Solutions of CAT 2017 Sample Paper

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Sec 1

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

The difficulties historians face in establishing cause-and-effect relations in the history of human societies are broadly similar to the difficulties facing astronomers, climatologists, ecologists, evolutionary biologists; geologists, and palaeontologists. To varying degrees each of these fields is plagued by the impossibility of performing replicated, controlled experimental interventions, the complexity arising from enormous numbers of variables, the resulting uniqueness of each system, the consequent impossibility of formulating universal laws, and the difficulties of predicting emergent properties and future behaviour. Prediction in history, as in other historical sciences, is most feasible on large spatial scales and over long times, when the unique features of millions of small-scale brief events become averaged out. Just as I could predict the sex ratio of the next 1,000 newborns but not the sexes of my own two children. the historian can recognize factors that made inevitable the broad outcome of the collision between American and Eurasian societies after 13,00 years of separate developments, but not the outcome of the 1960 U.S. presidential election. The details of which candidate said what during a single televised debate in October 1960 could have given the electoral victory to Nixon instead of to Kennedy, but no details of who said what could have blocke the European conquest of Native Americans.

How can students of human history profit from the experience of scientists in other historical sciences? A methodology that has proved useful involves the comparative method and so-called natural experiments. While neither astronomers studying galaxy formation nor human historians can manipulate their systems in controlled laboratory experiments, they both can take advantage of natural experiments, by comparing systems differing in the presence or absence (or in the strong or weak effect) of some putative causative factor. For example, epidemiologists, forbidden to feed large amounts of salt to people experimentally, have still been able to identify effects of high salt intake by comparing groups of humans who already differ greatly in their salt intake: and cultural anthropologists, unable to provide human groups experimentally with varying resource abundances for many centuries, still study long-term effects of resource abundance on human societies by comparing recent Polynesian populations living on islands differing naturally in resource abundance.

The student of human history can draw on many more natural experiments than just comparisons among the five inhabited continents. Comparisons can also utilize large islands that have developed complex societies in a considerable degree of isolation (such as Japan, Madagascar. Native American Hispaniola, New Guinea, Hawaii, and many others), as well as societies on hundreds of smaller islands and regional societies within each of the continents. Natural experiments in any field, whether in ecology or human history, are inherently open to potential methodological criticisms. Those include confounding effects of natural variation in additional variables besides the one of interest, as well as problems in inferring chains of causation from observed correlations between variables. Such methodological problems have been discussed in great detail for some of the historical sciences. In particular, epidemiology, the science of drawing inferences about human diseases by comparing groups of people (often by retrospective historical studies has for a long time successfully employed formalized procedures for dealing with problems similar to those facing historians of human societies.

Q.1
Why do islands with considerable degree of isolation provide valuable insights into human history?

1 ○ **Isolated islands may evolve differently and this difference is of interest to us.**

2 ○ **Isolated islands increase the number of observations available to historians.**

3 ○ **Isolated islands, differing in their endowments and size may evolve differently and this difference can be attributed to their endowments and size.**

4 ○ **Isolated islands. differing in their endowments and size, provide a good comparison to large islands such as Eurasia, Africa, Americas and Australia.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Option (3) is the most logical explanation. Refer to lines "those include ... correlations between variables"

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Q.2
According to the author, why is prediction difficult in history?

1 ◯ Historical outcomes depend upon a large number of factors and hence prediction is difficult for each case.

2 ◯ nor factors, which might be important in a specific historical outcome.

3 ◯ Historians are interested in evolution of human history and hence are only interested in long-term predictions.

4 ◯ Historical sciences suffer from the inability to conduct controlled experiments and therefore have explanations based on a few long-term factors.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
'Historical outcomes depend .... each case'. Refer to the 1st para where it says "Prediction in history... became averaged out". This is further supported by the example.

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Q.3
According to the author, which of the following statements would be true?

1 ◯ **Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not conducting any natural experiments.**

2 ◯ **Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not studying an adequate variety of natural experiments.**

3 ◯ **Complex societies inhabiting large islands provide great opportunities for natural experiments.**

4 ◯ **Cultural anthropologists have overcome the problem of confounding variables through natural experiments.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Note the tone with which the third paragraph starts it emphasizes that students can do much more!

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Directions for Questions 4 to 6: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The endless struggle between the flesh and the spirit found an end in Greek art. The Greek artists were unaware of it. They were spiritual materialists, never denying the importance of the body and ever seeing in the body a spiritual significance. Mysticism on the whole was alien to the Greeks, thinkers as they were. Thought and mysticism never go well together and there is little symbolism in Greek art. Athena was not a symbol of wisdom but an embodiment of it and her statues were beautiful grave women, whose seriousness might mark them as wise, but who were marked in no other way. The Apollo Belvedere is not a symbol of the sun, nor the Versailles Artemis of the moon. There could be nothing less akin to the ways of symbolism than their beautiful, normal humanity. Nor did decoration really interest the Greeks. In all their art they were preoccupied with what they wanted to express, not with ways of expressing it, and lovely expression, merely as lovely expression, did not appeal to them at all.

Greek art is intellectual art, the art of men who were clear and lucid thinkers, and it is therefore plain art. Artists than whom the world has never seen greater, men endowed with the spirit's best gift, found their natural method of expression in the simplicity and clarity which are the endowment of the unclouded reason. "Nothing in excess," the Greek axiom of art, is the dictum of men who would brush aside all obscuring, entangling superfluity, and see clearly, plainly, unadorned, what they wished to express. Structure belongs in an especial degree to the province of the mind in art, and architectonics were pre-eminently a mark of the Greek. The power that made a unified whole of the trilogy of a Greek tragedy, that envisioned the sure, precise, decisive scheme of the Greek statue, found its most conspicuous expression in Greek architecture. The Greek temple is the creation, par excellence, of mind and spirit in equilibrium.

A Hindoo temple is a conglomeration of adornment. The lines of the building are completely hidden by the decorations. Sculptured figures and ornaments crowd its surface, stand out from it in thick masses, break it up into a bewildering series of irregular tiers. It is not a unity but a collection, rich, confused. looks like something not planned but built this way and that as the ornament required. The conviction underlying it can be perceived: each bit of the exquisitely wrought detail had a mystical meaning and the temple's exterior was important only as a means for the artist to inscribe thereon the symbols of the truth. It is decoration, not architecture.

Again, the gigantic temples of Egypt, those massive immensities of granite which look as if only the power that moves in the earthquake were mighty enough to bring them into existence, are something other than the creation of geometry balanced by beauty. The science and the spirit are there, but what is there most of all is force, unhuman force, calm but tremendous, overwhelming. It reduces to nothingness all that belongs to man. He is annihilated. The Egyptian architects were possessed by the consciousness of the awful, irresistible domination of the ways of nature; they had no thought to give to the insignificant atom that was man.

Greek architecture of the great age is the expression of men who were, first of all, intellectual artists, kept firmly within the visible world by their mind, but only second to that, lovers of the human world. The Greek temple is the perfect expression of the pure intellect illumined by the spirit. No other great buildings anywhere approach its simplicity. In the Parthenon straight columns rise to plain capitals; a pediment is sculptured in bold relief; there is nothing more. And yet — here is the Greek miracle — this absolute simplicity of structure is alone in majesty of beauty among all the temples and cathedrals and palaces of the world. Majestic but human, truly Greek. No superhuman force as in Egypt; no strange supernatural shapes as in India; the Parthenon is the home of humanity at ease, calm, ordered, sure of itself and the world. The Greeks flung a challenge to nature in the fullness of their joyous strength. They set their temples on the summit of a hill overlooking the wide sea, outlined against the circle of the sky. They would build what was more beautiful than hill and sea and sky and greater than all these. It matters not at all if the temple is large or small; one never thinks of the size. It matters not how much it is in ruins. A few white columns dominate the lofty height at Sunion as securely as the great mass of the Parthenon dominates all the sweep of sea and land around Athens. To the Greek architect man was the master of the world. His mind could understand its laws; his spirit could discover its beauty.

Q.4
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Greek architecture, according to the passage?

1 ◯ **A lack of excess**

2 ◯ **Simplicity of form**

3 ◯ **Expression of intellect**

4 ◯ **Mystic spirituality**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
Refer to paragraph 1, line 3 'Mysticism on the whole was alien' and last paragraph lines 6 and 7.

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Q.5

According to the passage, which of the following best explains why there is little symbolism in Greek art?

1 ○ The Greeks focused on thought rather than mysticism.

2 ○ The struggle between the flesh and the spirit found an end in Greek art.

3 ○ Greek artists were spiritual materialists.

4 ○ Greek statues were embodiments rather than symbols of qualities.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
Paragraph 1, line 3 'Mysticism on the whole was alien' and paragraph 2 line 1 'Greek art is intellectual are . . .'

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Q.6
"The Greeks flung a challenge to nature in the fullness of their joyous strength." Which of the following best captures the 'challenge' that is being referred to?

1 ◯ To build a monument matching the background colours of the sky and the sea.

2 ◯ To build a monument bigger than nature's creations.

3 ◯ To build monuments that were more appealing to the mind and spirit than nature's creations.

4 ◯ To build a small but architecturally perfect monument.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Refer to last paragraph, line 10 'they would build what was more beautiful than . . .'

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Directions for questions 7 to 12: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. They are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting o some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take to long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter's choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would a first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for *special mention*. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual – its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth the subject is literary the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for th painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the

society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs –and vice versa. If, to some extent, few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one; its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents it presents its artists with subjects. The general agreement about what is significant is so well established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of reeds and water in China, of the nude body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed *for the sake of particulars subjects,* and the problem, as we have just described it, will not occur to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases – but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing, crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him; or he had to find his subjects within himself as painter. By people I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work of the bourgeoisie according to their copy book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely.

Q.7
In the sentence, "I believe there is a connection" (second paragraph), what two developments is the author referring to?

1 ◯ Painters using a dying hero and using a fruit as a subject of painting.

2 ◯ Growing success of painters and an increase in abstract forms.

3 ◯ Artists gaining freedom to choose subjects and abandoning subjects altogether.

4 ◯ Rise of Impressionists and an increase in abstract forms.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
The first paragraph details the "two developments" -a greater freedom in choosing subjects and the concurrent abandoning of the subject by artists. The second paragraph explores the connection between these two developments.

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him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing, crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

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Q.8
When a culture is insecure, the painter chooses his subject on the basis of:

1 ◯ The prevalent style in the society of his time.

2 ◯ Its meaningfulness to the painter.

3 ◯ What is put in front of the easel.

4 ◯ Past experience and memory of the painter

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
According to the passage, when "a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition … he, himself has to choose for society." So (2) is the correct option.

[FeedBack]

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for questions 7 to 12: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. They are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take to long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter's choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would at first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for *special mention*. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual – its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth the subject is literary the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs –and vice versa. If, to some extent, few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one; its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

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Q.9

In the context of the passage, which of the following statements would NOT be true?

1 ◯ **Painters decided subjects based on what they remembered from their own lives.**

2 ◯ **Painters of reeds and water in China faced no serious problem of choosing a subject.**

3 ◯ **The choice of subject was a source of scandals in nineteenth century European art.**

4 ◯ **Agreement on the general meaning of a painting is influenced by culture and historical context.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
The third paragraph, second line says 'a subject does not start … or with something which the painter has to remember'.

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Q.10
Which of the following views is taken by the author?

1 ◯ **The more insecure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.**

2 ◯ **The more secure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.**

3 ◯ **The more secure a culture, more difficult the choice of subject.**

4 ◯ **The more insecure a culture, the less significant the choice of the subject.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1

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According to the passage-"When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases ..."

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Q.11
Which of the following is NOT necessarily among the attributes needed for a painter to succeed:

1 ◯ The painter and his public agree on what is significant.

2 ◯ The painting is able to communicate and justify the significance of its subject selection.

3 ◯ The subject has a personal meaning for the painter.

4 ◯ The painting of subjects is inspired by historical developments.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
The second sentence of the fifth paragraph says 'the subject may have a personal meaning ... ; but there ... general meaning.' This is quite the opposite of what answer choice (3) states, and so it becomes the answer.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.12

Why does the author quote the examples of Gericault, Courbet, Daumier and three others?

1 ◯ They were all caught up in some art scandal or the other

2 ◯ They failed in choosing subjects correctly for their societies

3 ◯ The subjects they chose provoked controversies

4 ◯ They represented the crises facing nineteenth century European art

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Based on the seventh paragraph we can tell that the author has mentioned these artists to show how their choice of subject was cause for controversy.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for Questions 13 to 18: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

When I was little, children were bought two kinds of ice cream, sold from those white wagons with canopies made of silvery metal: either the two-cent cone or the four-cent ice-cream pie. The two-cent cone was very small, in fact it could fit comfortably into a child's hand, and it was made by taking the ice cream from its container with a special scoop and piling it on the cone. Granny always suggested I eat only a part of the cone, then throw away the pointed end, because it had been touched by the vendor's hand (though that was the best part, nice and crunchy, and it was regularly eaten in secret, after a pretence of discarding it).

