

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

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After the Second World War, alienation came to betoken a near-universal spiritual and psychological malaise. Existentialist philosophers such as Jean-Paul Sartre used it to describe a fundamental aspect of the human condition. By the time J D Salinger released his novel *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951), a chronicle of adolescent estrangement featuring the anti-hero Holden Caulfield, alienation was invoked to explain everything from juvenile delinquency and galloping divorce rates to voter apathy and substance abuse. The term was taken to define the fundamental pathology of modern life.

However, it was the influence of Karl Marx that eventually transformed alienation from indefinable malaise to concrete social condition. Marx developed a three-pronged critique of the alienation of labour - the source, he claimed, of all other alienations in the capitalist world. In Marx's taxonomy of alienation, first came the worker's loss of control over the product of his or her labour, which was sold as a commodity in the marketplace for the profit of the capitalist. Second was his or her estrangement from the creative process of labouring itself; before the radical division of labour and inhumane efficiency of the assembly line, work was not a mere means of survival, but something in which pre-capitalist artisans found intrinsic reward. The third and final kind of alienation involves quashing the collective solidarity of the community, what Marx called human's 'species being', and which was lost with the rise of competitive individualism.

On the strength of these insights, a school of thought known as 'Marxist Humanism' rose to prominence in the 1960s. Marxist Humanism was advanced by thinkers such as Erich Fromm, who questioned Marx's status as a scientific analyst of historical facts, and preferred to use his early writings as a way of probing how capitalism distorts the nature of human relations.

The prevailing assumption behind all of these accounts was that feeling estranged - whether from one's personal or communal identity, one's creations, or the human species as a whole - was a reason for profound dismay. Alienation could suggest, among other things, the domination of the subject by the object, the self by the other, the organic by the mechanical, and the living by the dead. Understood psychologically, socially, religiously or philosophically, it was a painful obstacle to feeling whole or at one with the world. Being settled in an identity and comfortable in one's skin were taken as preferable to being rootless, dispossessed or self-fractured. For the lucky few cosmopolitans, rootlessness might have meant being at home everywhere - but for those who felt like permanent exiles, it meant being at home nowhere. Conversely, overcoming alienation was accompanied by the achievement of self-transparency, authenticity, personal integrity and solidarity. Stories from the Bible and mythology, when viewed from the end-point of the tale, often cast the years of wandering as what Christian doctrine called a *felix culpa* or 'fortunate fall'. Perhaps alienation could be justified as an episode in a longer arc of redemption, in which the loss of naïve unity enables us to attain a higher, more reflective form of wholeness. Alienation could be interpreted in terms of a kind of theodicy, in which partial evil serves a more all-embracing good.

So why aren't we 'alienated' anymore? Was it fatigue with a concept whose explanatory power and emotional charge had been spent? Was it the realisation that other, unrelated sources of oppression were yet to be vanquished? Or had alienation become a self-indulgent luxury, now that living standards were not necessarily rising from one generation to the next?

Q1. The author's views regarding the concept of alienation can be best characterized as

- a) Apathetically objective.
- b) Dogmatically sceptical.
- c) Trenchantly critical.
- d) Pedantically inquisitive.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question

36

Avg. time spent on this question by all students

368

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	376
% of students who attempted this question	18.86
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	18.86

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Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 752

If we first identify that the author seems to have a negative opinion about Alienation (to be inferred from words like 'fear of alienation' from a perceived state of harmony and the questions asked in the last para), we can eliminate the positive options and arrive at the close answers.

Option A: While the author's style of approaching this passage has been apathetic (the absence of strong emotions of his own), the question is about his opinion towards 'alienation' itself, which is negative (comparisons with words like 'anomie' have been made). Also, it is a passage built around opinions rather than facts; so, objectivity is questionable. Choice A is not the answer.

Option B: The author doesn't seem to be orthodox or conventional, given his references are varied and do not stick to tradition and convention alone. So, 'dogmatic' can be ruled out. Choice B is not the answer.

Option C: The author seems to have a consistently negative impression about 'alienation' itself, and he/she offers, as reasons, the impact that alienation has on the individual. Hence, choice C is the answer. Please note, the question doesn't ask one about the tone of the passage. It asks about the author's attitude towards 'alienation'.

Option D: 'Pedantic' needs one to be nit-picking at minute details. The author is not a stickler for specifics. And, while the author does ask some questions, these are at the end of the passage (more in the nature of setting the tone for further discussion). So, Choice D is inappropriate.

Choice (C)

undefined

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Q2. Which of the following is not a probable assumption made by the author in the last paragraph of the passage?

- a) In the hierarchy of markers of oppression to be vanquished, 'alienation' doesn't enjoy the highest priority.
- b) Indulging 'alienation' as a problem is justifiable when a society is improving its living standards.
- c) The concept of alienation rose to popularity because of its emotional persuasion.
- d) Alienation was a source of oppression that need not be vanquished immediately.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	441
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	152
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	150
% of students who attempted this question	29.56
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	24.04

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Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 752

Option A: We understand, that 'alienation' is a source of oppression from the use of the word 'other unrelated sources of oppression. *Was it the realisation that other, unrelated sources of oppression were yet to be vanquished?* When the author suggests that there are other sources of oppression to be vanquished he indirectly gives away the idea that alienation need not be vanquished first. Choice A is a valid assumption and hence, is not the answer.

Option B: The author asks questions that give away his assumptions. He considers 'alienation' a self-indulgence because living standards have not improved. In other words, the first priority is to improve living standards. The reverse is however, not true (Affirmation of the Consequent). When living standards have been improved, alienation doesn't necessarily become a problem to be handled. Hence, choice B is the answer.

Option C: *Did alienation lose its emotional charge and explanatory power?* This sentence shows the author thinks alienation was popular because it was emotionally convincing and persuasive. Choice C is a valid assumption and hence, is not the answer.

Option D: This is similar to choice A, 'immediately' and 'highest priority' being the only differences. Therefore, choice D is a valid assumption and hence, an invalid answer as well.

Choice (B)

undefined

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Q3. Which of the following is the most reasonable depiction of the essence of the penultimate para of the passage?

- a) Humans are sad when they feel they don't belong and one must be fortunate to overcome this sense of rootless alienation.
- b) Alienation is considered to be the absence of identity which leads to profound disturbance but it is a necessary evil in the journey to finding one's true self.
- c) Being estranged leads to a sense of rootlessness which could be eliminated only through reflection that leads to self-discovery.
- d) Alienation is assumed to be a sense of rootlessness whose cure lay in the cathartic journey to feeling one with the world.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	148
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	151
% of students who attempted this question	23.63
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	14.61

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Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 752

The last line - *Alienation could be interpreted in terms of a kind of theodicy, in which partial evil serves a more all-embracing good* – summarises the para for us. This all-embracing good can be equated to the ‘wholeness’ in the penultimate line. *Understood psychologically, socially, religiously or philosophically, it was a painful obstacle to feeling whole or at one with the world* - this equates the wholeness to feeling one with the world. So, the answer has to do more with feeling harmony with the world and not just within oneself. The reader needs to identify that the summary of the para should be about the author’s discussion on alienation. So, any option that doesn’t talk about alienation but just the content of the para can be ruled out. Similarly, any option that discusses self and not the self’s harmony with the world can be ruled out.

Option A: Choice A is wrong because firstly, it equates alienation to sadness, which is at best, an approximation. Though the para talks about ‘fortunate fall’ according to a Christian doctrine, it does not imply that one must be fortunate to overcome the sense of alienation.

Option B: While choice B is close, it comes down to whether the end result is to discover oneself or to feel whole – connecting to the world. Choice B is wrong because it focuses on ‘finding one’s true self’.

Option C: Choice C is wrong once again for the same reason that it talks about reflection and self-discovery, that is about oneself and has not linked the individual with the world – the essence of the para.

Option D: Choice D is the best summary because it covers all the three major ideas of the para – ‘Alienation is assumed to be a sense of rootlessness’, ‘cathartic journey’ and ‘feeling whole or at one with the world’ meaning the author equates wholeness with being at harmony with the world, the purpose of the painful journey of alienation.

Choice (D)

undefined

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Q4. Which of the following is an inference that can be drawn from the passage?

- a) Marxist Humanism was fundamentally opposed to competitive individualism.
- b) Marxist Humanism rose to prominence by advocating that capitalism leads to deterioration of human relations.
- c) Marxist Humanism was developed to favour the worker who produced the goods.
- d) Marxist Humanism propagated a way of dealing with alienation as described by Marx.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	108
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	119
% of students who attempted this question	27
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	14.7

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Option A: We have to put a few pieces of information (provided in the passage) together to arrive at the possibility of choice A. *The third and final kind of alienation involves quashing the collective solidarity of the community, what Marx called human's 'species being', and which was lost with the rise of competitive individualism. On the strength of these insights, a school of thought known as 'Marxist Humanism' rose to prominence in the 1960s. Marxist Humanism was advanced by thinkers such as Erich Fromm, who questioned Marx's status as a scientific analyst of historical facts, and preferred to use his early writings as a way of probing how capitalism distorts the nature of human relations.* From the pieces in bold, we see that Marxist Humanism was based on Marx' hypothesis that collective solidarity is lost because of competitive individualism, which can be equated to capitalism mentioned later in the para. Choice A is a valid inference.

Option B: Marxist Humanism advocated that capitalism leads to deterioration of human relations. This has been mentioned in the passage. But, whether it 'rose to prominence' because of what it advocated about capitalism cannot be understood from the passage. Choice B cannot be inferred.

Option C: Choice C cannot be inferred because while Marx was against the exploitation of the worker as per the para, whether Marxist Humanism favoured the worker is not clear (It was not **developed** to favour the worker). The concept was merely built on Marx' accounts to probe into capitalism and how it affected human relations.

Option D: Choice D cannot be the answer as we don't know if Marxist Humanism really helps deal with alienation. It probes the role of capitalism and helps establishing that estrangement could lead to a sense of dismay (Beginning of 6th para). But, it doesn't give a solution for the problem of alienation.

Choice (A)

undefined

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Q5. Based on Marx's taxonomy of alienation, which of the following cases is unlikely to be relevant to his three-pronged critique?

- a) A potter selling his pots at a discount to beat competition.
- b) A potter selling pots to customers who prefer cheaper, but plain pots to expensive, but aesthetically pleasing ones.
- c) A potter making pots for a businessman who sells them at higher prices in a home-décor shop.
- d) A potter selling hundreds of similar pots to his customers.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	120
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	130
% of students who attempted this question	25.81
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	27.16

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[Text Solution](#)

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Number of words: 752

Marx was critical of workers having to compete, workers having to give up creativity and workers having to work for someone else' profit.

Option A: Choice A talks about a worker competing with someone else (Discount). So choice A is relevant to Marx's three-pronged critique and is not the answer.

Option B: Choice B addresses the issue of workers giving up creativity in order to make money because the customer seems to make cost a more important parameter compared to artistic (aesthetic) beauty.

Option C: Choice C mentions a potter making pots for a businessman who sells them at higher prices in a home-décor shop. Choice C is wrong because it addresses the case of workers working for someone else' profits.

Option D: Choice D is outside the purview of Marx' criticism since the potter is selling his goods directly to the customer. The word 'similar' might lead to the belief that creativity has been compromised, but the reader needs to appreciate the fact that all the 100 similar pots could be of a creative design and there is nothing in the option that rules out this possibility. So choice D is the answer to the question. Choice (D)

undefined

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

The fear of 'alienation' from a perceived state of harmony has a long and winding history. Western culture is replete with stories of expulsion from paradise and a yearning to return, from Adam and Eve's departure from the Garden of Eden to the epic journey of Odysseus back to Ithaca. In the modern era, 'alienation' really came into its own as a talismanic term in the 1950s and '60s. At the time, the United States was becoming increasingly affluent, and earlier markers of oppression - poverty, inequality, social immobility, religious persecution - appeared to be on the wane. Commentators and intellectuals needed a new way to characterise and explain discontent.

