

## Mock CAT – 01 2019

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VARC

LRDI

QA

## Sec 1

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

### Passage 1

Twenty years ago, phase changes such as those that turn grasshopper to locust were relatively unknown, and, outside of Botany anyway, rarely viewed as changes in gene expression. Now, sharp phenotype changes due to gene expression are 'everywhere'. They show up in gene-expression studies of plants, microbes, fish, wasps, bees, birds, and even people. The genome is continually surprising biologists with how fast and fluidly it can change gene expression – and thus phenotype.

These discoveries closely follow the recognition, during the 1980s, that gene-expression changes during very early development — such as in embryos or sprouting plant seeds — help to create differences between species. At around the same time, genome sequencing began to reveal the startling overlaps mentioned above between the genomes of starkly different creatures. (To repeat: you are 80 per cent cow.)

Gregory Wray, a biologist at Duke University in North Carolina who studies fruit flies, sees this flexibility of genomic interpretation as a short path to adaptive flexibility. When one game plan written in the book can't provide enough flexibility, fast changes in gene expression — a change in the book's reading — can provide another plan that better matches the prevailing environment.

'Different groups of animals succeed for different reasons,' says Wray. 'Primates, including humans, have succeeded because they're especially flexible. You could even say flexibility is the essence of being a primate.'

According to Wray, West-Eberhard and many others, this recognition of gene expression's power, along with other dynamics and processes unanticipated by mainstream genetic theory through the middle of last century, requires that we rethink and expand the way we view genes and evolution. For a century, the primary account of evolution has emphasised the gene's role as architect: a gene (or gene variant) creates a trait that either proves advantageous or not, and is thus selected for, changing a species for the better, or not. Thus, a genetic blueprint creates traits and drives evolution.

This gene-centric view, as it is known, is the one you learnt in high school. It's the one you hear or read of in almost every popular account of how genes create traits and drive evolution. It comes from Gregor Mendel and the work he did with peas in the 1860s. Since then, and especially over the past 50 years, this notion has assumed the weight, solidity, and rootedness of an immovable object.

But a number of biologists argue that we need to replace this gene-centric view with one that more heavily emphasises the role of more fluid, environmentally dependent factors such as gene expression and intra-genome complexity — that we need to see the gene less as an architect and more as a member of a collaborative remodelling and maintenance crew.

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This matters like hell to people like West-Eberhard and Wray. Need it concern the rest of us?

It should. We are rapidly entering a genomic age. A couple of years ago, for instance, I became one of what is now almost a half-million 23andMe customers, paying the genetic-profiling company to identify hundreds of genetic variants that I carry. I now know 'genes of interest' that reveal my ancestry and help determine my health. Do I know how to make sense of them? Do they even make sense? Sometimes; sometimes not. They tell me, for instance, that I'm slightly more likely than most to develop Alzheimer's disease, which allows me to manage my health accordingly. But those genes also tell me I should expect to be short and bald, when in fact I'm 6'3" with a good head of hair.

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Q.1

Which of the following is true about the concept of genetic blueprint?

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1 ☐ Its importance was not anticipated by the mainstream genetic theorists.

2 ☐ It revolutionized our understanding of genes and evolution.

3 ☐ It is the catalyst that endows one with distinctive attributes.

4 ☐ It is the primary account of the gene's role as the architect of social evolution.

FeedBack

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 Answer key/Solution

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Q.2

As per the passage, it can be inferred that ‘sharp phenotype changes due to gene expression are ‘everywhere’ because:

1

☐

the new age scientists have challenged the gene-centric world view in genetic studies.

2

☐

new research findings have consistently surprised biologists with their revelations.

3

☐

new research has proven that flexibility is the main trait that defines primates.

4

☐

new research have revealed more details about the role and scope of gene expressions.

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Q.3

As per the passage, what is the difference between gene expression and genome sequencing?

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1 ☐ The former accounts for distinctiveness in species whereas the latter reveals their stark contrast.

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2 ☐ The former is the differentiating factors between species whereas the latter explains the overlap between the same.

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3 ☐ The former occurs during early developmental phases whereas the latter is revealed during late evolutionary cycles.

4 ☐ The former is the reason behind similar species whereas the latter is the catalyst behind species wise distinctions.

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- Q.4
- The author comes to the conclusion that ‘Soon, it will be practical to buy my entire genome’ by:
- 1

☐

giving additional data and examples to support his initial opinion on gene expression studies.
- 2

☐

providing facts that mitigate the validity of a currently held view on the evolution of genes.
- 3

☐

highlighting the contrast between gene centric world view and genome centric research work.
- 4

☐

adopting an objective approach to undermine an initial assumption made on the future potential of genome studies.

FeedBack

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Q.5

Which of the following best captures the main idea of the passage?

- 
- 1 ☐ In future, individuals will be able to put their genomes into more profitable use.
- 
- 2 ☐ The gene-centric worldview needs to be revised to accommodate broader understandings of gene expression.
- 
- 3 ☐ In the field of scientific research, no one is sacrosanct; even Mendel needs revising.
-



4 ☐ Soon, it will be possible to treat diseases like Alzheimer's thanks to the rapid progression in our perception of gene expression.

FeedBack

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

## Passage 2

In many parts of the developing world formal collection is expanding. There are now some 6,000 community waste banks in Indonesia, where residents deposit recyclables in exchange for cash. Once rubbish makes it to the waste-management site, the systems can be relatively efficient. The problem is getting a nation's refuse to such sites in the first place, when door-to-door collection is still rare, and households and businesses seldom sort their garbage.

More than 14,000km from Jakarta, in San Jose, California, trash is arriving at the Newby Island waste-management plant. As in most developed nations, getting it there is not the problem. Domestic and commercial waste is collected from homes and offices efficiently. The difficulties start when the rubbish arrives. With labour costs high, there are no rag-pickers to sift through everything and work out what is worth recycling. The problem here is in the sorting. Aluminium cans are easy to deal with because they are all the same. But different types of plastics cannot be recycled together and machines do not have the sophistication to tell one type from another. So a lot goes to landfill or incineration, mixed with the remaining worthless waste. And now, suddenly, China has stopped accepting imports of low-grade plastic and paper, so Newby Island no longer has a place to send the mixed garbage that it lacks the hands to separate.

Both processes—in the developed and the developing world—are part of a global system that has improved substantially in recent decades as patterns of consumption, and therefore waste disposal, have changed. But both are under strain, as the volume of rubbish has increased with economic growth and as the global garbage industry has changed.

Numerous studies have shown that life in areas with patchy collection increases the risk of diseases as well as neurological conditions. In 2016 consultants at McKinsey calculated that burning, dumping or discharging a tonne of rubbish into waterways cost south Asian economies \$375 through pollution and disease, against \$50-100 required for basic systems to dispose of that same tonne properly.

In the poorest countries, especially in Africa, rubbish is still just dumped anywhere, and management is limited. But there is also comparatively little of it. A typical citizen of Lesotho produces 110 grams a day, one-fortieth as much as a typical citizen of Iceland (the country with the highest rubbish-generation rate per person). It is the economies that are booming that present the challenge. Many are now pouring money into dealing with trash. Narendra Modi's government has earmarked \$9.5bn for solid-waste management in its \$30bn Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission. Indonesia is ploughing \$1bn into its plastic-clean-up campaign. Authorities in Morocco believe that \$300m they have invested in new sanitary landfills has already averted \$440m in environmental damage. Many projects enjoy backing from the World Bank and other multilateral lenders. Others are promoted by grassroots organisations and entrepreneurs.

They are bearing fruit. Collection rates in low-income countries have nearly doubled to 39% between 2012 and 2018, even as the volume of waste rose by a third. In middle-income countries like China, they rose on average to 51%. Rates for industrial waste are also improving (in places that have industry), though they already tend to be high because factories produce large, predictable volumes of more homogeneous refuse that is often valuable (like metal scrap).

**Q.6**

**As per the passage, which of the following is true about China?**

- 
- 1 ☐ It has suddenly stopped accepting imports of low grade materials.
- 
- 2 ☐ It has shown improvement in the collection of waste materials.
- 
- 3 ☐ It has poured more than a billion dollar into backing projects that improve the standards of waste disposal methods.
- 
- 4 ☐ It has the backing of the World Bank when it comes to working towards a cleaner environment.
- 

✕

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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### Q.7

Which of the following is the main difference between the developed nations and the developing nations with regards to garbage disposal?

- 
- 1 ☐ The developed nations don't know what to do with their garbage disposal system whereas the developing ones don't know how to limit garbage production.
- 
- 2 ☐ The developed nations have trouble disposing garbage whereas the developing ones don't have sufficient fund to research on more efficient garbage disposal systems.
-

3 ☐ The developed nations collect but can't sort through garbage efficiently whereas the developing ones face trouble in collecting garbage.

4 ☐ The developing nations don't have proper channels and manpower to collect garbage to take to the disposal sites.



FeedBack

**Bookmark**

**Answer key/Solution**

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

## Passage 2

In many parts of the developing world formal collection is expanding. There are now some 6,000 community waste banks in Indonesia, where residents deposit recyclables in exchange for cash. Once rubbish makes it to the waste-management site, the systems can be relatively efficient. The problem is getting a nation's refuse to such sites in the first place, when door-to-door collection is still rare, and households and businesses seldom sort their garbage.

More than 14,000km from Jakarta, in San Jose, California, trash is arriving at the Newby Island waste-management plant. As in most developed nations, getting it there is not the problem. Domestic and commercial waste is collected from homes and offices efficiently. The difficulties start when the rubbish arrives. With labour costs high, there are no rag-pickers to sift through everything and work out what is worth recycling. The problem here is in the sorting. Aluminium cans are easy to deal with because they are all the same. But different types of plastics cannot be recycled together and machines do not have the sophistication to tell one type from another. So a lot goes to landfill or incineration, mixed with the remaining worthless waste. And now, suddenly, China has stopped accepting imports of low-grade plastic and paper, so Newby Island no longer has a place to send the mixed garbage that it lacks the hands to separate.

Both processes—in the developed and the developing world—are part of a global system that has improved substantially in recent decades as patterns of consumption, and therefore waste disposal, have changed. But both are under strain, as the volume of rubbish has increased with economic growth and as the global garbage industry has changed.