The four-cent pie was made by a special little machine, also silvery, which pressed two disks of sweet biscuit against a cylindrical section of ice cream. First you had to thrust your tongue into the gap between the biscuits until it touched the central nucleus of ice cream; then, gradually, you ate the whole thing, the biscuit surfaces softening as they became soaked in creamy nectar. Granny had no advice to give here: in theory the pies had been touched only by the machine; in practice, the vendor had held them in his hand while giving them to us, but it was impossible to isolate the contaminated area.

I was fascinated, however, by some of my peers, whose parents bought them not a four-cent pie but two two-cent cones. These privileged children advanced proudly with one cone in their right hand and one in their left; and expertly moving their head from side to side, they licked first one, then the other. This liturgy seemed to me so sumptuously enviable, that many times I asked to be allowed to celebrate it. In vain. My elders were inflexible: a four-cent ice, yes, but two two-cent ones, absolutely no.

As anyone can see, neither mathematics nor economy nor dietetics justified this refusal. Nor did hygiene, assuming that in due course the tips of both cones were discarded. The pathetic, and obviously mendacious, justification was that a boy concerned with turning his eyes from one cone to the other was more inclined to stumble over stones, steps, or cracks in the pavement. I dimly sensed that there was another secret justification, cruelly pedagogical, but I was unable to grasp it.

Today, citizen and victim of a consumer society, a civilization of excess and waste (which the society of the thirties was not), I realize that those dear and now departed elders were right. Two two-cent cones instead of one at four cents did not signify squandering, economically speaking, but symbolically they surely did. It was for this precise reason, that I yearned for them: because two ice creams suggested excess. And this was precisely why they were denied to me: because they looked indecent, an insult to poverty, a display of fictitious privilege, a boast of wealth. Only spoiled children ate two cones at once, those children who in fairy tales were rightly punished, as Pinocchio was when he rejected the skin and the stalk. And parents who encouraged this weakness, appropriate to little parvenus, were bringing up their children in the foolish theatre of "I'd like to but I can't." They were preparing them to turn up at tourist-class check-in with a fake Gucci bag bought from a street peddler on the beach at Rimini.

Nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality, in a world where the consumer civilization now wants even adults to be spoiled, and promises them always something more, from the wristwatch in the box of detergent to the bonus bangle sheathed, with the magazine it accompanies, in a plastic envelope. Like the parents of those ambidextrous gluttons I so envied, the consumer civilization pretends to give more, but actually gives, for four cents, what is worth four cents. You will throwaway the old transistor radio to purchase the new one, that boasts an alarm clock as well, but some inexplicable defect in the mechanism will guarantee that the radio lasts only a year. The new cheap car will have leather seats, double side mirrors adjustable from inside, and a panelled dashboard, but it will not last nearly so long as the glorious old Fiat 500, which, even when it broke down, could be started again with a kick.

The morality of the old days made Spartans of us all, while today's morality wants all of us to be Sybarites.

Q.13
Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

1 ◯ The act of eating two ice cream cones is akin to a ceremonial process.

2 ◯ Elders rightly suggested that a boy turning eyes from one cone to the other was more likely to fall.

3 ◯ Despite seeming to promise more, the consumer civilization gives away exactly what the thing is worth.

4 ◯ The consumer civilization attempts to spoil children and adults alike.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Refer to the 4th paragraph of the passage. The elders were of the opinion that turning of the eyes by the child while having the ice-creams in both hands could make the child fall down or trip over stones, steps in the pavement. The phrase 'rightly suggested' changes the meaning of the given sentence and hence it cannot be inferred from the passage.

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✎ **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.14
In the passage, the phrase "little parvenus" refers to

1 ◯ **naughty midgets.**

2 ◯ **arrogant people.**

3 ◯ **young upstarts.**

4 ◯ **foolish kids.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
'Parvenus' refer to persons who have suddenly risen to a higher social and economic class but have not yet received social acceptance by others in that class. Hence, the phrase 'little parvenus' would appropriately refer to 'young upstarts'.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

FeedBack

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Nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality, in a world where the consumer civilization now wants even adults to be spoiled, and promises them always something more, from the wristwatch in the box of detergent to the bonus bangle sheathed, with the magazine it accompanies, in a plastic envelope. Like the parents of those ambidextrous gluttons I so envied, the consumer civilization pretends to give more, but actually gives, for four cents, what is worth four cents. You will throwaway the old transistor radio to purchase the new one, that boasts an alarm clock as well, but some inexplicable defect in the mechanism will guarantee that the radio lasts only a year. The new cheap car will have leather seats, double side mirrors adjustable from inside, and a panelled dashboard, but it will not last nearly so long as the glorious old Fiat 500, which, even when it broke down, could be started again wit a kick.

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Q.15
The author pined for two two-cent cones instead of one four-cent pie because

1 ◯ it made dietetic sense.

2 ◯ it suggested intemperance.

3 ◯ it was more fun.

4 ◯ it had a visual appeal.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Refer to the 5th paragraph of the passage. The sentence 'two two-cent ….suggested excess' clearly tell us that it was intemperance on part of the author which made him pine for two two-cent ice-cream cones instead of one four-cent pie.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

FeedBack

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The four-cent pie was made by a special little machine, also silvery, which pressed two disks of sweet biscuit against a cylindrical section of ice cream. First you had to thrust your tongue into the gap between the biscuits until it touched the central nucleus of ice cream; then, gradually, you ate the whole thing, the biscuit surfaces softening as they became soaked in creamy nectar. Granny had no advice to give here: in theory the pies had been touched only by the machine; in practice, the vendor had held them in his hand while giving them to us, but it was impossible to isolate the contaminated area.

I was fascinated, however, by some of my peers, whose parents bought them not a four-cent pie but two two-cent cones. These privileged children advanced proudly with one cone in their right hand and one in their left; and expertly moving their head from side to side, they licked first one, then the other. This liturgy seemed to me so sumptuously enviable, that many times I asked to be allowed to celebrate it. In vain. My elders were inflexible: a four-cent ice, yes; but two two-cent ones, absolutely no.

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Q.16
What does the author mean by "nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality"?

1 ◯ The moralists of yesterday have become immoral today.

2 ◯ The concept of morality has changed over the years.

3 ◯ Consumerism is amoral.

4 ◯ The purist's view of morality is fast becoming popular.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
In the lines 'Nowadays the moralist ....spoiled'. The author is talking about morality in the context of the present day world. The rest of the options are out of the scope of the passage.

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Q.17
According to the author, the justification for refusal to let him eat two cones was plausibly

1 ◯ **didactic.**

2 ◯ **dietetic.**

3 ◯ **dialectic.**

4 ◯ **diachronic.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
Refer to the last line of the 4th paragraph of the passage. Here the author says that the intentions of his elders in not letting him eat two-cent cones was 'cruelly pedagogical'. This implies that the justification was 'didactic' in nature. This makes option (1) correct. The rest of the options are incorrect in context of the passage. 'Dietetic' refers to anything related with diet or the use of food. 'Dialectic' refers to the nature of logical argumentation. 'Diatonic' refers to using only the seven tones of a standard scale without chromatic alterations. 'Diastolic' refers to the rhythmically occurring relaxation and the dilation of the heart chambers.

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Q.18
Which of the following does the author believe to be the message "those dear and now departed elders" were trying to convey?

1 ◯ A civilization of excess and waste had to be resisted

2 ◯ Symbolic excesses were as undesirable as economic excesses

3 ◯ Two ice cream cones represented a vain boast of wealth

4 ◯ Two ice cream cones would only lead to spoiled children

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Based on the fifth paragraph we can tell that the correct choice is 2. The sentence, 'Two two-cent cones.....they surely did' exemplifies this.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

FeedBack

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Fifteen years after communism was officially pronounced dead, its spectre seems once again to be haunting Europe. Last month, the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly voted to condemn the "crimes of totalitarian communist regimes," linking them with Nazism and complaining that communist parties are still "legal and active in some countries." Now Goran Lindblad, the conservative Swedish MP behind the resolution, wants to go further. Demands that European Ministers launch a continent-wide anti-communist campaign — including school textbook revisions, official memorial days, and museums — only narrowly missed the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Lindblad pledged to bring the wider plans back to the Council of Europe in the coming months.

He has chosen a good year for his ideological offensive: this is the 50th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef Stalin and the subsequent Hungarian uprising, which will doubtless be the cue for further excoriation of the communist record. Paradoxically, given that there is no communist government left in Europe outside Moldova, the attacks have if anything, become more extreme as time has gone on. A clue as to why that might be can be found in the rambling report by Mr. Lindblad that led to the Council of Europe declaration. Blaming class struggle and public ownership, he explained "different elements of communist ideology such as equality or social justice still seduce many" and "a sort of nostalgia for communism is still alive." Perhaps the real problem for Mr. Lindblad and his right-wing allies in Eastern Europe is that communism is not dead enough — and they will only be content when

they have driven a stake through its heart.

The fashionable attempt to equate communism and Nazism is in reality a moral and historical nonsense. Despite the cruelties of the Stalin terror, there was no Soviet Treblinka or Sorbibor, no extermination camps built to murder millions. Nor did the Soviet Union launch the most devastating war in history at a cost of more than 50 million lives — in fact it played the decisive role in the defeat of the German war machine. Mr. Lindblad and the Council of Europe adopt as fact the wildest estimates of those "killed by communist regimes" (mostly in famines) from the fiercely contested Black Book of Communism, which also underplays the number of deaths attributable to Hitler. But, in any case, none of this explains why anyone might be nostalgic in former communist states, now enjoying the delights of capitalist restoration. The dominant account gives no sense of how communist regimes renewed themselves after 1956 or why Western leaders feared they might overtake the capitalist world well into the 1960s. For all its brutalities and failures, communism in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere delivered rapid industrialization, mass education, job security, and huge advances in social and gender equality. Its existence helped to drive up welfare standards in the West, and provided a powerful counterweight to Western global domination.

It would be easier to take the Council of Europe's condemnation of communist state crimes seriously if it had also seen fit to denounce the far bloodier record of European colonialism — which only finally came to an end in the 1970s. This was a system of racist despotism, which dominated the globe in Stalin's time. And while there is precious little connection between the ideas of fascism and communism, there is an intimate link between colonialism and Nazism. The terms lebensraum and konzentrationslager were both first used by the German colonial regime in south-west Africa (now Namibia), which committed genocide against the Herero and Nama peoples and bequeathed its ideas and personnel directly to the Nazi party. Around 10 million Congolese died as a result of Belgian forced labour and mass murder in the early twentieth century; tens of millions perished in avoidable or enforced famines in British-ruled India; up to a million Algerians died in their war for independence, while controversy now rages in France about a new law requiring teachers to put a positive spin on colonial history. Comparable atrocities were carried out by all European colonialists, but not a word of condemnation from the Council of Europe. Presumably, European lives count for more.

No major twentieth century political tradition is without blood on its hands, but battles over history are more about the future than the past. Part of the current enthusiasm in official Western circles for dancing on the grave of communism is no doubt about relations with today's Russia and China. But it also reflects a determination to prove there is no alternative to the new global capitalist order — and that any attempt to find one is bound to lead to suffering. With the new imperialism now being resisted in the Muslim world and Latin America, growing international demands for social justice and ever greater doubts about whether the environmental crisis can be solved within the existing economic system, the pressure for alternatives will increase.

Q.19
Among all the apprehensions that Mr. Goran Lindblad expresses against communism, which one gets admitted, although indirectly, by the author?

1 ◯ There is nostalgia for communist ideology even if communism has been abandoned by most European nations.

2 ◯ Notions of social justice inherent in communist ideology appeal to critics of existing systems.

3 ◯ Communist regimes were totalitarian and marked by brutalities and large scale violence.

4 ◯ Communist ideology is faulted because communist regimes resulted in economic failures.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
We refer to the tenth line of the third paragraph. Here Mr. Goran Lindblad admits that communism did commit brutalities but it also had positive consequences like rapid industrialization. Hence option (3) is the best answer.

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Q.20
What, according to the author, is the real reason for a renewed attack against communism?

1 ⃝ Disguising the unintended consequences of the current economic order such as social injustice and environmental crisis.

2 ⃝ Idealising the existing ideology of global capitalism.

3 ⃝ Making communism a generic representative of all historical atrocities, especially those perpetrated by the European imperialists.

4 ⃝ Communism still survives, in bits and pieces, in the minds and hearts of people.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Option (4) is very blatant, but is not the 'real' reason for the attack. The reason that the West repeatedly attacks communism (as stated by the author in the last para) is that they want to establish the current capitalist order as supreme i.e. they idealise 'global capitalism'.

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Q.21
The author cites examples of atrocities perpetrated by European colonial regimes in order to

1 ◯ compare the atrocities committed by colonial regimes with those of communist regimes.

2 ◯ prove that the atrocities committed by colonial regimes were more than those of communist regimes.

3 ◯ prove that, ideologically, communism was much better than colonialism and Nazism.

4 ◯ neutralise the arguments of Mr. Lindblad and to point out that the atrocities committed by colonial regimes were more than those of communist regimes.