Philosophers and theologians from Augustine to Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Søren Kierkegaard had mulled over its metaphysical and spiritual implications. Later, modern sociologists such as Émile Durkheim, Georg Simmel and Max Weber worried that alienation was a by-product of a post-industrial society. It could be seen in widespread 'anomie', the 'tragedy of culture', and the 'iron cage' of bureaucratic rationalisation.

After the Second World War, alienation came to betoken a near-universal spiritual and psychological malaise. Existentialist philosophers such as Jean-Paul Sartre used it to describe a fundamental aspect of the human condition. By the time J D Salinger released his novel *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951), a chronicle of adolescent estrangement featuring the anti-hero Holden Caulfield, alienation was invoked to explain everything from juvenile delinquency and galloping divorce rates to voter apathy and substance abuse. The term was taken to define the fundamental pathology of modern life.

However, it was the influence of Karl Marx that eventually transformed alienation from indefinable malaise to concrete social condition. Marx developed a three-pronged critique of the alienation of labour - the source, he claimed, of all other alienations in the capitalist world. In Marx's taxonomy of alienation, first came the worker's loss of control over the product of his or her labour, which was sold as a commodity in the marketplace for the profit of the capitalist. Second was his or her estrangement from the creative process of labouring itself; before the radical division of labour and inhumane efficiency of the assembly line, work was not a mere means of survival, but something in which pre-capitalist artisans found intrinsic reward. The third and final kind of alienation involves quashing the collective solidarity of the community, what Marx called human's 'species being', and which was lost with the rise of competitive individualism.

On the strength of these insights, a school of thought known as 'Marxist Humanism' rose to prominence in the 1960s. Marxist Humanism was advanced by thinkers such as Erich Fromm, who questioned Marx's status as a scientific analyst of

historical facts, and preferred to use his early writings as a way of probing how capitalism distorts the nature of human relations.

The prevailing assumption behind all of these accounts was that feeling estranged - whether from one's personal or communal identity, one's creations, or the human species as a whole - was a reason for profound dismay. Alienation could suggest, among other things, the domination of the subject by the object, the self by the other, the organic by the mechanical, and the living by the dead. Understood psychologically, socially, religiously or philosophically, it was a painful obstacle to feeling whole or at one with the world. Being settled in an identity and comfortable in one's skin were taken as preferable to being rootless, dispossessed or self-fractured. For the lucky few cosmopolitans, rootlessness might have meant being at home everywhere - but for those who felt like permanent exiles, it meant being at home nowhere. Conversely, overcoming alienation was accompanied by the achievement of self-transparency, authenticity, personal integrity and solidarity. Stories from the Bible and mythology, when viewed from the end-point of the tale, often cast the years of wandering as what Christian doctrine called a *felix culpa* or 'fortunate fall'. Perhaps alienation could be justified as an episode in a longer arc of redemption, in which the loss of naïve unity enables us to attain a higher, more reflective form of wholeness. Alienation could be interpreted in terms of a kind of theodicy, in which partial evil serves a more all-embracing good.

So why aren't we 'alienated' anymore? Was it fatigue with a concept whose explanatory power and emotional charge had been spent? Was it the realisation that other, unrelated sources of oppression were yet to be vanquished? Or had alienation become a self-indulgent luxury, now that living standards were not necessarily rising from one generation to the next?

Q6. Which of the following cannot be inferred as a cause for the rise to prominence of the concept of 'alienation' in the 50s and 60s?

- a) It was a time when people were getting liberated from the troubles caused by earlier markers of oppression like poverty, inequality, social immobility, and religious persecution.
- b) It was a time when the world was deteriorating because of perpetuation of a new culture.
- c) It was a convenient way to explain away many afflictions of the modern life.
- d) It was a time when the intellectuals needed a spiritual or psychological malaise to blame for discontent.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	3
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	112
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	118
% of students who attempted this question	24.78
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	36.44

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 752

Option A: Choice A is justified because the line - the *United States was becoming increasingly affluent, and earlier markers of oppression – poverty, inequality, social immobility, religious persecution – appeared to be on the wane* – suggests the number of problems afflicting people was going down.

Option B: Choice B is the answer because it is not an inference. There isn't any indication of a new culture. Words like 'anomie' and 'tragedy of culture' only indicate a rhetorical reference to the existing conditions.

Option C: It was a convenient way to explain away many afflictions of the modern life. "The term was taken to define the fundamental pathology of modern life." Affliction is synonymous to a pathology. Since, it was the universal reason offered for every malaise as per the third para, choice C is a correct inference. Choice C is not the answer.

Option D: Choice D is justified from the end of the first para - **Commentators and intellectuals needed a new way to characterise and explain discontent** and the beginning of the third para - **alienation came to be taken a near-universal spiritual and psychological malaise**. This shows that commentators were looking for a new reason to explain the discontent. Choice D is not the answer. Choice (B)

Choice (B)

undefined

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

Utopias are idealised visions of a perfect society. Utopianisms are those ideas put into practice. This is where the trouble begins. The word means 'no place' because when imperfect humans attempt perfectibility - personal, political, economic and social - they fail.

The belief that humans are perfectible leads, inevitably, to mistakes when 'a perfect society' is designed for an imperfect species. There is no best way to live because there is so much variation in how people want to live. Therefore, there is no best society, only multiple variations on a handful of themes as dictated by our nature.

Utopias are especially vulnerable when a social theory based on collective ownership, communal work, authoritarian rule and a command-and-control economy collides with our natural-born desire for autonomy, individual freedom and choice. Moreover, the natural differences in ability, interests and preferences within any group of people leads to inequalities of outcomes and imperfect living and working conditions that utopias committed to equality of outcome cannot tolerate.

Most 19th-century utopian experiments were harmless because, without large numbers of members, they lacked political and economic power. But add those factors, and utopian dreamers can turn into dystopian murderers. People act on their beliefs, and if you believe that the only thing preventing you and/or your family, clan, tribe, race or religion from going to heaven is someone else or some other group, then actions know no bounds.

We can see that calculus behind the utopian logic in the 'trolley problem'. You are standing next to a fork in a railroad line with a switch to divert a trolley car that is about to kill five workers on the track. Pulling the switch will divert the trolley down a side track where it will kill one worker. If you do nothing, the trolley kills the five. Most people say that they would pull the switch. If even people in Western enlightened countries today agree that it is morally permissible to kill one person to save five, imagine how easy it is to convince people living in autocratic states with utopian aspirations to kill 1,000 to save 5,000, or to exterminate 1,000,000 so that 5,000,000 might prosper.

The fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism is found in another thought experiment: you are a healthy bystander in a hospital waiting room in which an ER physician has five patients dying from different conditions, all of which can be saved by sacrificing you and harvesting your organs. Would anyone want to live in a society in which they might be that innocent bystander?

This is precisely what happened with the grand 20th-century experiments in utopian socialist ideologies as manifested in Marxist/Leninist/Stalinist Russia (1917-1989), Fascist Italy (1922-1943) and Nazi Germany (1933-1945), all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection, resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise.

In the second half of the 20th century, revolutionary Marxism led to murders, pogroms, genocides, ethnic cleansings, revolutions, civil wars and state-sponsored conflicts, all in the name of establishing a heaven on Earth that required the elimination of recalcitrant dissenters. Some 94 million people died at the hands of revolutionary Marxists and utopian communists in Russia, China, North Korea and other states.

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Hitler has grasped the falsity of the hedonistic attitude to life. Nearly all western 'progressive' thought, has assumed tacitly that human beings desire nothing beyond ease, security and avoidance of pain. Hitler knows that human beings also, at least intermittently, want struggle and self-sacrifice. Whereas Socialism and capitalism, have said to people 'I offer you a good time,' Hitler has said to them 'I offer you struggle, danger, and death,' and as a result a whole nation flings itself at his feet.

What, then, should replace the idea of utopia? One answer can be found in another neologism - protopia - incremental progress in steps toward improvement, not perfection. Protopia is a state that is better today than yesterday. Because a protopia contains as many new problems as new benefits, this complex interaction of working and broken is very hard to predict.

Q7. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?

- a) Utopia as a quest is doomed to fail because a perfect society is a paradox especially for imperfect beings.
- b) Millions of people have been murdered by revolutionaries on a mission to achieve the utopian goal of creating a heaven in their country.
- c) The concept of utopia is flawed and hence, Protopia should be the ultimate goal of a State.
- d) An idealised vision of the perfect society could be replaced by a more achievable vision that measures incremental progress.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	9
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	374
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	376
% of students who attempted this question	49.19
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	47.45

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

The main idea of the passage involves to a large extent the last para and the build-up required to arrive at the last para – the idea of an alternative to Utopia, considering most forms of utopian quests fail. The passage also talks about the inherent flaw in the utopian quest.

Option A: This line points only to the failure of a utopian quest but leaves out the other important idea of 'protopia'. Choice A is not the answer.

Option B: The sentence is quite literal in terms of reporting what happens in the passage without alluding to the insights that the passage provides. Choice B is not the answer.

Option C: Choice C is incorrect because it pits Protopia against Utopia and calls the former the ultimate goal which isn't true as per the passage. The last para clearly suggests that Protopia has its own flaws and is unpredictable.

Option D: Choice D represents the essence of the passage instead of binding it in terminology like Utopia and Protopia. It also points to the deeper insight – that the idealised vision of a state (utopian quest) may not be possible to achieve and instead we must look at incremental changes.

Choice (D)

undefined

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answer to each question.

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Utopias are especially vulnerable when a social theory based on collective ownership, communal work, authoritarian rule and a command-and-control economy collides with our natural-born desire for autonomy, individual freedom and choice. Moreover, the natural differences in ability, interests and preferences within any group of people leads to inequalities of outcomes and imperfect living and working conditions that utopias committed to equality of outcome cannot tolerate.

Most 19th-century utopian experiments were harmless because, without large numbers of members, they lacked political and economic power. But add those factors, and utopian dreamers can turn into dystopian murderers. People act on their beliefs, and if you believe that the only thing preventing you and/or your family, clan, tribe, race or religion from going to heaven is someone else or some other group, then actions know no bounds.

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The fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism is found in another thought experiment: you are a healthy bystander in a hospital waiting room in which an ER physician has five patients dying from different conditions, all of which can be saved by sacrificing you and harvesting your organs. Would anyone want to live in a society in which they might be that innocent bystander?

This is precisely what happened with the grand 20th-century experiments in utopian socialist ideologies as manifested in Marxist/Leninist/Stalinist Russia (1917-1989), Fascist Italy (1922-1943) and Nazi Germany (1933-1945), all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection, resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise.

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What, then, should replace the idea of utopia? One answer can be found in another neologism - protopia - incremental progress in steps toward improvement, not perfection. Protopia is a state that is better today than yesterday. Because a protopia contains as many new problems as new benefits, this complex interaction of working and broken is very hard to predict.

Q8. Which of the following does the author imply would lead to the failure of an egalitarian utopian quest?

- a) Humans by nature love autonomy and freedom, which is opposed to the ideals of a utopian society.
- b) A utopia would work perfectly only if it is composed of perfect beings, and human beings are imperfect.
- c) It is impossible to achieve equality in a society where different people have different proclivities.
- d) Utopia-chasers cannot tolerate inequality thereby leading to the subjugation of those who are different.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	1
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	136
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	132
% of students who attempted this question	41.1
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	32.83

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

Option A: Choice A is wrong because a Utopian society is not opposed to autonomy or freedom. The passage says *humans with our natural-born desire for freedom* oppose authoritarianism. So, any social theory that is based on '**collective ownership, communal work, authoritarian rule and a command-and-control economy**' (these are not necessarily utopian ideals, just ideals of a society trying to create a Utopia) will fail to create a utopia.

Option B: Choice B is incorrect because of misrepresentation of information. The passage says, a utopia (perfect society) will not work if it is created with the assumption that humans are perfectible (humans are imperfect). This doesn't necessarily mean perfect societies ONLY work with perfect species. It only says a perfect society created keeping a perfect species in mind cannot work for an imperfect species (like humans).

