is implied in Article 4, which places responsibility with each state party to ensure the “presentation and transmission to future generations”.


Today, such concerns have been formally incorporated into UNESCO’s World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Program, as well as sustainable development initiatives, which seek to balance the interests of world heritage’s diverse stakeholders. Efforts to promote sustainable tourism have inspired a great deal of scholarly analysis, debate, and even scepticism. In fact, the role of two official advisory bodies—the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)—in assessing and articulating concerns about sustainability and tourism of over 800 cultural and natural sites that have been nominated for inscription in the World Heritage List, is tremendous.


Many observers have understandably criticized heritage tourism as either a profit-making tool of the tourism (or heritage) industry; a means of identity construction and self-aggrandizement for nation-states that reflects elite interests; or a Eurocentric imposition by Western countries and international agencies. Among other things, such efforts to commoditize, politicize, or universalize heritage are seen as a threat to the authenticity of cultural and natural properties. Yet scholars have also shown that inscription on the World Heritage List is neither a guaranteed boon to tourism nor a process that is always driven by elites. Other studies highlight the problems with conceptualizing the tourism industry as a monolithic entity and demonstrate the role of local influences in heritage outcomes and interpretations. Thus, while power imbalances are clearly evident in the world heritage arena, a wide range of stakeholders potentially shape the development, interpretation, and inscription of cultural and natural sites. Although the cultural and natural heritage experts who assess the value of nominated world heritage sites are among these stakeholders, they are rarely the subjects of scholarly analysis despite theoretical reasons for doing so.

Q.1
According to the passage, for which of the following is the heritage tourism criticized?

- 1 ☐ For being non-commercial
- 2 ☐ For practicing self-vilification
- 3 ☐ For intending philanthropy
- 4 ☐ For practicing self-glorification

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.2
Which of the following is factually true about the World Heritage List?

- 1 ☐ World Heritage List is a tremendous piece of work.
- 2 ☐ World Heritage List is governed by the nobility.
- 3 ☐ Inclusion in the World Heritage List isn’t a blessing.
- 4 ☐ Inclusion in the World Heritage List is a matter of intense scholarly work and debate.

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1

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Q.3

Which of the following is the author's concern in the above passage?

- 1 ☐ To point how issues of world heritage sustainability have changed over time
- 2 ☐ To question why some nominated world heritage sites are not studied by the scholars
- 3 ☐ To question the emergence of sustainability and tourism in the world heritage arena
- 4 ☐ To point out why cultural wealth cannot be converted into economic and political wealth

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Q.4

What does the author point towards when he states "responsibility with each state party to ensure the presentation and transmission to future generations"?

-
- 1 ☐ S/he highlights the difficult balance between cultural wealth and its preservation.
-
- 2 ☐ S/he highlights the difficult balance between the central and the state government in having a charge over the cultural bodies.
-
- 3 ☐ S/he highlights the difficult balance between preserving the world heritage and making it accessible to posterity.
-
- 4 ☐ S/he highlights the difficult balance between preserving the cultural heritage and establishing the global status and prestige of a nation.
-

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 2

We all know smart people who do stupid things. At work we see people with brilliant minds make the most simple mistakes. At home we might live with someone who is intellectually gifted but also has no idea. We all have friends who have impressive IQs but lack basic common sense. Clearly I had a personal interest in trying to work out why I, and millions of others like me, could be so stupid so much of the time. After looking back at my own experiences and reading the rapidly growing body of work on why humans fail to think, my co-author and I started to come to some conclusions.

Having a high IQ score does not mean that someone is intelligent. IQ tests only capture analytical intelligence; this is the ability to notice patterns and solve analytical problems. Most standard IQ tests miss out two other aspects of human intelligence: creative and practical intelligence. Creative intelligence is our ability to deal with novel situations. Practical intelligence is our ability to get things done. For the first 20 years of life, people are rewarded for their analytical intelligence. Then we wonder why the “best and brightest” are uncreative and practically useless.

Most intelligent people make mental short cuts all the time. One of the most powerful is self-serving bias: we tend to think we are better than others. Most people think they are above average drivers. If you ask a class of students whether they are above the class average in intelligence, the vast majority of hands shoot up. Even when you ask people who are objectively among the worst in a certain skill, they tend to say they are above average. Not everyone can be above average – but we can all have the illusion that we are. We desperately cling to this illusion even when there is devastating evidence to the contrary. We collect all the information we can find to prove ourselves right and ignore any information that proves us wrong. We feel good, but we overlook crucial facts. As a result the smartest people ignore the intelligence of others so they make themselves feel smarter.

Being smart can come at a cost. Asking tricky questions, doing the research and carefully thinking things through takes time. It's also unpleasant. Most of us would rather do anything than think. A recent study found that when left alone in a room, people preferred to give themselves electric shocks than quietly sit and think. Being smart can also upset people. Asking tough questions can quickly make you unpopular.

Intelligent people quickly learn these lessons. Instead of using their intelligence, they just stay quiet and follow the crowd – even if it is off the side of a cliff. In the short term this pays off. Things get done, everyone's lives are easier and people are happy. But in the long term it can create poor decisions and lay the foundations for disaster.

Next time I find myself banging my own head and asking myself “Why are you so stupid?”, I will try to remind myself that I'm trapped in the same situation as many millions of others: my own idiocy probably came with a payoff.

Q.5

Which of the following is the main point of the author in this passage?

- 1 ☐ The faulty IQ tests that make stupid people look smart
- 2 ☐ The price intelligent people pay for being above average
- 3 ☐ The reasons why intelligent people may behave otherwise

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Q.6

Which of the following is the real danger of intelligent people following the crowd, as per the author?

1 ☐ Their behaviour may lead them to jump off a cliff or take unnecessary risks.

2 ☐ Their avoidance of their own cognition can be eventually catastrophic.

3 ☐ They end up being under too much pressure to please others.

4 ☐ Their behaviour pays off only in the short term.

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Q.7

What can be inferred from the sentence “my own idiocy probably came with a payoff”?

1 ☐ The author is reiterating the idea that people may behave stupidly in order to assimilate.

2 ☐ The author is happy about being part of the crowd.

3 ☐ The author is relieved at having been able to avoid the tedious task of analyzing a decision.

4 ☐ The author is trying to justify the fact that one's stupidity can just be a coping mechanism.

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Q.8

With which of the following would the author of the passage agree?

- 1 ☐ The best and the brightest people on earth have the toughest time in dealing with practical situations.
- 2 ☐ Our definition of the word 'stupidity' is problematic as it hinders our ability to judge true intelligence.
- 3 ☐ Practical and creative intelligence make us really smart; analytical intelligence is useless.
- 4 ☐ Many popular IQ tests are not holistic in their detection of intelligence.

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Q.9

Who, among the following, would be considered to be truly intelligent by the author of this passage?

- 1 ☐ Archie, who scored the highest in majority of the IQ tests he took and who is popular for his practical problem solving skills
- 2 ☐ Veronica, who scored the highest in an IQ test of analytical, creative, and practical intelligence
- 3 ☐ Betty, who scored the highest in majority of the IQ tests where she displayed high creative and practical skills
- 4 ☐ Kevin, who scored the highest in all the IQ tests he took and who is considered to be the most pragmatic guy around

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 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 3

It is curious that so harrowing and ubiquitous a crime has left so little mark on history. Perhaps because infanticide was mostly women’s business, specifically poor women’s business, very few first-person accounts survive. But then there exist very few contemporary accounts of any kind. Writers are most comfortable discussing it as a rare and shocking crime, or a heinous practice of foreigners, even when it is actually a perennial occurrence in their own neighbourhoods. Occasionally, there are attempts to revise history; to argue, for instance, that ancient Greeks didn’t really engage in infanticide, or that it was very rare, even though every Greek reference to the practice treats it as absolutely commonplace. As the historian Josephine Quinn at the University of Oxford told *The Guardian* recently when discussing her work on Carthaginian child sacrifice: ‘The feeling that some ultimate taboo is being broken is very strong. It was striking how often colleagues, when they asked what I was working on, reacted in horror and said: “Oh no, that’s simply not possible, you must have got it wrong.”’

Quinn’s work on child sacrifice leads us to an interesting exception to all the ‘rules’ of infanticide discussed thus far. Using children as human sacrifices was common throughout pre-Columbian South America, as well as in ancient Carthage. Here, rather than being deformed or sickly, the preferred victims were unblemished and of unusual beauty. They were seldom newborns; they could even be adolescents. People engaging in child sacrifice tended to be high-ranking and affluent; the rituals often opulent. Victims chosen for the Incan *capacocha* ritual, which marked festivals and important events in the life of the emperor, were kept in luxury by the state, sometimes for years, before being ritually killed and mummified. They were fed so well that archaeologists can pinpoint how long a particular victim was supported post-selection by examining the mummy’s hair. These Incan sacrifices were poor children being used by a wealthy bureaucracy – but, according to Quinn, the Carthaginians sacrificed their own children and, since the ritual was costly, such parents were by definition rich.