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
As can be seen from a reading of the first paragraph and the first two sentences of fourth paragraph the author intends to achieve option (4).

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The fashionable attempt to equate communism and Nazism is in reality a moral and historical nonsense. Despite the cruelties of the Stalin terror, there was no Soviet Treblinka or Sorbibor, no extermination camps built to murder millions. Nor did the Soviet Union launch the most devastating war in history at a cost of more than 50 million lives — in fact it played the decisive role in the defeat of the German war machine. Mr. Lindblad and the Council of Europe adopt as fact the wildest estimates of those "killed by communist regimes" (mostly in famines) from the fiercely contested Black Book of Communism, which also underplays the number of deaths attributable to Hitler. But, in any case, none of this explains why anyone might be nostalgic in former communist states, now enjoying the delights of capitalist restoration. The dominant account gives no sense of how communist regimes renewed themselves after 1956 or why Western leaders feared they might overtake the capitalist world well into the 1960s. For all its brutalities and failures, communism in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere delivered rapid industrialization, mass education, job security, and huge advances in social and gender equality. Its existence helped to drive up welfare standards in the West, and provided a powerful counterweight to Western global domination.

It would be easier to take the Council of Europe's condemnation of communist state crimes seriously if it had also seen fit to denounce the far bloodier record of European colonialism — which only finally came to an end in the 1970s. This was a system of racist despotism, which dominated the globe in Stalin's time. And while there is precious little connection between the ideas of fascism and communism, there is an intimate link between colonialism and Nazism. The terms lebensraum and konzentrationslager were both first used by the German colonial regime in south-west Africa (now Namibia), which committed genocide against the Herero and Nama peoples and bequeathed its ideas and personnel directly to the Nazi party. Around 10 million Congolese died as a result of Belgian forced labour and mass murder in the early twentieth century; tens of millions perished in avoidable or enforced famines in British-ruled India; up to a million Algerians died in their war for independence, while controversy now rages in France about a new law requiring teachers to put a positive spin on colonial history. Comparable atrocities were carried out by all European colonialists, but not a word of condemnation from the Council of Europe. Presumably, European lives count for more.

No major twentieth century political tradition is without blood on its hands, but battles over history are more about the future than the past. Part of the current enthusiasm in official Western circles for dancing on the grave of communism is no doubt about relations with today's Russia and China. But it also reflects a determination to prove there is no alternative to the new global capitalist order — and that any attempt to find one is bound to lead to suffering. With the new imperialism now being resisted in the Muslim world and Latin America, growing international demands for social justice and ever greater doubts about whether the environmental crisis can be solved within the existing economic system, the pressure for alternatives will increase.

Q.22
Why, according to the author, is Nazism closer to colonialism than it is to communism?

1 ◯ Both colonialism and Nazism were examples of tyranny of one race over another.

2 ○ **The genocides committed by the colonial and the Nazi regimes were of similar magnitude.**

3 ○ **Several ideas of the Nazi regime were directly imported from colonial regimes.**

4 ○ **Both colonialism and Nazism are based on the principles of imperialism.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1

(1) is the correct answer. In the fourth paragraph the author explains the 'intimate link' between colonialism and Nazism. A peripheral view of this relationship suggests that the answer should be (3) which explains the terms and ideas that were imported and used by the Nazi party. But the next few lines explain the deeper relationship that exists between the two. These lines refer to the atrocities that one race has committed upon the other. The British imposed their rule on the Indian people. Similarly, the Belgian forced labour and mass murder led to the death of 10 million Congolese. These references are clearly race centric. Therefore, (1) is correct.

🔖 **Bookmark**

⚲ **Answer key/Solution**

> FeedBack

Directions for Questions 19 to 24: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the <u>most appropriate</u> answer to each question.

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He has chosen a good year for his ideological offensive: this is the 50th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef Stalin and the subsequent Hungarian uprising, which will doubtless be the cue for further excoriation of the communist record. Paradoxically, given that there is no communist government left in Europe outside Moldova, the attacks have if anything, become more extreme as time has gone on. A clue as to why that might be can be found in the rambling report by Mr. Lindblad that led to the Council of Europe declaration. Blaming class struggle and public ownership, he explained "different elements of communist ideology such as equality or social justice still seduce many" and "a sort of nostalgia for communism is still alive." Perhaps the real problem for Mr. Lindblad and his right-wing allies in Eastern Europe is that communism is not dead enough — and they will only be content when they have driven a stake through its heart.

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Q.23
Which of the following cannot be inferred as a compelling reason for the silence of the Council of Europe on colonial atrocities?

1 ○ **The Council of Europe being dominated by erstwhile colonialists.**

2 ○ **Generating support for condemning communist ideology.**

3 ○ **Unwillingness to antagonize allies by raking up an embarrassing past.**

4 ○ **Portraying both communism and Nazism as ideologies to be condemned.**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Option is nowhere mentioned in the passage. This makes it the clear correct choice.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Q.24
Which of the following undermines the author's thesis that the current attempts to equate Nazism and cummunism are not defensible?

1 ○ Communist equivalents of the camps of Treblinka or Sorbibor did not exist

2 ○ Nazi Germany initiated a war which led to the loss of millions of lives

3 ○ Extermination camps were not built in the Soviet Union to eliminate large numbers

4 ○ Casualty figures in communist regimes are exaggerated but as treated as factual

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
In the third paragraph we find that the author mentions equating Communism and Nazism is nonsense. Here, 'no extermination camps built to murder millions' suggests that option 3 is the only possible choice.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for Questions 25 to 27: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Q.25

Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shift within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.

(1) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
(2) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
(3) Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.
(4) More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemisphere will help scientists in Germany predict changes better in future.

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Statement (3) is factually wrong as we don't know if further research can happen only in Germany. Option (4) wrongly brings out a contest between research and debate. Between options (1) and (2), choice (1) is inappropriate because we don't know if 'research' will help find a 'definitive answer'.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for Questions 25 to 27: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Q.26
Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.

(1) A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatments given to agents of resource-intensification by the state, which the local community sees as unfair.
(2) The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.
(3) Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
(4) Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Statements (2) and (4) are partially true, as they do not cover all the examples of preferential treatment. Statement a is incomplete, as it does not mention direct protest.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for Questions 25 to 27: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Q.27
Modern bourgeois society, said Nietzsche, was decadent and enfeebled – a victim of the excessive development of the rational faculties at the expense of will and instinct. Against the liberal-rationalist stress on the intellect, Nietzsche urged recognition of the dark mysterious world of instinctual desires – the true forces of life. Smother the will with excessive intellectualizing and you destroy the spontaneity that sparks cultural creativity and ignites a zest for living. The critical and theoretical outlook destroyed the creative instincts. For man's manifold potential to be realized, he must forego relying on the

intellect and nurture again the instinctual roots of human existence.

(1) Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to forego intellect and give importance to creative instincts.
(2) Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to smother the will with excessive intellectualizing and ignite a zest for living.
(3) Nietzsche criticizes the intellectuals for enfeebling the modern bourgeois society by not nurturing man's creative instincts.
(4) Nietzsche blames excessive intellectualization for the decline of modern society and suggests nurturing creative instincts instead.

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
Option (2) is factually wrong. Option (3) is wrong because Nietzsche does not criticize 'intellectuals'. Option (1) is wrong because it is focussing only on creative instincts, which are only a subset of overall human instincts. Only option (4) captures the essence of the paragraph. Hence, option (4) is correct.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for Questions 28 to 30: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentence from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Q.28
1. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
2. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.
3. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
4. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
5. Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 53421
3421 is a mandatory sequence. "Bush was not fighting just the democrats" in statement 4, relates directly with "At times he was fighting…" in statement 2.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for Questions 28 to 30: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentence from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Q.29
1. The two neighbours never fought each other.
2. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown
3. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
4. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
5. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 25413
13 is a mandatory pair and 413 is a mandatory sequence.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Directions for Questions 28 to 30: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentence from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Q.30
1. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
2. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War II appeared hopeless.
3. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
4. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
5. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

1 ○ null

2 ○ null

3 ○ null

4 ○ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 25413
2 is the opening statement as it introduces the subject and the date. 541 is a sequence that describes the situation from the east to the west. Statement 3 is a stand-alone statement.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.31
The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.
2. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
3. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
4. Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
5. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

1 ○ null

2 ○ null

3 ○ null

4 ○ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 54321
Both statements 3 and 2 (papyri is the plural for Egyptian papers and documents) are talking about sources of information, making 32 a mandatory pair.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.32
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. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

(1) Man, whether civilised or savage, is a child of nature – he is not he master of nature.
(2) He must conform his actions to certain natural laws if he is to maintain his dominance over his environment.
(3) Civilised man was nearly always able to become master of his environment temporarily.
(4) When he tries to circumvent the laws of nature, he usually destroys the natural environment that sustains him.
(5) And when his environment deteriorates rapidly, his civilization declines.

1 ○ null

2 ○ null

3 ○ null

4 ○ null

Solution:

🔖 **Bookmark**

Correct Answer : 3
Option 3 is the correct choice. The correct sequence is 1245. From the use of tenses given in the statement we can clearly identify Option (3) as chronologically incorrect.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.33
Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

(1) It is a bonding process with the entire situation where you, your car and its name make the entire equation
(2) Good car names are catchy and fit the product, such as the 'Beetle' or the 'Mini'.
(3) Marketing departments of car companies spend a lot of time and money thinking up names for cars
(4) The car you drive tells the world about your status, how much money you have, and the socio-economic group you belong to (or want to belong to).
(5) The name should be a reflection of the brand, product and target group.

1 ⭕ null

2 ⭕ null

3 ⭕ null

4 ⭕ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
Option (4) is the correct choice. The correct sequence is 2531. The passage is about car names and companies' roles regarding the same. It is not about money, social status or socio economic groups.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.34
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. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

(1) Impatiens psittacina, is a very rare species of a perennial flowering balsam plant from Southeast Asia.
(2) Without its exotic light purple and carmine red parrot flowers the plant has few redeeming ornamental features looking more like a tall weed than prize ornamental possession.
(3) Seeds of Impatiens psittacina were presented to the Royal Gardens in 1899 and the plants flowered in 1900.
(4) It is called the parrot flower because its flower bears a resemblance to a parrot in flight when viewed from the side.
(5) In Thai, this species is known as "Dork Nok Khawe" which translates to "Flower Bird Parrot".

1 ⭕ null

2 ⭕ null

3 ⭕ null

4 ⭕ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Option (2) is the correct choice. The correct sequence is 1354. All the statements refer to the flower while statement 2 is referring to a 'plant'.

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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.

Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified in a Competitive Examination from Different States Over the Year.

State	Year									
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

Q.35
Total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1997 is approximately what percentage of the total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1998?

1 ◯ **72%**

2 ◯ **77%**

3 ◯ **80%**

4 ◯ **88%**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Total candidates qualified in 1997 = 4160
Total candidates qualified in 1998 = 5230

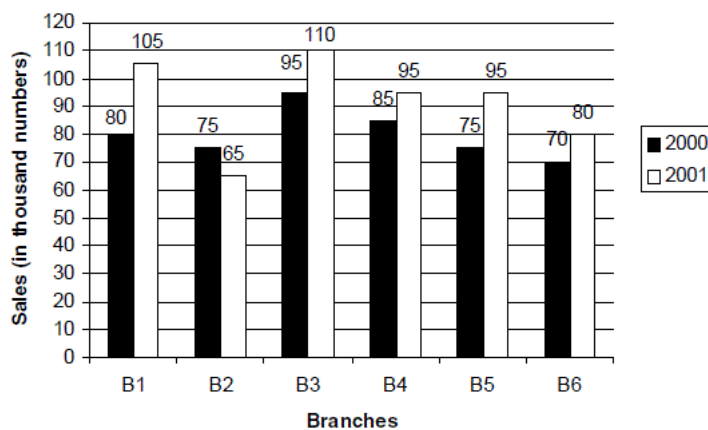The required percentage = $\frac{4160}{5230} \times 100 = 80$.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified in a Competitive Examination from Different States Over the Year.

State	Year									
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

Q.36
What is the average candidates who appeared from State Q during the given years?

1 ◯ **8700**

2 ◯ **8760**

3 ◯ **8990**

4 ◯ **8920**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

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The required average

$$= \frac{8100 + 9500 + 8700 + 9700 + 8950}{5}$$

$$= 8990.$$

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	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
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M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

Q.37
In which of the given years the number of candidates appeared from State P has maximum percentage of qualified candidates?

1 ⃝ **1997**

2 ⃝ **1998**

3 ⃝ **1999**

4 ⃝ **2001**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
The percentage of qualified candidates from state P
was the maximum in 1997,

which is $\frac{780}{6400} \times 100 \approx 12.2\%$.

FeedBack

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

Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified in a Competitive Examination from Different States Over the Year.

State	Year									
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.	App.	Quall.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

Q.38

What is the percentage of candidates qualified from State N for all the years together, over the candidates appeared from State N during all the years together?

1 ○ **12.36%**

2 ○ **12.16%**

3 ○ **11.47%**

4 ○ **11.15%**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

The required percentage

$$= \frac{840 + 1050 + 920 + 980 + 1020}{7500 + 9200 + 8450 + 9200 + 8800} \times 100$$

$\simeq 11.15.$

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand number) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.
Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from six Branches - B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing Company in 2000 and 2001.