Option C: An egalitarian (based on equality of all) utopia by its very nature expects equality and according to the author equality is impossible given different people have different inclinations. An egalitarian utopia becomes a paradox as it expects equality in a society made of unequal beings. Choice C is the answer.

Option D: According to the passage egalitarian utopias cannot tolerate *inequality of outcome* (not to be confused with inequality). The outcomes and social conditions are likely to be different given inequality of talent and interests. So, choice D which mentions that utopia-chasers go about subjugating 'people who are different' is incorrect.

Choice (C)

undefined

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Q9. Which of the following best summarises the flaw in the 'flawed goal' Orwell refers to in the passage?

- a) Human beings don't usually give in to a hedonistic attitude to life.
- b) Struggle and sacrifice for a greater cause attracts human beings.
- c) A life of security isn't enough to keep human beings satisfied.
- d) Human beings prefer struggle and self-sacrifice over security.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	302
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	132
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	132
% of students who attempted this question	42.92
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	24.97

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

Humans want not just happiness but struggle and self-sacrifice also. The flaw in the goal is the wrong assumption that humans want only happiness, security and comfort. Orwell uses Hitler to distinguish between what socialism and capitalism offer (*a good time*) and what true happiness means for people. 'Nearly all western thought since the last war, certainly all 'progressive' thought, has assumed tacitly that *human beings desire nothing beyond ease, security and avoidance of pain*'. This is the supposed utopian ideal. *Hitler knows that human beings don't only want comfort, safety, short working-hours, hygiene, birth-control and, in general, common sense; they also, at least intermittently, want struggle and self-sacrifice* – this part shows the flaw, that people don't want unadulterated security. They want all that and a sense of struggle and self-sacrifice.

Option A: Choice A suggests that humans are not driven by the thirst for *pleasure* (hedonism). This doesn't show the flaw which is in assuming that humans chase *security*. Choice A can be ruled out easily.

Option B: While this line can be inferred, it is not the flaw. Rather, it is the solution to the flaw. The flaw is that humans are not satisfied with a life of security as is usually assumed. Choice B in itself is not the flaw.

Option C: Choice C is the answer as it portrays the flaw in the utopian goal – that humans are not satisfied with a life of security.

Option D: Choice D is the closest wrong answer. It gives a sense that humans want struggle, which is not untrue. However, humans don't necessarily prefer one over the other. Humans aren't satisfied with security and sometimes desire something else – self-sacrifice and death for a higher cause if Hitler were to be believed. Choice (C)

undefined

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Q10. Which of the following can be inferred to be the 'fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism' as indicated by the passage?

- a) Innocent people have to make sacrifices to save more than one life.
- b) The moral permissibility of the sacrifice of an innocent bystander's life depends on the number of lives saved.
- c) Innocent people are sacrificed by the government to achieve impossible goals.
- d) **It seems morally permissible to sacrifice one innocent life to save more lives as long as it is not one's own.** □

Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	77
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	100
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	92
% of students who attempted this question	47.03
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	51.63

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

The fatal flaw is that it seems morally permissible to kill one person and justify it in the name of saving more lives. Similarly, through the experiment of the 'innocent bystander' the author also highlights how no one would want to be the bystander who is sacrificed to save others.

Option A: The author never talks about people choosing to sacrifice their own lives. The whole passage is about those who take lives in the name of a higher cause. The flaw is not that innocent people have to sacrifice their lives. The flaw is that people can be convinced that it is okay to sacrifice lives in the name of a bigger goal, even though no one would want to be part of the group that gets sacrificed. Choice A is not the answer.

Option B: Choice B doesn't represent the flaw. The reader needs to understand that this sentence is a literal representation of the flaw. The flaw is that the sacrifice isn't even justified in the first place. A word like 'sacrifice' cannot be used for the situation pointed out by the author where killings are justified in the name of a higher goal.

Option C: Choice C is wrong because it assumes that it is always the government that makes the fascist decisions of sacrificing some for the many. However, that is not necessarily true as indicated by the passage where people are murdered '**either by their own state or killing in conflict with another state**'. In the passage the sacrifices are made to achieve 'a Utopia'. The word 'goals' instead of 'goal' kind of begs the question – what other goals do backers of the Utopian quest set for themselves? That question cannot be answered.

Option D: Choice D is the answer because as per the line, 'The fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism is found in another thought experiment...' it is clear that the flaw can be explained in two parts: a. *If even people in Western enlightened countries today agree that it is morally permissible to kill one person to save five, imagine how easy it is to convince people living in autocratic states and b. Would anyone want to live in a society in which they might be that innocent bystander?* In other words, the flaw is that people can be convinced killing others in the name of a cause is fine even though they wouldn't want to sacrifice themselves.

Choice (D)

undefined

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

Utopias are idealised visions of a perfect society. Utopianisms are those ideas put into practice. This is where the trouble begins. The word means 'no place' because when imperfect humans attempt perfectibility - personal, political, economic and social - they fail.

The belief that humans are perfectible leads, inevitably, to mistakes when 'a perfect society' is designed for an imperfect species. There is no best way to live because there is so much variation in how people want to live. Therefore, there is no best society, only multiple variations on a handful of themes as dictated by our nature.

Utopias are especially vulnerable when a social theory based on collective ownership, communal work, authoritarian rule and a command-and-control economy collides with our natural-born desire for autonomy, individual freedom and choice. Moreover, the natural differences in ability, interests and preferences within any group of people leads to inequalities of outcomes and imperfect living and working conditions that utopias committed to equality of outcome cannot tolerate.

Most 19th-century utopian experiments were harmless because, without large numbers of members, they lacked political

and economic power. But add those factors, and utopian dreamers can turn into dystopian murderers. People act on their beliefs, and if you believe that the only thing preventing you and/or your family, clan, tribe, race or religion from going to heaven is someone else or some other group, then actions know no bounds.

We can see that calculus behind the utopian logic in the 'trolley problem'. You are standing next to a fork in a railroad line with a switch to divert a trolley car that is about to kill five workers on the track. Pulling the switch will divert the trolley down a side track where it will kill one worker. If you do nothing, the trolley kills the five. Most people say that they would pull the switch. If even people in Western enlightened countries today agree that it is morally permissible to kill one person to save five, imagine how easy it is to convince people living in autocratic states with utopian aspirations to kill 1,000 to save 5,000, or to exterminate 1,000,000 so that 5,000,000 might prosper.

The fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism is found in another thought experiment: you are a healthy bystander in a hospital waiting room in which an ER physician has five patients dying from different conditions, all of which can be saved by sacrificing you and harvesting your organs. Would anyone want to live in a society in which they might be that innocent bystander?

This is precisely what happened with the grand 20th-century experiments in utopian socialist ideologies as manifested in Marxist/Leninist/Stalinist Russia (1917-1989), Fascist Italy (1922-1943) and Nazi Germany (1933-1945), all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection, resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise.

In the second half of the 20th century, revolutionary Marxism led to murders, pogroms, genocides, ethnic cleansings, revolutions, civil wars and state-sponsored conflicts, all in the name of establishing a heaven on Earth that required the elimination of recalcitrant dissenters. Some 94 million people died at the hands of revolutionary Marxists and utopian communists in Russia, China, North Korea and other states.

The utopian quest for perfect happiness was exposed as the flawed goal that it is by George Orwell in his 1940 review of *Mein Kampf*:

Hitler has grasped the falsity of the hedonistic attitude to life. Nearly all western 'progressive' thought, has assumed tacitly that human beings desire nothing beyond ease, security and avoidance of pain. Hitler knows that human beings also, at least intermittently, want struggle and self-sacrifice. Whereas Socialism and capitalism, have said to people 'I offer you a good time,' Hitler has said to them 'I offer you struggle, danger, and death,' and as a result a whole nation flings itself at his feet.

What, then, should replace the idea of utopia? One answer can be found in another neologism - protopia - incremental progress in steps toward improvement, not perfection. Protopia is a state that is better today than yesterday. Because a protopia contains as many new problems as new benefits, this complex interaction of working and broken is very hard to predict.

Q11. Which of the following cannot be understood, from the passage, to be a consequence of the quest for Utopia?

- a) People indulging in genocides and ethnic cleansing in the hope of a greater heaven.
- b) **The widespread acceptance of revolutionary Marxism as a fundamental ideology.** Your answer is correct
- c) The state-sponsored pogroms aimed at silencing the dissenters.
- d) **The state indulging in large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social and even racial perfection.**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	63
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	87
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	94
% of students who attempted this question	38.37
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	35.57

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

'In the second half of the 20th century, revolutionary Marxism in Cambodia, North Korea and numerous states in South America and Africa led to murders, pogroms, genocides, ethnic cleansings, revolutions, civil wars and state-sponsored conflicts, all in the name of establishing a heaven on Earth that required the elimination of recalcitrant dissenters.' These lines give us the answers.

Option A: Choice A is wrong because it can be inferred from the above lines, 'All told, some 94 million people died at the hands of revolutionary Marxists and utopian communists in Russia, China, North Korea and other states' that people indulge in killings to achieve a higher goal.

Option B: While the passage suggests the revolutionary Marxists indulged in killings, it doesn't state anywhere that the killings resulted in acceptance or popularity of Marxism. Hence, choice B is the answer.

Option C: Choice C is wrong because in the line 'In the second half...recalcitrant dissenters', it mentions that revolutionary Marxism led to state-sponsored conflicts which indicates that dissenters were often silenced by the state or those acting on behalf of the state. Also in the lines 'Yet, this is precisely what happened with the grand 20th-century experiments in utopian socialist ideologies as manifested in Marxist/Leninist/Stalinist Russia (1917-1989), Fascist Italy (1922-1943) and Nazi Germany (1933-1945), all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection, resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise', it clearly demonstrates that the state was involved in some killings.

Option D: D is not the answer because it can be inferred from 'all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise' that states did try crooked methods to achieve political, economic, social and even racial perfection.

Choice (B)

undefined

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

Utopias are idealised visions of a perfect society. Utopianisms are those ideas put into practice. This is where the trouble begins. The word means 'no place' because when imperfect humans attempt perfectibility - personal, political, economic and social - they fail.

The belief that humans are perfectible leads, inevitably, to mistakes when 'a perfect society' is designed for an imperfect species. There is no best way to live because there is so much variation in how people want to live. Therefore, there is no best society, only multiple variations on a handful of themes as dictated by our nature.

Utopias are especially vulnerable when a social theory based on collective ownership, communal work, authoritarian rule and a command-and-control economy collides with our natural-born desire for autonomy, individual freedom and choice. Moreover, the natural differences in ability, interests and preferences within any group of people leads to inequalities of outcomes and imperfect living and working conditions that utopias committed to equality of outcome cannot tolerate.

Most 19th-century utopian experiments were harmless because, without large numbers of members, they lacked political and economic power. But add those factors, and utopian dreamers can turn into dystopian murderers. People act on their beliefs, and if you believe that the only thing preventing you and/or your family, clan, tribe, race or religion from going to heaven is someone else or some other group, then actions know no bounds.

We can see that calculus behind the utopian logic in the 'trolley problem'. You are standing next to a fork in a railroad line with a switch to divert a trolley car that is about to kill five workers on the track. Pulling the switch will divert the trolley down a side track where it will kill one worker. If you do nothing, the trolley kills the five. Most people say that they would pull the switch. If even people in Western enlightened countries today agree that it is morally permissible to kill one person to save five, imagine how easy it is to convince people living in autocratic states with utopian aspirations to kill 1,000 to save 5,000, or to exterminate 1,000,000 so that 5,000,000 might prosper.

The fatal flaw in utilitarian utopianism is found in another thought experiment: you are a healthy bystander in a hospital waiting room in which an ER physician has five patients dying from different conditions, all of which can be saved by sacrificing you and harvesting your organs. Would anyone want to live in a society in which they might be that innocent bystander?