This, finally, is a practice that seems so distant from us as to be completely incomprehensible. Yet, if we assume the Carthaginians sincerely believed in their gods and feared the willingness of those gods to punish them for ingratitude, it’s part and parcel of the same phenomenon: one child is sacrificed so the rest of the family might thrive.

Q.10

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

- 1 ☐ The complex history of infanticide and child sacrifice

2 ☐ The reluctance of scholars to acknowledge the reality of child sacrifice

3 ☐ The difficulty faced by academicians in breaking religious taboos

4 ☐ The commendable work done by Quinn in exposing the reality of child sacrifice in affluent countries

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Passage 3

It is curious that so harrowing and ubiquitous a crime has left so little mark on history. Perhaps because infanticide was mostly women's business, specifically poor women's business, very few first-person accounts survive. But then there exist very few contemporary accounts of any kind. Writers are most comfortable discussing it as a rare and shocking crime, or a heinous practice of foreigners, even when it is actually a perennial occurrence in their own neighbourhoods. Occasionally, there are attempts to revise history; to argue, for instance, that ancient Greeks didn't really engage in infanticide, or that it was very rare, even though every Greek reference to the practice treats it as absolutely commonplace. As the historian Josephine Quinn at the University of Oxford told *The Guardian* recently when discussing her work on Carthaginian child sacrifice: 'The feeling that some ultimate taboo is being broken is very strong. It was striking how often colleagues, when they asked what I was working on, reacted in horror and said: "Oh no, that's simply not possible, you must have got it wrong."'

Quinn's work on child sacrifice leads us to an interesting exception to all the 'rules' of infanticide discussed thus far. Using children as human sacrifices was common throughout pre-Columbian South America, as well as in ancient Carthage. Here, rather than being deformed or sickly, the preferred victims were unblemished and of unusual beauty. They were seldom newborns; they could even be adolescents. People engaging in child sacrifice tended to be high-ranking and affluent; the rituals often opulent. Victims chosen for the Incan *capacocha* ritual, which marked festivals and important events in the life of the emperor, were kept in luxury by the state, sometimes for years, before being ritually killed and mummified. They were fed so well that archaeologists can pinpoint how long a particular victim was supported post-selection by examining the mummy's hair. These Incan sacrifices were poor children being used by a wealthy bureaucracy – but, according to Quinn, the Carthaginians sacrificed their own children and, since the ritual was costly, such parents were by definition rich.

This, finally, is a practice that seems so distant from us as to be completely incomprehensible. Yet, if we assume the Carthaginians sincerely believed in their gods and feared the willingness of those gods to punish them for ingratitude, it's part and parcel of the same phenomenon: one child is sacrificed so the rest of the family might thrive.

Q.11

Why did Quinn's colleagues react with horror when they learnt about her work on child sacrifice?

1 ☐ It failed to strike a chord with them as infanticide primarily belonged to the narrative of poor women.

2 ☐ They found it difficult to accept the reality of such an uncomfortable topic.

3 ☐ They were unaware of the reality of infanticide due to lack of historical accounts of the same.

4 ☐ It broke their ultimate social taboo of not discussing something so unpleasant.

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Q.12

Which of the following is definitely not true about the Incan capacocha ritual?

- 1 ☐ It celebrated festivals and important events in the life of the emperor.
- 2 ☐ The victims of these rituals were killed and mummified.
- 3 ☐ According to Quinn, rich parents sacrificed their children for personal gains during these rituals.
- 4 ☐ Sometimes, the victims chosen for these rituals were adolescents who were kept in luxury for years before being sacrificed.

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Q.13

All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:

- 1 ☐ Infants were sometimes sacrificed by their parents so that their remaining family could survive.
- 2 ☐ Josephine Quinn, who works for the Guardian, has done a commendable research in breaking certain myths about child sacrifice.
- 3 ☐ Writers have avoided discussing infanticide as a crime that occurred in their vicinity.
- 4 ☐ Historical narratives have failed to do justice to a crime as heinous as child sacrifice.

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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Q.14
Why does the author mention the Greeks in the passage?

- 1 ☐ To show how History distorts the truth by subverting the fact that even evolved races indulged in child sacrifices
- 2 ☐ To show how the Greeks didn’t or rarely engaged in child sacrifice
- 3 ☐ To show the reluctance of humans in accepting uncomfortable historical facts
- 4 ☐ To show that infanticide was common in ancient Greece

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 Answer key/Solution

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Passage 4

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Q.15

Which of the following has been mentioned by the author as a benefit of removing the headphone jack?

-
- 1 ☐ The push to the sales of AirPods which produce superior sound quality
-

2 ☐ The eradication of an obsolete and unnecessary technology

3 ☐ The quality of sound is clearer in the wireless medium

4 ☐ The ability to free space and allow multi tasking while listening to music

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 Answer key/Solution

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- Q.16
- Which of the following best captures the author's opinion on Apple's decision to remove the headphone jack?
- 1

☐

It will help empower the mobile phone technology.
- 2

☐

It is a courageous move which will find a wide range of supporters.
- 3

☐

It will help the music lovers the most as the sound quality of AirPods and Beats headphones are the clearest.
- 4

☐

It was primarily made with monetary profit in mind.

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Q.17

It can be inferred that Apple benefits from the sale of Lightning headphones because:

- ☐ it gives selling license to these headphones and rise in demand is a profitable scenario for Apple.
- ☐ it controls the major share of the market and, thus, gains the most by giving license to the manufacturers.
- ☐ the headphones are a new innovation and most musicians invest heavily on them, whose major share Apple receives.
- ☐ Apple sells them and, thus, it will profit by forcing users to adopt them.

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Passage 4

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Q.18

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- 1 ☐ Bluetooth headphones are disproportionately profitable among smartphone users.
- 2 ☐ The US market witnessed a 64% growth in the sale of Bluetooth headphones in one year.
- 3 ☐ Bluetooth headphones account for 17% of the market globally.
- 4 ☐ Apple gave Beats a platform during an event in order to push the struggling company ahead.

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 Answer key/Solution

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- Q.19
- Which of the following can be inferred about the future of Bluetooth headphones?
- 1

☐

Apple is going to find it tough to maintain its position as the market leader in innovation.
- 2

☐

Apple’s move to boost the sales of Bluetooth headphones is likely to backfire due to the drawbacks which outweigh the benefits.
- 3


☐


Apple is going to attract a record number of new users thanks to the popularity of new technologies.
- 4

☐

Apple is going to profit due to the consolidated position of Beats and Lightning as market leaders.

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 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 5

Cultural studies is a discursive formation, in Foucault's sense. It has no simple origins, though some of us were present at some point when it first named itself in that way. Much of the work out of which it grew, in my own experience, was already present in the work of other people. Raymond Williams has made the same point, charting the roots of cultural studies in the early adult education movement in his essay on "The Future of Cultural Studies". "The relation between a project and a formation is always decisive," he says, because they are "different ways of materializing . . . then of describing a common disposition of energy and direction." Cultural studies has multiple discourses; it has a number of different histories. It is a whole set of formations; it has its own different conjunctures and moments in the past. It included many different kinds of work. I want to insist on that! It always was a set of unstable formations. It was "centered" only in quotation marks, in a particular kind of way which I want to define in a moment. It had many trajectories; many people had and have different trajectories through it; it was constructed by a number of different methodologies and theoretical positions, all of them in contention. Theoretical work in the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies was more appropriately called theoretical noise. It was accompanied by a great deal of bad feeling, argument, unstable anxieties, and angry silences.

Now, does it follow that cultural studies is not a policed disciplinary area? That it is whatever people do, if they choose to call or locate themselves within the project and practice of cultural studies? I am not happy with that formulation either. Although cultural studies as a project is open-ended, it can't be simply pluralist in that way. Yes, it refuses to be a master discourse or a meta-discourse of any kind. Yes, it is a project that is always open to that which it doesn't yet know, to that which it can't yet name. But it does have some will to connect; it does have some stake in the choices it makes. It does matter whether cultural studies is this or that. It can't be just any old thing which chooses to march under a particular banner. It is a serious enterprise, or project, and that is inscribed in what is sometimes called the "political" aspect of cultural studies. Not that there's one politics already inscribed in it. But there is something at stake in cultural studies, in a way that I think, and hope, is not exactly true of many other very important intellectual and critical practices. Here one registers the tension between a refusal to close the field, to police it and, at the same time, a determination to stake out some positions within it and argue for them.

That is the tension-the dialogic approach to theory-that I want to try to speak to in a number of different ways in the course of this paper. I don't believe knowledge is closed, but I do believe that politics is impossible without what I have called "the arbitrary closure"; without what Homi Bhabha called social agency as an arbitrary closure.

Q.20

What could be the major reason behind Theoretical work in the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies being called theoretical noise?