Numerous studies have shown that life in areas with patchy collection increases the risk of diseases as well as neurological conditions. In 2016 consultants at McKinsey calculated that burning, dumping or discharging a tonne of rubbish into waterways cost south Asian economies \$375 through pollution and disease, against \$50-100 required for basic systems to dispose of that same tonne properly.

In the poorest countries, especially in Africa, rubbish is still just dumped anywhere, and management is limited. But there is also comparatively little of it. A typical citizen of Lesotho produces 110 grams a day, one-fortieth as much as a typical citizen of Iceland (the country with the highest rubbish-generation rate per person). It is the economies that are booming that present the challenge. Many are now pouring money into dealing with trash. Narendra Modi's government has earmarked \$9.5bn for solid-waste management in its \$30bn Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission. Indonesia is ploughing \$1bn into its plastic-clean-up campaign. Authorities in Morocco believe that \$300m they have invested in new sanitary landfills has already averted \$440m in environmental damage. Many projects enjoy backing from the World Bank and other multilateral lenders. Others are promoted by grassroots organisations and entrepreneurs.

They are bearing fruit. Collection rates in low-income countries have nearly doubled to 39% between 2012 and 2018, even as the volume of waste rose by a third. In middle-income countries like China, they rose on average to 51%. Rates for industrial waste are also improving (in places that have industry), though they already tend to be high because factories produce large, predictable volumes of more homogeneous refuse that is often valuable (like metal scrap).

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Q.8

Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- 
- 1 ☐ A citizen of Iceland produces around 440 grams of garbage per day.
- 
- 2 ☐ India and Indonesia have taken steps to combat the problem of garbage.
- 
- 3 ☐ An investment in proper garbage disposal process makes economic sense.
- 
- 4 ☐ Not all of the cleanliness related projects are backed by world bodies.
-

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

### **Passage 2**

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**Q.9**

**Why, according to the author, are the processes of garbage collection and disposal in the developing and developed countries under pressure?**

- 1 ☐ Due to rapid economic growth
- 2 ☐ Due to change in waste consumption pattern
- 3 ☐ Due to change in waste disposal pattern
- 4 ☐ Due to increase in the volume of garbage



FeedBack

**Bookmark**

**Answer key/Solution**



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

## Passage 2

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Q.10

Which of the following is the main idea of the author?

- 
- 1 ☐ Garbage collection is the main problem the world needs to tackle if it wants to have a cleaner environment.
- 
- 2 ☐ The world is making some welcome progress when it comes to the issue of garbage collection and disposal processes.
- 
- 3 ☐ We have a long way to go in our quest to save the planet from environmental degradation.
- 
- 4 ☐ The world is now a better place than what it was two decades ago.



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🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

### Passage 3

Coffee, ambrosia of the capitalist and the creative alike, is many things: a fixture of social ritual, the product of a vast agricultural production steeped in colonialist history, and the most widely used psychoactive drug in the world. Entire economies rest upon its cultivation and its caffeine content. Its modern permutations go far beyond cream and sugar: fair-trade designations, additions of alternative milks such as soy or pea-protein, a preparation with butter and oil (for optimized biohacking), or simply with a piece of shortbread dunked in. It has inspired legal and moral crusades and “love is brewing” theme weddings. The latest installment in *The New Yorker’s* Annals of Obsession video series features a group of specialty-coffee experts and explores the fringes of the fascination.

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The U.S. Coffee Championships showcase the competitive side of appreciation. At the CoffeeChamps qualifying round, in Nashville, professionals demonstrate their ability to detect notes of heirloom tomato and toasted herbs. Cupping, the gold standard for tasting, is practiced by hunching over a series of different samples with a bowl-shaped spoon and slurping intently. (The tasters at revolving tables straddle traditional cupping spittoons.) Analyzing the flavor profile and body of a brew is a nuanced task. “The number of aromatic compounds present in roasted coffee is greater than that of wine,” Kaneshige says. “There’s, like, a thousand.” There’s a hint of younger-sibling rivalry in the way that coffee geeks refer to more established connoisseur cultures. “I can, like, relatively confidently say that if you were willing to spend somewhere around four to five dollars on a cup of coffee a day, you’re drinking the best coffee in the world,” Lance Schnorenberg, the co-owner of Sey Coffee, says. “You just can’t say that about wine or any of these other things that people get really obsessive about.” Other obsessives agree. “I don’t understand why we can’t put coffee on the same pedestal,” Sara Samplawska, a Sey Coffee regular, says. “More delicious than a thousand kisses, milder than muscatel wine,” Johann Sebastian Bach writes, in his “Coffee Cantata,” from the eighteenth century. “Coffee, I have to have coffee.”

Q.11

Which of the following best expresses the purpose of writing the passage?

1 ☐ To contrast the popularity and consumption pattern of coffee with that of wine

2 ☐ To censure the obsession of people for coffee and to look for a better alternative

3 ☐ To analyze the nuances behind the cultural significance of coffee and its consumption pattern

4 ☐ To highlight the economic significance of cultivation of coffee and its acceptance as a normal cultural norm

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 Answer key/Solution

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Q.12

Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

1 ☐ Diner coffee belongs to the first wave.

2 ☐ Coffee has admirers from diverse group of people.

3 ☐ Cupping is considered to be a method of tasting.

4 ☐ Wine is richer than coffee in terms of number of aromatic compounds.

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 Answer key/Solution

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

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Q.13

According to Lance Schnorenberg:

1 ☐ one's love for coffee is a more cost effective pursuit than the obsession over wine.

2 ☐ what people expect of coffee is different than what they actually get.

3 ☐ coffee deserves to be honoured as a worthwhile drink.

4 ☐ one can't appreciate coffee if one has not drunk the best in the world.

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 Answer key/Solution

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

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Q.14

Which of the following is the correct progression of coffee variants from the first wave onwards?

- 1 ☐ Instant coffee, Specialty era coffee, Gram scales coffee, and Ready-to-drink beverages
- 2 ☐ Instant coffee, Gram scales coffee, Specialty era coffee, and Ready-to-drink beverages
- 3 ☐ Instant coffee, Specialty era coffee, Ready-to-drink beverages, and Gram scales coffee
- 4 ☐ Instant coffee, Gram scales coffee, Ready-to-drink beverages, and Specialty era coffee

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Passage 3

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Q.15  
Why does the author term coffee as ‘ambrosia’?

- 1 ☐ Because of its rich colonial and historical heritage
- 2 ☐ Because of its ability to affect a multitude of things
- 3 ☐ Because of its status as a popular psychoactive drug
- 4 ☐ Because of its status as a trend-setter in the modern era

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Answer key/Solution



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

#### Passage 4

The crude political act of renaming places in India has been, in essence, a delayed reaction against colonial impositions.

In 1995, Bombay turned into Mumbai — the first name, according to some theories, a corruption of the Portuguese “bom baim,” or “good little bay”; the second derived from the goddess of the local Koli community, Mumbadevi. In similar vein, Madras soon became Chennai, Trivandrum became

Thiruvananthapuram, and Bangalore became Bengaluru. The adhesiveness of these names has varied but the odd logic of revising these nomenclatures was, at least, uniform and easy to understand.

In mid-August, though, the chief minister of West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee, announced that her state would now call itself Paschimbanga, though subject to Parliamentary approval. One prosaic reason behind this move, reports said, was that West Bengal sat at the very end of the list of states in alphabetical order; by the time its representatives rise to speak at national conferences or meetings, their audience has melted away, having sat through the ramblings of 27 prior state delegates. If this is indeed the case, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand must learn fast.

The choice of “Paschimbanga” has been puzzled over, since it is simply a near-direct translation of “West Bengal.” The name defines the state in opposition to an “East Bengal” that no longer exists, that is now the country of Bangladesh. In retaining this geopolitical marker, Paschimbanga appears to have validated, rather than reversed, a colonial decision: the halving of the state of Bengal, which occurred first not in 1947, during the partition of India, but in 1905.

At the time, united Bengal straggled over much of east India, with a population — of roughly 84 million — greater than that of present-day France. The viceroy of India between 1898 and 1905, Lord Curzon, thought a Bengal of that size too difficult to govern. Curzon held strong views on the inefficiency of big administrative bodies; in 1892, when he was undersecretary of state for India, he had argued that such bodies in India were “apt to diffuse their force...in vapid talk.”

But Curzon’s decision to divide Bengal was more canny than pragmatic, and it flowed smoothly from the British Raj’s broader policies of divide-and-rule. In an official note in 1904, H. H. Risley, the home secretary in the Government of India and an ethnographer who had codified the caste system in the 1901 census, wrote:

*Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in several different ways. That is what the Congress leaders feel: their apprehensions are perfectly correct and they form one of the great merits of the scheme... One of our main objects is to split up and thereby weaken a solid body of opponents to our rule .*

It was this advice that Curzon was acting upon.

The creation of an East Bengal — comprising a significant Muslim population — was designed to pit one community against another, playing to the grievances of the poorer Muslims in the region. During a speech in February 1904 in Dhaka, Curzon outlined the benefits that east Bengalis would receive from the partition, including a “unity which they have not enjoyed since the days of the old Mussalman viceroys and kings.”

Bengal was formally halved on October 16, 1905. “the people of Calcutta,” the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* reported in an editorial the next day, “observed it as a day of mourning.”

The two fragments of Bengal were rejoined in 1911, only to come apart once more in 1947. But in one of the countless ironies that history provides with so generous a hand, East Bengal would, upon achieving independence as Bangladesh in 1971, adopt as its national anthem the first ten lines of *Amar Shonar Bangla*, a poem that is animated by the spirit of a united Bengal.

**Q.16**

**Which of the following would weaken the reasoning behind renaming West Bengal?**

- 
- 1 ☐ In majority of the conferences, attendance is mandatory and delegates have to attend.
- 
- 2 ☐ In majority of the conferences, the names of the representatives don't matter.
- 
- 3 ☐ In majority of the conferences, the delegates of the poorer states speak first.
- 
- 4 ☐ In majority of the conferences, the order of the speakers is randomly decided.
- 

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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#### Passage 4

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**Q.17**

**In the context of this passage, what role does the first sentence play?**

- 1 ☐ It is a premise that argues in favour of the author’s stance.
- 2 ☐ It is a conclusion that iterates the author’s main point.
- 3 ☐ It is a premise that subtly introduces the author’s main assumption in the passage.
- 4 ☐ It is a conclusion that defines the author’s main counter argument.