This is precisely what happened with the grand 20th-century experiments in utopian socialist ideologies as manifested in Marxist/Leninist/Stalinist Russia (1917-1989), Fascist Italy (1922-1943) and Nazi Germany (1933-1945), all large-scale attempts to achieve political, economic, social (and even racial) perfection, resulting in tens of millions of people murdered by their own states or killed in conflict with other states perceived to be blocking the road to paradise.

In the second half of the 20th century, revolutionary Marxism led to murders, pogroms, genocides, ethnic cleansings, revolutions, civil wars and state-sponsored conflicts, all in the name of establishing a heaven on Earth that required the elimination of recalcitrant dissenters. Some 94 million people died at the hands of revolutionary Marxists and utopian communists in Russia, China, North Korea and other states.

The utopian quest for perfect happiness was exposed as the flawed goal that it is by George Orwell in his 1940 review of *Mein Kampf*:

Hitler has grasped the falsity of the hedonistic attitude to life. Nearly all western 'progressive' thought, has assumed tacitly that human beings desire nothing beyond ease, security and avoidance of pain. Hitler knows that human beings also, at least intermittently, want struggle and self-sacrifice. Whereas Socialism and capitalism, have said to people 'I offer you a good time,' Hitler has said to them 'I offer you struggle, danger, and death,' and as a result a whole nation flings itself at his feet.

What, then, should replace the idea of utopia? One answer can be found in another neologism - protopia - incremental progress in steps toward improvement, not perfection. Protopia is a state that is better today than yesterday. Because a protopia contains as many new problems as new benefits, this complex interaction of working and broken is very hard to predict.

Q12. Which of the following statements most strengthens the author's argument as can be inferred from the 'trolley problem' referred to in the passage?

- a) **The intangible value of an individual life does not allow us to ascribe importance to the 'number of lives'.** □
Your answer is correct
- b) **The trolley problem is a hypothetical situation that most people are never likely to find themselves in, in real life.**
- c) Not taking action is sometimes the most immoral option.
- d) **The moral permissibility of a situation where time is a parameter cannot be determined.**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	194
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	98
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	93
% of students who attempted this question	41.39
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	69.69

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 715

There are two parts to this question. Firstly, the reader must understand what the author's argument was. It was that the general conclusion or answer in the trolley problem that 'it is morally permissible to sacrifice one life to save more than one lives' is wrong. The author doesn't think that choice is morally permissible. This can be inferred from the statement - *If even people in Western enlightened countries today agree that it is morally permissible to kill one person to save five, imagine how easy it is to convince people living in autocratic state.* Secondly, we need to find an option that strengthens the author's argument.

The author's argument can be summarised as: Lives mean more than just numbers.

Option A: Choice A does not directly support the author, since it introduces a new parameter, 'intangible value of a life'. But, it supports the argument that lives cannot be just numbers and that there is more to a life than just an arithmetic component. Of the four options, this strengthens the author's argument the most. Choice A is the answer.

Option B: Whether it is a hypothetical situation or not doesn't matter, since the author uses this thought experiment to discuss what people do in real life, in real nations, in search of a utopian establishment. Choice B is therefore irrelevant.

Option C: The author's argument doesn't revolve around whether or not one should take action. It revolves around the intentions behind the action. A statement that supports taking an action is irrelevant for the author's argument. Choice C is not the answer.

Option D: Choice D goes against the author's argument by saying we cannot attribute moral permissibility to the trolley problem. Firstly, the time parameter wasn't part of the equation in the author's example. Secondly, even if we imagine time to be a parameter, the option renders the author's argument null, calling the situation 'impossible' to ascribe moral dilemma to.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 15: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The Middle East is a "troubled place," President Donald Trump said Friday night as he described his decision to use America's "righteous power" in a retaliatory attack against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. The United States has once again expanded its mission beyond counterterrorism.

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad seems to have won the civil war in his country - but that doesn't mean peace is coming. In fact, the conflict seems to be escalating - fueled by the many outside powers who have joined the Syrian battlefield and aren't willing to quit until either they are exhausted or their claims and desires have been met.

A dynamic factor that could frustrate any peace effort is the conflict's complex map of players which has changed significantly since the war began. The level of fragmentation within the groups on either side has become increasingly evident lately. Now that the jihadist group Jabhat al-Nusra has changed its name to Jabhat Fatah al-Sham and reportedly dissociated itself from al-Qaeda, it is better positioned to ally with other rebel factions that have also rejected al-Qaeda.

But while this rapprochement strengthens the fighting groups militarily, it also blurs the lines between rebels and Islamist radicals. This has occurred while rebel groups not closely aligned with al-Nusra have become weaker, allowing the Syrian regime to insist that it is not suppressing a rebellion, but fighting a war against terrorism. Thus, at the UN General Assembly, Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moallem recently accused the US-led coalition in Syria of abetting terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State.

At a recent event in Washington, the U.S. envoy to the anti-coalition Brett McGurk said, "We are in Syria to fight ISIS." More

recently, Secretary of Defense James Mattis told Congress that the United States was not there to take sides in the broader civil war. But it is also pursuing other interests there - including containing Iran's influence, and also punishing the use of chemical weapons. "The United States has ... pursued [its interests] with different importance in different emphasis at different times and that's one of the reasons why the U.S. policy has been largely unsuccessful."

Prior to the rise of ISIS in 2014, the United States generally sought to contain the conflict as efforts at international diplomacy failed to resolve it. The Obama administration advocated for Assad to step aside, but was reluctant to send weapons or funds to the rebels opposing him, out of fear that they would fall into the hands of Islamists and radical jihadists among them. In 2012, Obama also famously set a "red line" regarding chemical weapons, saying that their use would change his calculus on the U.S. strategy there. But when Assad used sarin gas on civilians in 2013, Obama opted, instead of using force, for an agreement with Russia to destroy Assad's stockpiles of chemical weapons. The U.S. started bombing Syria for the first time a year later, hitting not regime targets but targets associated with ISIS. It has continued bombing ever since.

President Trump recently said that the U.S. would leave Syria very soon. News reports say that Trump wants the U.S. troops out of Syria within six months.

Q13. What is the primary reason for the author to say that the Syrian conflict is escalating?

- a) **The Syrian war has sucked in numerous other countries who have attempted to shape the conflict to meet their own interests.**
- b) **America has retaliated against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there.**
- c) Syria's future is now been determined by the Syrian President Bashar al-Assad who is bent on driving a stake through the heart of every act of terrorism in his country.
- d) **President Obama failed to contain the Syrian conflict and pursued the interests of the US with different importance in different emphasis at different times.**

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	44
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	263
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	256
% of students who attempted this question	46.39
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	80.63

[Video Solution](#)

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Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 530

Option A: The Syrian conflict seems to be escalating – fueled by the many outside powers who have joined the Syrian battlefield and aren't willing to quit until either they are exhausted or their claims and desires have been met. A dynamic factor that could frustrate any peace effort is the conflict's complex map of players which changed significantly since the war began Choice A is the correct answer.

Option B: President Donald Trump described his decision to use America's "righteous power" in a retaliatory attack against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. But choice B is just one in a number of significant events in Syria and is not the answer to the question.

Option C: The Syrian regime insists that it is not suppressing a rebellion, but fighting a war against terrorism. But we cannot infer that Syria's future is now been determined by the Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. Many outside powers have joined the Syrian battlefield. Choice C is incorrect.

Option D: Choice D is distorted. Prior to the rise of ISIS in 2014, the United States generally sought to contain the conflict, as efforts at international diplomacy failed to resolve it. When Assad used sarin gas on civilians in 2013, Obama opted, instead of using force, for an agreement with Russia to destroy Assad's stockpiles of chemical weapons. The second half of choice D, which may be true, does not answer the question.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 15: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The Middle East is a "troubled place," President Donald Trump said Friday night as he described his decision to use America's "righteous power" in a retaliatory attack against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. The United States has once again expanded its mission beyond counterterrorism.

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad seems to have won the civil war in his country - but that doesn't mean peace is coming. In fact, the conflict seems to be escalating - fueled by the many outside powers who have joined the Syrian battlefield and aren't willing to quit until either they are exhausted or their claims and desires have been met.

A dynamic factor that could frustrate any peace effort is the conflict's complex map of players which has changed significantly since the war began. The level of fragmentation within the groups on either side has become increasingly evident lately. Now that the jihadist group Jabhat al-Nusra has changed its name to Jabhat Fatah al-Sham and reportedly dissociated itself from al-Qaeda, it is better positioned to ally with other rebel factions that have also rejected al-Qaeda.

But while this rapprochement strengthens the fighting groups militarily, it also blurs the lines between rebels and Islamist radicals. This has occurred while rebel groups not closely aligned with al-Nusra have become weaker, allowing the Syrian

regime to insist that it is not suppressing a rebellion, but fighting a war against terrorism. Thus, at the UN General Assembly, Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moallem recently accused the US-led coalition in Syria of abetting terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State.

At a recent event in Washington, the U.S. envoy to the anti-coalition Brett McGurk said, "We are in Syria to fight ISIS." More recently, Secretary of Defense James Mattis told Congress that the United States was not there to take sides in the broader civil war. But it is also pursuing other interests there - including containing Iran's influence, and also punishing the use of chemical weapons. "The United States has ... pursued [its interests] with different importance in different emphasis at different times and that's one of the reasons why the U.S. policy has been largely unsuccessful."

Prior to the rise of ISIS in 2014, the United States generally sought to contain the conflict as efforts at international diplomacy failed to resolve it. The Obama administration advocated for Assad to step aside, but was reluctant to send weapons or funds to the rebels opposing him, out of fear that they would fall into the hands of Islamists and radical jihadists among them. In 2012, Obama also famously set a "red line" regarding chemical weapons, saying that their use would change his calculus on the U.S. strategy there. But when Assad used sarin gas on civilians in 2013, Obama opted, instead of using force, for an agreement with Russia to destroy Assad's stockpiles of chemical weapons. The U.S. started bombing Syria for the first time a year later, hitting not regime targets but targets associated with ISIS. It has continued bombing ever since.

President Trump recently said that the U.S. would leave Syria very soon. News reports say that Trump wants the U.S. troops out of Syria within six months.

Q14. In the context of the passage, the term 'rapprochement' means

- a) **Implementing military law for civilians causing untold killings and misery.**
- b) **An establishment or resumption of harmonious relations (especially in international affairs) between two previously hostile groups.**
- c) The existing state of affairs, especially regarding political issues including the prevention of the situation from worsening by making the parties honour laws related to human rights.
- d) **Attempt of one group which pays tribute to another group if the latter adheres to the ideologies of the former.**

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	118
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	114
% of students who attempted this question	40.44
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	65.91

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 530

The term 'rapprochement' means developmental of peaceful or friendly relations between countries which were previously hostile or unpleasant in their dealings with each other. This makes choice B the correct answer. The remaining choices are far-fetched and do not apply.
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 15: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of three questions. Choose the best

answer to each question.

The Middle East is a “troubled place,” President Donald Trump said Friday night as he described his decision to use America’s “righteous power” in a retaliatory attack against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. The United States has once again expanded its mission beyond counterterrorism.

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad seems to have won the civil war in his country - but that doesn't mean peace is coming. In fact, the conflict seems to be escalating - fueled by the many outside powers who have joined the Syrian battlefield and aren't willing to quit until either they are exhausted or their claims and desires have been met.

A dynamic factor that could frustrate any peace effort is the conflict's complex map of players which has changed significantly since the war began. The level of fragmentation within the groups on either side has become increasingly evident lately. Now that the jihadist group Jabhat al-Nusra has changed its name to Jabhat Fatah al-Sham and reportedly dissociated itself from al-Qaeda, it is better positioned to ally with other rebel factions that have also rejected al-Qaeda.

But while this rapprochement strengthens the fighting groups militarily, it also blurs the lines between rebels and Islamist radicals. This has occurred while rebel groups not closely aligned with al-Nusra have become weaker, allowing the Syrian regime to insist that it is not suppressing a rebellion, but fighting a war against terrorism. Thus, at the UN General Assembly, Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moallem recently accused the US-led coalition in Syria of abetting terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State.