- 1 ☐ The lack of policing or imposing discipline to this subject
- 2 ☐ The conflicting nature of the subject's origin which makes the subject difficult to manage
- 3 ☐ The confusion which ensues due to the open ended nature of the subject
- 4 ☐ The difficulty of prescribing one approach due to the subject's conflicting nature

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 Answer key/Solution

Passage 5

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- Q.21
- How has the author structured the given passage?
- 1

☐

By pointing out the conflict in the determination of the ambit of a subject without drawing a definitive conclusion
- 2

☐

By elaborating upon an idea, then countering the same , and then providing a resolution to the conflict
- 3


☐


By pointing out the conflict in the study of a subject and then trying to justify the conflict through evidence and reason
- 4

☐

By elaborating upon a premise and then undermining the same by carefully analyzing the premise’s pros and cons

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 Answer key/Solution

Passage 5

Cultural studies is a discursive formation, in Foucault's sense. It has no simple origins, though some of us were present at some point when it first named itself in that way. Much of the work out of which it grew, in my own experience, was already present in the work of other people. Raymond Williams has made the same point, charting the roots of cultural studies in the early adult education movement in his essay on "The Future of Cultural Studies". "The relation between a project and a formation is always decisive," he says, because they are "different ways of materializing . . . then of describing a common disposition of energy and direction." Cultural studies has multiple discourses; it has a number of different histories. It is a whole set of formations; it has its own different conjunctures and moments in the past. It included many different kinds of work. I want to insist on that! It always was a set of unstable formations. It was "centered" only in quotation marks, in a particular kind of way which I want to define in a moment. It had many trajectories; many people had and have different trajectories through it; it was constructed by a number of different methodologies and theoretical positions, all of them in contention. Theoretical work in the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies was more appropriately called theoretical noise. It was accompanied by a great deal of bad feeling, argument, unstable anxieties, and angry silences.

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Q.22

What does the author mean by “it was centered only in quotation marks”?

- 1 ☐ A lot of authors said a lot of different things about it.
- 2 ☐ Different trajectories to it made one definition impossible.
- 3 ☐ A lot of conflict arose as a result of its being open ended.
- 4 ☐ Different methodologies and theoretic positions made finding a common link very hard.

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Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 5

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Q.23

What is the major cause of conflict that has arisen in Cultural Studies?

-
- 1 ☐ A difficulty in giving the subject a certain direction arising out of its origin in different works and diverse trajectories
-
- 2 ☐ A tension between a refusal to close the field and a determination to stake out some positions within it and argue for them
-
- 3 ☐ A conflict regarding whether the science should be closed or should remain open ended
-
- 4 ☐ An uncertainty as to how to maintain a balance between allowing it to be flexible along with monitoring its flexibility
-

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 Answer key/Solution

Direction for questions (1-24): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 5

Cultural studies is a discursive formation, in Foucault's sense. It has no simple origins, though some of us were present at some point when it first named itself in that way. Much of the work out of which it grew, in my own experience, was already present in the work of other people. Raymond Williams has made the same point, charting the roots of cultural studies in the early adult education movement in his essay on "The Future of Cultural Studies". "The relation between a project and a formation is always decisive," he says, because they are "different ways of materializing . . . then of describing a common disposition of energy and direction." Cultural studies has multiple discourses; it has a number of different histories. It is a whole set of formations; it has its own different conjunctures and moments in the past. It included many different kinds of work. I want to insist on that! It always was a set of unstable formations. It was "centered" only in quotation marks, in a particular kind of way which I want to define in a moment. It had many trajectories; many people had and have different trajectories through it; it was constructed by a number of different methodologies and theoretical positions, all of them in contention. Theoretical work in the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies was more appropriately called theoretical noise. It was accompanied by a great deal of bad feeling, argument, unstable anxieties, and angry silences.

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Q.24

What is the attitude of the author regarding cultural studies not being considered an exact science?

- 1 ☐ He is critical of it and says that not everything can come under the umbrella of Cultural Studies.
- 2 ☐ He believes that Cultural Studies should be flexible in order to accommodate the dynamic nature of culture but there should be certain limitations.
- 3 ☐ He is appreciative of it as Cultural Studies is vast and has its origin in works in various fields.
- 4 ☐ He believes that a balance should be maintained wherein there needs to be a check on what can and cannot be considered to be part of the ambit of Cultural Studies.

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 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question (25): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

Q.25

- 1. There was something comical about it at first sight, like watching a drunken person walking around in circles.
- 2. It was an eagle or a hawk, I don't know the difference.
- 3. It was pirouetting mid-air, covering a small arc over and over again, its body at such an angle that its outstretched wings were almost perpendicular to the ground below.
- 4. The unseen line might have freaked out the bird as it flew around it.
- 5. But this moment of levity passed soon for even though I couldn't see it, I knew there was a wire or a string up there, a stray utility line that refused to reflect sunlight and thus reveal itself.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for question (26): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

Q.26

- 1. The beneficial effect of humor on experienced emotions is based on the mechanism that humorous processing requires attentional resources so that people are distracted from negative stimuli.
- 2. But research on the effects of humor on later memory about negative stimuli is lacking.
- 3. Among various strategies to regulate emotion, cognitive reappraisal has been shown to modulate both emotional experience and emotional memory.
- 4. In particular, the suggested mechanisms that may underlie the effects of humor on experienced emotions make rather different predictions about how humor may affect later memory.
- 5. The effects of humor on the strength of elicited negative emotions when confronted with negative stimuli have been examined in previous research.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.27

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

- 1. The sheen of the steely body and the jet black hues of the hair would never go haywire, was my belief.
- 2. Once, a semi-bald professor with some thin grey remnants on his head remarked in our class that we should calmly accept the inevitable and irreversible truth of old age.
- 3. In our bubbly youthful days, it had never occurred to me that the army of age would invade me too one day.
- 4. But one fine morning in my mid-30s, the heavens fell apart for me.
- 5. Without the Google devta at my disposal then, I remained unsettled for some days.

Directions for question (28): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.28

Unity in variety is the plan of creation. However men and women may vary individually, there is unity in the background. The different individual characters and classes of men and women are natural variations in creation. Hence we ought not to judge them by the same standard or put the same ideal before them. Such a course creates only an unnatural struggle, and the result is that a man begins to hate himself and is hindered from becoming religious and good. Our duty is to encourage everyone in his struggle to live up to his own highest ideal, and strive at the same time to make that ideal as near as possible to the truth.

- 1 ☐ Judging everyone by the same parameter is a mistake; it makes an individual hateful of himself.
- 2 ☐ One should not judge everyone using a single yardstick; one should encourage others to achieve their own highest ideal.
- 3 ☐ As nature has itself created a variety of individuals, judging them by the same standards will create an unnatural struggle of living up to an unrealistic ideal which can have detrimental effect on the ecosystem.
- 4 ☐ Diversity should be accepted; different people can have different ideals.

Directions for question (29): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Q.29

Most of us agree that the presumption of innocence is an important standard. We are taught early on that it's essential to see all sides, to give everyone a chance to explain and to check for exculpatory evidence that may have been missed. At a time when improper interactions between men and women, particularly in the workplace, are part of a national conversation, we must find a way to ensure that everyone — the public, private and public institutions, and the accusers and alleged accused — is given the opportunity for a swift and fair review.

- 1 ☐ Everyone must be treated fairly and under no circumstance should an innocent be prosecuted.
- 2 ☐ It is important to uphold the law of 'presumption of innocence' in order to check the prosecution of an innocent man.
- 3 ☐ Everyone must be given a chance to prove his/her innocence and no one must be tried by media.
- 4 ☐ The logic behind the teaching of 'presumption of innocence' needs to be upheld, especially now.

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Q.30

According to Mlodinow, the unconscious is not there as a defence mechanism against inappropriate desires, but is "a gift of evolution that is crucial to our survival as a species". His study reveals how the hidden structures of the unconscious mind influence our view of self and the world, from the taste of beer (yes, price and packaging really do affect how it tastes) to how "branding a child a poor learner will contribute to making the child exactly that". A fascinating insight into our "inner unknown self" and its role in shaping the world we know!

- 1 ☐ According to Mlodinow and his study, the human unconscious mind is not a defence mechanism but a way of building our self-confidence.
- 2 ☐ Mlodinow believes that with dire criticism, our subconscious mind will end up forming a poor view of the world.
- 3 ☐ Mlodinow believes that the unconscious mind doesn't simply curb our immoral tendencies but rather helps us build our internal and external perceptions.
- 4 ☐ According to Mlodinow, the human subconscious mind is a proof of the brilliance of evolution that advocates the survival of the fittest.

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 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question (31): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

Q.31

1. In 1974, for example, Art Fry who worked at the manufacturing firm 3M had the brainwave of combining a weak glue the company had previously developed – which served no apparent function – with a bookmark he used in church.
2. How do you make a new idea? Try combining some old ones.
3. The result was the Post-It Note.
4. Einstein said “combinatory play seems to be the essential component in productive thought”; while as Steve Jobs put it: “Creativity is just connecting things”.