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Q.18

What does the author term as an irony in the passage?

- 1 ☐ The failure of the British government to suppress the spirit of the united Bengal province
- 2 ☐ The futility of the division of Bengal when the people of the divided provinces remained united in spirit
- 3 ☐ Bangladesh's adopting a song that celebrates the spirit of a united Bengal as its national anthem
- 4 ☐ The rejoining of Bengal in 1911 which lasted for only a few decades



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Q.19

Why does the author mention Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the passage?

- 1 ☐ To highlight the stupidity of politicians in trying to gain some political points
- 2 ☐ To emphasize on the need to have a national naming policy which is non-discriminatory
- 3 ☐ To expose a flaw in the plan of the Indian Parliament to block the unnecessary renaming of West Bengal
- 4 ☐ To criticize the supposed rationale behind the West Bengal chief minister's announcement



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Q.20

Which of the following is least likely to be true about Curzon as per the given passage?

- 1 ☐ He was a believer of the 'divide and rule' policy of his superiors.
- 2 ☐ He was sympathetic to the plight of the majority in the East Bengal province.
- 3 ☐ He was an advocate of creating administratively manageable size of states.
- 4 ☐ He was shrewd when it comes to devising a plan to divide the Bengal province.

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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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Barriers and constraints — anything that imposes artificial limits on the human condition — are being destroyed with particular gusto. Superhuman, another mysterious start-up that could enliven any comedy show, promises to offer, as its co-founder recently put it, an unspecified service that “helps people be superhuman.” Well, at least they had the decency not to call it The Übermensch.

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Q.21

Which of the following is not a tone employed by the author in the passage?

---

1 ☐ Sarcastic

2 ☐ Caustic

3 ☐ Petulant

4 ☐ Humorous



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**Answer key/Solution**

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Q.22

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the author’s argument in the last paragraph?

---

1 ☐ Pain has been unnecessarily romanticised by writers and intellectuals.

---

2 ☐ The correlation between pain and character building has been proven by many scientific studies.

---

3 ☐ In every civilized and progressive society, a highly respectable intellectual is revered, not discarded.

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4 ☐ In the modern age, the relevance of an esteemed intellectual's teachings is priceless.

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 **Answer key/Solution**



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Q.23

From the way the author talks about inventions like LivesOn in the passage, which of the following can be inferred?

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1 ☐ The author has nothing but contempt for new technological achievements.

2 ☐ The author deems new scientific inventions that make humans more comfortable as being counterproductive.

3 ☐ The author is quite harsh on researchers who claim to invent impractical and impossible apps.

4 ☐ The author is critical of inventions of services that seem impractical and unnecessary.



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**Answer key/Solution**

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Q.24

Why does the author cite Jean Paul Sartre in the passage?

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1 ☐ To strengthen his fight against scientific injustice

2 ☐ To strengthen his criticism of the silicon valley's ideology of vilifying pain

3 ☐ To further reiterate his basic criticism against the silicon valley

4 ☐ To counter argue in favour of human suffering which is being eradicated by the silicon valley

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 Answer key/Solution

### Q.25

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.

1. Recognizing this necessity, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, commissioned the National Mental Health Survey (NMHS) in the year 2014–15.
2. It aimed to identify current treatment gaps, existing patterns of health-care seeking, service utilization patterns, along with an understanding of the impact and disability due to these disorders.
3. Understanding the burden and pattern of mental disorders as well as mapping the existing resources for delivery of mental health services in India, has been a felt need over decades.
4. The NMHS of India (2015–16) is a unique representative survey which adopted a uniform and standardized methodology which sought to overcome limitations of previous surveys.
5. The NMHS aimed to estimate the prevalence and burden of mental health disorders in India.

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 Answer key/Solution

Directions for question (26): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

### Q.26

Now, never losing sight of the object supremeness, of perfection, at all points, I asked myself- "Of all melancholy topics, what, according to the universal understanding of mankind, is the most melancholy?" Death – was the obvious reply. "And when," I said, "is this most melancholy of topics most poetical?" From what I have already explained at some length, the answer, here also, is obvious – "When it most closely allies itself to Beauty: the death, then, of a beautiful woman is, unquestionably, the most poetical topic in the world – and equally is it beyond doubt that the lips best suited for such topic are those of a bereaved lover."

1 ☐ Death is the most melancholic and supreme of all topics in literary discussions.

2 ☐ Death as a literary topic is empowered by its association with aesthetics.

3 ☐ When it comes to literature, even a melancholic topic like death can be made joyful.

4 ☐ The power of literature is such that a topic like death is glorified by its beautiful nature.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.27

Directions for question (27): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. Nevertheless, I raced through *The Mind Is Flat* fascinated.
- 2. But i was consistently engaged by Chater’s brazen points even if I was never quite sure they were right.
- 3. And so I was anxious to talk to Chater in person, see if I could get him to clear up some of my misgivings about his portrait of the unconscious.
- 4. I’ve encountered shades of Chater’s ideas in other recent books, notably *How Emotions Are Made* by Lisa Feldman Barrett.

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.28

Directions for question (28): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

- 1. But what’s likely happening in grief is a breakdown in one’s understanding of one’s life.
- 2. This makes no sense, it makes the world seem completely purposeless.
- 3. And I think when people are trying to change – grief being a big, difficult hurdle – a lot of that is creative re-imagining.
- 4. I don’t think there’s a winning solution to addressing any of life’s problems in a particularly straightforward way.
- 5. If you think of something really awful like the loss of a child or a partner, one of the things that makes getting that really hard is the sense that this was not supposed to happen.

×

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 Answer key/Solution

**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**

I think Benjamin is a wholly exceptional figure. It is difficult to find anyone else who was able to combine encyclopaedic erudition and a real gusto for accumulating material and ideas with the sophistication that more frequently goes with being an epigone (one tasked with concluding itineraries rather than opening up new ones) – and with his capacity to innovate, to read the world in a new light, to capture the first signs and elements of the momentous epochal changes that were to come. Those who revolutionise are not typically overly concerned with style – but rather with the need for rupture, destruction and re-invention unhampered by linguistic preoccupations.

- 1 ☐ Benjamin was an exceptional writer because he could read the world in a new light.
- 2 ☐ Benjamin was a revolutionary as he was concerned with style and substance, not linguistic brilliance.
- 3 ☐ The real achievement of Benjamin was that he could overcome linguistic preoccupations and showcase his talent with gusto.
- 4 ☐ Benjamin had the ability to foresee changes which were signs of his erudition and linguistic brilliance.

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.30**

**Directions for question (30):** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

1. To have been suspended at all, one needs a kind of sky-hook.
2. But the accumulative power of all these vague gestures towards the idea of suspension is considerable.
3. The suspension that was there in those paradisaal days has gone.
4. Even if we have fallen, the hook was once there.

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 Answer key/Solution


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Q.31

Directions for question (31): 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. Many people visualize their ‘network’ as a list of names they can utilize to achieve an end goal.
- 2. The help you provide others defines your impact and your life.
- 3. The relationships you build germinate over the years and come back to help you in unexpected ways.
- 4. This is the only way to build real and lasting relationships.
- 5. When you take this approach, something fascinating happens.

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for question (32): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author’s position.


Q.32

Although Archaeopteryx specimens have been thoroughly studied since the initial discovery of the genus, the new specimen shows valuable new anatomical details, such as the close association of the jugal and postorbital bones (two bones that form part of the orbit) and the convexity of the posterior articular surface of the cervical vertebrae. However, more Archaeopteryx specimens, with various states of preservation and fragmentation became known over the years, scientists started to observe variation in skeletal characters within the group of specimens collectively referred to as Archaeopteryx. In parallel, our knowledge of the anatomy of small avian and non-avian theropods has increased tremendously over the last decades. It is time to ask the million dollar question: what, if anything, is an Archaeopteryx?

- 1 ☐ A new specimen has redefined who’s in and who’s out of the Archaeopteryx genus – and poses questions about other theropod dinosaurs.
- 2 ☐ A new specimen has raised questions about our understanding of the group called Archaeopteryx and its anatomical exclusivity.
- 3 ☐ A newly discovered specimen has radically changed the understanding and working of Palaeontologists.
- 4 ☐ The concept of Archaeopteryx genus has been questioned by new discovery which showcases its anatomical features.

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.33

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.

- 1. Even in Victorian times when you came to “call”, tapping on the window, you terrified the hypochondriacs.
- 2. In the darker reaches of the wood, as in the medieval imagination, you were more or less sacred.
- 3. Now, singing louder at night to compensate for the growling ambient noise of human life, and burdened with “cuteness”, your call is greeted with patronising sentimentality.
- 4. Where have you come from, *Erithacus rubecula* ?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.34

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.

- 1. During the Dark Ages in Europe, pain was seen as a punishment for sins, a spiritual and emotional experience alleviated through prayers rather than prescriptions.
- 2. It was no longer a passion to be endured but a sensation to be quashed.
- 3. The ancient Greeks considered pain a passion – an emotion rather than a sensation like touch or smell.
- 4. In the 19th century, the secularization of Western society led to the secularization of pain.

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Answer key/Solution

Sec 2



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

In a grid of dimension  $m \times n$ , where  $m$  is the number of rows and  $n$  is the number of columns, the neighbouring cells to any cell ' $a_{ij}$ ' are those which have at least a side or a corner common to the cell  $a_{ij}$ . Each of the cells of the grid needs to be filled by Amit with a distinct natural number among  $1, 2, \dots, mn$ , keeping the following restrictions in mind:


- i) He must start filling with number 1, then number 2 and so on till number  $mn$ .
- ii) No two neighbouring cells can have consecutive natural numbers. Also, all the cells in the odd numbered columns must be filled with the odd natural numbers.
- iii) While filling any number, he must choose a cell in such a way that the maximum possible cells are ruled out for the next natural number.
- iv) Number 1 can be filled randomly in any cell without necessarily satisfying the above point.
- v) If there are more than one possible cells with the maximum number of neighbours, then he can randomly choose any of them.