Q.39
What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years?

1 ○ **2 : 3**

2 ○ **3 : 5**

3 ○ **4 : 5**

4 ○ **7 : 9**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

The required ratio = (75 + 65) : (85 + 95)
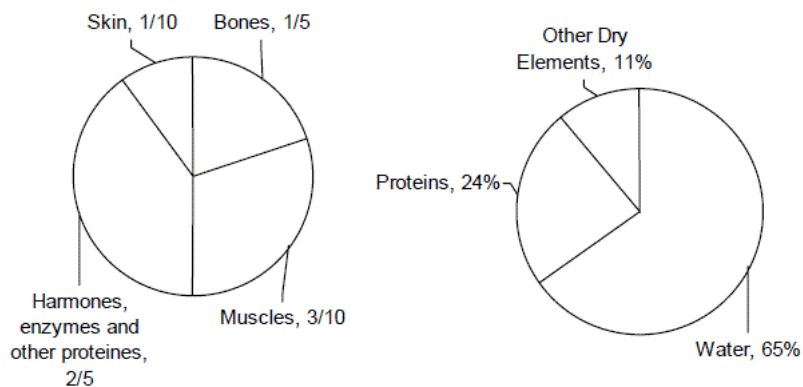= 7 : 9.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand number) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.
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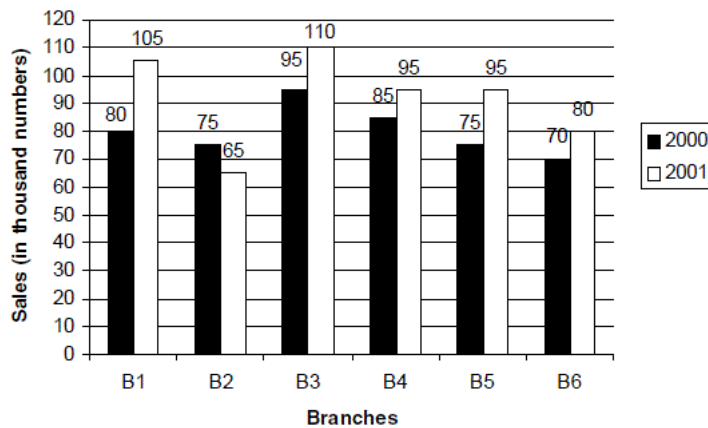
Q.40
Total sales of branch B6 for both the years is what percent of the total sales of branches B3 for both the years?

1 ◯ **68.54%**

2 ◯ **71.11%**

3 ◯ **73.17%**

4 ◯ **75.55%**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

The required percentage $= \dfrac{(70+80)}{(95+110)} \times 100$
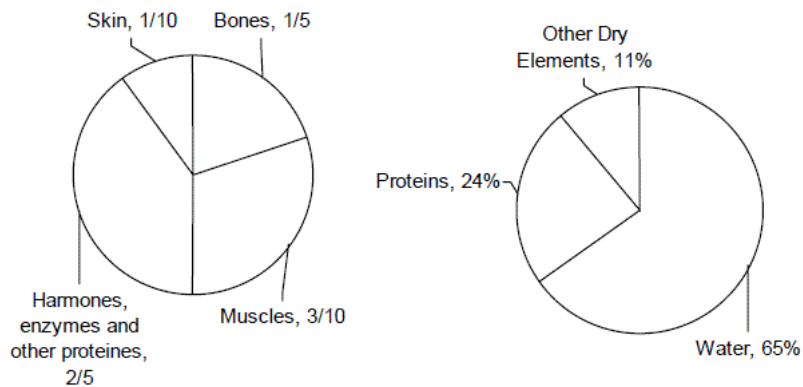
≈ 73.17.

[FeedBack]

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

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

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand number) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.
Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from six Branches - B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing Company in 2000 and 2001.
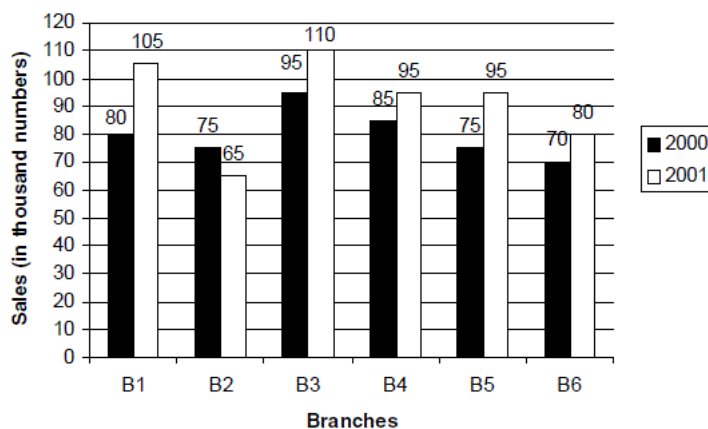
Q.41
What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?

1 ◯ **75%**

2 ◯ **77.5%**

3 ◯ **82.5%**

4 ◯ **87.5%**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

The required percentage

$$\left(\frac{80+95+70}{105+65+110}\right) \times 100 = 87.5.$$

FeedBack

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

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand number) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.
Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from six Branches - B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing Company in 2000 and 2001.
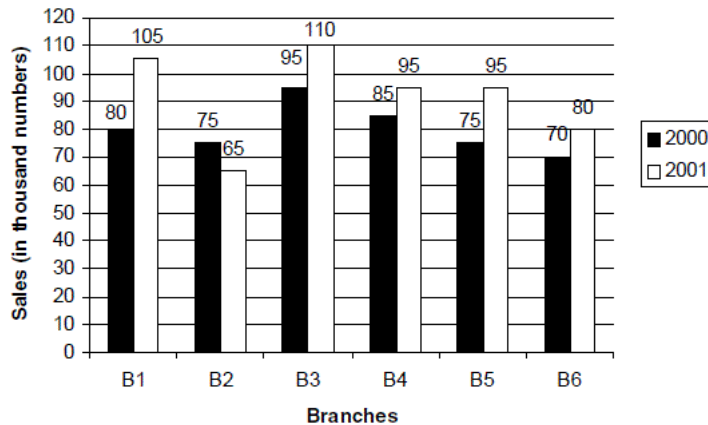
Q.42

What is the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?

1 ○ **73**

2 ○ **80**

3 ○ **83**

4 ○ **88**

Solution:

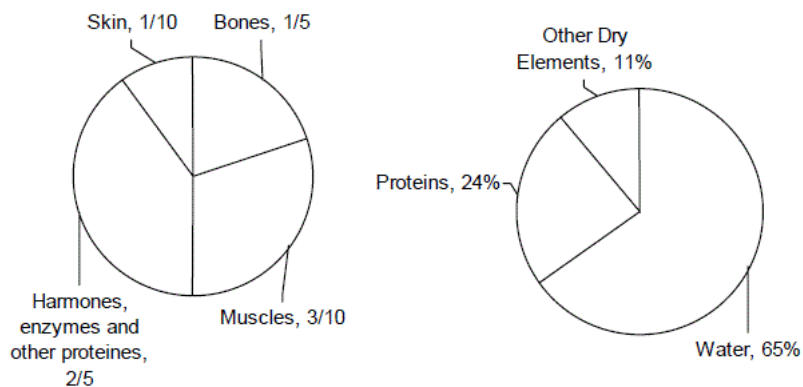**Correct Answer : 2**

The required average = $\dfrac{80+75+95+85+75+70}{6}$

= 80.

FeedBack

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

The following pie chart give the information about the distribution of weight in the human body according to different kinds of components. Study the pie charts and answer the question. Distribution of Weight in Human Body
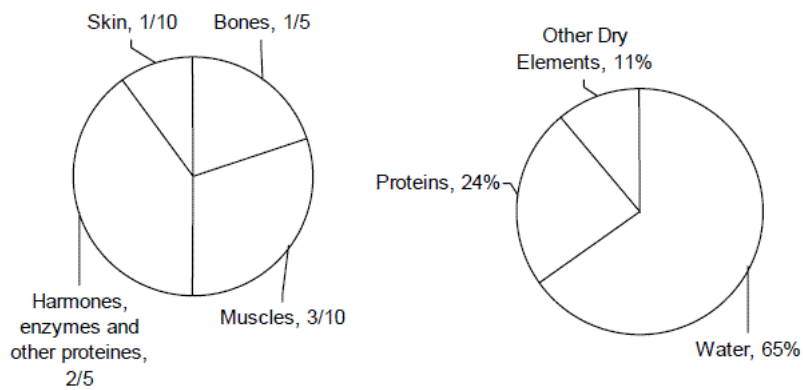
Q.43

What percentage of proteins of the human body is equivalent to the weight of its skin ?

1 ◯ **41.66%**

2 ◯ **43.33%**

3 ◯ **44.44%**

4 ◯ **None of these**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

The required percentage = $\frac{10}{25} \times 100 = 40$.
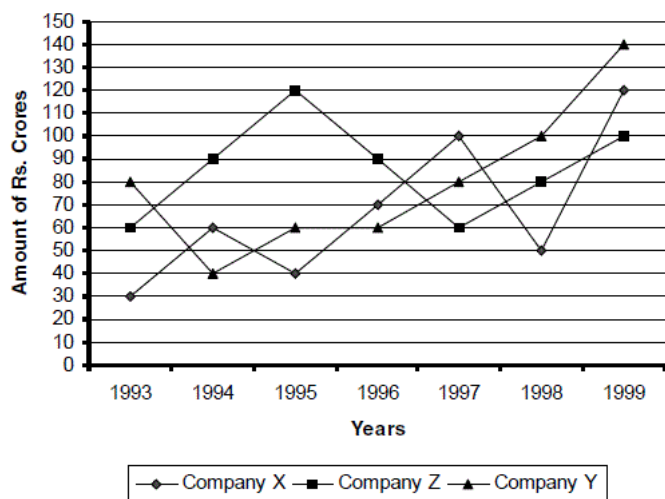
[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The following pie chart give the information about the distribution of weight in the human body according to different kinds of components. Study the pie charts and answer the question. Distribution of Weight in Human Body

Q.44

How much of the human body is neither made of bones or skin ?

1 ◯ **40%**

2 ◯ **50%**

3 ◯ **60%**

4 ◯ **70%**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

As skins and bones constitute 30% of weight, so 70% of human body is neither made of bones or skins.

FeedBack

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

The following pie chart give the Information about the distribution of weight In the human body according to different kinds of components. Study the pie charts and answer the question. Distribution of Weight In Human Body

Q.45

What is the ratio of the distribution of proteins in the muscles to that of the distribution of proteins in the bones ?

1 ○ **2 : 1**

2 ○ **2 : 3**

3 ○ **3 : 2**

4 ○ **Cannot be determined**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

As it is not known that proteins is distributed uniformly or not, so the answer cannot be determined.

FeedBack

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

The following pie chart give the Information about the distribution of weight In the human body according to different kinds of components. Study the pie charts and answer the question. Distribution of Weight In Human Body

Q.46

What is the ratio of the distribution of proteins in the water to that of the distribution of proteins in the bones ?

1 ○ **2 : 1**

2 ○ **2 : 3**

3 ○ **3 : 2**

4 ○ **Cannot be determined**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

As it is not known that proteins is distributed uniformly or not, so the answer cannot be determined.
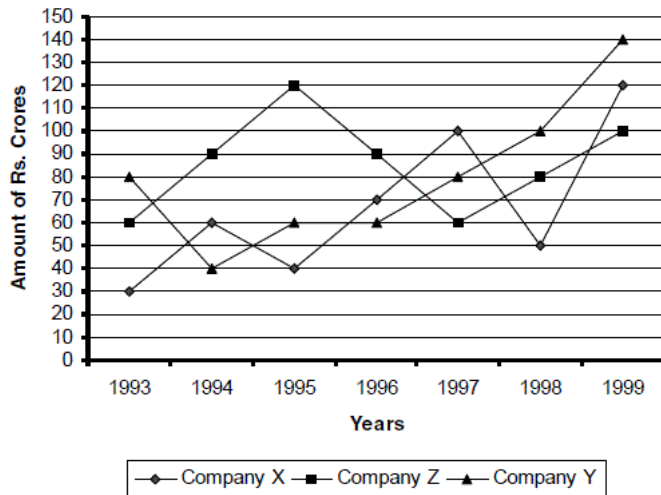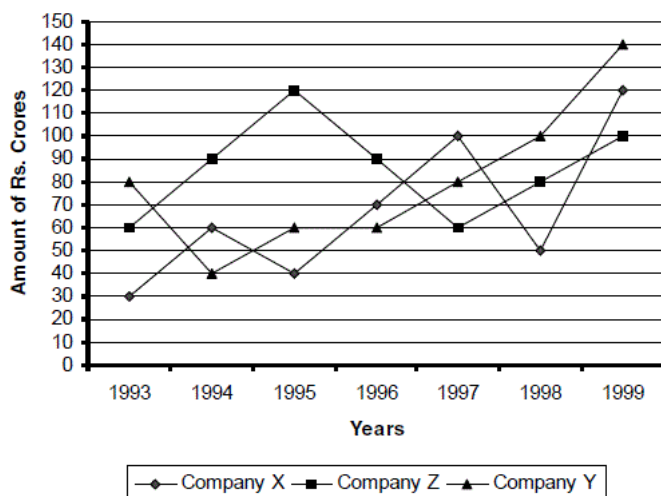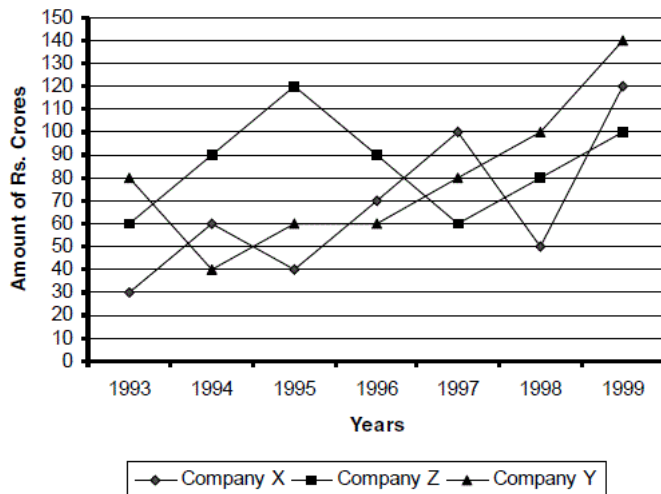
[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Study the following line graph and answer the questions.
Exports from Three Companies Over the Years (In Rs. crore)

Q.47

For which of the following pairs of years the total exports from the three Companies together are equal?