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Q.32

1. It has the ability to be extremely accurate if you get all the scientific variables entered correctly.
2. I am a serious saltwater fisherman who started at age 5, now I'm 69.
3. You may have to do some online research to find the longitude of the geographical location of where you fish, the lunar phase factor, the correct time zone, and the Lunitidal Interval.
4. It's a shame I had to wait this long for such a valuable addition to my fishing tackle.

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Answer key/Solution

Directions for question (33): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

Q.33

1. But, in a statement, she made no mention of the Rohingya who have fled.
2. In a rare letter to the UN Security Council yesterday, secretary-general Antonio Guterres expressed concern that the violence could spiral into a "humanitarian catastrophe".
3. Myanmar leader Aung San SuuKyi blamed "terrorists" for "a huge iceberg of misinformation" on the strife in the northwestern state of Rakhine.
4. She has come under increasing pressure from countries with Muslim populations, including Indonesia.

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Answer key/Solution

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

Q.34

1. But I also want to write books that will change how people think about a certain subject.
2. For as a ghostwriter I enjoy taking on different voices – it's like being an actor assuming different roles.
3. The moment I saw you explaining what your life was like with dementia, in a video you'd recorded for a charity, I knew that I wanted to ghost a book about what it was like to look at the world through your eyes.
4. I approached you, and together we decided to write the book which became your memoir, "Somebody I Used to Know".

Sec 2

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

Patanjali launched its own retail store in Delhi and as an inaugural offer, they launched a scheme of “Buy 2 Get 1 Free”. According to the scheme, if a person buys any 2 items of any single sub-brand, he gets 1 item of any of the 10 single sub-brands for free. When the new store manager received the price sheet, he calculated some of the values and missed some values knowingly. Navdeep, the employee of the store, being inquisitive, decided to calculate the value of each item.

Further, the total marked price of three products bought by a customer was calculated in a way such that the marked prices of the two most expensive items were added and the third one was made free of cost. For example, in the table, Rs. 1770 depicts the total marked price when 2 pieces of sub brand 7 and one piece of sub-brand 5 are bought, which means that if the sum of the prices of 2 pieces of sub-brand 7 is equal to Rs. 1770 then one piece of sub-brand 5 is made free else if the sum of the prices of sub-brands 5 and 7 is equal to Rs. 1770 then one piece of sub-brand 7 is made free. Further it is known that, all the prices in the table are calculated after marking up the cost price by 50%.

Marked price (in Rs.)		Two Pieces									
		Sub-brand 1	Sub-brand 2	Sub-brand 3	Sub-brand 4	Sub-brand 5	Sub-brand 6	Sub-brand 7	Sub-brand 8	Sub-brand 9	Sub-brand 10
Single piece	Sub-brand 1										
	Sub-brand 2			2280							
	Sub-brand 3										
	Sub-brand 4	1395									
	Sub-brand 5							1770			
	Sub-brand 6			2355							1815
	Sub-brand 7				1455						
	Sub-brand 8		1125						1170		
	Sub-brand 9										
	Sub-brand 10					1890				1260	

Q.35

If a customer does not wish to avail the offer, then what is the maximum money (in Rs.) he needs to spend to buy three different items?

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Answer key/Solution

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

Patanjali launched its own retail store in Delhi and as an inaugural offer, they launched a scheme of “Buy 2 Get 1 Free”. According to the scheme, if a person buys any 2 items of any single sub-brand, he gets 1 item of any of the 10 single sub-brands for free. When the new store manager received the price sheet, he calculated some of the values and missed some values knowingly. Navdeep, the employee of the store, being inquisitive, decided to calculate the value of each item.

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Marked price (in Rs.)		Two Pieces									
		Sub-brand 1	Sub-brand 2	Sub-brand 3	Sub-brand 4	Sub-brand 5	Sub-brand 6	Sub-brand 7	Sub-brand 8	Sub-brand 9	Sub-brand 10
Single piece	Sub-brand 1										
	Sub-brand 2			2280							
	Sub-brand 3										
	Sub-brand 4	1395									
	Sub-brand 5							1770			
	Sub-brand 6			2355							1815
	Sub-brand 7				1455						
	Sub-brand 8		1125						1170		
	Sub-brand 9										
	Sub-brand 10					1890				1260	

Q.36

If the store decides to replace the offer of “Buy 2 Get 1 Free” to a discount of 33.33%, then maximum how many pieces of distinct sub-brands a customer can buy with Rs. 2,800?

1 7

2 6

3 5

4 4

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Answer key/Solution

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

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Marked price (in Rs.)		Two Pieces									
		Sub-brand 1	Sub-brand 2	Sub-brand 3	Sub-brand 4	Sub-brand 5	Sub-brand 6	Sub-brand 7	Sub-brand 8	Sub-brand 9	Sub-brand 10
Single piece	Sub-brand 1										
	Sub-brand 2			2280							
	Sub-brand 3										
	Sub-brand 4	1395									
	Sub-brand 5							1770			
	Sub-brand 6			2355							1815
	Sub-brand 7				1455						
	Sub-brand 8		1125						1170		
	Sub-brand 9										
	Sub-brand 10					1890				1260	

Q.37

If a customer buys 2 units of sub-brand 7, then how many different combinations are possible for buying a third free unit without incurring any extra cost?

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 7

3 ☐ 8

4 ☐ 5

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Patanjali launched its own retail store in Delhi and as an inaugural offer, they launched a scheme of “Buy 2 Get 1 Free”. According to the scheme, if a person buys any 2 items of any single sub-brand, he gets 1 item of any of the 10 single sub-brands for free. When the new store manager received the price sheet, he calculated some of the values and missed some values knowingly. Navdeep, the employee of the store, being inquisitive, decided to calculate the value of each item.

Further, the total marked price of three products bought by a customer was calculated in a way such that the marked prices of the two most expensive items were added and the third one was made free of cost. For example, in the table, Rs. 1770 depicts the total marked price when 2 pieces of sub brand 7 and one piece of sub-brand 5 are bought, which means that if the sum of the prices of 2 pieces of sub-brand 7 is equal to Rs. 1770 then one piece of sub-brand 5 is made free else if the sum of the prices of sub-brands 5 and 7 is equal to Rs. 1770 then one piece of sub-brand 7 is made free. Further it is known that, all the prices in the table are calculated after marking up the cost price by 50%.

Marked price (in Rs.)		Two Pieces									
		Sub-brand 1	Sub-brand 2	Sub-brand 3	Sub-brand 4	Sub-brand 5	Sub-brand 6	Sub-brand 7	Sub-brand 8	Sub-brand 9	Sub-brand 10
Single piece	Sub-brand 1										
	Sub-brand 2			2280							
	Sub-brand 3										
	Sub-brand 4	1395									
	Sub-brand 5							1770			
	Sub-brand 6			2355							1815
	Sub-brand 7				1455						
	Sub-brand 8		1125						1170		
	Sub-brand 9										
	Sub-brand 10					1890				1260	

Q.38

By which of the following combinations the store can avail the maximum benefit?

- 1 ☐ Buy 2 of sub-brand 2 and 1 of sub-brand 6
- 2 ☐ Buy 2 of sub-brand 5 and 1 of sub-brand 6
- 3 ☐ Buy 2 of sub-brand 6 and 1 of sub-brand 7
- 4 ☐ Buy 2 of sub-brand 9 and 1 of sub-brand 6

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 Answer key/Solution

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

On an island of Absurdity, there reside only three types of humans - liar, veracious and confused. Whenever any two humans of them, of different types, shake hands with each other, both of them become the third type of human. And when two humans of same type shake hands with each other, they remain the same i.e, there is no change in their type.

For example, when a liar shakes hand with a veracious, both of them become confused but when a liar and another liar shake hands, both of them remain liars.

$A(L, V, C)$ is a function which denotes a group made up of $L + V + C$ humans of type liar (L), veracious (V) and confused (C), where L, V and C are positive integers. So, $A(3, 7, 8)$ means a group of 18 humans consisting of 3 liars, 7 veracious and 8 confused type humans from the island of Absurdity.

Q.39

If it is not necessary for everyone to shake hands with someone, then which of the following groups will result in a group of only one type of humans after a certain number of handshakes?

1 ☐ A(5, 6, 10)

2 ☐ A(7, 9, 11)

3 ☐ A(4, 9, 10)

4 ☐ A(8, 10, 12)

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 Answer key/Solution

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

On an island of Absurdity, there reside only three types of humans - liar, veracious and confused. Whenever any two humans of them, of different types, shake hands with each other, both of them become the third type of human. And when two humans of same type shake hands with each other, they remain the same i.e, there is no change in their type.

For example, when a liar shakes hand with a veracious, both of them become confused but when a liar and another liar shake hands, both of them remain liars.