At a recent event in Washington, the U.S. envoy to the anti-coalition Brett McGurk said, “We are in Syria to fight ISIS.” More recently, Secretary of Defense James Mattis told Congress that the United States was not there to take sides in the broader civil war. But it is also pursuing other interests there - including containing Iran's influence, and also punishing the use of chemical weapons. “The United States has ... pursued [its interests] with different importance in different emphasis at different times and that's one of the reasons why the U.S. policy has been largely unsuccessful.”

Prior to the rise of ISIS in 2014, the United States generally sought to contain the conflict's efforts at international diplomacy failed to resolve it. The Obama administration advocated for Assad to step aside, but was reluctant to send weapons or funds to the rebels opposing him, out of fear that they would fall into the hands of Islamists and radical jihadists among them. In 2012, Obama also famously set a “red line” regarding chemical weapons, saying that their use would change his calculus on the U.S. strategy there. But when Assad used sarin gas on civilians in 2013, Obama opted, instead of using force, for an agreement with Russia to destroy Assad's stockpiles of chemical weapons. The U.S. started bombing Syria for the first time a year later, hitting not regime targets but targets associated with ISIS. It has continued bombing ever since.

President Trump recently said that the U.S. would leave Syria very soon. News reports say that Trump wants the U.S. troops out of Syria within six months.

Q15. According to the passage, what objective(s) is/are the U.S. meeting while being in Syria?

Identify all that apply and enter the corresponding number in the input box given below. You must enter your answer in increasing order only. For example, if you think that (1) and (4) apply, then enter 14 (but not 41) in the input box.

1. Countering Assad who was previously a close Turkish ally.
2. Fighting the ISIS and countering terrorism.
3. Challenging the use of chemical weapons in Syria.
4. Opposing Iran in its mission in Syria.
5. Grappling with the refugee crisis that Syria has inadvertently given rise to.

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	148
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	138
% of students who attempted this question	39.76
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	41.66

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 530

Statement (1): Statement (1) has not been mentioned in the passage.

Statement (2): At a recent event in Washington, the U.S. envoy to the anti-coalition Brett McGurk said, "We are in Syria to fight ISIS." America used its "righteous power" in a retaliatory attack against government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. The United States has once again expanded its mission beyond counterterrorism. So statement (2) is correct and is the answer.

Statements (3) and (4): But it is also pursuing other interests there – including containing Iran's influence, and also punishing the use of chemical weapons. The U.S. attacked government targets in Syria following a suspected chemical attack there. So (3) and (4) also apply.

Statement (5): Statement (5) cannot be inferred from the passage. Ans: (234)

undefined

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

Our sight is the perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It furnishes the imagination with its ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination.

The words 'fancy' and 'imagination' are normally employed in an uncircumscribed sense and therefore I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. By the pleasures of the imagination, I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and I divide these pleasures into two kinds viz the primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from objects which are before our eyes; and the secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty. We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain.

Q16. What does the author imply when he says "We are struck, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object" (para 3)?

- a) The pleasures of the imagination need a bent of thought to make them as refined as those of the understanding.
- b) A man of polite imagination is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.
- c) Aspects of a scene paint themselves on the fancy of the beholder without much attention or application of mind. Your answer is correct
- d) The realm of pure beauty is one where consciousness of the external is inadequate in the search for understanding.

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	102
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	284
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	291
% of students who attempted this question	32.08
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	52.52

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 469

Our sight furnishes the imagination with its ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments.

Option A: The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The pleasures of the understanding are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain. But "need a bent of thought to make them as refined as those of the understanding" as given in choice A is incorrect.

Option B: We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination. While choice B may be true, it does not capture the sum and substance of the sentence given in quotes in the question. Choice B is not the answer.

Option C: The pleasures of the imagination are more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. The pleasures of the imagination do not require such a bent of thought as is necessary to our more serious employments. This makes choice C the correct answer.

Option D: The quote given in the question is related to the pleasures of the imagination. Choice D shifts focus to the search for understanding. Choice D which talks about pure beauty and the consciousness of the external being inadequate is a distortion.

Choice (C)

undefined

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

Our sight is the perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It furnishes the imagination with its ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties

of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination.

The words 'fancy' and 'imagination' are normally employed in an uncircumscribed sense and therefore I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. By the pleasures of the imagination, I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and I divide these pleasures into two kinds viz the primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from objects which are before our eyes; and the secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty. We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain.

Q17. Which of the following choices correctly captures the feature(s) of the pleasures of the understanding as can be ascertained from the passage?

- a) They lie in the middle of the spectrum between the pleasures of the imagination and those of the sense.
- b) They can overwhelm us with strong emotions.
- c) They are less obvious and less easy to be acquired than the pleasures of the imagination but are more beneficial to man in terms of health gains.
- d) They awaken the faculties from sloth and idleness, without subjecting them to any labour or difficulty.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	330
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	143
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	170
% of students who attempted this question	28.4
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	13.94

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 469

Option A: The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. But choice A is far-fetched and is nowhere implied.

Option B: The pleasures of the imagination are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed, that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. The underlined portion, though it discusses the pleasures of imagination, implies that what is said is true about the pleasures of understanding too. The word 'transporting' means 'overwhelm with a strong emotion, especially joy.' Hence choice B is correct.

Option C: The pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. The first part of choice C is correct. However, in the last para, it is mentioned that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding. The second part of choice C is wrong.

Option D: From the last para, we understand that choice D is true of the pleasures of the imagination and not of the pleasures of the understanding. Hence choice D is not the answer.

Choice (B)

undefined

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

Our sight is the perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It furnishes the imagination with its ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination.

The words 'fancy' and 'imagination' are normally employed in an uncircumscribed sense and therefore I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. By the pleasures of the imagination, I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and I divide these pleasures into two kinds viz the primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from objects which are before our eyes; and the secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty. We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain.

Q18. Which of the following can be understood from the passage?

- a) The author of the passage would advocate that one should pursue pleasures of the imagination and not sensual delights. **Your answer is correct**
- b) The style of the passage is narrative.
- c) Sluggishness and carelessness accompany the pleasures of the understanding and not the pleasures of the imagination.
- d) The secondary pleasures of the imagination arise from visible objects when we entertain their ideas in our minds through paintings, statues, descriptions, essays and other such means.

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	163
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	87
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	91
% of students who attempted this question	26.28
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	29.69

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 469

Option A: The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights. Choice A is the answer. When one considers the positive way in which the pleasures of the imagination (and the effects thereof) are described, and the relatively negative way in which sensual delights are described, one could infer that the author would recommend the former.

Option B: The style of the passage is speculative. Refer to the lines in the second para: I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. In a speculative passage the author expresses his views based on conjecture rather than knowledge. Choice B is not the answer. A narrative passage tells a story, usually from one person's viewpoint. It follows a story telling format. A narrative passage neither presents any analysis nor evokes emotion. This passage is not narrative.

Option C: The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness. Sluggishness and carelessness (may) accompany the pleasures of the sense. Choice C is a distortion.

Option D: The secondary pleasures of the imagination flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious. Choice D is wrong because it's a distortion. Secondary pleasures do not arise from visible objects, but the ideas of /from visible objects, these ideas remaining with us or being recalled by us with our own additions to them.

Choice (A)

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

Our sight is the perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It furnishes the imagination with its ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination.

The words 'fancy' and 'imagination' are normally employed in an uncircumscribed sense and therefore I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. By the pleasures of the imagination, I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and I divide these pleasures into two kinds viz the primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from objects which are before our eyes; and the secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet it must be confessed that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty. We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain.

Q18. Which of the following can be understood from the passage?

- a) The author of the passage would advocate that one should pursue pleasures of the imagination and not sensual delights. Your answer is correct
- b) The style of the passage is narrative.
- c) Sluggishness and carelessness accompany the pleasures of the understanding and not the pleasures of the imagination.
- d) The secondary pleasures of the imagination arise from visible objects when we entertain their ideas in our minds through paintings, statues, descriptions, essays and other such means.

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	163
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	87
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	91
% of students who attempted this question	26.28
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	29.69

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 469

Option A: The pleasures of the imagination, taken in their full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding. The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights. Choice A is the answer. When one considers the positive way in which the pleasures of the imagination (and the effects thereof) are described, and the relatively negative way in which sensual delights are described, one could infer that the author would recommend the former.

Option B: The style of the passage is speculative. Refer to the lines in the second para: I thought it necessary to fix the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, for the reader's sake. In a speculative passage the author expresses his views based on conjecture rather than knowledge. Choice B is not the answer. A narrative passage tells a story, usually from one person's viewpoint. It follows a story telling format. A narrative passage neither presents any analysis nor evokes emotion. This passage is not narrative.

Option C: The pleasures of the imagination do not suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights, but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness. Sluggishness and carelessness (may) accompany the pleasures of the sense. Choice C is a distortion.

Option D: The secondary pleasures of the imagination flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious. Choice D is wrong because it's a distortion. Secondary pleasures do not arise from visible objects, but the ideas of /from visible objects, these ideas remaining with us or being recalled by us with our own additions to them.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 19 to 24: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Wikipedia search for "keyword" directs you to a disambiguation page with half a dozen entries. The last link leads to "Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society," the 1976 non-fiction book by Raymond Williams." Click on it and you'll learn that *Keywords* is a compendium of micro-essays that the "Welsh Marxist academic" wrote, exploring "the history of more than a hundred words that are familiar and yet confusing," like "Art; Bureaucracy; Culture; Educated; Management; Masses; Nature; Originality; Radical; Society; Welfare; Work."

Raymond Williams is one of those thinkers who helped change his field so profoundly that today it can be difficult to appreciate how original he was. The turbulence of the mid-20th century shaped him intellectually. "After World War II, I found myself preoccupied by a single word, 'Culture', " Williams would write as he pursued his Master's Degree at Cambridge University. His fascination with "culture" persisted and it would lead him to write the book that made him famous.

Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance - both the meanings and importance - of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change. Williams focuses on a set of terms - "industry," "democracy," "class," "art," and "culture" - whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. "The changes in their use," Williams writes, "bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts." "It is the relations within this general pattern of change," he continues, "which it will be my particular task to describe."

Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. For instance, in a section called "Contrasts," he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Despite the intensity of

his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces.

After World War II, Williams found himself preoccupied by a single word 'culture'. The word comes from the Latin verb 'colere' and originally meant "to cultivate," in the sense of tending farmland. A "noun of process," it gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). Over several hundred pages, Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century - from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Rather, "the arts of writing and the arts of creation and performance, over their whole range, are parts of a cultural process.... What we permanently have are not objects but notations."

Williams originally intended to include his collection of "keywords" as an appendix to *Culture and Society*. But his publisher balked at the idea of adding them to a book of dense prose that already ran to over 400 pages, so Williams shelved it. *Culture and Society* went on to sell more than 200,000 copies. His next study, *The Long Revolution*, appeared in 1961. By 1976, he was able to publish *Keywords* as a stand-alone volume on the strength of his reputation. In the 1990s, cultural studies, combined with other kinds of material history, became more and more influential in literature departments, and *Keywords* stayed in print. Today, it is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement.

In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q19. According to the book *Culture and Society*, which of the following can be inferred about specific words such as "industry", "democracy", "class", "art" and "culture"?

- a) These words have not been authentically used by other eminent writers in the past and their correct meanings have been incorporated into common usage only very recently.
- b) Language models in Britain remained the same after the Industrial Revolution but people began to use these words differently as the context demanded.
- c) The changing perspectives about various aspects of life in general are consequences of the changes made in the use of these specific words.
- d) The changes in meanings of these words were triggered by the changing landscape of culture, society, thought and way of life.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	18
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	337
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	341
% of students who attempted this question	37.01
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	37.79

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Option A: Williams focuses on a set of terms – “industry,” “democracy,” “class,” “art,” and “culture” – whose evolution, he argues, tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. The particular words given in the passage can illuminate the process of historical change. But “only very recently” and “not been authentically used by other eminent writers in the past” as given in choice A cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option B: Choice B (Language models in Britain remained the same) is incorrect. Actually, ‘massive shifts’ would correspond to huge, or very significant changes. So, we can infer that language models in Britain changed drastically after the Industrial Revolution. ‘drastic’ is not only used for ‘sudden and unexpected’ but also for ‘huge beyond expectations’.