Example: In the grid shown below, number 3 can be filled either in 1st row and 1st column or in 3rd row and 1st column, as in both the cases it will eliminate 2 places for '4' which is the maximum possible.

1			2

**Q.35**  
If number '1' is blindly filled by Amit in the 1st row and 1st column of a  $4 \times 4$  grid, then in how many ways can he fill the remaining grid?

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

In a grid of dimension  $m \times n$ , where  $m$  is the number of rows and  $n$  is the number of columns, the neighbouring cells to any cell ' $a_{ij}$ ' are those which have at least a side or a corner common to the cell  $a_{ij}$ . Each of the cells of the grid needs to be filled by Amit with a distinct natural number among 1, 2, ...,  $mn$ , keeping the following restrictions in mind:

- i) He must start filling with number 1, then number 2 and so on till number  $mn$ .
- ii) No two neighbouring cells can have consecutive natural numbers. Also, all the cells in the odd numbered columns must be filled with the odd natural numbers.
- iii) While filling any number, he must choose a cell in such a way that the maximum possible cells are ruled out for the next natural number.
- iv) Number 1 can be filled randomly in any cell without necessarily satisfying the above point.
- v) If there are more than one possible cells with the maximum number of neighbours, then he can randomly choose any of them.

Example: In the grid shown below, number 3 can be filled either in 1st row and 1st column or in 3rd row and 1st column, as in both the cases it will eliminate 2 places for '4' which is the maximum possible.

1			2

Q.36

If number '1' is blindly filled by Amit in the 1st row and 1st column of a  $4 \times 4$  grid, then what is the difference between the sum of all the numbers in row 1 and that in row 4?

- 1 ☐ 0
- 2 ☐ 4
- 3 ☐ 6
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a grid of dimension  $m \times n$ , where  $m$  is the number of rows and  $n$  is the number of columns, the neighbouring cells to any cell ' $a_{ij}$ ' are those which have at least a side or a corner common to the cell  $a_{ij}$ . Each of the cells of the grid needs to be filled by Amit with a distinct natural number among 1, 2, ...,  $mn$ , keeping the following restrictions in mind:

- i) He must start filling with number 1, then number 2 and so on till number  $mn$ .
- ii) No two neighbouring cells can have consecutive natural numbers. Also, all the cells in the odd numbered columns must be filled with the odd natural numbers.
- iii) While filling any number, he must choose a cell in such a way that the maximum possible cells are ruled out for the next natural number.
- iv) Number 1 can be filled randomly in any cell without necessarily satisfying the above point.
- v) If there are more than one possible cells with the maximum number of neighbours, then he can randomly choose any of them.

Example: In the grid shown below, number 3 can be filled either in 1st row and 1st column or in 3rd row and 1st column, as in both the cases it will eliminate 2 places for '4' which is the maximum possible.

1			2

Q.37

If number '1' is blindly filled by Amit in the 1st row and 1st column of a  $4 \times 4$  grid, then which natural number can be written in the cell just above the cell having number '12' written in it?

- 1 ☐ 14
- 2 ☐ 16
- 3 ☐ 10
- 4 ☐ Either 14 or 16

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 Answer key/Solution

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

In a grid of dimension  $m \times n$ , where  $m$  is the number of rows and  $n$  is the number of columns, the neighbouring cells to any cell ' $a_{ij}$ ' are those which have at least a side or a corner common to the cell  $a_{ij}$ . Each of the cells of the grid needs to be filled by Amit with a distinct natural number among 1, 2, ...,  $mn$ , keeping the following restrictions in mind:

- i) He must start filling with number 1, then number 2 and so on till number  $mn$ .
- ii) No two neighbouring cells can have consecutive natural numbers. Also, all the cells in the odd numbered columns must be filled with the odd natural numbers.
- iii) While filling any number, he must choose a cell in such a way that the maximum possible cells are ruled out for the next natural number.
- iv) Number 1 can be filled randomly in any cell without necessarily satisfying the above point.
- v) If there are more than one possible cells with the maximum number of neighbours, then he can randomly choose any of them.

Example: In the grid shown below, number 3 can be filled either in 1st row and 1st column or in 3rd row and 1st column, as in both the cases it will eliminate 2 places for '4' which is the maximum possible.

1			2

Q.38  
In how many ways can a  $3 \times 4$  grid be filled?

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Answer key/Solution

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

In Pune, there are 2 housing societies - Galaxy Apartment (GA) and Gokuldharm Society (GS). Some people residing there are extremely fond of junk food and prefer to order their food from 3 famous franchisees - KFC, McDonalds (M), and Dominoz (D). 60 people living in GA order from M and 116 order from D, while in GS, 55 people order from M. Further the following information is also known:

- Number of people living in GA, who order their food from all 3 franchisees, is thrice the number of people of GS who order their food from all 3 of them.
- Number of people of GS who order from KFC only is 8.33% more than the number of people of GA who order from D only.
- Number of people of GS ordering their food from M and D only is 16.66 % of the number of people of GA ordering their food from D only.
- Number of people of GA ordering their food from KFC only is 14.28% of the number of people of GS ordering food from M only.
- Number of people of GA ordering food from KFC and D only and number of people in GS ordering food from M and D only are in the ratio of 1 : 2.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from KFC and M only is 25% of the number of people in GA who order their food from D only.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from D only is 4 times the number of people in GA ordering from KFC only.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from both KFC and D is equal to the number of people in GS ordering from both M and D.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from KFC and M only, and KFC and D only are zero and same is true for the number of people in GA ordering food from M and D only.

Q.39  
How many people from Gokuldharm Society order their food from Dominoz?

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Answer key/Solution

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

In Pune, there are 2 housing societies - Galaxy Apartment (GA) and Gokuldham Society (GS). Some people residing there are extremely fond of junk food and prefer to order their food from 3 famous franchisees - KFC, Mcdonalds (M), and Dominoz (D). 60 people living in GA order from M and 116 order from D, while in GS, 55 people order from M.

Further the following information is also known:

- Number of people living in GA, who order their food from all 3 franchisees, is thrice the number of people of GS who order their food from all 3 of them.
- Number of people of GS who order from KFC only is 8.33% more than the number of people of GA who order from D only.
- Number of people of GS ordering their food from M and D only is 16.66 % of the number of people of GA ordering their food from D only.
- Number of people of GA ordering their food from KFC only is 14.28% of the number of people of GS ordering food from M only.
- Number of people of GA ordering food from KFC and D only and number of people in GS ordering food from M and D only are in the ratio of 1 : 2.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from KFC and M only is 25% of the number of people in GA who order their food from D only.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from D only is 4 times the number of people in GA ordering from KFC only.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from both KFC and D is equal to the number of people in GS ordering from both M and D.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from KFC and M only, and KFC and D only are zero and same is true for the number of people in GA ordering food from M and D only.

Q.40  
How many people from Galaxy Apartment order their food from exactly two of these franchisees?

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Answer key/Solution

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

In Pune, there are 2 housing societies - Galaxy Apartment (GA) and Gokuldharm Society (GS). Some people residing there are extremely fond of junk food and prefer to order their food from 3 famous franchisees - KFC, McDonalds (M), and Dominoz (D). 60 people living in GA order from M and 116 order from D, while in GS, 55 people order from M.

Further the following information is also known:

- Number of people living in GA, who order their food from all 3 franchisees, is thrice the number of people of GS who order their food from all 3 of them.
- Number of people of GS who order from KFC only is 8.33% more than the number of people of GA who order from D only.
- Number of people of GS ordering their food from M and D only is 16.66 % of the number of people of GA ordering their food from D only.
- Number of people of GA ordering their food from KFC only is 14.28% of the number of people of GS ordering food from M only.
- Number of people of GA ordering food from KFC and D only and number of people in GS ordering food from M and D only are in the ratio of 1 : 2.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from KFC and M only is 25% of the number of people in GA who order their food from D only.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from D only is 4 times the number of people in GA ordering from KFC only.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from both KFC and D is equal to the number of people in GS ordering from both M and D.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from KFC and M only, and KFC and D only are zero and same is true for the number of people in GA ordering food from M and D only.

Q.41  
Number of people in Galaxy Apartment who order their food from KFC is

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Answer key/Solution

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

In Pune, there are 2 housing societies - Galaxy Apartment (GA) and Gokuldham Society (GS). Some people residing there are extremely fond of junk food and prefer to order their food from 3 famous franchisees - KFC, Mcdonalds (M), and Dominoz (D). 60 people living in GA order from M and 116 order from D, while in GS, 55 people order from M. Further the following information is also known:

- Number of people living in GA, who order their food from all 3 franchisees, is thrice the number of people of GS who order their food from all 3 of them.
- Number of people of GS who order from KFC only is 8.33% more than the number of people of GA who order from D only.
- Number of people of GS ordering their food from M and D only is 16.66 % of the number of people of GA ordering their food from D only.
- Number of people of GA ordering their food from KFC only is 14.28% of the number of people of GS ordering food from M only.
- Number of people of GA ordering food from KFC and D only and number of people in GS ordering food from M and D only are in the ratio of 1 : 2.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from KFC and M only is 25% of the number of people in GA who order their food from D only.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from D only is 4 times the number of people in GA ordering from KFC only.
- Number of people in GA ordering food from both KFC and D is equal to the number of people in GS ordering from both M and D.
- Number of people in GS ordering food from KFC and M only, and KFC and D only are zero and same is true for the number of people in GA ordering food from M and D only.

Q.42  
What is the ratio of number of people who prefer to order their food only from Mcdonalds in Gokuldham Society to that in Galaxy Apartment?