$A(L, V, C)$ is a function which denotes a group made up of $L + V + C$ humans of type liar (L), veracious (V) and confused (C), where L, V and C are positive integers. So, $A(3, 7, 8)$ means a group of 18 humans consisting of 3 liars, 7 veracious and 8 confused type humans from the island of Absurdity.

Q.40

If it is not necessary for everyone to shake hands with someone and hence a group, $A(5, x, 19)$, resulted in a group where everyone was of one human type after certain number of handshakes, then the value of x can be?

1 ☐ 6

2 ☐ 12

3 ☐ 13

4 ☐ 18

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 Answer key/Solution

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

On an island of Absurdity, there reside only three types of humans - liar, veracious and confused. Whenever any two humans of them, of different types, shake hands with each other, both of them become the third type of human. And when two humans of same type shake hands with each other, they remain the same i.e, there is no change in their type.

For example, when a liar shakes hand with a veracious, both of them become confused but when a liar and another liar shake hands, both of them remain liars.

$A(L, V, C)$ is a function which denotes a group made up of $L + V + C$ humans of type liar (L), veracious (V) and confused (C), where L, V and C are positive integers. So, $A(3, 7, 8)$ means a group of 18 humans consisting of 3 liars, 7 veracious and 8 confused type humans from the island of Absurdity.

Q.41

If it is not necessary that everyone should shake hands with someone and $A(99, 100, 102)$ resulted in a group where everyone was of one human type only after a certain number of handshakes, then that human type is?

- 1 ☐ Liar
- 2 ☐ Veracious
- 3 ☐ Confused
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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Answer key/Solution

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

On an island of Absurdity, there reside only three types of humans - liar, veracious and confused. Whenever any two humans of them, of different types, shake hands with each other, both of them become the third type of human. And when two humans of same type shake hands with each other, they remain the same i.e, there is no change in their type.

For example, when a liar shakes hand with a veracious, both of them become confused but when a liar and another liar shake hands, both of them remain liars.

$A(L, V, C)$ is a function which denotes a group made up of $L + V + C$ humans of type liar (L), veracious (V) and confused (C), where L, V and C are positive integers. So, $A(3, 7, 8)$ means a group of 18 humans consisting of 3 liars, 7 veracious and 8 confused type humans from the island of Absurdity.

Q.42

It is not necessary that everyone should shake hands with someone. If the entire population of 1000 human of the island of Absurdity changed to veracious after certain number of handshakes, then which of the following may be the correct function denoting the initial population?

- 1 ☐ $A(100, 150, 750)$
- 2 ☐ $A(150, 750, 100)$
- 3 ☐ $A(150, 100, 750)$

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Answer key/Solution

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

Six friends - A, B, C, D, E and F - were standing around a circular track at six equidistant points to play a game. To start the game, first A ran around the circle asking a puzzle to each of his friends separately at their individual place and returned back to his position completing one round. Then he again ran around the circle, discussing the answer of his puzzle with each of them at their positions and hence completed his second round. It is known that the duration of the time spent by A on each task, asking the puzzle and for discussing the answer, with each person is same for each person. After A, B started asking a different puzzle in his first round around the circle and then discussed the answer in his second round. The same was done by C, D, E and F, in that order.

The following table gives us the information about the total time spent on asking the puzzle and discussing its answers in two rounds by each person and the total time spent by them for listening to the problems and the solutions of the other five asked from that person. It is also known that none of them were able to answer any puzzle asked from them.

	Total time spent on asking and answering the puzzle (in minutes)	Total time spent on listening to puzzles and solutions (in minutes)
A	20	
B	30	
C	50	
D		34
E		32.4
F		31.6

Q.43

What is the total time (in minutes) spent by A while listening to the puzzle and answer which were asked by E and F?

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Answer key/Solution

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

Six friends - A, B, C, D, E and F - were standing around a circular track at six equidistant points to play a game. To start the game, first A ran around the circle asking a puzzle to each of his friends separately at their individual place and returned back to his position completing one round. Then he again ran around the circle, discussing the answer of his puzzle with each of them at their positions and hence completed his second round. It is known that the duration of the time spent by A on each task, asking the puzzle and for discussing the answer, with each person is same for each person. After A, B started asking a different puzzle in his first round around the circle and then discussed the answer in his second round. The same was done by C, D, E and F, in that order.

The following table gives us the information about the total time spent on asking the puzzle and discussing its answers in two rounds by each person and the total time spent by them for listening to the problems and the solutions of the other five asked from that person. It is also known that none of them were able to answer any puzzle asked from them.

	Total time spent on asking and answering the puzzle (in minutes)	Total time spent on listening to puzzles and solutions (in minutes)
A	20	
B	30	
C	50	
D		34
E		32.4
F		31.6

Q.44
Who has the minimum difference between the time spent on asking and discussing the puzzle and the time spent on listening to others puzzles and solutions?

1 ☐ D

2 ☐ B

3 ☐ E

4 ☐ F

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Six friends - A, B, C, D, E and F - were standing around a circular track at six equidistant points to play a game. To start the game, first A ran around the circle asking a puzzle to each of his friends separately at their individual place and returned back to his position completing one round. Then he again ran around the circle, discussing the answer of his puzzle with each of them at their positions and hence completed his second round. It is known that the duration of the time spent by A on each task, asking the puzzle and for discussing the answer, with each person is same for each person. After A, B started asking a different puzzle in his first round around the circle and then discussed the answer in his second round. The same was done by C, D, E and F, in that order.

The following table gives us the information about the total time spent on asking the puzzle and discussing its answers in two rounds by each person and the total time spent by them for listening to the problems and the solutions of the other five asked from that person. It is also known that none of them were able to answer any puzzle asked from them.

	Total time spent on asking and answering the puzzle (in minutes)	Total time spent on listening to puzzles and solutions (in minutes)
A	20	
B	30	
C	50	
D		34
E		32.4
F		31.6

Q.45
If A answered all the puzzles correctly himself and did not require the solution of any puzzle, then the time saved by D as a percentage of new time spent on asking and answering the puzzle is (no other person answered the puzzle asked by D)

1 ☐ 10%

2 ☐ 11.11%

3 ☐ 12.5%

4 ☐ 9.09%

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Six friends - A, B, C, D, E and F - were standing around a circular track at six equidistant points to play a game. To start the game, first A ran around the circle asking a puzzle to each of his friends separately at their individual place and returned back to his position completing one round. Then he again ran around the circle, discussing the answer of his puzzle with each of them at their positions and hence completed his second round. It is known that the duration of the time spent by A on each task, asking the puzzle and for discussing the answer, with each person is same for each person. After A, B started asking a different puzzle in his first round around the circle and then discussed the answer in his second round. The same was done by C, D, E and F, in that order.

The following table gives us the information about the total time spent on asking the puzzle and discussing its answers in two rounds by each person and the total time spent by them for listening to the problems and the solutions of the other five asked from that person. It is also known that none of them were able to answer any puzzle asked from them.

	Total time spent on asking and answering the puzzle (in minutes)	Total time spent on listening to puzzles and solutions (in minutes)
A	20	
B	30	
C	50	
D		34
E		32.4
F		31.6

Q.46
What is the difference between the time spent by E on asking the puzzle and discussing its answers and the time spent by A on listening to puzzles and solutions of others?

- 1 ☐ 2 minutes
- 2 ☐ 1.5 minutes
- 3 ☐ 3 minutes
- 4 ☐ 3.7 minutes

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A group of friends were discussing their travelling experiences. They visited 3 kinds of destinations: Hills, Sea and Desert. 80 friends visited hills, 69 visited sea and 79 visited deserts. It is also known that:

- I. The number of friends who visited hills only and those who visited hills as well as desert is in the ratio 2 : 3.
- II. The number of friends who visited sea only and those who visited sea as well as desert is in the ratio 3 : 4.
- III. The number of friends who visited desert only and those who visited hills as well as sea is in the ratio 4 : 5.

Q.47

How many friends visited hills but not sea?

- 1 ☐ 24
- 2 ☐ 31
- 3 ☐ 55
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A group of friends were discussing their travelling experiences. They visited 3 kinds of destinations: Hills, Sea and Desert. 80 friends visited hills, 69 visited sea and 79 visited deserts. It is also known that:

- I. The number of friends who visited hills only and those who visited hills as well as desert is in the ratio 2 : 3.
- II. The number of friends who visited sea only and those who visited sea as well as desert is in the ratio 3 : 4.
- III. The number of friends who visited desert only and those who visited hills as well as sea is in the ratio 4 : 5.

Q.48

How many friends did not visit desert?

- 1 ☐ 20
- 2 ☐ 65
- 3 ☐ 124
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

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

A group of friends were discussing their travelling experiences. They visited 3 kinds of destinations: Hills, Sea and Desert. 80 friends visited hills, 69 visited sea and 79 visited deserts. It is also known that:

- I. The number of friends who visited hills only and those who visited hills as well as desert is in the ratio 2 : 3.
- II. The number of friends who visited sea only and those who visited sea as well as desert is in the ratio 3 : 4.
- III. The number of friends who visited desert only and those who visited hills as well as sea is in the ratio 4 : 5.