Option C: The converse of choice C is true as can be inferred from the second half of para 3. Hence choice C is not the answer.

Option D: “The changes in their use,” Williams writes, “bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts. Hence choice D is the answer.

Choice (D)

undefined

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Raymond Williams is one of those thinkers who helped change his field so profoundly that today it can be difficult to appreciate how original he was. The turbulence of the mid-20th century shaped him intellectually. “After World War II, I found myself preoccupied by a single word, ‘Culture’,” Williams would write as he pursued his Master’s Degree at Cambridge University. His fascination with “culture” persisted and it would lead him to write the book that made him famous.

Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance - both the meanings and importance - of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change. Williams focuses on a set of terms - “industry,” “democracy,” “class,” “art,” and “culture” - whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. “The changes in their use,” Williams writes, “bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts.” “It is the relations within this general pattern of change,” he continues, “which it will be my particular task to describe.”

Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. For instance, in a section called “Contrasts,” he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Despite the intensity of his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces.

After World War II, Williams found himself preoccupied by a single word ‘culture’. The word comes from the Latin verb

'*colere*' and originally meant "to cultivate," in the sense of tending farmland. A "noun of process," it gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). Over several hundred pages, Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century - from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Rather, "the arts of writing and the arts of creation and performance, over their whole range, are parts of a cultural process.... What we permanently have are not objects but notations."

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In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q20. What does the author imply when he says "This evenhandedness is part of the point." (para 4)?

- a) Although the book "***Culture and Society***" is deeply erudite, its writer Raymond Williams wears his learning lightly.
- b) Raymond Williams was aware that the British New Left intellectuals and their counterparts were increasingly focussed on cultural questions, including questions about representation and language.
- c) Taking into account the wide range of the opinions of the subjects he was investigating helped Raymond Williams realize that irrespective of their ideological leanings, contemporaries were influenced by the same cultural and social changes.
- d) Raymond Williams paired writers and thinkers with contrasting ideologies together.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	122
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	119
% of students who attempted this question	32.93
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	65.83

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Option A: Despite the intensity of his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. But the meaning of 'evenhandedness' is not captured in choice A which merely reflects the writing style of the book and even this cannot be inferred from the passage. The idiom "wears his learning lightly" in choice A means: the learned person behaves in a modest, unpretentious manner and doesn't 'show off' about how much they know. Hence choice A is not the answer.

Option B: Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. But choice B is out of scope.

Option C: Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces. Hence choice C is the answer.

Option D: Choice D is mentioned in para 4 of the passage. in a section called "Contrasts," he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. But it does not specifically answer the question. Choice D is not the answer.

Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 19 to 24: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

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Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance - both the meanings and importance - of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change. Williams focuses on a set of terms - "industry," "democracy," "class," "art," and "culture" - whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. "The changes in their use," Williams writes, "bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts." "It is the relations within this general pattern of change," he continues, "which it will be my particular task to describe."

Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. For instance, in a section called "Contrasts," he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Despite the intensity of

his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces.

After World War II, Williams found himself preoccupied by a single word 'culture'. The word comes from the Latin verb 'colere' and originally meant "to cultivate," in the sense of tending farmland. A "noun of process," it gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). Over several hundred pages, Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century - from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Rather, "the arts of writing and the arts of creation and performance, over their whole range, are parts of a cultural process.... What we permanently have are not objects but notations."

Williams originally intended to include his collection of "keywords" as an appendix to *Culture and Society*. But his publisher balked at the idea of adding them to a book of dense prose that already ran to over 400 pages, so Williams shelved it. *Culture and Society* went on to sell more than 200,000 copies. His next study, *The Long Revolution*, appeared in 1961. By 1976, he was able to publish *Keywords* as a stand-alone volume on the strength of his reputation. In the 1990s, cultural studies, combined with other kinds of material history, became more and more influential in literature departments, and *Keywords* stayed in print. Today, it is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement.

In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q21. Which of the following choices points to the unique representation by the word 'culture' in the period following the Industrial Revolution in Britain?

- a) Culture is a "superstructure" built upon an economic "base."
- b) Culture includes human development and how we cultivate ourselves in modern times.
- c) The word 'culture' is used synonymously to explain the materialistic nature of modern man.
- d) Culture not only defines a state of an entire civilization but it also includes activities that transcended the mundane.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	1
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	128
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	138
% of students who attempted this question	31.98
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	52.38

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Refer to para 5.

Option A: *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Hence we can say that culture is not merely a "superstructure" built upon an economic "base." Choice A is not the answer.

Option B: A "noun of process," 'culture' gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. But this characteristic is not unique to modern society. Hence choice B is not the answer.

Option C: Choice C cannot be inferred from the passage. Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century – from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. We cannot infer "materialistic nature of modern man" from these lines.

Option D: Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). So choice D is the correct answer.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 19 to 24: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Wikipedia search for "keyword" directs you to a disambiguation page with half a dozen entries. The last link leads to "Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society, the 1976 non-fiction book by Raymond Williams." Click on it and you'll learn that *Keywords* is a compendium of micro-essays that the "Welsh Marxist academic" wrote, exploring "the history of more than a hundred words that are familiar and yet confusing," like "Art; Bureaucracy; Culture; Educated; Management; Masses; Nature; Originality; Radical; Society; Welfare; Work."

Raymond Williams is one of those thinkers who helped change his field so profoundly that today it can be difficult to appreciate how original he was. The turbulence of the mid-20th century shaped him intellectually. "After World War II, I found myself preoccupied by a single word, 'Culture,'" Williams would write as he pursued his Master's Degree at Cambridge University. His fascination with "culture" persisted and it would lead him to write the book that made him famous.

Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance - both the meanings and importance - of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change. Williams focuses on a set of terms - "industry," "democracy," "class," "art," and "culture" - whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. "The changes in their use," Williams writes, "bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts." "It is the relations within this general pattern of change," he continues, "which it will be my particular task to describe."

Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. For instance, in a section called "Contrasts," he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Despite the intensity of his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This

evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces.

After World War II, Williams found himself preoccupied by a single word 'culture'. The word comes from the Latin verb 'colere' and originally meant "to cultivate," in the sense of tending farmland. A "noun of process," it gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). Over several hundred pages, Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century - from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Rather, "the arts of writing and the arts of creation and performance, over their whole range, are parts of a cultural process.... What we permanently have are not objects but notations."

Williams originally intended to include his collection of "keywords" as an appendix to *Culture and Society*. But his publisher balked at the idea of adding them to a book of dense prose that already ran to over 400 pages, so Williams shelved it. *Culture and Society* went on to sell more than 200,000 copies. His next study, *The Long Revolution*, appeared in 1961. By 1976, he was able to publish *Keywords* as a stand-alone volume on the strength of his reputation. In the 1990s, cultural studies, combined with other kinds of material history, became more and more influential in literature departments, and *Keywords* stayed in print. Today, it is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement.

In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q22. In the sentence "Today it is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement", what does "it" refer to?

- a) **Notes Towards the Definition of Culture**
- b) **Keywords**
- c) **The Long Revolution**
- d) **Culture and Society**

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	96
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	95
% of students who attempted this question	35.67
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	76.61

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Option A: *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture* was a book published by Eliot in 1948. Choice A does not answer the question.

Option B: "it" refers to "Keywords". Williams originally intended to include his collection of "keywords" as an appendix to *Culture and Society*. But his publisher balked at the idea of adding them to a book of dense prose that already ran to over 400 pages, so Williams shelved it. By 1976, he was able to publish *Keywords* as a stand-alone volume on the strength of his reputation. Today, it (*Keywords*) is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement (*Culture and Society*). Hence choice B is the correct answer.

Option C: *The Long Revolution* was another study by Raymond Williams that appeared in 1961. Choice C is not related to the question.

Option D: Williams originally intended to include his collection of "keywords" as an appendix to *Culture and Society*. Choice D is negated. The study "*Culture and Society*" was published earlier and it was supposed to be supplemented by "Keywords". Choice D is not the answer.

Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 19 to 24: The passage given below is accompanied by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

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Raymond Williams is one of those thinkers who helped change his field so profoundly that today it can be difficult to appreciate how original he was. The turbulence of the mid-20th century shaped him intellectually. "After World War II, I found myself preoccupied by a single word, 'Culture',", Williams would write as he pursued his Master's Degree at Cambridge University. His fascination with "culture" persisted and it would lead him to write the book that made him famous.

Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance - both the meanings and importance - of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change. Williams focuses on a set of terms - "industry," "democracy," "class," "art," and "culture" - whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. "The changes in their use," Williams writes, "bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life: about our social, political and economic institutions; about the purposes which these institutions are designed to embody; and about the relations to these institutions and purposes of our activities in learning, education and the arts." "It is the relations within this general pattern of change," he continues, "which it will be my particular task to describe."

Williams proceeds to do this by examining a series of writers and thinkers from both the right and the left. For instance, in a section called "Contrasts," he pairs the conservative Edmund Burke with the rabble-rousing journalist William Cobbett, and the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham with the Romantic poet-critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Despite the intensity of his own political commitments, Williams is a generous reader; he patiently reconstructs the arguments of others. This evenhandedness is part of the point. Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments,

they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces.

After World War II, Williams found himself preoccupied by a single word 'culture'. The word comes from the Latin verb 'colere' and originally meant "to cultivate," in the sense of tending farmland. A "noun of process," it gradually expanded to include human development, and by the late 18th century, people commonly used "culture" to mean how we cultivate ourselves. Following the Industrial Revolution, however, the word took on a new emphasis: It came to mean both an entire way of life (as in "folk" or "Japanese" culture) and a realm of aesthetic or intellectual activity that stood apart from, or above, the everyday (basically, what people parody when they say "culchah"). Over several hundred pages, Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century - from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. *Culture and Society* departs from the traditional Marxist idea that economic relations dictate or determine the shapes that culture takes. Rather, "the arts of writing and the arts of creation and performance, over their whole range, are parts of a cultural process.... What we permanently have are not objects but notations."

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In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q23. Which of the following contradicts the central idea of the book *Culture and Society* as can be gathered from the passage?

- a) British New Left intellectuals focussed on cultural questions while British Right intellectuals almost always opposed them.
- b) English has suffered distortion in meaning over the ages and the secondary meanings of many words vary greatly from region to region in Britain
- c) The change in the meanings of certain words over time does not reflect historical or societal changes.
- d) Many PhD theses focussing on subjects such as industry, art and culture have been published in post-industrial revolution Britain.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	73
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	70
% of students who attempted this question	22.17
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	70.51

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on the idea that changes in the significance – both the meanings and importance – of particular words can illuminate the process of historical change.

Option A: Williams insists that, although his subjects put forth conflicting or opposing arguments, they were in fact reacting to the same historical forces. Choice A is a factual statement and does not undermine the importance of those words.

Option B: Choice B talks about the variation in meaning in different parts of Britain and so does not have a strong bearing on the argument.

Option C: Williams focuses on a set of terms – “industry,” “democracy,” “class,” “art,” and “culture” – whose evolution tracked the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. “The changes in their use,” Williams writes, “bear witness to a general change in our characteristic ways of thinking about our common life. Choice C contradicts by stating the opposite i.e. The change in the meanings of certain words over time does not reflect historical or societal changes. Hence choice C is correct.

Option D: Choice D on the contrary supports the argument regarding the importance of certain words.

Choice (C)

undefined

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In 1948, the same year that he received the Nobel Prize in Literature, T. S. Eliot published *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*. He described the book as aiming to "help define a word, the word *culture*". Unlike Williams, Eliot saw the changes in how his contemporaries spoke about culture as evidence of its decline.

Q24. All of the following can be understood from the passage EXCEPT?