1 ○ **1995 and 1998**

2 ○ **1996 and 1998**

3 ○ **1997 and 1998**

4 ○ **1995 and 1996**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

In year 1995 and 1996 the export from the three companies together were equal.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Study the following line graph and answer the questions.
Exports from Three Companies Over the Years (In Rs. crore)

Q.48
Average annual exports during the given period for Company Y is approximately what percent of the average annual exports for Company Z?

1 ⃝ 87.12%

2 ⃝ 89.64%

3 ⃝ 91.21%

4 ⃝ 93.33%

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

The required percentage = $\frac{560}{600} \times 100 = 93.33\%$.

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Study the following line graph and answer the questions.
Exports from Three Companies Over the Years (In Rs. crore)

Q.49
In which year was the difference between the exports from Companies X and Y the minimum?

1 ⃝ 1994

2 ⃝ 1995

3 ⃝ 1996

4 ◯ **1997**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
It clear from the graph that difference is the minimum in 1996.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

Study the following line graph and answer the questions.
Exports from Three Companies Over the Years (In Rs. crore)

Q.50
What was the difference between the average exports of the three Companies in 1993 and the average exports in 1998?

1 ◯ Rs. 15.33 crores

2 ◯ Rs. 18.67 crores

3 ◯ Rs. 20 crores

4 ◯ Rs. 22.17 crores

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

Average export in 1993 = $\dfrac{30 + 60 + 80}{3}$ = 56.66

Average export in 1998 = $\dfrac{50 + 80 + 100}{3}$ = 76.66

The required difference = 20 crores.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The following table gives the percentage distribution of population of five states, P, Q, R, S and T on the basis of poverty line and also on the basis of sex.

State	Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line	Proportion of Males and Females	
		Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	19	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 2

Q.51

If the male population above poverty line for State R is 1.9 million, then the total population of State R is?

1 ◯ 4.5 million

2 ◯ 4.85 million

3 ◯ 5.35 million

4 ◯ 6.25 million

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

Let the population of state R be x.

$$\therefore x \times 0.76 \times \frac{2}{5} = 1.9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6.25 \text{ million.}$$

[FeedBack]

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

The following table gives the percentage distribution of population of five states, P, Q, R, S and T on the basis of poverty line and also on the basis of sex.

State	Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line	Proportion of Males and Females	
		Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	19	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 2

Q.52

What will be the number of females above the poverty line in the State S if it is known that the population of State S is 7 million?

1 ◯ 3 million

2 ◯ 2.43 million

3 ◯ 1.33 million

4 ◯ 5.7 million

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

Number of female above poverty line in state

$$S = 7 \times 0.81 \times \frac{3}{7} = 2.43 \text{ million}.$$

[FeedBack]

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

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

The following table gives the percentage distribution of population of five states,
P, Q, R, S and T on the basis of poverty line and also on the basis of sex.

State	Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line	Proportion of Males and Females	
		Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	19	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 2

Q.53
What will be the male population above poverty line for State P if the female population below poverty line for State P is 2.1 million?

1 ◯ **2.1 million**

2 ◯ **2.3 million**

3 ◯ **2.7 million**

4 ◯ **3.3 million**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

Let the total population of state P be x.

$$\therefore x \times 0.35 \times \frac{6}{11} = 2.1$$

$\Rightarrow x = 11$ million
$\therefore$ The male population above poverty line

$$= 11 \times 0.65 \times \frac{6}{13}$$

= 3.3 million.

FeedBack

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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The following table gives the percentage distribution of population of five states,
P, Q, R, S and T on the basis of poverty line and also on the basis of sex.

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		Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	19	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 2

Q.54
If the population of males below poverty line for State Q is 2.4 million and that for State T is 6 million, then the total populations of States Q and T are in the ratio?

1 ◯ **1 : 3**

2 ◯ **2 : 5**

3 ◯ **3 : 7**

4 ◯ **4 : 9**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

Let the population (in million) of state Q and T be x and y respectively

$$\therefore x \times 0.25 \times \frac{3}{8} = 2.4 \qquad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } y \times 0.15 \times \frac{5}{8} = 6 \qquad \dots (ii)$$

from (i) and (ii)

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2.4}{6} \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{0.15}{0.25} = 2:5 .$$

FeedBack

Directions For Questions 55 to 58: Sixteen teams have been invited to participate in the ABC Gold Cup cricket tournament. The tournament is conducted two stages. In the first stage, the teams are divided into two groups. Each group consists of eight teams, with each team playing every other team in its group exactly once. At the end of the first stage, the top four teams from each group advance to the second stage while the rest are eliminated. The second stage comprises several rounds. A round involves one match of each team. The winner of a match in a round advances to the next round while the loser is eliminated. The team that remains undefeated in the second stage is declared the winner and claims the Gold Cup.

The tournament rules are such that each match results in a winner and a loser with no possibility of a tie. In the first stage a team earns one point for each win and no point for a loss. At the end of the first stage teams in each group are ranked on the basis of total points to determine the qualifiers advancing to the next stage. Ties are resolved by a series of complex tie-breaking rules so that exactly four teams from each group advance to the next stage.

Q.55
Key in your answers to the following question What is the total number of matches played in the tournament?

1 ○ null

2 ○ null

3 ○ null

4 ○ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 63

There shall be 8 teams in each group. Each team in a group shall be playing with every other team. Hence,

total number of matches shall be $\frac{(7 \times 8)}{2} = 28$ in one

group. Hence, in both the groups, there shall be 56 matches. This is for the first stage. Thereafter, there are 8 teams in knockout rounds from which one winner emerges, or 7 losers are identified.
Hence, 7 more matches, i.e. in all 63 matches.

FeedBack

Directions For Questions 55 to 58: Sixteen teams have been invited to participate in the ABC Gold Cup cricket tournament. The tournament is conducted two stages. In the first stage, the teams are divided into two groups. Each group consists of eight teams, with each team playing every other team in its group exactly once. At the end of the first stage, the top four teams from each group advance to the second stage while the rest are eliminated. The second stage comprises several rounds. A round involves one match of each team. The winner of a match in a round advances to the next round while the loser is eliminated. The team that remains undefeated in the second stage is declared the winner and claims the Gold Cup.

The tournament rules are such that each match results in a winner and a loser with no possibility of a tie. In the first stage a team earns one point for each win and no point for a loss. At the end of the first stage teams in each group are ranked on the basis of total points to determine the qualifiers advancing to the next stage. Ties are resolved by a series of complex tie-breaking rules so that exactly four teams from each group advance to the next stage.

Q.56
Key in your answers to the following question What is the minimum number of wins needed for a team in the first stage to guarantee its advancement to the next stage?

1 ○ null

2 ○ null

3 ○ null

4 ○ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 6

In the first stage, there are 28 matches to be played by each group of 8 teams and eventually 4 from each group moved into second stage.

7 teams can win 4 matches each. Then, three of them will be eliminated on the basis of tiebreak rules. This doesn't assure any team a place in the second stage. 5 teams can win 5 matches each and there can be 3 more matches won by the remaining teams.

Then, one of the teams winning 5 matches will be eliminated on the basis of tiebreak rules. This also doesn't assure any team a place in the second stage. 4 teams can win 6 matches and there can be 4 matches won by the remaining teams. This will guarantee a place for each team winning 6 matches in the second round.

FeedBack

� Answer key/Solution

Directions For Questions 55 to 58: Sixteen teams have been invited to participate in the ABC Gold Cup cricket tournament. The tournament is conducted two stages. In the first stage, the teams are divided into two groups. Each group consists of eight teams, with each team playing every other team in its group exactly once. At the end of the first stage, the top four teams from each group advance to the second stage while the rest are eliminated. The second stage comprises several rounds. A round involves one match of each team. The winner of a match in a round advances to the next round while the loser is eliminated. The team that remains undefeated in the second stage is declared the winner and claims the Gold Cup.

The tournament rules are such that each match results in a winner and a loser with no possibility of a tie. In the first stage a team earns one point for each win and no point for a loss. At the end of the first stage teams in each group are ranked on the basis of total points to determine the qualifiers advancing to the next stage. Ties are resolved by a series of complex tie-breaking rules so that exactly four teams from each group advance to the next stage.

Q.57
Key in your answers to the following question What is the highest number of wins for a team in the first stage in spite of which it would be eliminated at the end of first stage?

Solution:
Correct Answer : 5

In order to maximize the number of wins of a team which would be eliminated at the end of first stage, we minimize the number of wins in the bottom 3 teams. The bottom 3 teams will play

$^{3}C_2 = 3$ matches among themselves (i.e. there will be 3 wins). So the remaining wins $(28 - 3) = 25$ must be divided among top 5 teams, such that the 5th ranked team wins the maximum and yet fails to qualify for the second round. This is possible if each of the top 5 teams win an equal number of matches,

i.e. $\dfrac{25}{5} = 5$. Hence, the 5th ranked team can win a

maximum of 5 matches and would get eliminated at the end of first stage on the basis of tiebreak rules.
* **Note:** The answer given in the answer key of 'CAT 2001 Bulletin' is incorrect. Ideal answer should be 5 wins.

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⚲ **Answer key/Solution**

Directions For Questions 55 to 58: Sixteen teams have been invited to participate in the ABC Gold Cup cricket tournament. The tournament is conducted two stages. In the first stage, the teams are divided into two groups. Each group consists of eight teams, with each team playing every other team in its group exactly once. At the end of the first stage, the top four teams from each group advance to the second stage while the rest are eliminated. The second stage comprises several rounds. A round involves one match of each team. The winner of a match in a round advances to the next round while the loser is eliminated. The team that remains undefeated in the second stage is declared the winner and claims the Gold Cup.

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Q.58
Key in your answers to the following question What is the number of rounds in the second stage of the tournament?

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
There are 8 teams. Hence, there would be 7 matches in 3 rounds.

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⚲ **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for Questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the following information.

Four families decided to attend the marriage ceremony of one of their colleagues. One family has no kid, while the others have at least one kid each. Each family with kids has at least one kid attending the marriage. Given below is some information about the families, and who reached when to attend the marriage.

The family with 2 kids came just before the family with no kid. Shanthi who does not have a kid reached just before Sridevi's family. Sunil and his wife reached last with their only kid. Anil is not the husband of Joya. Anil and Raj are fathers. Sridevi's and Anita's daughters go to the same school. Joya came before Shanthi and met Anita when she reached the venue. Raman stays the farthest from the venue. Raj said his son could not come because of his exams.

Q.59
Which woman arrived third?

1 ◯ Shanthi

2 ◯ Sridevi

3 ◯ Anita

4 ◯ Joya

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1

The key to crack this question is to follow the simple fundamentals in Analytical Reasoning of going 1 line at a time and making a simple table

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1		Joya	2
2		Shanthi	0
3		Sridevi	
4	Sunil		1

Sentence 1 – Family with 2 kids before no kids
Sentence 2 – Shanthi with no kids came before Sridevi
Sentence 3 – Sunil and wife came last with only kid
Sentence 4 – Anil and Joya not husband and wife
Sentence 5 – Anil and Raj are fathers – hence cannot be the family with no kids
Sentence 6 – Sridevi and Anita cannot be the persons with no kid
Sentence 7 – Anil and Joya not husband and wife
Sentence 8 – Joya before Shanti and Anita was already present.
Using the above informations, Anil and Raj cannot be married to Shanthi as Shanthi has no kids. Hence, Sunil has to be married to Sridevi (not with Joya already stated) and Raman with Shanthi.