Q.49

How many friends visited all of the 3 given areas?

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Answer key/Solution

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

A group of friends were discussing their travelling experiences. They visited 3 kinds of destinations: Hills, Sea and Desert. 80 friends visited hills, 69 visited sea and 79 visited deserts. It is also known that:

- I. The number of friends who visited hills only and those who visited hills as well as desert is in the ratio 2 : 3.
- II. The number of friends who visited sea only and those who visited sea as well as desert is in the ratio 3 : 4.
- III. The number of friends who visited desert only and those who visited hills as well as sea is in the ratio 4 : 5.

Q.50

How many friends visited at least 1 of the given three areas?

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Answer key/Solution

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

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular table with 4 of them facing away from the centre and other 4 towards the centre. They are having certain amount of money with them, where the maximum amount with any of them can be Rs.50 and every amount is an integer(in rupees).

- Q has twice as much amount as the person sitting second to his right.
- Average of the amounts with Y and X is Rs. 44, which is 10% more than the total amount with S and Z taken together.
- W is sitting second to the right of P, who is facing the same direction around the table as Y.
- X is sitting second to the left of S, who is facing away from the centre and has an amount of Rs. 20 more than the person sitting second to his right.
- Z is sitting third to the left of Y. The amount that P has is Rs. 9 more than the amount with W but Rs. 10 less than that of R.
- Neither Y nor R is an immediate neighbour of S, and Y is sitting second to the left of R.
- R has one more than twice the amount with W, who is sitting to the immediate left of Z.
- R is sitting third to the right of X, who has an amount which is Rs. 8 more than that of Y.

Q.51

Who is sitting to the immediate left of Q?

1 ☐ R

2 ☐ W

3 ☐ Y

4 ☐ P

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular table with 4 of them facing away from the centre and other 4 towards the centre. They are having certain amount of money with them, where the maximum amount with any of them can be Rs.50 and every amount is an integer(in rupees).

- Q has twice as much amount as the person sitting second to his right.
- Average of the amounts with Y and X is Rs. 44, which is 10% more than the total amount with S and Z taken together.
- W is sitting second to the right of P, who is facing the same direction around the table as Y.
- X is sitting second to the left of S, who is facing away from the centre and has an amount of Rs. 20 more than the person sitting second to his right.
- Z is sitting third to the left of Y. The amount that P has is Rs. 9 more than the amount with W but Rs. 10 less than that of R.
- Neither Y nor R is an immediate neighbour of S, and Y is sitting second to the left of R.
- R has one more than twice the amount with W, who is sitting to the immediate left of Z.
- R is sitting third to the right of X, who has an amount which is Rs. 8 more than that of Y.

Q.52

Who is sitting opposite to Y and with what amount(in Rs.)?

1 ☐ P, 32

2 ☐ W, 18

3 ☐ Q, 20

4 ☐ X, 34

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular table with 4 of them facing away from the centre and other 4 towards the centre. They are having certain amount of money with them, where the maximum amount with any of them can be Rs.50 and every amount is an integer(in rupees).

- Q has twice as much amount as the person sitting second to his right.
- Average of the amounts with Y and X is Rs. 44, which is 10% more than the total amount with S and Z taken together.
- W is sitting second to the right of P, who is facing the same direction around the table as Y.
- X is sitting second to the left of S, who is facing away from the centre and has an amount of Rs. 20 more than the person sitting second to his right.
- Z is sitting third to the left of Y. The amount that P has is Rs. 9 more than the amount with W but Rs. 10 less than that of R.
- Neither Y nor R is an immediate neighbour of S, and Y is sitting second to the left of R.
- R has one more than twice the amount with W, who is sitting to the immediate left of Z.
- R is sitting third to the right of X, who has an amount which is Rs. 8 more than that of Y.

Q.53
Who among the following have the least amount?

1 ☐ W

2 ☐ R

3 ☐ Z

4 ☐ P

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 Answer key/Solution

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

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular table with 4 of them facing away from the centre and other 4 towards the centre. They are having certain amount of money with them, where the maximum amount with any of them can be Rs.50 and every amount is an integer(in rupees).

- Q has twice as much amount as the person sitting second to his right.
- Average of the amounts with Y and X is Rs. 44, which is 10% more than the total amount with S and Z taken together.
- W is sitting second to the right of P, who is facing the same direction around the table as Y.
- X is sitting second to the left of S, who is facing away from the centre and has an amount of Rs. 20 more than the person sitting second to his right.
- Z is sitting third to the left of Y. The amount that P has is Rs. 9 more than the amount with W but Rs. 10 less than that of R.
- Neither Y nor R is an immediate neighbour of S, and Y is sitting second to the left of R.
- R has one more than twice the amount with W, who is sitting to the immediate left of Z.
- R is sitting third to the right of X, who has an amount which is Rs. 8 more than that of Y.

Q.54
What is the amount (in Rs.) with the person, who is sitting second to the left of P?

1 ☐ 21

2 ☐ 45

3 ☐ 48

4 ☐ 40

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a multiplex, five movies - Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero - were showcased. There were 8400 people who visited the multiplex and watched these movies on last Sunday. Based on their ages, they were divided into 5 different age groups i.e, 18-24, 25-32, 33-42, 43-54 and 55+. Everyone watched any one movie out of the given five movies and the ratio of the number of people in these age groups is 46 : 38 : 37 : 29 : 18 respectively. The ratio of the number of people who watched movies Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 10 : 15 : 12 : 11 : 12 respectively.

Q.55

The ratio of people who watched Simmba in the age group of 33-42 to those in the rest of the age group, is 1 : 6. The ratio of people in the age group of 55+ who watched Sanju to those who watched another movie is 2 : 7. Find the difference between the number of people who did not watch Sanju having age less than 55 and the number of people who watched Simmba in the age group of 33-42 years.

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a multiplex, five movies - Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero - were showcased. There were 8400 people who visited the multiplex and watched these movies on last Sunday. Based on their ages, they were divided into 5 different age groups i.e, 18-24, 25-32, 33-42, 43-54 and 55+. Everyone watched any one movie out of the given five movies and the ratio of the number of people in these age groups is 46 : 38 : 37 : 29 : 18 respectively. The ratio of the number of people who watched movies Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 10 : 15 : 12 : 11 : 12 respectively.

Q.56

If 350 people who watched Kedarnath belong to the age group 25-32, then find the difference between the number of people who were in the age group of 25-32 and did not watch Kedarnath and the number of people who watched Kedarnath but not in the age group of 25-32.

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

In a multiplex, five movies - Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero - were showcased. There were 8400 people who visited the multiplex and watched these movies on last Sunday. Based on their ages, they were divided into 5 different age groups i.e, 18-24, 25-32, 33-42, 43-54 and 55+. Everyone watched any one movie out of the given five movies and the ratio of the number of people in these age groups is 46 : 38 : 37 : 29 : 18 respectively. The ratio of the number of people who watched movies Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 10 : 15 : 12 : 11 : 12 respectively.

Q.57

If the ratio of the number of people, having age 55+, watched Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 4 respectively, then find the difference between the number of people who watched Uri having age less than 55 and those watched Zero having age less than 55.

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

In a multiplex, five movies - Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero - were showcased. There were 8400 people who visited the multiplex and watched these movies on last Sunday. Based on their ages, they were divided into 5 different age groups i.e, 18-24, 25-32, 33-42, 43-54 and 55+. Everyone watched any one movie out of the given five movies and the ratio of the number of people in these age groups is 46 : 38 : 37 : 29 : 18 respectively. The ratio of the number of people who watched movies Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 10 : 15 : 12 : 11 : 12 respectively.

Q.58

If the ratio of the number of people, having age 55+, watched Simmba, Uri, Sanju, Kedarnath and Zero is 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 4 respectively, then what is the percentage of number of people who watched Uri having age of 55+ to the total people who watched Uri?

1 ☐ 7.14%

2 ☐ 7.69%

3 ☐ 8.33%

4 ☐ 6.66%

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

Five students - A, B, C, D and E - each answered 9 questions, with each question having its answer as either True or False. After checking their answers, it was found that the number of correct answers for the five students formed an AP series. Also, D had 8 correct answers. Everyone got at least one correct answer. Following table shows the answers given by the 5 students of each question.

	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9
A	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
B	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
C	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
D	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
E	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Q.59

The absolute difference between the number of correct answers of A and B 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.

Five students - A, B, C, D and E - each answered 9 questions, with each question having its answer as either True or False. After checking their answers, it was found that the number of correct answers for the five students formed an AP series. Also, D had 8 correct answers. Everyone got at least one correct answer. Following table shows the answers given by the 5 students of each question.