- a) Though *Culture and Society* made Raymond Williams famous, *Keywords* is better known today than *Culture and Society*.
- b) The passage of time changes what literature, what culture, what education are for.
- c) Some of the changes in 19th century Britain included new literary markets and rapid industrialization.
- d) *Keywords* was an easy to read compendium of micro-essays on various familiar and yet confusing topics and was included as an appendix to the deeply erudite *Culture and Society* by the same author.

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	85
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	83
% of students who attempted this question	26.22
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	47.38

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Number of words and Explanatory notes for RC:

Number of words: 784

Option A: His fascination with "culture" persisted and it would lead him to write the book that made him famous. Published in 1958, *Culture and Society* centers on By 1976, he was able to publish *Keywords* as a stand-alone volume on the strength of his reputation. Today, it is better known than the study it was supposed to supplement. Hence choice A is true and is not the answer.

Option B: Choice B can be understood on a careful reading of para 3..... the massive shifts that took place in Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Option C: Williams shows how dozens of writers developed these senses of "culture" in order to explain, and manage, the changes remaking British society in the 19th century – from rapid industrialization to the new markets it created for literature, and from land enclosure to overseas colonization. Choice C can be inferred and is not the answer.

Option D: The first part of choice D is true from the first para. But the second part is negated in the penultimate paragraph. Hence choice D is the required answer.

Choice (D)

undefined

Q25. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer, in the input box given below each question.

1. In fact, all the enshrined rights are so bureaucratic that a new law strengthening data protection, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), has been framed and comes into force across the EU, later this month.
2. In the wake of the scandal over the unauthorized use of Facebook data by Cambridge Analytica, a campaign consultant, some Americans are looking enviously at the European Union, whose privacy laws are the global gold standard.
3. European citizens have the right to have their data processed fairly, to know what data an organization holds about them and what it is doing with that data.
4. Yet, in practice, when European citizens try to exercise such rights, they tend to end up mired in bureaucracy.
5. Rights over personal data are enshrined in the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Your Answer:23415 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	132
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	199
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	189
% of students who attempted this question	44.71
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	22.14

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 2 is the opening sentence of the paragraph. It has some proper nouns: Facebook, Cambridge Analytica and European Union. It introduces the topic of discussion: Unauthorized use of Facebook data by Cambridge Analytica has made Americans look at the European Union. Sentence 2 is followed by sentence 5. "the *European Union*, whose privacy laws are the global gold standard" in sentence 2 links with "EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights (includes) rights over personal data" in sentence 5. Sentence 5 is followed by sentence 3. "Rights over personal data" in sentence 5 is substantiated by "European citizens have the right to have their data processed fairly, to know ..." in sentence 3. Sentence 3 is followed by sentence 4. "European citizens have the right to have their data" in sentence 3 links with "when European citizens try to exercise such rights" in sentence 4. Sentence 4 talks about the problem Europeans face when they exercise the rights spoken about in sentence 3. Sentence 4 is followed by sentence 1 which concludes the paragraph. All the enshrined rights (which links with 'such rights' in sentence 4) are so bureaucratic that a new law, perhaps an 'omnibus' that makes things clear, has been framed and comes into force later this month. Hence 25341.

Ans: (25341)

undefined

Q26. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer, in the input box given below each question.

1. "It's a risky choice, but we are happy," says Chika.
2. Sitting in one of the sparse buildings that make up Kleingarten, a community of 22 basic houses with allotments they now call home, the couple who are in their late 30s, describe how they hope to make a living through farming.
3. But a visit to Tasmania, in Australia, convinced Chika of the superiority of rural life.
4. There was nothing wrong with Chika and Takeshi Ota's life in Osaka, Japan's liveliest city, where she worked as a shop manager and he as a driver.
5. In May last year, with two children in tow, they moved to Shimanto, a sprawling town in Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's four main islands.

Your Answer:43521 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	153
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	176
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	159
% of students who attempted this question	47.65
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	27.03

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 4 is a general sentence that begins the paragraph. It introduces the people and the place where the characters lived. Sentence 4 is followed by sentence 3. "There was nothing wrong with Chika and Takeshi Ota's life in Osaka, Japan's liveliest city" is contrasted by "But, Tasmania, convinced Chika of the superiority of rural life" in sentence 3. "convinced Chika of the superiority of rural life" in sentence 3 is then followed sequentially by "they moved to Shimanto, a sprawling town in Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's four main islands" in sentence 5. So sentence 5 follows sentence 3. Sentence 5 is followed by sentence 2. "they moved to Shimanto, a sprawling town in Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's four main islands" in sentence 5 links with "Sitting in one of the sparse buildings that make up Kleingarten" in sentence 2. Also "make a living through farming" in sentence 2 reiterates "convinced Chika of the superiority of rural life" in sentence 3. Sentence 1 follows sentence 2 and concludes the para. ""It's a risky choice, but we are happy" in sentence 1 links with " how they hope to make a living through farming" in sentence 2. So, 43521.

Ans: (43521)

undefined

Q27. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer, in the input box given below each question.

1. This argument, which The Economist explored in a cover article a couple of years ago, has recently been reinforced by the launch of Global Future.
2. There is a 51-percentage-point difference between the under-45s and the over-45s on the question of whether immigration is a force for good, for example.
3. Openness means support for both economic openness (welcoming immigration and free trade) and the cultural sort (embracing ethnic minorities) while closedness means the opposite.
4. This new think-tank marked its arrival with an opinion poll which suggests not only that the open-closed division is the most salient one in British politics, but that "open" has time on its side.
5. One of the biggest ideas to hit the political world in recent years is that politics is increasingly defined by the division between open and closed, rather than left and right.

Your Answer:54321 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	162
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	172
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	165
% of students who attempted this question	35.7
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	12.21

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 5 is a general sentence that begins the paragraph. It introduces the concept "politics is increasingly defined by the division between open and closed" which the remaining sentences go on to discuss. Sentence 3 follows sentence 5. Sentence 3 throws more light on 'openness' and 'closedness'. Sentence 3 is followed by sentence 1. "This argument" in sentence 1 links with the point mentioned in sentences 5 and 3: i.e. division in politics between open and closed. Sentences 1 and 4 form a mandatory pair. "recently been reinforced by the launch of Global Future" in sentence 1 is followed by "This new think-tank suggests that the open-closed division is the most salient one in British politics" in sentence 4. Sentence 4 is followed by sentence 2. Sentence 2 exemplifies the point made in sentence 4 and it follows sentence 4. "whether immigration is a force for good" in sentence 2 points to "open" has time on its side" in sentence 4 and "Openness means support for both economic openness (welcoming immigration)" given earlier in sentence 3. Sentence 2 concludes the para. So, 53142.

Ans: (53142)

undefined

Q28. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer, in the input box given below each question.

1. As many as half a million children are thought to die every year from enteric diseases, including cholera and dysentery, and repeated infections lay them open to attack from other killers such as pneumonia.
2. But among poor people, diarrhoea is a killer.
3. For adventurous travellers, it is merely an embarrassing nuisance.
4. One reason Indian children are shorter than sub-Saharan African children from families of similar means is that they fall sick more often.
5. Diarrhoea can even change a population's appearance.

Your Answer:13254 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	94
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	150
Difficulty Level	VD
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	153
% of students who attempted this question	45.69
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	1.97

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 3 is a general sentence that begins the paragraph. All the remaining sentences need a precedent and more substantiation. So though sentence 3 has the pronoun "it", sentence 3 is the only opening sentence of the paragraph. Sentence 3 is followed by sentence 2. The pronoun "it" in sentence 3 is provided with a subject "diarrhoea" in sentence 2. Also "merely an embarrassing nuisance (for adventurous travellers)" in sentence 3 links with "diarrhoea is a killer (among poor people)" in sentence 2. Sentence 2 is followed by sentence 1. Sentence 1 provides us with some statistical facts to expand on the point made in sentence 2. "half a million children are thought to die every year from enteric diseases, lay them open to attack from other killers such as pneumonia" in sentence 1 links with "diarrhoea is a killer" in sentence 2. Sentence 1 is followed by sentence 5 which introduces a new point of view: Diarrhoea can even change a population's appearance. Sentence 5 is followed by sentence 4 which exemplifies the point "change a population's appearance" in sentence 5. Sentence 4 concludes the para. So, 32154.

Ans: (32154)

undefined

Q29. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 29: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer, in the input box given below each question.

1. Next month, Disney will close the Pirates of the Caribbean ride to tweak the "Wench Auction" scene, where a full-busted animatronic woman with flame-red hair stands on an auction block to be sold, next to the sign "Auction, Take a Wench for a bride".
2. After boarding small boats in a landing lit by the glow of fireflies, riders float past Dead Man's Cove, where the skeletons of unlucky marauders sit guarding their booty even in death.
3. They watch as cannonballs whistle through the air and behold as rambunctious pirates loot villages and set things aflame.
4. Since 1967, the Pirates of the Caribbean attraction at Disneyland in Anaheim has immersed visitors in the world of swashbuckling buccaneers.
5. When unveiled later this year, the new scene will depict the same redheaded woman, but this time as a pirate herself, carrying a banner in her hand that says "Auction, Surrender your loot".

Your Answer:42315 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	257
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	162
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	153
% of students who attempted this question	32.74
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	35.2

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 4 is the topic sentence of the paragraph. It introduces the background: the Pirates of the Caribbean attraction at Disneyland in Anaheim has immersed visitors.... Sentence 4 is followed by sentence 2. "riders float" in sentence 2 links with "immersed visitors" in sentence 4. "unlucky marauders sit guarding their booty even in death" in sentence 2 links with "world of swashbuckling buccaneers" in sentence 4. Sentence 2 is followed by sentence 3. "They watch and behold" in sentence 3 points to "riders" in sentence 2 and "visitors" in sentence 4. "rambunctious pirates loot villages and set things aflame" in sentence 3 links with "Dead Man's Cove, where the skeletons of unlucky marauders sit guarding their booty even in death" in sentence 2 and "world of swashbuckling buccaneers" given earlier in sentence 4. Sentence 1 which introduces the "Wench Auction" scene follows sentence 3. Sentence 1 tells us that Disney will close the Pirates of the Caribbean ride. Sentences 1 and 5 form a mandatory pair. "Next month, Disney will close the Pirates of the Caribbean ride to tweak the "Wench Auction" scene" in sentence 1 links with "When unveiled later this year, the new scene will depict" in sentence 5. "where a full-busted animatronic woman with flame-red hair stands on an auction block to be sold, next to the sign "Auction, Take a Wench for a bride"" in sentence 1 links with "the new scene will depict the same redhead woman, but this time as a pirate herself, carrying a banner in her hand that says "Auction, Surrender your loot"" in sentence 5. So, 42315.

Ans: (42315)

undefined

Q30. DIRECTIONS for questions 30 to 32: Five sentences related to a topic are given in each of the questions 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. Notably in 2013, the OPCW set up a process in which chemical weapons from Syria were transported under Russian and Chinese supervision to Norwegian and Danish ships and destroyed on board an American naval vessel.
2. But the use of a nerve agent in the repeated attempt at assassination of a Russian ex-spy in Britain this month has dragged it into muddy waters.
3. In the sort of movie where global agencies are attacked by arch-villains with superpowers, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons would make a perfect target.
4. The OPCW has been busy over the past decade, destroying chemical-weapons stockpiles in Libya, Iraq and Syria, for which it won the Nobel peace prize in 2013.
5. Its concrete and glass headquarters sits amid a cluster of high-minded international institutions in The Hague, down the street from the tribunal where Yugoslavia's war criminals were tried and not far from the International Court of Justice.