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1	Anil	Anita	1
2	Raj	Joya	2
3	Raman	Shanthi	0
4	Sunil	Sridevi	1

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Q.60
Name the correct pair, whose daughters go to the same school?

1 ◯ Raj and Shanthi

2 ◯ Sunil and Sridevi

3 ◯ Anil and Srivedi

4 ◯ Raj and Anita

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

The key to crack this question is to follow the simple
fundamentals in Analytical Reasoning of going 1 line at a time
and making a simple table

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1		Joya	2
2		Shanthi	0
3		Sridevi	
4	Sunil		1

Sentence 1 – Family with 2 kids before no kids
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with Shanthi.

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1	Anil	Anita	1
2	Raj	Joya	2
3	Raman	Shanthi	0
4	Sunil	Sridevi	1

FeedBack

Directions for Questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the following information.

Four families decided to attend the marriage ceremony of one of their colleagues. One family has no kid, while the others have at least one kid each. Each family with kids has at least one kid attending the marriage. Given below is some information about the families, and who reached when to attend the marriage.

The family with 2 kids came just before the family with no kid. Shanthi who does not have a kid reached just before Sridevi's family. Sunil and his wife reached last with their only kid. Anil is not the husband of Joya. Anil and Raj are fathers. Sridevi's and Anita's daughters go to the same school. Joya came before Shanthi and met Anita when she reached the venue. Raman stays the farthest from the venue. Raj said his son could not come because of his exams.

Q.61
Of the following pairs, whose daughters go to the same school?

1 ◯ **Anil and Raman**

2 ◯ **Sunil and Raman**

3 ◯ **Sunil and Anil**

4 ◯ **Raj and Anil**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
The key to crack this question is to follow the simple
fundamentals in Analytical Reasoning of going 1 line at a time
and making a simple table

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1		Joya	2
2		Shanthi	0
3		Sridevi	
4	Sunil		1

Sentence 1 – Family with 2 kids before no kids
Sentence 2 – Shanthi with no kids came before Sridevi
Sentence 3 – Sunil and wife came last with only kid
Sentence 4 – Anil and Joya not husband and wife
Sentence 5 – Anil and Raj are fathers – hence cannot be the
family with no kids
Sentence 6 – Sridevi and Anita cannot be the persons with no
kid
Sentence 7 – Anil and Joya not husband and wife
Sentence 8 – Joya before Shanti and Anita was already present.
Using the above informations, Anil and Raj cannot be married
to Shanthi as Shanthi has no kids. Hence, Sunil has to be
married to Sridevi (not with Joya already stated) and Raman
with Shanthi.

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1	Anil	Anita	1
2	Raj	Joya	2
3	Raman	Shanthi	0
4	Sunil	Sridevi	1

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Directions for Questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the following information.

Four families decided to attend the marriage ceremony of one of their colleagues. One family has no kid, while the others have at least one kid each. Each family with kids has at least one kid attending the marriage. Given below is some information about the families, and who reached when to attend the marriage.

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Q.62
Whose family is known to have more than one kid for certain?

1 ◯ Raman's

2 ◯ Raj's

3 ◯ Anil's

4 ◯ Sunil's

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2

The key to crack this question is to follow the simple fundamentals in Analytical Reasoning of going 1 line at a time and making a simple table

Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1		Joya	2
2		Shanthi	0
3		Sridevi	
4	Sunil		1

Sentence 1 – Family with 2 kids before no kids
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Using the above informations, Anil and Raj cannot be married to Shanthi as Shanthi has no kids. Hence, Sunil has to be married to Sridevi (not with Joya already stated) and Raman with Shanthi.

| Arrival Order	Husband	Wife	Kids
1	Anil	Anita	1
2	Raj	Joya	2
3	Raman	Shanthi	0
4	Sunil	Sridevi	1

FeedBack

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

The bar graph given below shows the data of the production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different Companies X, Y and Z over the years.
Production of Paper (in lakh tonnes) by Three Companies X, Y and Z over the Years.

Q.63

For which of the following years, the percentage rise/fall in production from the previous year is the maximum for Company Y?

1 ◯ **1997**

2 ◯ **1998**

3 ◯ **1999**

4 ◯ **2000**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 1

The maximum percentage increase for y was in 1997,

which is $\dfrac{35-25}{25} \times 100 = 40\%$.

FeedBack

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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 bar graph given below shows the data of the production of paper (In lakh tonnes) by three different Companies X, Y and Z over the years.
Production of Paper (In lakh tonnes) by Three Companies X, Y and Z over the Years.
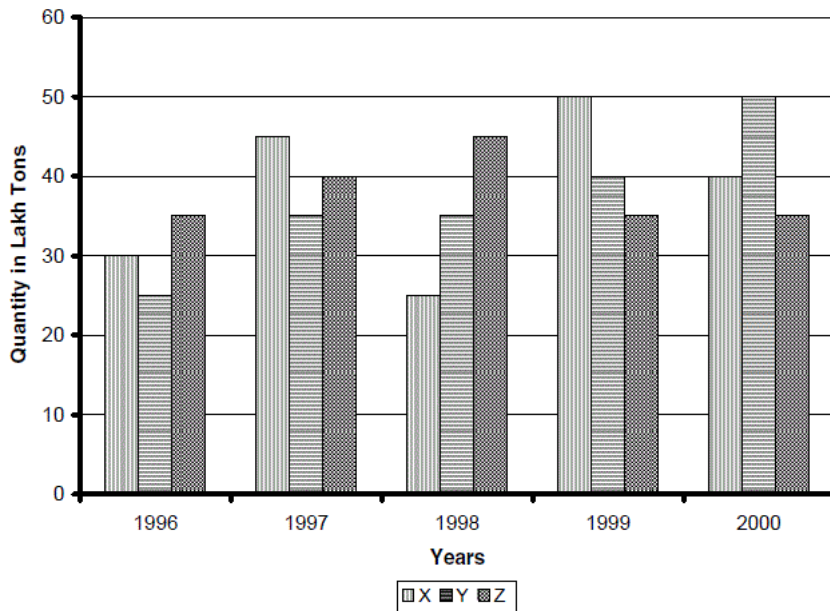
Q.64
What is the ratio of the average production of Company X in the period 1998-2000 to the average production of Company Y in the same period?

1 ⃝ **1 : 1**

2 ⃝ **15 : 17**

3 ⃝ **23 : 25**

4 ⃝ **27 : 29**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

The required ratio = $\dfrac{25 + 50 + 40}{35 + 40 + 50} = 23 : 25$.

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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 bar graph given below shows the data of the production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different Companies X, Y and Z over the years.
Production of Paper (in lakh tonnes) by Three Companies X, Y and Z over the Years.
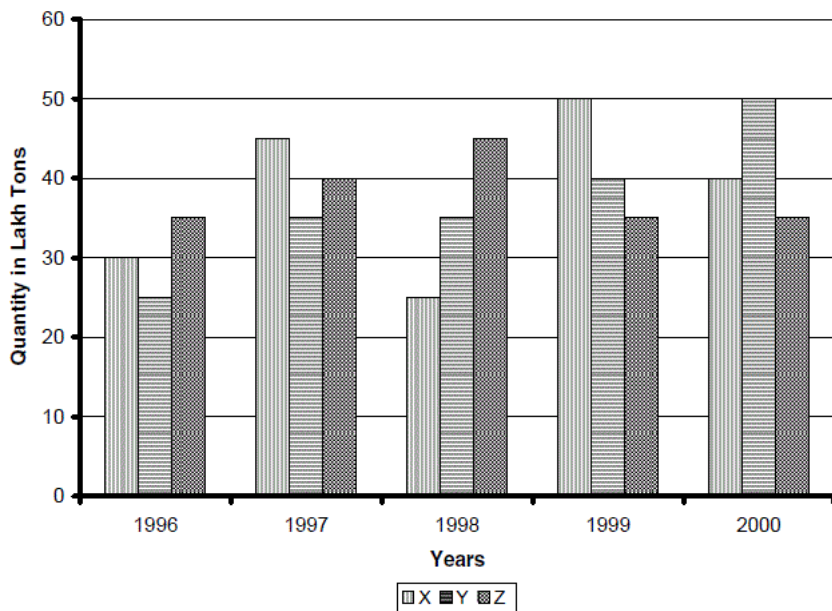
Q.65
The average production for five years was maximum for which company?

1 ◯ **X**

2 ◯ **Y**

3 ◯ **Z**

4 ◯ **X and Z both**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
The average production was the maximum for both x and z which is 38.

[FeedBack]

◻ **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

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

The bar graph given below shows the data of the production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three different Companies X, Y and Z over the years.
Production of Paper (in lakh tonnes) by Three Companies X, Y and Z over the Years.
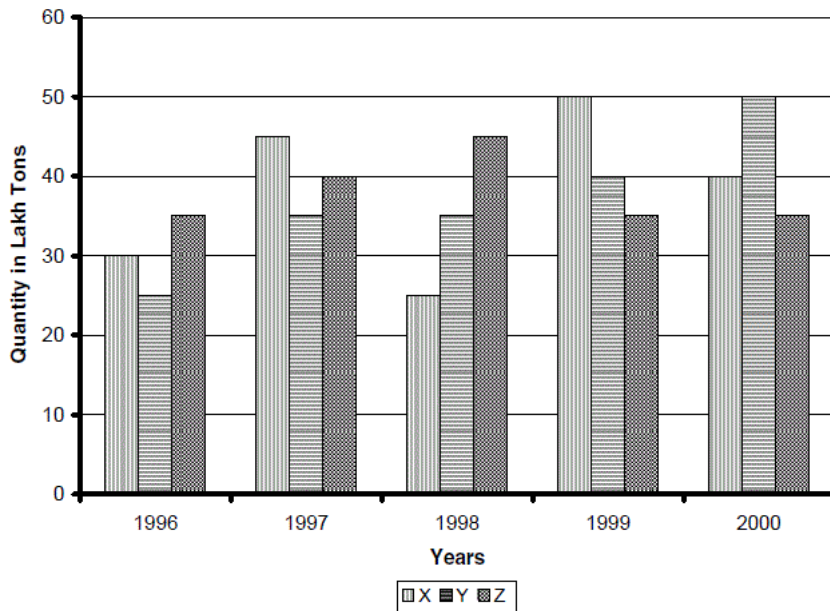
Q.66
In which year was the percentage of production of Company Z to the production of Company Y the maximum?

1 ◯ **1996**

2 ◯ **1997**

3 ◯ **1998**

4 ◯ **1999**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
It was the maximum in 1996 which was 40%.

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Sec 3

Q.67
If f(x) = max(2x + 1, 3 − 4x), where x is any real number. Then the minimum possible value of f(x) is:

1 ◯ **1/3**

2 ◯ **1/2**

3 ◯ **2/3**

4 ◯ **5/3**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

▌Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

f(x) = max (2x + 1, 3 − 4x)
So, the two equations are y = 2x + 1 and y = 3 − 4x
y − 2x = 1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{1} + \frac{x}{-1/2} = 1$$

Similarly, y + 4x = 3

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{3} + \frac{x}{3/4} = 1$$

Their point of intersection would be

$$2x + 1 = 3 - 4x \Rightarrow 6x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$
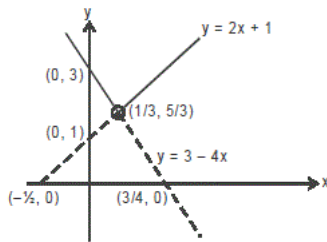
So, when $x \le \frac{1}{3}$, then $f(x)_{max} = 3 - 4x$

and when $x \ge \frac{1}{3}$, then $f(x)_{max} = 2x + 1$

Hence, the minimum of this will be at $x = \frac{1}{3}$

i.e. $y = \frac{5}{3}$

Alternative method:
As f(x) = max (2x + 1, 3 − 4x)
We know that f(x)   would be minimum at the point
of intersection of these curves

i.e. $2x + 1 = 3 - 4x \Rightarrow 6x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$

Hence, min f(x) is $\frac{5}{3}$.

FeedBack

Q.68
What are the last two digits of 7^{2008}?

1 ◯ **01**

2 ◯ **02**

3 ◯ **03**

4 ◯ **04**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1

The last two digits of any number in the form of 7^{4n} will
always be equal to 01.
For example: 7^4 = 2401 and 7^8 = 5764801.

FeedBack

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🔍 Answer key/Solution

Q.69
60% of 20% of 3/5th of ? = 450.

1 ◯ **6200**

2 ◯ **6240**

3 ◯ **6250**

4 ◯ **6275**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

🔖 Bookmark

60% of 20% of $\frac{3}{5}$ of x = 450

$\Rightarrow$ 0.6 × 0.2 × 0.6 × x = 450

$\Rightarrow$ x = 6250.

FeedBack

Answer key/Solution

Q.70

Consider obtuse-angled triangles with sides 8 cm, 15 cm and x cm. If x is an integer, then how many such triangles exist?