	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9
A	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
B	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
C	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
D	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
E	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Q.60

Who has the maximum number of correct answers?

1 ☐ D

2 ☐ B

3 ☐ E

4 ☐ A

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

Five students - A, B, C, D and E - each answered 9 questions, with each question having its answer as either True or False. After checking their answers, it was found that the number of correct answers for the five students formed an AP series. Also, D had 8 correct answers. Everyone got at least one correct answer. Following table shows the answers given by the 5 students of each question.

	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9
A	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
B	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
C	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
D	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
E	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Q.61

How many questions have their correct answer as 'True'?

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

Five students - A, B, C, D and E - each answered 9 questions, with each question having its answer as either True or False. After checking their answers, it was found that the number of correct answers for the five students formed an AP series. Also, D had 8 correct answers. Everyone got at least one correct answer. Following table shows the answers given by the 5 students of each question.

	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9
A	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
B	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
C	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
D	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
E	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Q.62

Which question is answered incorrectly by D?

1 ☐ Q.3

2 ☐ Q.5

3 ☐ Q.6

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

In a recent shopping sales season, Yatharth went for shopping in a multi-brand store in Delhi. He bought a total of five items and had a total bill of Rs. 20000. While shopping he asked the name of the salespersons who were assisting him and he bought one item from each salesperson. The articles he bought were tshirt, shirt, shoes, jeans and jacket and no two articles had the same price. The salespersons who assisted him in shopping were Mohit, Rajesh, Rohit, Sanjeev and Virat and their surnames were Gupta, Sharma, Solanki, Kohli and Chawla, not necessarily in the same order. Further information about his shopping is as follows:

1. Rajesh, who is not Sharma, did not sell him the t-shirt.
2. The article that Chawla sold was of half the price of the jeans.
3. The article sold by Sharma had a cost of Rs. 1000 more than that of the article sold by Mohit, whose sales was Rs.2000 more than that of the t-shirt.
4. Shoes were not the costliest item that Yatharth purchased.
5. The article sold by Rajesh cost twice as the article sold by Kohli.
6. Sharma did not assist Yatharth for buying jeans, which was worth Rs. 4000.
7. Solanki and the person who assisted in buying the jacket, the most costliest item, are childhood friends.
8. Rohit, who did not assist in buying shoes, also did not help in buying the lowest priced article.
9. Sanjeev did not assist in buying t-shirt.
10. T-shirt was the lowest priced article, having a price of Rs. 2000.
11. The cost of each article was an integral multiple of thousand rupees.

Q.63

Which of the following persons assisted Yatharth in buying Jacket?

1 ☐ Rajesh

2 ☐ Sanjeev

3 ☐ Rohit

4 ☐ Virat

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

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- 7. Solanki and the person who assisted in buying the jacket, the most costliest item, are childhood friends.
- 8. Rohit, who did not assist in buying shoes, also did not help in buying the lowest priced article.
- 9. Sanjeev did not assist in buying t-shirt.
- 10. T-shirt was the lowest priced article, having a price of Rs. 2000.
- 11. The cost of each article was an integral multiple of thousand rupees.

Q.64
What is the price (in Rs.) of the article, sold by Solanki?

- 1 ☐ 2000
- 2 ☐ 4000
- 3 ☐ 5000
- 4 ☐ 6000

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a recent shopping sales season, Yatharth went for shopping in a multi-brand store in Delhi. He bought a total of five items and had a total bill of Rs. 20000. While shopping he asked the name of the salespersons who were assisting him and he bought one item from each salesperson. The articles he bought were tshirt, shirt, shoes, jeans and jacket and no two articles had the same price. The salespersons who assisted him in shopping were Mohit, Rajesh, Rohit, Sanjeev and Virat and their surnames were Gupta, Sharma, Solanki, Kohli and Chawla, not necessarily in the same order. Further information about his shopping is as follows:

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- 8. Rohit, who did not assist in buying shoes, also did not help in buying the lowest priced article.
- 9. Sanjeev did not assist in buying t-shirt.
- 10. T-shirt was the lowest priced article, having a price of Rs. 2000.
- 11. The cost of each article was an integral multiple of thousand rupees.

Q.65
Which of the following articles’ sale was assisted by Virat?

- 1 ☐ T-shirt
- 2 ☐ Shirt
- 3 ☐ Jacket
- 4 ☐ Shoes

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a recent shopping sales season, Yatharth went for shopping in a multi-brand store in Delhi. He bought a total of five items and had a total bill of Rs. 20000. While shopping he asked the name of the salespersons who were assisting him and he bought one item from each salesperson. The articles he bought were tshirt, shirt, shoes, jeans and jacket and no two articles had the same price. The salespersons who assisted him in shopping were Mohit, Rajesh, Rohit, Sanjeev and Virat and their surnames were Gupta, Sharma, Solanki, Kohli and Chawla, not necessarily in the same order. Further information about his shopping is as follows:

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- 8. Rohit, who did not assist in buying shoes, also did not help in buying the lowest priced article.
- 9. Sanjeev did not assist in buying t-shirt.
- 10. T-shirt was the lowest priced article, having a price of Rs. 2000.
- 11. The cost of each article was an integral multiple of thousand rupees.

Q.66
Which of the following was the second costliest article?

- 1 ☐ Shoes
- 2 ☐ Shirt
- 3 ☐ Jacket
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67
A man sitting in a train of length L metres, which is running at a speed of 72 km/hr and passing over two bridges, notices that he crosses the 1st bridge and 2nd bridge in time durations which are in the ratio of 19 : 17 respectively . If the length of the 1st bridge is 247 m, then the length (in metres) of the 2nd bridge is

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.68

Purity of gold is measured in carat. 24 carat gold is known as pure gold i.e. 24 out of 24 parts are gold. Likewise 16 carat gold would have 16 out of the 24 parts as gold. If 20 grams of 16 carat gold is mixed with 25 grams of 22 carat gold, then what will be the purity (in carat) of gold in the resultant mixture?

1 ☐ 20.12

2 ☐ 18.45

3 ☐ 19.33

4 ☐ 17.95

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.69

If x , y and z are three consecutive positive integers, then which of the following cannot be the remainder when $x^4 + y^4 + z^4$ is divided by 4?

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ Both (1) and (3)

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.70

If the number of female employees in an office is increased by 50% and the number of male employees is decreased by 25%, then the total number of employees in the office remains same. By what percentage will the total number of employees increase, if the number of male employees and that of female employees increases by 20% and 60% respectively?

1 ☐ 25%

2 ☐ 33.33%

3 ☐ 50%

4 ☐ 66.67%

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.71

Let p and q be the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$. If a, b and c are in an A.P. and $1/p + 1/q = 6$, then the value of $|p - q|$ is

1 ☐ $\frac{2\sqrt{22}}{13}$

2 ☐ $\frac{2\sqrt{33}}{13}$

3 ☐ $\frac{2\sqrt{77}}{13}$

4 ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{11}}{13}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.72

The value of an exterior angle of a regular polygon is $1/5$ times its interior angle. Find the number of diagonals in this polygon.

1 ☐ 12

2 ☐ 35

3 ☐ 54

4 ☐ 42

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.73

In the market, two types of oranges are available- type A and type B. Oranges of type A are bought at a certain price while oranges of type B are bought at a price which is 30% less than that of the oranges of type A. If Mohit bought the same quantity of oranges of type A and type B and sold all of them at a price which was 40% more than that of the oranges of type B, then find his approximate profit or loss percentage.

- 1 ☐ 10% profit
- 2 ☐ 10% loss
- 3 ☐ 15% profit
- 4 ☐ 15% loss

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Answer key/Solution

Q.74

The simple interest earned on a certain sum in 3 years is Rs 8178. The rates of interest for the first, second and third year are 7%, 10% and 12% per annum respectively. Find the sum (in rupees).

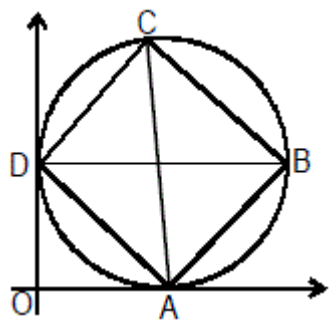
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Answer key/Solution

Q.75

In the figure given below, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. If $\angle ABD = 75^\circ$ and O is a point outside the circle such that OA and OD are tangents to the circle, then find the measure of $\angle AOD$ (in degrees).



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Answer key/Solution

Q.76

There is a cylindrical tank containing some liquid which evaporates at a constant rate (in litres per minute). If twelve identical pipes start pumping the same liquid into this tank, the tank is filled in 48 minutes. Instead, if fourteen such pipes are used, the tank is filled in 36 minutes. How many such pipes will be required if the tank needs to be filled in 24 minutes?

- 1 ☐ 24
- 2 ☐ 20
- 3 ☐ 18
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.77

If x is real and $|\log_{(2x+3)}(3x-1)| = 1$, then find the number of possible values of x .