1 ☐ 1 : 1

2 ☐ 35 : 24

3 ☐ 11 : 12

4 ☐ Data insufficient



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Answer key/Solution

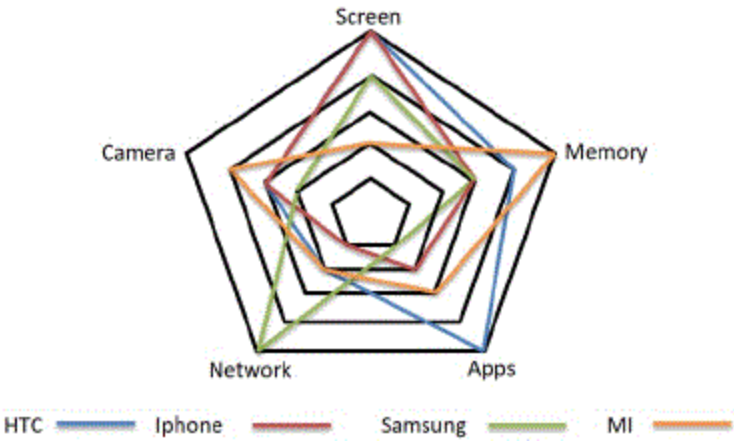


Directions for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Sanjeev is planning to purchase a smartphone, out of the four famous smartphones - HTC, Iphone, Samsung and MI. There are 5 deciding parameters in his mind - Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera. After doing some research, he has given a rating of 1 to 5 to each smartphone on each of the five parameters, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The following diagram, in the shape of pentagons, represents the ratings given by him in each of these parameters. The vertices of the innermost pentagon represent rating of 1 and that of the outermost pentagon represent 5. Also, each vertex of every pentagon represents a parameter as written in the figure. He has also given a different weightage of 0.15, 0.25, 0.2, 0.15 and 0.25 to the parameters Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera respectively. He finalised his selection based on the final score which he calculated based on the weightage of ratings of every parameter. Final score can be calculated as :

Final score =  $\sum_{i=1}^5 w_i r_i$ , where  $w_i$  and  $r_i$  are the **weightages** and **ratings** of the parameter  $i$  respectively.



**Q.43**  
Which phone has the second best final score?

- 1 ☐ HTC
- 2 ☐ Iphone
- 3 ☐ Samsung
- 4 ☐ MI

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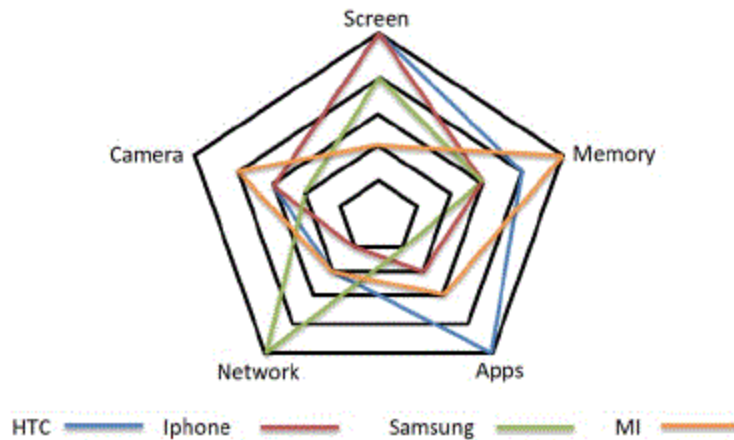
**Answer key/Solution**

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

Sanjeev is planning to purchase a smartphone, out of the four famous smartphones - HTC, Iphone, Samsung and MI. There are 5 deciding parameters in his mind - Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera. After doing some research, he has given a rating of 1 to 5 to each smartphone on each of the five parameters, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The following diagram, in the shape of pentagons, represents the ratings given by him in each of these parameters. The vertices of the innermost pentagon represent rating of 1 and that of the outermost pentagon represent 5. Also, each vertex of every pentagon represents a parameter as written in the figure. He has also given a different weightage of 0.15, 0.25, 0.2, 0.15 and 0.25 to the parameters Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera respectively. He finalised his selection based on the final score which he calculated based on the weightage of ratings of every parameter. Final score can be calculated as :

$$\text{Final score} = \sum_{i=1}^5 w_i r_i, \text{ where } w_i \text{ and } r_i \text{ are the weightages and ratings of the parameter } i \text{ respectively.}$$



Q.44

What is the difference between the final scores of Iphone and Samsung?

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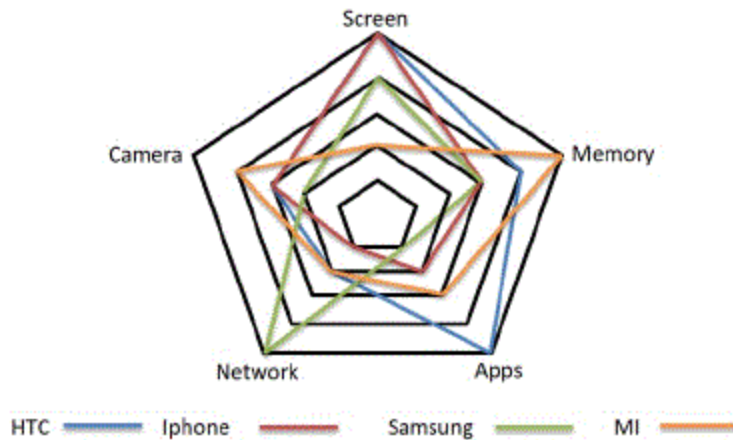
Answer key/Solution

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

Sanjeev is planning to purchase a smartphone, out of the four famous smartphones - HTC, Iphone, Samsung and MI. There are 5 deciding parameters in his mind - Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera. After doing some research, he has given a rating of 1 to 5 to each smartphone on each of the five parameters, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The following diagram, in the shape of pentagons, represents the ratings given by him in each of these parameters. The vertices of the innermost pentagon represent rating of 1 and that of the outermost pentagon represent 5. Also, each vertex of every pentagon represents a parameter as written in the figure. He has also given a different weightage of 0.15, 0.25, 0.2, 0.15 and 0.25 to the parameters Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera respectively. He finalised his selection based on the final score which he calculated based on the weightage of ratings of every parameter. Final score can be calculated as :

$$\text{Final score} = \sum_{i=1}^5 w_i r_i, \text{ where } w_i \text{ and } r_i \text{ are the weightages and ratings of the parameter } i \text{ respectively.}$$



Q.45

If the weightage of parameters - Screen and Memory, are interchanged, then which phone will have the maximum increase in its final score?

1 ☐ HTC

2 ☐ Iphone

3 ☐ Samsung

4 ☐ MI

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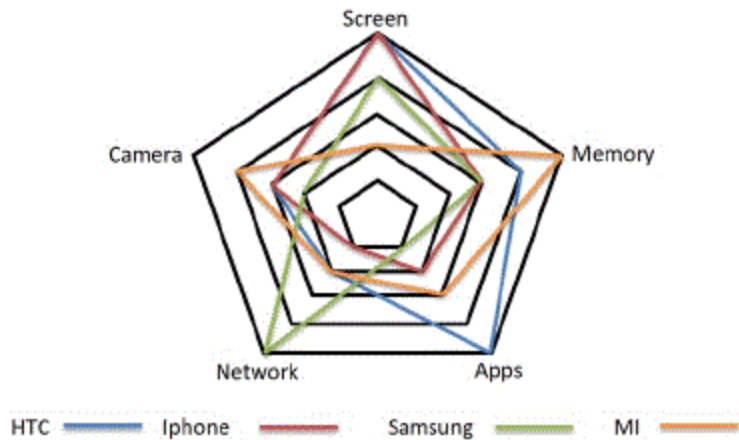
Answer key/Solution

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

Sanjeev is planning to purchase a smartphone, out of the four famous smartphones - HTC, Iphone, Samsung and MI. There are 5 deciding parameters in his mind - Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera. After doing some research, he has given a rating of 1 to 5 to each smartphone on each of the five parameters, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The following diagram, in the shape of pentagons, represents the ratings given by him in each of these parameters. The vertices of the innermost pentagon represent rating of 1 and that of the outermost pentagon represent 5. Also, each vertex of every pentagon represents a parameter as written in the figure. He has also given a different weightage of 0.15, 0.25, 0.2, 0.15 and 0.25 to the parameters Screen, Memory, Apps, Network and Camera respectively. He finalised his selection based on the final score which he calculated based on the weightage of ratings of every parameter. Final score can be calculated as :

Final score =  $\sum_{i=1}^5 w_i r_i$ , where  $w_i$  and  $r_i$  are the weightages and ratings of the parameter  $i$  respectively.



Q.46

What can be the maximum possible final score (upto two decimal places) of a phone, if the weightages are taken in any order for any parameter?

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Answer key/Solution

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

Eight people – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W - are working for an online commercial site, Magic.com, in 3 different shifts – 1st, 2nd and 3rd - but no more than 3 people work in any shift. There are 3 females and 5 males among these 8 people. They belong to four different departments – HR, Finance, Acads and Tech. Each department has 2 people working in it. Further, it is also known that:

- Q works only with U in the 2nd shift. V belongs to Acads department but does not work in the 3rd shift.
- One female belongs to Tech department and one to Acads department, but none of the females work in the 3rd shift.
- S, a female, belongs to the HR department and works in the 1st shift.
- Q belongs to Finance department. T and W work in the same shift.
- P and U belong to the same department i.e. Tech and they don't work in the 3rd shift.
- T and R do not belong to HR department. V is a female.
- R does not belong to Acads department.

Q.47  
Which among the following groups can be the possible group of females?

- 1 ☐ P, S, V
- 2 ☐ S, T, V
- 3 ☐ S, V, W
- 4 ☐ P, S, T

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Answer key/Solution

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

Eight people – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W - are working for an online commercial site, Magic.com, in 3 different shifts – 1st, 2nd and 3rd - but no more than 3 people work in any shift. There are 3 females and 5 males among these 8 people. They belong to four different departments – HR, Finance, Acads and Tech. Each department has 2 people working in it. Further, it is also known that:

- Q works only with U in the 2nd shift. V belongs to Acads department but does not work in the 3rd shift.
- One female belongs to Tech department and one to Acads department, but none of the females work in the 3rd shift.
- S, a female, belongs to the HR department and works in the 1st shift.
- Q belongs to Finance department. T and W work in the same shift.
- P and U belong to the same department i.e. Tech and they don't work in the 3rd shift.
- T and R do not belong to HR department. V is a female.
- R does not belong to Acads department.

Q.48  
Who are the two people working in Finance department?