1 ◯ **5**

2 ◯ **21**

3 ◯ **10**

4 ◯ **15**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

The three sides of the obtuse triangle are 8 cm, 15 cm and x cm. As 15 is greater than 8, hence either x or 15 will be the largest side of this triangle. Consider two cases:

Case I:

Consider the right $\triangle ABC$ above,

$x = \sqrt{15^2 - 8^2} = 12.68$ cm

For all values of x < 12.68, the $\triangle ABC$ will be obtuse. But as the sum of two sides of triangle must be greater than the third side, hence (x + 8) > 15 or x > 7. Thus, the permissible values of x are 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Case II:

In the right $\triangle ABC$ above, $x = \sqrt{15^2 + 8^2} = 17$.

For all values of x > 17, $\triangle ABC$ will be obtuse. But, as the length of third side should be less than the sum of other two sides, hence x < (15 + 8) or x < 23. The permissible values of x are: 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

From Case I and II, x can take 10 values.

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Answer key/Solution

Q.71

The ratio of ducks and frogs in a pond is 37 : 39. The average number of ducks and frogs in the pond is 152. What is the number of frogs in the pond?

1 ◯ **148**

2 ◯ **152**

3 ◯ **156**

4 ◯ **144**

Solution:

Correct Answer : 3

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Let the number of ducks and frogs be 37x and 39x respectively.

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{37x + 39x}{2} = 152$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$
$\Rightarrow 39x = 156.$

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Q.72
In a triangle ABC, the lengths of the sides AB and AC equal 17.5 cm and 9 cm respectively. Let D be a point on the line segment BC such that AD is perpendicular to BC. If AD = 3 cm, then what is the radius (in cm) of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC?

1 ◯ **17.05**

2 ◯ **27.85**

3 ◯ **22.45**

4 ◯ **26.25**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

We can use the formula for the circum radius of a triangle:

$R = \dfrac{a \times b \times c}{4 \times (\text{Area of the triangle})}$

or $\quad R = \dfrac{a \times b \times c}{4 \times \left(\dfrac{1}{2} \times b \times AD\right)}$

$= \dfrac{a \times c}{2 \times AD}$

$= \dfrac{17.5 \times 9}{2 \times 3} = 26.25 \text{ cm}.$

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.73
Three Englishmen and three Frenchmen work from the same company. Each of them knows a secret not known to others. They need to exchnage these secrets over person-to-person phone calls so that eventually each person knows all six secrets. None of the Frenchmen knows English,and only one Englishmen knows French. What is the minimum number of phone calls needed for the above purpose?

1 ◯ **5**

2 ◯ **10**

3 ◯ **9**

4 ◯ **15**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

Frenchmen : F_1, F_2, F_3
Englishmen: E_1, E_2, E_3
Let E_1 knows French
I round of calls:
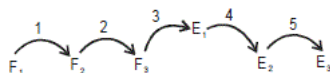
Persons	Secrets know after I-round
F_1	F_1, F_2
F_2	F_1, F_2, F_3
F_3	F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4
E_1	F_1, F_2, F_3, E_2
E_2	$F_1, F_2, F_3, E_1, E_2, E_3$ All known
E_3	$F_1, F_2, F_3, E_1, E_2, E_3$ All known

II round of calls:
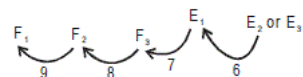
In the 6th call, E_1 knows all the secrets. Similarly, after 9th call, everybody know all the secrets.

FeedBack

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.74
In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'ARISE' be arranged?

1 ⚪ **90**

2 ⚪ **60**

3 ⚪ **180**

4 ⚪ **120**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
The required number of ways = 5! = 120.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.75
Key in your answers to the following question.
Consider the set S = {1, 2, 3, ...,1000}. How many arithmetic progressions can be formed from the elements of S that start with 1 and end with 1000 and have atleast 3 elements?

1 ⚪ null

2 ⚪ null

3 ⚪ null

4 ⚪ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 7
Let number of elements in progression be n, then
$1000 = 1 + (n-1)d \Rightarrow (n-1)d = 999 = 3^3 \times 37$
Possible values of d = 3, 37, 9, 111, 27, 333,
Hence, 7 progressions are possible.

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.76
Two boats traveling at 5 and 10 kms per hour, head directly towards each other. They begin at a distance of 20 kms from each other. How far apart are they (in kms) one minute before they collide?

1 ⚪ **1/12**

2 ⚪ **1/6**

3 ⚪ **1/4**

4 ⚪ **1/3**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

The boats will be colliding after a time which is given by

$$t = \frac{20}{5+10} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ hours} = 80 \text{ minutes} \,.$$

After this time of 80 minutes, boat (1) has covered

$$80 \times \frac{5}{60} \text{ kms} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ kms} \,, \text{ whereas, boat (2) has covered}$$

$$80 \times \frac{10}{60} \text{ kms} = \frac{40}{3} \text{ kms}.$$

After 79 minutes, distance covered by the first boat

$$= d_1 = \left(\frac{20}{3} - \frac{5}{60} \right) \text{ kms}$$

After 79 minutes, distance covered by the second boat

$$= d_2 = \left(\frac{40}{3} - \frac{10}{60} \right) \text{ kms}$$

So the separation between the two boats

$$= 20 - (d_1 + d_2) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ kms} \,.$$

Alternative method:
Relative speed of two boats = 5 + 10 = 15 km/hr
i.e. in 60 min they cover (together) = 15 km

$$\therefore \text{ in 1 min they will cover (together) } \frac{15}{60} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ km} \,.$$

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Q.77
The number of employees in Companies A, B and C are in a ratio of 4 : 5 : 6 respectively. If the number of employees in the Companies is increased by 25%, 30% and 50% respectively, what will be the new ratio of employees working in Companies A, B and C respectively?

1 ◯ **13 :10 :18**

2 ◯ **10 :13 :18**

3 ◯ **13 :15 :18**

4 ◯ **Cannot be determined**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
The required ratio = 4 × 1.25 : 5 × 1.3 : 5 × 1.5
= 5 : 6 : 5 = 9
= 10 : 13 : 18.

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.78
A chemical plant has four tanks (A,B,C,and D), each containing 1000 liters of a chemical.The chemical is being pumped from one tank to another as follows

From A to B @ 20 litres/minute
From C to A @ 90 litres/minute
From A to D @ 10 litres/minute
From C to D @ 50 litres/minute
From B to C @ 100 litres/minute
From D to B @ 110 litres/minute
Which tank gets empited first, and how long does it take (in minute) to get empty after pumping starts?

1 ◯ **A,16.66**

2 ◯ **C, 20**

3 ◯ **D, 20**

4 ◯ **D, 25**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

A	B	C	D
−20	20		
90		−90	
−10			10
		−50	50
	−100	100	
	110		−110
Total +60	30	−40	50

D gets emptied first, it gets emptied in 20 minutes.
Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

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Q.79

The average of five positive numbers is 213. The average of the first two numbers is 233.5 and the average of last two numbers is 271. What is the third number?

1 ◯ **64**

2 ◯ **56**

3 ◯ **106**

4 ◯ **Cannot be determined**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

Let the five numbers be a, b, c, d and e.
$\therefore$ a + b + c + d + e = 213 × 5   ... (i)
a + b = 2 × 233.5   ... (ii)
and d + e = 2 × 271   ... (iii)
$\therefore$ From (i), (ii) and (iii)
c = 5 × 213 − (2 × 233.5 + 2 × 271) = 56.

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🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.80

Let f(x) be a function satisfying f(x)f(y) = f(xy) for all real x, y. If f(2) = 4, then what is the value of $f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$?

1 ◯ **0**

2 ◯ **1/4**

3 ◯ **1/2**

4 ◯ **1**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

f(x).f(y) = f(xy)
Given, f(2) = 4
We can also write,
f(2) = f(2 × 1) = f(2) × f(1)
OR   f(1) × 4 = 4
$\Rightarrow$ f(1) = 1
Now we can also write,

$$f(1) = f\left(2 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = f(2) \times f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{f(1)}{f(2)} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.81

Key in your answers to the following question. What are the last two digits of 7^{2008}?

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 01

The last two digits of any number in the form of 7^{4n} will always be equal to 01.
For example: 7^4 = 2401 and 7^8 = 5764801.

[FeedBack]

Q.82
Sonali invests 15% of her monthly salary in insurance policies. She spends 55% of her monthly salary in shopping and on household expenses. She saves the remaining amount of Rs. 12,750. What is Sonali's monthly income?

1 ◯ Rs. 42,500

2 ◯ Rs. 38,800

3 ◯ Rs. 40,000

4 ◯ Rs. 35,500

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1

Let the income of Sonali be Rs. x
∴ x − 15% of x − 55% of x = 12750
⇒ x = 42500.

[FeedBack]

Q.83
Key in your answers to the following question.
Consider obtuse-angled triangles with sides 8 cm, 15 cm and x cm. If x is an integer, then how many such triangles exist?

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 10

The three sides of the obtuse triangle are 8 cm, 15 cm and x cm. As 15 is greater than 8, hence either x or 15 will be the largest side of this triangle. Consider two cases:

Case I:

Consider the right $\triangle ABC$ above,

$$x = \sqrt{15^2 - 8^2} = 12.68 \text{ cm}$$

For all values of x < 12.68, the $\triangle ABC$ will be obtuse. But as the sum of two sides of triangle must be greater than the third side, hence (x + 8) > 15 or x > 7. Thus, the permissible values of x are 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Case II:

In the right $\triangle ABC$ above, $x = \sqrt{15^2 + 8^2} = 17$.

For all values of x > 17, $\triangle ABC$ will be obtuse. But, as the length of third side should be less than the sum of other two sides, hence x < (15 + 8) or x < 23. The permissible values of x are: 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.
From Case I and II, x can take 10 values.

FeedBack

Q.84

A jogging park has two identical circular tracks touching each other, and a rectangular track enclosing the two circles. The edges of the rectangles are tangential to the circles. Two friends, A and B start jogging simultaneously from point where one of the circular tracks touches the smaller side of the rectangular track. A jogs along the rectangular track, while B jogs along the two circular tracks in a figure of eight. Approximately, how much faster than A does B have to run, so that they take the same time to return to their starting point?

1 ○ **3.88%**

2 ○ **4.22%**

3 ○ **4.44%**

4 ○ **4.72%**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

Let r be the radius of the two circular tracks.
∴ The rectangle has dimensions 4r × 2r.
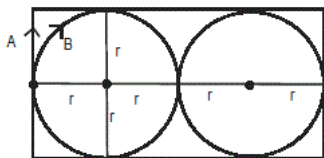
A covers a distance of 2r + 2r + 4r + 4r = 12 r
B covers a distance of $2\pi r + 2\pi r = 4\pi r$
Time taken by both of them is same.

$$\therefore \frac{4\pi r}{S_B} = \frac{12r}{S_A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad S_B = \frac{\pi}{3} S_A$$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{S_B - S_A}{S_A} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\pi - 3}{3} \times 100 = 4.72\%.$$

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🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.85
A rectangular sheet of paper, when halved by folding it at the mid points of its longer sides, results in a rectangle, whose longer and shorter sides are in th same proportions as the longer and shorter sides of the original rectangle. If the shorter side of the original rectangle is 2 units, what is the area (in sq. units) of the smaller rectangle?

1 $4\sqrt{2}$

2 $2\sqrt{2}$

3 $\sqrt{2}$

4 None of the above

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
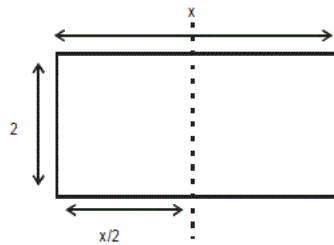
In original rectangle, ratio = $\dfrac{x}{2}$

In smaller rectangle, ratio = $\dfrac{2}{\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)}$

Given $\dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{2}{\dfrac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow x = 2\sqrt{2}$

Area of smaller rectangle

$= \dfrac{x}{2} \times 2 = x = 2\sqrt{2}$ sq. units .

[FeedBack]

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Answer key/Solution

Q.86
A 240-metre-long train crosses a 300-metre-long platform in 27 seconds. What is the speed of the train in kmph?

1 66

2 60

3 72

4 64

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3

The required speed $= \dfrac{240 + 300}{27}$ m/s $= 72$ km/hr.

[FeedBack]

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Answer key/Solution

Q.87
Vandana sells an article for Rs. 3240 and earns a profit of 20%. What is the cost price of the article?

1 Rs. 2,800

2 Rs. 2,820

3 Rs. 2,750

4 Rs. 2,700

Solution:

Bookmark

Correct Answer : 4

$CP = \dfrac{3240}{1.2}$ = Rs. 2700.

FeedBack

Q.88

A milkman mixes 20 litres of water with 80 litres of milk. After selling one-fourth of this mixture, he adds water to replenish the quantity that he has sold. What is the current proportion of water to milk?

1 ⚪ **2 : 3**

2 ⚪ **1 : 2**

3 ⚪ **1 : 3**

4 ⚪ **3 : 4**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 1
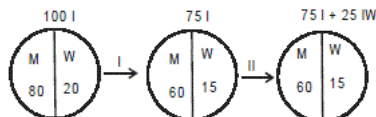
The diagram is self explanatory. Removal of 25 litres at stage I will result in volume of milk being reduced by 80% of 25 l i.e. 20 l and volume of water being reduced by the remaining 5 l. So M = 60 l and W = 15 l. Addition of 25 l water will finally given M = 60 l and W = 40 M. Hence, the ratio of W and M = 40 : 60 = 2 : 3.