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.78

Find the number of positive integral solutions of $x^6 = y^2 + 126$.

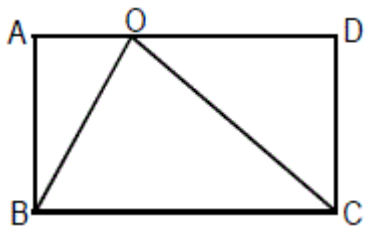
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 Answer key/Solution

Q.79

$\triangle BOC$ is a right angled triangle drawn inside a rectangle $ABCD$, as shown in the figure below, such that O lies on the side AD . The ratio of the lengths of the sides OB and OC of the triangle BOC is $2 : 3$. Find the value of $AB : BC$.



1 ☐ 1 : 2

2 ☐ 2 : 5

3 ☐ 1 : 3

4 ☐ None of these

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.80

A group of girls went for shopping. The average number of items purchased by the first half of the girls is equal to the average amount spent by the other half and the average amount spent by the first half of the girls is equal to the average number of items purchased by the other half. If the total amount spent by all the girls is Rs. 234, then what can be the total number of items purchased by the girls in the first half, if the average amount spent by the girls in each half is an integer? (The average amount spent by the girls in the first half is more than Rs. 10).

1 ☐ 13

2 ☐ 6

3 ☐ 9

4 ☐ 39

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.81

On selling a certain good, the profit made by a trader is 25% of the selling price. The percentage discount he offered is same as the percentage profit earned by him. By what percentage did the trader mark up the price?

1 ☐ 80%

2 ☐ 100%

3 ☐ 75%

4 ☐ 66.67%

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.82

What will be the last two digits of $399^{299^{100}}$?

1 ☐ 99

2 ☐ 01

3 ☐ 91

4 ☐ 89

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.83

If the sum of the n terms of a GP is S , their product is P and the sum of their reciprocal is R , then P^{2000} is equal to

1 ☐ $\left(\frac{R}{S}\right)^{1000n}$


2 ☐ $\left(\frac{R}{S}\right)^{2000n}$

3 ☐ $\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^{1000n}$

4 ☐ $\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^{2000n}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.84

In how many ways can a 4×4 square board be filled with non-negative integers such that the sum of the numbers in each row and each column is 1?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.85

The workers in a factory produce nuts and bolts. For each product, the production time is constant and identical for all workers, but not necessarily equal for the two products. In one day, 50 workers can produce 150 nuts and 100 bolts. In two days, 30 workers can produce 120 nuts and 150 bolts. If in three days, 25 workers can produce 75 nuts and 'x' bolts, then the value of 'x' is

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.86

If the total cost of 2 apples, 3 oranges and 6 guavas is Rs.10 more than the total cost of 1 apple, 1 orange and 3 guavas which is Rs.9, then what is the price (in Rupees) of 3 apples, 4 oranges and 9 guavas?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.87

The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ cuts the line joining the points A(1, 0) and B(3, 4) at two points P and Q.

Let $\frac{BP}{PA} = \alpha$ and $\frac{BQ}{QA} = \beta$, then α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation

1 ☐ $3x^2 + 16x - 21 = 0$

2 ☐ $3x^2 - 16x + 21 = 0$

3 ☐ $2x^2 + 3x - 21 = 0$

4 ☐ $3x^2 + 2x - 21 = 0$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.88

The fraction of the milk present in two different mixtures are $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{k}$. These two mixtures are mixed in the ratio of 2 : 3 by volume. What is the value of k when the fraction of the milk in the resultant mixture is $\frac{2}{5}$?

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 4

4 ☐ 5

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.89

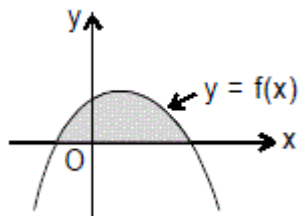
A bus started traveling from Digha to Esplanade. After covering two-third of the distance, it broke down. The driver repaired the fault in negligible time and the bus started moving again. Due to this, the speed of the bus was reduced by one-third and for this reason the bus reached Esplanade 1 hour late. What would be the original time (in hours) taken by the bus in going from Digha to Esplanade, had it not broken down?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.90



In the figure given above, area of the shaded region bounded by the parabola $y = f(x)$ and the x -axis is 5 sq. units. What will be the area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the graph of $y = f(x + 2)$ and the x -axis?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.91

A function $f(x)$ is defined on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2$ as:

$f(x) = \text{Integer closest to } x ; x \neq 0.5 \text{ or } 1.5$

$f(0.5) = 0$

$f(1.5) = 1$

What is the area under the graph of this function above the x -axis?

1 ☐ 5

2 ☐ 4

3 ☐ 3

4 ☐ 2

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Answer key/Solution

Q.92

If $\log_{175} 125 = x$, then find the value of $\log_{35} 343$.

1 ☐ $\frac{3x}{3-2x}$

2 ☐ $\frac{3(3-2x)}{3-x}$

3 ☐ $\frac{3(x-1)}{3-x}$

$$4 \text{ } \frac{3}{x}$$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.93

All three-digit numbers, having all three digits distinct and the tens place digit as the average of the other two digits, are arranged in an ascending order to form a single number. What will be the 38th digit of that number from left?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.94

In a trapezium, one diagonal divides the other in the ratio of 2 : 9. If the length of the larger of the two parallel sides is 54 cm, then what is the length (in cm) of the other parallel side?

1 ☐ 12

2 ☐ 5

3 ☐ 18

4 ☐ 14

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.95

Raj and Atul start running towards each other simultaneously from the opposite ends of a linear racing track and take 81 seconds and 100 seconds respectively to reach the other end after crossing each other. If Raj and Siraj also start running towards each other simultaneously from opposite ends of the same track such that Raj takes 114 seconds to reach the other end after they cross each other, then how much time will Siraj take to run the entire length of the racing track?

1 ☐ 83.5 seconds

2 ☐ 80.5 seconds

3 ☐ 85.5 seconds

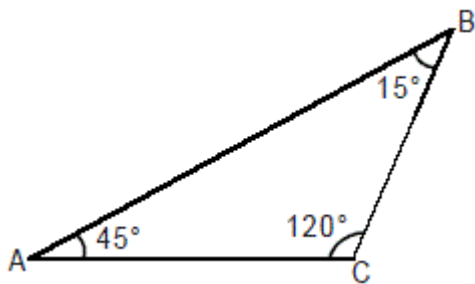
4 ☐ 90 seconds

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.96



Triangle ABC has angles measuring 45° , 15° and 120° , as shown in the figure given above. The length of the side opposite to vertex A is 20 units. Find the area (in sq. units) of the triangle ABC.

1 ☐ $50(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

2 ☐ $50\sqrt{2}$

3 ☐ $50(3 - \sqrt{3})$

4 ☐ $50\sqrt{3}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.97

Vessel A contains $(x + 24)$ litres of mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 7 : 8, while vessel B contains $(x + 54)$ litres of another mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 3 : 2. If $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of mixture from vessel A and 40% of mixture from vessel B are taken out and mixed in vessel C, then the quantity of the remaining mixture in vessel B is 15 litres more than that in vessel A. Find the quantity (in litres) of milk in vessel C.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.98

Three dice are tossed on a table. What is the probability that the three numbers that turn up could represent the lengths of the three sides of a scalene triangle?

1 ☐ $\frac{7}{36}$

2 ☐ $\frac{39}{216}$

3 ☐ $\frac{49}{216}$

4 ☐ $\frac{11}{36}$

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.99

A, B, C, D and E have some chocolates with them in the ratio of $12 : 2 : 2 : 3 : 5$. A distributed some of his chocolates among B, C, D and E such that the new ratio of chocolates with them becomes $6 : 9 : 6 : 7 : 8$. Find the ratio of chocolates distributed to B, C, D and E.

1 ☐ $12 : 6 : 5 : 1$

2 ☐ $2 : 3 : 4 : 5$

3 ☐ $7 : 4 : 4 : 3$

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

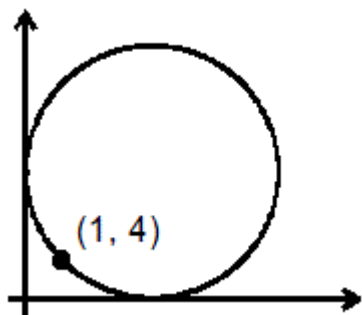
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 Answer key/Solution

Q.100

A circle present in the first quadrant touches both the axes as shown in the figure below. $(1, 4)$ is a point on the circumference of this circle. Find the radius of the circle.



1 ☐ $5 + \frac{\sqrt{32}}{2}$

2 ☐ $5 - \frac{\sqrt{32}}{2}$

3 ☐ $7 + \frac{\sqrt{32}}{2}$

4 ☐ Both (1) and (2)

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🔍 Answer key/Solution