1 ☐ P, U

2 ☐ S, V

3 ☐ Q, R

4 ☐ None of these



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 Answer key/Solution

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

Eight people – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W - are working for an online commercial site, Magic.com, in 3 different shifts – 1st, 2nd and 3rd - but no more than 3 people work in any shift. There are 3 females and 5 males among these 8 people. They belong to four different departments – HR, Finance, Acads and Tech. Each department has 2 people working in it. Further, it is also known that:

- Q works only with U in the 2nd shift. V belongs to Acads department but does not work in the 3rd shift.
- One female belongs to Tech department and one to Acads department, but none of the females work in the 3rd shift.
- S, a female, belongs to the HR department and works in the 1st shift.
- Q belongs to Finance department. T and W work in the same shift.
- P and U belong to the same department i.e. Tech and they don't work in the 3rd shift.
- T and R do not belong to HR department. V is a female.
- R does not belong to Acads department.

Q.49

Who among the following works in the 1st shift?

1 ☐ P

2 ☐ R

3 ☐ T

4 ☐ W



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 Answer key/Solution

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

Eight people – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W - are working for an online commercial site, Magic.com, in 3 different shifts – 1st, 2nd and 3rd - but no more than 3 people work in any shift. There are 3 females and 5 males among these 8 people. They belong to four different departments – HR, Finance, Acads and Tech. Each department has 2 people working in it. Further, it is also known that:

- Q works only with U in the 2nd shift. V belongs to Acads department but does not work in the 3rd shift.
- One female belongs to Tech department and one to Acads department, but none of the females work in the 3rd shift.
- S, a female, belongs to the HR department and works in the 1st shift.
- Q belongs to Finance department. T and W work in the same shift.
- P and U belong to the same department i.e. Tech and they don't work in the 3rd shift.
- T and R do not belong to HR department. V is a female.
- R does not belong to Acads department.

Q.50  
Who among the following belongs to Tech department?

1 ☐ U

2 ☐ R

3 ☐ S

4 ☐ W



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Answer key/Solution

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

Six players, namely Kohli, Rohit, Root, Zaman, Kane and Shikhar, played in a cricket tournament in 2017. In the tournament, number of innings played by these 6 players were 6, 8, 10, 10, 12 and 14, not necessarily in the same order. Some of the known data about the tournament is written in the table as shown below:

Player	Number of innings played	Total runs scored in the tournament	Batting average	Number of centuries made
Kohli				
Rohit			80	4
Root				
Zaman		450		2
Kane			65	
Shikhar		560		3


Batting average can be calculated as,  $\text{batting average} = \frac{\text{Runs Scored}}{\text{Innings played}}$


- Further the following information is also known:
- Batting averages of Kane, Zaman and Kohli were 3 consecutive odd multiples of 5 in any order, with no player’s average more than 90.
  - Zaman had the 3rd highest batting average among the six players but scored the least total runs, while Kohli had the highest batting average as well as the highest total runs.
  - Root played the maximum number of innings but was one of the second lowest run scorers with total 560 runs, with the minimum batting average among the six players.
  - Batting average of Shikhar was the arithmetic mean of the batting averages of Kane and Zaman.
  - Number of centuries made by Rohit was 100% more than that of Kane’s. Both of them had played equal number of innings.

Q.51  
What is the ratio of the number of centuries made by Kane and Shikhar?

- 1 ☐ 2 : 3
- 2 ☐ 4 : 3
- 3 ☐ 1 : 1
- 4 ☐ 1 : 3

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 **Answer key/Solution**



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

Six players, namely Kohli, Rohit, Root, Zaman, Kane and Shikhar, played in a cricket tournament in 2017. In the tournament, number of innings played by these 6 players were 6, 8, 10, 10, 12 and 14, not necessarily in the same order. Some of the known data about the tournament is written in the table as shown below:

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  - Root played the maximum number of innings but was one of the second lowest run scorers with total 560 runs, with the minimum batting average among the six players.
  - Batting average of Shikhar was the arithmetic mean of the batting averages of Kane and Zaman.
  - Number of centuries made by Rohit was 100% more than that of Kane’s. Both of them had played equal number of innings.

Q.52  
How many innings were played by Shikhar?

- 1 ☐ 12
- 2 ☐ 6
- 3 ☐ 8
- 4 ☐ 10

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Six players, namely Kohli, Rohit, Root, Zaman, Kane and Shikhar, played in a cricket tournament in 2017. In the tournament, number of innings played by these 6 players were 6, 8, 10, 10, 12 and 14, not necessarily in the same order. Some of the known data about the tournament is written in the table as shown below:

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  - Root played the maximum number of innings but was one of the second lowest run scorers with total 560 runs, with the minimum batting average among the six players.
  - Batting average of Shikhar was the arithmetic mean of the batting averages of Kane and Zaman.
  - Number of centuries made by Rohit was 100% more than that of Kane’s. Both of them had played equal number of innings.

Q.53  
Kohli’s batting average was how much percent more than the batting average of Root?

- 1 ☐ 110%
- 2 ☐ 112.5%
- 3 ☐ 106.25%
- 4 ☐ 114.28%

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Six players, namely Kohli, Rohit, Root, Zaman, Kane and Shikhar, played in a cricket tournament in 2017. In the tournament, number of innings played by these 6 players were 6, 8, 10, 10, 12 and 14, not necessarily in the same order. Some of the known data about the tournament is written in the table as shown below:

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  - Root played the maximum number of innings but was one of the second lowest run scorers with total 560 runs, with the minimum batting average among the six players.
  - Batting average of Shikhar was the arithmetic mean of the batting averages of Kane and Zaman.
  - Number of centuries made by Rohit was 100% more than that of Kane’s. Both of them had played equal number of innings.

Q.54  
The total runs scored by all the 6 batsmen taken together were

- 1 ☐ 5260
- 2 ☐ 4260
- 3 ☐ 3920
- 4 ☐ 4040

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Hina, Inshia, Jasmeet, Kiran and Latika participated in a race and got ranked at the first five positions in the race i.e rank 1, rank 2, rank 3, rank 4 and rank 5. Each one of them received a different rank. They all belong to three different tribes among Shiva, Ravana and Kumbha. In Shiva tribe, people always speak the truth, in Ravana tribe, people always lie and in Kumbha tribe, people switch between truth and lie alternately. It is also known that only one of them belongs to Ravana tribe and at least two belong to Kumbha tribe. When someone asked them about their performances in the race, each one of them passed two statements.

Hina:  
Jasmeet got rank 2.  
Only I belong to Shiva Tribe.

Inshia:  
I still need to work hard to get rank 1.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Jasmeet:  
Hina is not from Shiva Tribe.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Kiran:  
Hina got rank 3.  
I belong to Ravana tribe.

Latika:  
I am from Shiva tribe.  
I got rank 1.

Q.55  
Who among them got rank 1?

1 ☐ Latika

2 ☐ Hina

3 ☐ Inshia

4 ☐ Kiran



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Answer key/Solution

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

Hina, Inshia, Jasmeet, Kiran and Latika participated in a race and got ranked at the first five positions in the race i.e rank 1, rank 2, rank 3, rank 4 and rank 5. Each one of them received a different rank. They all belong to three different tribes among Shiva, Ravana and Kumbha. In Shiva tribe, people always speak the truth, in Ravana tribe, people always lie and in Kumbha tribe, people switch between truth and lie alternately. It is also known that only one of them belongs to Ravana tribe and at least two belong to Kumbha tribe. When someone asked them about their performances in the race, each one of them passed two statements.

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I still need to work hard to get rank 1.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Jasmeet:  
Hina is not from Shiva Tribe.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Kiran:  
Hina got rank 3.  
I belong to Ravana tribe.

Latika:  
I am from Shiva tribe.  
I got rank 1.

Q.56  
Who belongs to Ravana Tribe?

1 ☐ Latika

2 ☐ Hina

3 ☐ Jasmeet

4 ☐ Kiran



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Answer key/Solution

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

Hina, Inshia, Jasmeet, Kiran and Latika participated in a race and got ranked at the first five positions in the race i.e rank 1, rank 2, rank 3, rank 4 and rank 5. Each one of them received a different rank. They all belong to three different tribes among Shiva, Ravana and Kumbha. In Shiva tribe, people always speak the truth, in Ravana tribe, people always lie and in Kumbha tribe, people switch between truth and lie alternately. It is also known that only one of them belongs to Ravana tribe and at least two belong to Kumbha tribe. When someone asked them about their performances in the race, each one of them passed two statements.

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Only I belong to Shiva Tribe.

Inshia:  
I still need to work hard to get rank 1.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Jasmeet:  
Hina is not from Shiva Tribe.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Kiran:  
Hina got rank 3.  
I belong to Ravana tribe.

Latika:  
I am from Shiva tribe.  
I got rank 1.

Q.57  
Who among the following definitely got rank 4?

- 1 ☐ Latika
- 2 ☐ Kiran
- 3 ☐ Inshia
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined



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**Answer key/Solution**

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

Hina, Inshia, Jasmeet, Kiran and Latika participated in a race and got ranked at the first five positions in the race i.e rank 1, rank 2, rank 3, rank 4 and rank 5. Each one of them received a different rank. They all belong to three different tribes among Shiva, Ravana and Kumbha. In Shiva tribe, people always speak the truth, in Ravana tribe, people always lie and in Kumbha tribe, people switch between truth and lie alternately. It is also known that only one of them belongs to Ravana tribe and at least two belong to Kumbha tribe. When someone asked them about their performances in the race, each one of them passed two statements.

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Only I belong to Shiva Tribe.

Inshia:  
I still need to work hard to get rank 1.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Jasmeet:  
Hina is not from Shiva Tribe.  
I belong to Kumbha Tribe.

Kiran:  
Hina got rank 3.  
I belong to Ravana tribe.

Latika:  
I am from Shiva tribe.  
I got rank 1.

Q.58  
Who belongs to Shiva Tribe?

1 ☐ Latika

2 ☐ Hina

3 ☐ Inshia

4 ☐ Kiran

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 Answer key/Solution

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

Aman, Bineet, Charu, Devika, Eshan, Farhan, Gopal, and Hanish were shortlisted for the II-stage of the IIM admission process i.e the interview round, which was arranged at the Lucknow centre. For this round, they all reached at the venue on different timings. Also, their interviews were scheduled at different times of the day. The running time for an interview was of 30 minutes but for some of them, it ran for an extra 10 minutes. All of these candidates were interviewed by a single panel. The first interview started at 11:00 am and between any two consecutive interviews, there was a gap of 10 minutes, if nothing else is mentioned.