FeedBack

Q.89

In a triangle ABC, the lengths of the sides AB and AC equal 17.5 cm and 9 cm respectively. Let D be a point on the line segment BC such that is perpendicular to BC. If AD = 3 Cm. then what is the radius (in cm) of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC?

1 ⚪ **17.05**

2 ⚪ **26.25**

3 ⚪ **22.45**

4 ⚪ **32.25**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

We can use the formula for the circumradius of a triangle:

$$R = \dfrac{a \times b \times c}{4 \times (\text{Area of the triangle})}$$

$$\text{or} \quad R = \dfrac{a \times b \times c}{4 \times \left(\dfrac{1}{2} \times b \times AD\right)} = \dfrac{a \times c}{2 \times AD}$$

$$= \dfrac{17.5 \times 9}{2 \times 3} = 26.25 \text{ cm}.$$

FeedBack

Q.90

Consider a square ABCD with midpoints E, F, G and H of AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Let L denote the line passing through F and H. Consider points P and Q, on L and inside ABCD, such that the angles APD and BQC both equal 120°. What is the ratio of the area of ABQCDP to the remaining area inside ABCD?
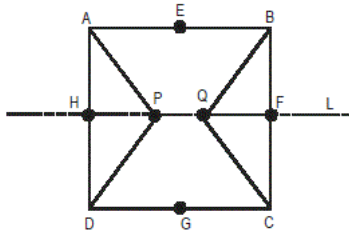
1 ⚪ $\dfrac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

2 ⚪ $\dfrac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$

3. ◯ $\dfrac{10 - 3\sqrt{3}}{9}$

4. ◯ **2√3-1**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Let the length of AH be 'x' cm.

By symmetry of the figure given above, we can conclude that $\triangle APD$ and $\triangle BQC$ will have the same area.

∵ $\angle APD = 120°$ and line 'L' divides the square ABCD in 2 equal halves, therefore, $\angle APH = \angle HPD = 60°$

In $\triangle AHP$: $\dfrac{AH}{HP} = \tan 60° = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow HP = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

Area of $\triangle APD = 2 \times$ area$(\triangle AHP)$

$= 2 \times \dfrac{1}{2} \times x \times \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{x^2}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

Area of ABQCDP = area (ABCD) − 2 area $(\triangle APD)$

$= 4x^2 - \dfrac{2x^2}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{2x^2\left(2\sqrt{3} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$

Required ratio $= \dfrac{\dfrac{2x^2\left(2\sqrt{3} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{3}}}{\dfrac{2x^2}{\sqrt{3}}} = 2\sqrt{3} - 1$.

Alternate method: Concepts used:

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$

Also, area of $\triangle ABC = \dfrac{1}{2}$ ab sinC $= \dfrac{1}{2}$ bc sinA $= \dfrac{1}{2}$ ac sinB. In the given figure,

For $\triangle APD$, Let AP = PD = x cm

$= \cos 30° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin 30° = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{a}{\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \dfrac{x}{\dfrac{1}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

Thus, area of $\triangle APD = \dfrac{1}{2} \times AP \times PD \times \sin 120°$

$= \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \times \dfrac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \dfrac{a^2}{4\sqrt{3}}$ cm^2

By symmetry, Area of $\triangle APD$ = Area of $\triangle BQC$

Thus, $\dfrac{\text{Area of ABQCDP}}{2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}$

$= \dfrac{\text{Area of square ABCD} - 2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}{2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}$

$= 2\sqrt{3} - 1$.

FeedBack

Q.91

Two circles with centres P and Q cut each other at two distinct points A and B. The circles have the same radii and neither P nor Q falls within the intersection of the circles. What is the smallest range that includes all possible values of the angle AQP in degrees?
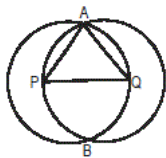
1 ○ Between 0 and 30

2 ○ Between 0 and 60

3 ○ Between 0 and 75

4 ○ Between 0 and 45

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2
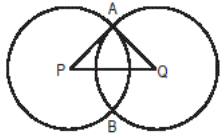
If P and Q lie on the intersections of the circles as shown in the figure given below.

In this case triangle APQ is equilateral. So the maximum possible measure of the angle AQP is 60°. The answer is between 0 and 60.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.92

A semi-circle is drawn with AB as its diameter. From C, a point on AB, a line perpendicular to AB is drawn meeting the circumference of the semi-circle at D. Given that AC = 2 cm and CD = 6 cm. the area of the semi-circle (in sq. cm) will be:

1 ○ 32π

2 ○ 50π

3 ○ 40.5π

4 ○ 81π

Solution:

Correct Answer : 2
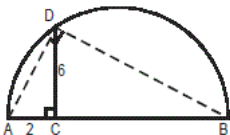
$\angle ADB = 90°$ (Angle in semicircle)

$CD^2 = AC \times CB$

$\Rightarrow (6)^2 = 2 \times CB$

$\Rightarrow 36 = 2 \times CB$

$\Rightarrow CB = 18$ cm

$\therefore AB = AC + CB = 20$ cm

Hence, area of semicircle $= \frac{1}{2}\pi(10)^2 = 50\pi$ sq. cm.

FeedBack

Bookmark

Answer key/Solution

Q.93

Key in your answers to the following question.

If a man cycles at 10km/hr, then he arrives at a certain place at 1 p.m. If he cycles at 15km/hr, he will arrive at the same place at 11 a.m. At what speed, in km/hr, must he cycle to get there at noon?

1 ○ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:

Correct Answer : 12

Let d be the distance to be traveled and t be the time taken to reach at 1 p.m.

If the man cycles at 10 km/hr, then $\dfrac{d}{t} = 10$ ... (i)

If the man cycles at 15 km/hr, then $\dfrac{d}{t-2} = 15$ ... (ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get t = 6 hours and d = 60 km
To reach the place by noon, he needs to cycle at
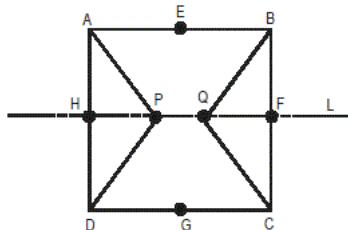
$= \dfrac{d}{t-1} = \dfrac{60}{6-1} = 12$ km/hr .

[FeedBack]

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Q.94

Consider a square ABCD with midpoints E, F, G, H of AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Let L denote the line passing through F and H. Consider points P and Q, on L and inside ABCD, such that the angles APD and BQC both equal 120°. What is the ratio of the area of ABQCDP to the remaining area inside ABCD?

1 ◯ $\dfrac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

2 ◯ $\dfrac{2+\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3 ◯ $\dfrac{10-3\sqrt{3}}{9}$

4 ◯ $2\sqrt{3}-1$

Solution:

Correct Answer : 4

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

Let the length of AH be 'x' cm.
By symmetry of the figure given above, we can conclude that △APD and △BQC will have the same area.

∵ ∠APD = 120° and line 'L' divides the square ABCD in 2 equal halves, therefore,
∠APH = ∠HPD = 60°

In △AHP : $\dfrac{AH}{HP} = \tan 60° = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow HP = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

Area of △APD = 2 × area(△AHP)

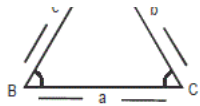$= 2 \times \dfrac{1}{2} \times x \times \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{x^2}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

Area of ABQCDP = area (ABCD) − 2 area (△APD)

$= 4x^2 - \dfrac{2x^2}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{2x^2\left(2\sqrt{3}-1\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$

Required ratio $= \dfrac{\dfrac{2x^2\left(2\sqrt{3}-1\right)}{\sqrt{3}}}{\dfrac{2x^2}{\sqrt{3}}} = 2\sqrt{3}-1.$
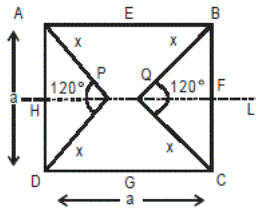
Alternate method: Concepts used:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

Also, area of $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B$. In the given figure,

For $\triangle APD$, Let $AP = PD = x$ cm

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 120°} = \frac{x}{\sin 30°} = \frac{x}{\sin 30°}$$
$$\Rightarrow \sin 120° = \sin (90° + 30°)$$

$$= \cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \ \sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ cm}$$

Thus, area of $\triangle APD = \frac{1}{2} \times AP \times PD \times \sin 120°$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4\sqrt{3}} \text{ cm}^2$$

By symmetry, Area of $\triangle APD$ = Area of $\triangle BQC$

Thus, $\dfrac{\text{Area of ABQCDP}}{2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}$

$$= \frac{\text{Area of square ABCD} - 2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}{2 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle APD)}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} - 1.$$

FeedBack

Q.95
Two circles with centres P and Q cut each other at two distinct points A and B. The circles have the same radii and neither P nor Q falls within the intersection of the circles. What is the smallest range that includes all possible values of the angle AQP in degrees?

1 ◯ **Between 0 and 30**
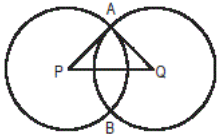
2 ◯ **Between 0 and 60**

3 ◯ **Between 0 and 75**

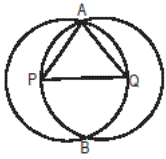4 ◯ **Between 0 and 45**

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2

🔖 **Bookmark**

🔍 **Answer key/Solution**

If P and Q lie on the intersections of the circles as shown in the figure given below.

In this case triangle APQ is equilateral. So the maximum possible measure of the angle AQP is 60°. The answer is between 0 and 60.

FeedBack

Q.96

Key in your answers to the following question.

In Nuts and Bolts factory, one machine produces only nuts at the rate of 100 nuts per minute and needs to be cleaned for 5 minutes after production of every 1000 nuts. Another machine produces only bolts at the rate of 75 bolts per minute and needs to be cleaned for 10 minutes after production of every 1500 bolts. If both the machines start production at the same time, what is the minimum duration, in minutes, required for producing 9000 pairs of nuts ar bolts?

1 ◯ null

2 ◯ null

3 ◯ null

4 ◯ null

Solution:
Correct Answer : 170

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Machine I:
Number of nuts produced in one minute = 100
To produce 1000 nuts time required = 10 min
Cleaning time for nuts = 5 min
Effective time to produce 1000 nuts = 15 min
Effective time to produce 9000 nuts = 15 × 9 − 5
= 130 min   ... (i)
Machine II:
To produce 75 bolts, time required = 1 min
To produce 1500 bolts, time required = 20 min
Cleaning time for bolts = 10 min
Effective time to produce 1500 bolts = 30 min
Effective time to produce 9000 bolts = 30 × 6 − 10
= 170 min   ... (ii)
From (i) and (ii),
Minimum time to produce 9000 pairs of nuts and bolts
= 170 minutes.

FeedBack

Q.97

16 men can complete a piece of work in 7 days. In how many days will 28 men complete the same work?

1 ◯ 6

2 ◯ 8

3 ◯ 3

4 ◯ 4

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

Let one man can do 1 unit of work per day
∴ Amount of work done by 16 men in 7 days
= 16 × 7 units

∴ The required no. of days $= \dfrac{16 \times 7}{28} = 4$.

FeedBack

Q.98
Sum of five consecutive even numbers is 380. What is the second number in ascending order?

1 ⃝ 76

2 ⃝ 78

3 ⃝ 74

4 ⃝ None of these

Solution:
Correct Answer : 3
Let the five consecutive even number be
$x - 4, x - 2, x, x + 2, x + 4$
$\therefore 5x = 380$
$\Rightarrow x = 76$
$\therefore x - 2 = 74.$

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

Q.99
Cost of 6 dozen apples and 8 dozen bananas is Rs. 1400. What will be the cost of 15 dozen apples and 20 dozen bananas?

1 ⃝ Rs. 3,200

2 ⃝ Rs. 3,500

3 ⃝ Rs. 3,600

4 ⃝ Rs. 4,200

Solution:
Correct Answer : 2
Let the cost of one dozen apple and one dozen banana
be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively.
$\therefore 6x + 8y = 1400$
$\Rightarrow 2.5 (6x + 8y) = 1400 \times 2.5$
$\Rightarrow 15x + 20y = 3500.$

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

FeedBack

Q.100
Beena and Meena stalled a boutique investing amounts of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 56,000 respectively. If Beena's share in the profit earned by them is Rs. 45,000. what is the total profit earned?

1 ⃝ Rs. 81,000

2 ⃝ Rs. 1,27,000

3 ⃝ Rs. 72,000

4 ⃝ Rs. 1,17,000

Solution:
Correct Answer : 4
Share of Meena $= \dfrac{56000}{35000} \times 45000 = Rs.72000$.

Total profit = Share of Meena + Share of Beena
= Rs. (72000 + 45000) = Rs. 1,17,000.

🔖 Bookmark

🔍 Answer key/Solution

FeedBack