Some additional Information is also known:


- 1. All the candidates reached the venue in such a way that between any two consecutive arrivals, there was a gap of 10 minutes with Eshan arriving as the last person at 11:30 am.
- 2. Hanish was the first person to arrive but was not the first person to be interviewed. Farhan did not wait the longest for his interview.
- 3. Charu arrived before Devika and Gopal, at 11 am and she had to wait for her interview for 2 hours.
- 4. Aman reached at the venue before Bineet and after Farhan. Also, Gopal's waiting time for the interview was one hour.
- 5. Farhan was interviewed before Gopal and there was no time-break between Gopal's Interview and Hanish's Interview.
- 6. After Bineet's Interview the panel had a tea-break for 20 minutes.
- 7. Only one person was interviewed between Bineet and Eshan, whose interview lasted for 40 minutes.
- 8. Between Charu's interview and Aman's interview, there was a gap of 20 minutes.
- 9. The last interview ended at 4 : 40 pm.

Q.59  
How many people arrived between Gopal and Farhan?

- 1 ☐ 6
- 2 ☐ 3
- 3 ☐ 4
- 4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 **Bookmark**

 **Answer key/Solution**



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

Aman, Bineet, Charu, Devika, Eshan, Farhan, Gopal, and Hanish were shortlisted for the II-stage of the IIM admission process i.e the interview round, which was arranged at the Lucknow centre. For this round, they all reached at the venue on different timings. Also, their interviews were scheduled at different times of the day. The running time for an interview was of 30 minutes but for some of them, it ran for an extra 10 minutes. All of these candidates were interviewed by a single panel. The first interview started at 11:00 am and between any two consecutive interviews, there was a gap of 10 minutes, if nothing else is mentioned.


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- 5. Farhan was interviewed before Gopal and there was no time-break between Gopal's Interview and Hanish's Interview.
- 6. After Bineet's Interview the panel had a tea-break for 20 minutes.
- 7. Only one person was interviewed between Bineet and Eshan, whose interview lasted for 40 minutes.
- 8. Between Charu's interview and Aman's interview, there was a gap of 20 minutes.
- 9. The last interview ended at 4 : 40 pm.

Q.60  
For how long Charu had to wait for Bineet, if they decided to leave together for home?

- 1 ☐ 100 minutes
- 2 ☐ 70 minutes
- 3 ☐ 80 minutes
- 4 ☐ 90 minutes

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Aman, Bineet, Charu, Devika, Eshan, Farhan, Gopal, and Hanish were shortlisted for the II-stage of the IIM admission process i.e the interview round, which was arranged at the Lucknow centre. For this round, they all reached at the venue on different timings. Also, their interviews were scheduled at different times of the day. The running time for an interview was of 30 minutes but for some of them, it ran for an extra 10 minutes. All of these candidates were interviewed by a single panel. The first interview started at 11:00 am and between any two consecutive interviews, there was a gap of 10 minutes, if nothing else is mentioned.


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- 6. After Bineet's Interview the panel had a tea-break for 20 minutes.
- 7. Only one person was interviewed between Bineet and Eshan, whose interview lasted for 40 minutes.
- 8. Between Charu's interview and Aman's interview, there was a gap of 20 minutes.
- 9. The last interview ended at 4 : 40 pm.

Q.61  
What is the average interview running time per person?

- 1 ☐ 32.5 minutes
- 2 ☐ 27.5 minutes
- 3 ☐ 28.75 minutes
- 4 ☐ 30 minutes

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Aman, Bineet, Charu, Devika, Eshan, Farhan, Gopal, and Hanish were shortlisted for the II-stage of the IIM admission process i.e the interview round, which was arranged at the Lucknow centre. For this round, they all reached at the venue on different timings. Also, their interviews were scheduled at different times of the day. The running time for an interview was of 30 minutes but for some of them, it ran for an extra 10 minutes. All of these candidates were interviewed by a single panel. The first interview started at 11:00 am and between any two consecutive interviews, there was a gap of 10 minutes, if nothing else is mentioned.

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- 6. After Bineet's Interview the panel had a tea-break for 20 minutes.
- 7. Only one person was interviewed between Bineet and Eshan, whose interview lasted for 40 minutes.
- 8. Between Charu's interview and Aman's interview, there was a gap of 20 minutes.
- 9. The last interview ended at 4 : 40 pm.

Q.62

If Devika and Hanish interchange their interview slots, then out of all the interviewees, who waited for the maximum time for his/her turn?

1 ☐ Eshan

2 ☐ Hanish

3 ☐ Bineet

4 ☐ Gopal

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 Answer key/Solution

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

The table given below shows some data regarding the production and the per head consumption of wheat and rice for six farming families, in a village named Hoshiarpur, in the year 2018.

Family name	Number of members	Wheat Produced (in kg)	Rice Produced (in kg)	Per head consumption of wheat (in kg)	Per head consumption of rice (in kg)
Sharma	6	600	520	91.2	83.2
Sen	4	440	260	100.8	60
Srivastava	7	800	560	108.4	78.4
Sehgal	8	600	640	74.4	75.2
Srinivasan	5	480	500	80	96.8
Suri	7	520	460	63.2	64

Surplus food is defined as,  $\text{Surplus} = \text{Total Production} - \text{Total Consumption}$

Also, it is known that per head consumption is same for each member of a family.

**Q.63**  
For how many families was the surplus of wheat and rice together greater than 73.5 kg?

1 ☐ 0

2 ☐ 1

3 ☐ 2

4 ☐ 3

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 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The table given below shows some data regarding the production and the per head consumption of wheat and rice for six farming families, in a village named Hoshiarpur, in the year 2018.

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Sehgal	8	600	640	74.4	75.2
Srinivasan	5	480	500	80	96.8
Suri	7	520	460	63.2	64

Surplus food is defined as,  $\text{Surplus} = \text{Total Production} - \text{Total Consumption}$

Also, it is known that per head consumption is same for each member of a family.

Q.64

A relative of Sehgal family joined them at the beginning of the year 2018 and stayed with them for the whole year. If the amount of wheat consumed by the relative in that year was 68 kg, by what amount had the family members reduced their per head consumption of wheat to meet the requirement with the produced quantity only?

1 ☐ 7.9 kg

2 ☐ 7.43 kg

3 ☐ 73.90 kg

4 ☐ None of these



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Answer key/Solution

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

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Srinivasan	5	480	500	80	96.8
Suri	7	520	460	63.2	64

Surplus food is defined as,  $\text{Surplus} = \text{Total Production} - \text{Total Consumption}$

Also, it is known that per head consumption is same for each member of a family.

**Q.65**  
What was the total surplus (in kg) of wheat and rice of all the families put together at the end of the year?

- 1 ☐ 296
- 2 ☐ 404.8
- 3 ☐ 411.6
- 4 ☐ None of these



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Answer key/Solution

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

The table given below shows some data regarding the production and the per head consumption of wheat and rice for six farming families, in a village named Hoshiarpur, in the year 2018.

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Srinivasan	5	480	500	80	96.8
Suri	7	520	460	63.2	64

Surplus food is defined as,  $\text{Surplus} = \text{Total Production} - \text{Total Consumption}$

Also, it is known that per head consumption is same for each member of a family.

Q.66

In the previous year i.e. 2017, the production of rice (in kg) was different for three families, as shown in the below table, but same for the rest of the three families. While the other production and per head consumption for both the grains remained same for all the six families in 2017 also.

Family	Rice produced (in kg)
Sen	280
Sehgal	615
Suri	470

Find the absolute difference (in kg) between the total surplus of wheat and rice of the first three families i.e Sharma, Sen, Srivastava taken together and that of the last three families i.e Sehgal, Srinivasan and Suri taken together in the year 2017.

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Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67

If a 12-sided regular polygon is circumscribed around a circle, then what is the ratio of the area of the polygon to that of the circle?

(Take  $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ )

1 ☐  $\frac{6(2 - \sqrt{3})}{\pi}$

2 ☐  $\frac{6(4 - \sqrt{3})}{\pi}$

3 ☐  $\frac{9(2 - \sqrt{3})}{2\pi}$

4 ☐  $\frac{12(2 - \sqrt{3})}{\pi}$

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.68**

Three friends - A, B and C - have some coins with them in such a way that the number of coins with A is 1/3rd of the number of coins with B and C taken together, and the number of coins with B is 1/4th of the number of coins with A and C taken together. If the number of coins with C is 1/x of what A and B together have, then find the value of x.

1 ☐ 20/11

2 ☐ 11/20

3 ☐ 9/11

4 ☐ 11/9

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.69**

In a company, an engineer planned to do a certain work in 8 days. But after working for 3 days, he found that only 30% of the work was completed with machines running 5 hours a day. If he wants to complete the work on time, then for how many hours per day should he work now?



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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.70**

If  $a^{(3x^2+7x+5)} = a^{(2x^2+12x-1)}$ , then find the value of x.

1 ☐ 2

2 ☐ 3

3 ☐ 2 or 3

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

✖

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.71**

If  $5 \log_{27} (y) + 2 \log_9 (81y) = 20$ , then the value of y is

1 ☐ 81

2 ☐ 2187

3 ☐ 729

4 ☐ 59049

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.72

Find the sum of the following series:

$$\frac{2^2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{3^2}{2 \times 4} + \frac{4^2}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{21^2}{20 \times 22}.$$

1 ☐  $20 - \frac{10}{21} + \frac{5}{22}$

2 ☐  $20 + \frac{10}{21} + \frac{5}{22}$

3 ☐  $21 - \frac{1}{21 \times 22}$

4 ☐  $20 + \frac{3}{21 \times 22}$

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.73

P, Q, R and S are 4 points on a line in that same order. Amit and Vikas are standing at point Q whereas Chimpu and Dhammu are standing at point S. Amit and Vikas start running simultaneously in opposite directions such that when Amit reaches P, Vikas reaches R. Also, when Chimpu and Dhammu start running simultaneously towards P, Chimpu and Dhammu reach at P and R respectively, at the same time. If the ratio of the speeds of Amit, Vikas, Chimpu and Dhammu is 3 : 1 : 3 : 2, then find the ratio of the lengths of QR and RS.

1 ☐ 1 : 4

2 ☐ 3 : 2

3 ☐ 1 : 8

4 ☐ Cannot be determined

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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.74

$m$  is the smallest positive integer such that for any integer  $n \geq m$ , the quantity  $n^3 - 13n^2 + 52n - 60$  is positive. What is the value of  $m$ ?

- 1 ☐ 4
- 2 ☐ 5
- 3 ☐ 8
- 4 ☐ None of these

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.75

A six-digit number is formed using digits 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9, without repeating any of them. If 'X' is the sum of all such possible 6-digit numbers, then how many different digits are used in X?

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 Answer key/Solution

Q.76

By what percent (correct upto one decimal place) should the price of a t-shirt be marked up over its cost price so that there is a profit of 30% even after selling it at a discount of 20%?

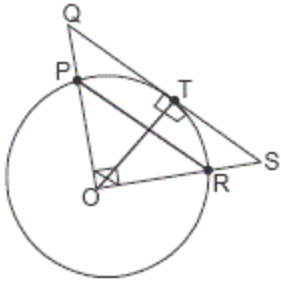


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 Answer key/Solution

Q.77



In the figure shown above, OQ, QS and OS are three lines with points P, T and R on it respectively. O is the centre of the circle having radius  $r$ . If  $OQ = OS$ , then how many line segments shown above (i.e. lines with labeled endpoints) have length ' $r$ '?

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Answer key/Solution

Q.78

The average marks of a class of 45 students is 80. The difference between the marks of the student who gets the highest marks and the one who gets the least is 99. If both these students are not considered, then the average marks of the class falls by 1 mark. Find the highest marks scored in the class.



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Answer key/Solution

Q.79

If  $k$  is positive and not equal to '1' and also  $k^{-p^3} = l$ ,  $k^{-q^3} = m$ ,  $k^{-r^3} = n$ , where  $p + q + r = 0$ , then for what value of  $k$  will  $p \cdot q \cdot r = 1/3$ ?

1 ☐  $\frac{1}{lmn}$

2 ☐  $\sqrt[3]{lmn}$

3 ☐  $lmn$

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.80**

In a tank of capacity 400 liters, half filled with milk initially, one inlet pipe and one outlet pipe are operating. In the first hour, only the outlet pipe is operating and it takes out 20 liters of the mixture. In the next hour, the outlet pipe is closed and the inlet pipe pours in 30 liters of water. In the next hour the inlet pipe is closed and outlet pipe takes out 20 liters of the mixture and again in the next hour outlet pipe is closed and the inlet pipe pours in 30 liters of water. This process is repeated for another 4 hours. What is the approximate final quantity of water in the tank after 8 hours?

1 ☐ **105 liters**

2 ☐ **149 liters**

3 ☐ **91 liters**

4 ☐ **141 liters**

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.81**

An alloy X consists of four materials - Zinc, Lead, Copper and Iron. The ratio of both Zinc to Lead and Copper to Iron in the alloy is 1 : 2. If the amount of Zinc and Copper in the alloy is increased by 30% and 40% respectively and that of the Lead and Iron is decreased by 15% and 20% respectively, then find the net change in the volume of the alloy.

1 ☐ **No change**

2 ☐ **Increased by 25%**

3 ☐ **Decreased by 25%**

4 ☐ **Data insufficient**

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

**Q.82**

A 3-digit natural number is 297 more than the number formed by reversing the order of its digit. If the digit at the tens place of the original number is higher than the digit at the units place, then how many such 3-digit numbers are possible?

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

**Q.83**

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

1 ☐ 5/8

2 ☐ 1/8

3 ☐ 3/4

4 ☐ 3/5

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

**Q.84**

A rectangle ABCD has length 16 units and width 12 units. Midpoints of its sides are joined internally to form a quadrilateral. Again midpoints of this quadrilateral are joined to form another quadrilateral and this process keeps on repeating infinitely. Find the sum of areas (in square units) of the rectangle and all such quadrilaterals.

1 ☐ 384

2 ☐ 192√2

3 ☐ 288

4 ☐ 768

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.85**

A certain sum of money, invested by Aman, amounts to Rs. 4800 at the end of two years and Rs. 8112 at the end of four years. If the interest on the sum is compounded annually, then what was the amount (in Rs.) at the end of three years?

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.86**

The cost price of five articles is in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 and the profit percentage earned on selling these articles is also in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 respectively. If the maximum earned profit is less than 100% and the percentage of profit earned on every article is a multiple of 10, then find the approximate overall profit percentage earned on the five articles.

1 ☐ 37%

2 ☐ 30%

3 ☐ 34%

4 ☐ 40%

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.87**

At a press conference, conducted by UNESCO, 200 foreign journalists were present. Out of which, 175 could speak English, 150 could speak French, 180 could speak Spanish while 160 could speak German. What could be the minimum number of journalists who can speak at least three of the four languages?

1 ☐ 150

2 ☐ 135

3 ☐ 133

4 ☐ 65

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.88**

The 3rd and the 17th term of an Arithmetic Progression are 24 and 73 respectively. Find the sum of the first 10 terms of the AP. (correct upto one decimal place)

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.89**

In how many ways can the letters of the word 'MANAGEMENT' be rearranged such that the first and the last letters are same?

1 ☐  $5 \times 9!$

2 ☐  $4 \times 8!$

3 ☐  $4 \times 7!$

4 ☐ None of these

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 **Answer key/Solution**



Q.90

If  $f(x) = x^2 + 10x + 20$  and  $f[f(x)] = 0$ , then find the real values of  $x$ .

1 ☐  $-5 \pm 5^{\frac{1}{4}}$

2 ☐  $-4 \pm 5^{\frac{1}{4}}$

3 ☐  $-6 \pm 6^{\frac{1}{4}}$

4 ☐  $-4 \pm 4^{\frac{1}{4}}$

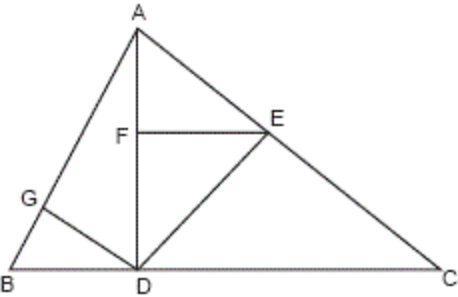
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☐ Answer key/Solution

Q.91

In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $BA \perp AC$ ,  $AD \perp BC$ ,  $DE \perp AC$ ,  $DG \perp AB$  and  $EF \perp AD$ . If  $AF = 1$  and  $FD = 3$ , then find the value of  $DG : DE$ .



1 ☐  $2 : \sqrt{3}$

2 ☐  $\sqrt{3} : 1$

3 ☐  $1 : \sqrt{3}$

4 ☐  $\sqrt{3} : 2$

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☐ Answer key/Solution

Q.92

If  $2x\%$  of  $y$  is equal to  $3y\%$  of  $z$  which in turn is equal to  $5z\%$  of  $x$ , where  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  are non-zero real numbers, then what percentage of  $y^2z$  is  $x^2y$ ?

- 1 ☐ 10%
- 2 ☐ 90%
- 3 ☐ 85%
- 4 ☐ 111.11%

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Answer key/Solution

Q.93

The score of a team in a one-day cricket match was 300. If the scores of the team in the next 3 matches were  $40\%$ ,  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  and  $15\%$  more than their scores in their respective preceding matches, then find the average score of the team in these 4 matches.



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Answer key/Solution

Q.94

Amit starts travelling from Lucknow towards Delhi, while Aman starts travelling from Delhi towards Lucknow at the same time along the same route. After passing each other on the route, they complete their remaining journey in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours and  $2\frac{2}{5}$  hours respectively. Find the approximate speed at which Aman is travelling, if the speed of Amit is 16 kmph.

- 1 ☐ 9 kmph
- 2 ☐ 25 kmph

3 ☐ 13 kmph

4 ☐ None of these

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.95**

In a quadrilateral ABCD,  $\angle BAC = \angle BDC = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$ . Find the measure (in degrees) of  $\angle ADB$ .

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.96**

The average wage of a worker during a fortnight, comprising 15 consecutive working days, was Rs. 90 per day. During the first 7 days and the last 7 days, his average wage was Rs. 87 per day and Rs. 92 per day respectively. Find his wage (in Rupees) on the 8th day.

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 Answer key/Solution

**Q.97**

The altitudes of a triangle, corresponding to 2 different sides as bases, are 10 cm and 15 cm. The altitude corresponding to the third side of the triangle as base is also an integral multiple of a cm. How many such triangles are possible?

1 ☐ 22

2 ☐ 23

3 ☐ 24

4 ☐ 19

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.98**

If  $\log_4(\log_2 1024 + \log_3 81 + 2) = 2k + m$  and  $\log_{\sqrt{5}}(5 + 5\log_9 3^8) = k + 2m$ , then find the value of  $(k^2 + 8m + km)$ .

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 **Answer key/Solution**

**Q.99**

Four boys and four girls are seated in a row in such a way that exactly 2 of the 4 boys are sitting together. In how many ways can they be seated?

1 ☐  $7! \times 2$

2 ☐  $6! \times 2$

3 ☐  $6! \times 24$

4 ☐  $8! - 7! \times 2$

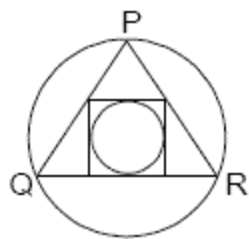
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 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.100

A circle is circumscribed around an equilateral triangle PQR as shown in the figure given below. Also a square of largest possible area is drawn inside the triangle as shown. Again a circle is inscribed inside the square. What is the ratio of area of the smaller circle to the larger circle?



1 ☐  $(9 - \sqrt{3}) : 2$

2 ☐  $(15 - 12\sqrt{3}) : 1$

3 ☐  $(17 - 4\sqrt{3}) : 8$

4 ☐  $(63 - 36\sqrt{3}) : 4$

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 Answer key/Solution