Your Answer:5 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	327
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	131
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	128
% of students who attempted this question	44.13
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	29.55

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 3 is the topic sentence of the paragraph. It has introductory words like "In the sort of movie" and "Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons". Sentence 3 is the only sentence that has the full name of the Organization instead of OPCW. Sentence 3 is followed by sentence 5 which tells us the location of the headquarters of the OPCW (Its concrete and glass headquarters sits ...). Sentence 5 which mentions the location of the OPCW is followed by sentence 4 which highlights the main activities of the OPCW in the last decade. Sentences 4 and 1 form a mandatory pair. "destroying chemical-weapons stockpiles in Libya, Iraq and Syria" in sentence 4 links with "chemical weapons from Syria were transported under Russian and Chinese supervision to Norwegian and Danish ships and destroyed on board an American naval vessel" in sentence 1. So, 3541. Sentence 2 is the odd sentence out for two reasons: (i) Chemical weapons are usually spoken of in the context of WMDs and poisons used in assassination attempts are not part of this context. (ii) A 'nerve agent' can very well be a botanical/ zoological toxin, there's nothing to indicate that the nerve agent here (in sentence 2) was something developed as a chemical weapon. In any case, sentence 2 deviates from the remaining sentences which tell us about the features of functioning of the OPCW. Sentence 2 needs a precedent. "dragged it into muddy waters" would need more substantiation. Sentence 2 can be a part of another paragraph, much later in the flow.

Ans: (2)

undefined

Q31. DIRECTIONS for questions 30 to 32: Five sentences related to a topic are given in each of the questions 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. Both are baboon fibulae that have been notched by human hand.
2. Africa is home to what may be the world's oldest counting tools.
3. Regardless of how things stood in the upper Palaeolithic, in modern times Africa lags behind other continents in world-class scientific research.
4. Some archaeologists think they were used as tally sticks.

5. The Ishango bone from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Lebombo bone from South Africa date from 20000 years and 43000 years ago respectively.

Your Answer:3 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	246
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	95
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	87
% of students who attempted this question	49.88
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	53.76

[Video Solution](#)

[**Text Solution**](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 2 is the topic sentence of the paragraph. It introduces the background: Africa has the world's oldest counting tools. Sentence 2 is followed by sentence 5. "world's oldest counting tools in Africa" in sentence 2 links with "Ishango bone from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Lebombo bone from South Africa date from 20000 years and 43000 years ago" in sentence 5. Sentence 5 is followed by sentence 1. "Both are baboon fibulae" in sentence 1 points to "the Ishango bone and the Lebombo bone" in sentence 5. Sentence 1 is followed by sentence 4. "used as tally sticks" in sentence 4 mirrors the introduction: world's oldest counting tools. So, 2514. Sentence 3 is the odd sentence out. It can be a part of another paragraph which compares Africa with other continents in the area of scientific research.

Ans: (3)

undefined

Q32. DIRECTIONS for questions 30 to 32: Five sentences related to a topic are given in each of the questions 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. For all the brawling and sorcery, at the play's heart are the lulls in which Macbeth mulls the witches' prophecies and the crimes they incite; in which he decides what kind of man he will be.
2. On a Saturday afternoon in February, a month before "Macbeth" was to open at the National Theatre in London, its artistic director, Rufus Norris, rehearsed alone with Rory Kinnear.
3. These are intimate scenes, and finessing their gestures and tempo was intimate work, like a clinch between prizefighter and trainer.
4. The finest Shakespearean actors are more than entertainers: they are standard-bearers of a national identity and culture.
5. The session's aim, said Mr Norris, was to find an approach to Shakespeare's soliloquys that fitted the Olivier Theatre, the National's biggest.

Your Answer:1 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	196
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	113
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	113
% of students who attempted this question	41.04
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	32.6

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that sentence 2 is the topic sentence of the paragraph. It introduces the background: Artistic director, Rufus Norris, rehearsed alone with Rory Kinnear, a month before "Macbeth" was to open at the National Theatre in London. Sentence 2 is followed by sentence 5. "The session's aim" in sentence 5 links with "artistic director, Rufus Norris, rehearsed alone with Rory Kinnear on a Saturday afternoon in February" in sentence 2. "find an approach to Shakespeare's soliloquys that fitted the Olivier Theatre, the National's biggest" in sentence 5 parallels "month before "Macbeth" was to open at the National Theatre in London" in sentence 2. Sentence 5 is followed by sentence 1. "For all the brawling and sorcery, at the play's heart are the lulls in which Macbeth mulls the witches' prophecies and the crimes they incite" in sentence 1 links with "find an approach to Shakespeare's soliloquys that fitted the Olivier Theatre, the National's biggest" in sentence 5. Sentence 1 is followed by sentence 3. "These are intimate scenes" in sentence 3 links with "brawling and sorcery, at the play's heart are the lulls in which Macbeth mulls the witches' prophecies and the crimes they incite" in sentence 1. Also "finessing their gestures and tempo was intimate work, like a clinch between prizefighter and trainer" in sentence 3 mirrors the introduction "artistic director, Rufus Norris, rehearsed alone with Rory Kinnear" (sentence 2). So, 2513. Sentence 4 is the odd sentence out. It mentions a general point about Shakespearean actors and it runs tangent to the discussion.

Ans: (4)

undefined

Q33. DIRECTIONS for questions 33 and 34: Each of the following questions consists of a highlighted sentence and two paragraphs from which the sentence may have been taken. The paragraphs have a total of three blanks numbered as (2), (3) and (4). Choose the number of the blank where the highlighted sentence can best be reinserted and key in that number in the input box provided below the question paragraphs.

Further:

If you think that the highlighted sentence is contextually unrelated or does not belong to the given paragraphs, then key in the number **0** as your answer in the input box.

If you think that the statement precedes the first para, then key in the number **1** as your answer in the input box.

If you think that the statement succeeds the second para, then key in the number **5** as your answer in the input box.

It was he who seized the hand proffered by Mr Kim early this year.

For good or ill, the fact that Donald Trump, the President of the United States of America, has agreed to meet Kim Jong Un, North Korea's dictator, is thanks in large part to the president of South Korea, Moon Jae-in.

(2) _____ And then used the Winter Olympics to cement goodwill between North Korea and South Korea. Mr Moon's announcement of a summit with Mr Kim next month - only the third top-level meeting between the two Koreas and the first since 2007 - was news enough when it broke. A hotline will also be established between the leaders of the two countries. _____ (3) _____ These two countries have exchanged more munitions than words in recent years.

Mr Trump's bombshell put those accomplishments in the shade. But it would not have happened had Mr Moon's envoys not returned from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, with an assurance from Mr Kim that he would put his nuclear weapons

on the table. _____(4)_____ That is just what America has always demanded as a precondition for talks.

Your Answer:1 **Your answer is incorrect**

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	206
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	183
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	169
% of students who attempted this question	28.01
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	52.95

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a cursory reading of the paragraph, one can understand that the paragraphs talk about the proposed meeting between Donald Trump and Kim Jong Un, North Korea's dictator.

The highlighted sentence is a poor example of an upstream statement. The paragraph best begins with the general sentence: For good or ill, the fact that Donald Trump has agreed to meet Kim Jong Un, North Korea's dictator, is thanks in large part to the president of South Korea, Moon Jae-in. The highlighted sentence can only be placed after a reference to a personality other than Mr Kim.

The highlighted sentence belongs to blank (2). The sentence preceding blank (2) has the keywords "thanks in large part to the president of South Korea, Moon Jae-in". A clue is also available in the sentence succeeding blank (2): And then used the Winter Olympics to cement goodwill between North Korea and South Korea. The pronoun 'he' in the highlighted sentence refers to the president of South Korea, Moon Jae-in. Hence (2) is the answer.

The highlighted sentence cannot be a part of blank (3) as it does not fit the context. It has to be placed much earlier in the thoughtflow. "These two countries have exchanged more munitions than words in recent years" in the sentence after blank (3) needs to continue after the sentence preceding blank (3) (A hotline will also be established between the leaders of the two countries).

The highlighted sentence does not fit in blank (4) as it would interfere with the thought flow. The three sentences of the second paragraph need to run continuously. "That is just what America has always demanded" given in the sentence succeeding blank (4) points to "assurance from Mr Kim that he would put his nuclear weapons on the table" given in the sentence preceding blank (4). Ans: (2)

undefined

Q34. DIRECTIONS for questions 33 and 34: Each of the following questions consists of a highlighted sentence and two paragraphs from which the sentence may have been taken. The paragraphs have a total of three blanks numbered as (2), (3) and (4). Choose the number of the blank where the highlighted sentence can best be reinserted and key in that number in the input box provided below the question paragraphs.

Further:

If you think that the highlighted sentence is contextually unrelated or does not belong to the given paragraphs, then key in the number **0** as your answer in the input box.

If you think that the statement precedes the first para, then key in the number **1** as your answer in the input box.

If you think that the statement succeeds the second para, then key in the number **5** as your answer in the input box.

It has to be the sea because the sea holds you up.

"My Body is a Cage", goes the song by Arcade Fire: the problem is getting out of there without letting the door slam behind

you, because the greatest escape of all, unfortunately, is death. There are day passes, of course: drugs, dissociative states, psychosis. There is alcohol, also meditation, the endorphin rush of exercise, the top of the mountain and the freewheel cycle downhill. _____ (2) Let us not forget poetry, the touch of someone you love; there is, when you think about it, love itself. But so effortful all of them, so exhausting, this battle through the ego to escape the ego, this pushing of the body to be free of the body, when all you really have to do to escape your sad sack of bones and flesh is take your clothes off, walk into the sea, and splash.

(3) It also slaps you and throws you about a bit, requiring your admiration, gratitude and respect. The sea is plentiful and cheap; you are, when you swim in it, connected to every other beach and rock you swam from over the years. It has to be the sea because there, chopped about by the advancing waves, is the horizon, and this does some secret, muscular thing to your gaze. _____ (4) After five minutes' swimming towards it, your brain will open: simple as a window in the month of May.

Your Answer:1 Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	43
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	183
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	149
% of students who attempted this question	25.3
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	54.55

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

On a cursory reading of the sentences, it can be observed that the first paragraph mainly deals about how one can best escape the body (or life) and the second paragraph talks about the sea.

On a careful reading of the paragraph, it can be inferred that the highlighted sentence does not belong to blank (2). The sentence is completely out of place in blank (2), as it interrupts the flow of thought. "Let us not forget poetry, the touch of someone you love; there is, when you think about it, love itself." in the sentence after blank (2) needs to continue after the sentence preceding blank (2) (There is alcohol, also meditation, the endorphin rush of exercise, the top of the mountain and the freewheel cycle downhill) (to escape the body).

The highlighted sentence can be a part of blank (3). "It has to be the sea because the sea holds you up" as mentioned in the highlighted sentence follows the sequence of events mentioned earlier: his pushing of the body to be free of the body, when all you really have to do to escape your sad sack of bones and flesh is take your clothes off, walk into the sea, and splash.. By placing the highlighted sentence in blank (3), we also see that the remainder of the text flows well. "It also slaps you and throws you about a bit, requiring your admiration, gratitude and respect. The sea is plentiful and cheap, connected to every other beach and rock, your brain will open as you swim towards the horizon". So (3) is the answer.

The highlighted sentence cannot be a part of blank (4). If the highlighted sentence is placed in blank (4), then there will be a complete distortion of thoughtflow. The pronoun 'it' in the sentence "After five minutes' swimming towards it," would incorrectly refer to the "the sea". The pronoun 'it' needs to refer to " the horizon". The last two sentences of the second para need to flow continuously.

The highlighted sentence would be redundant if placed before or after the given passage. So (1) and (5) do not apply as answers. Ans: (3)

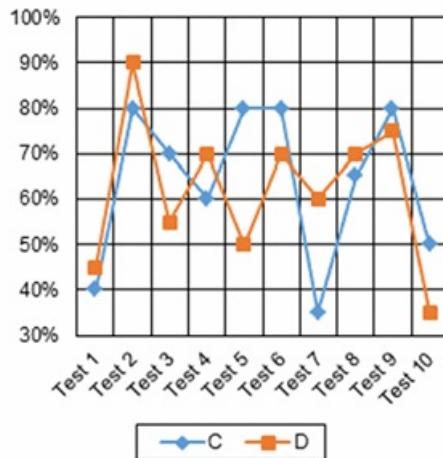
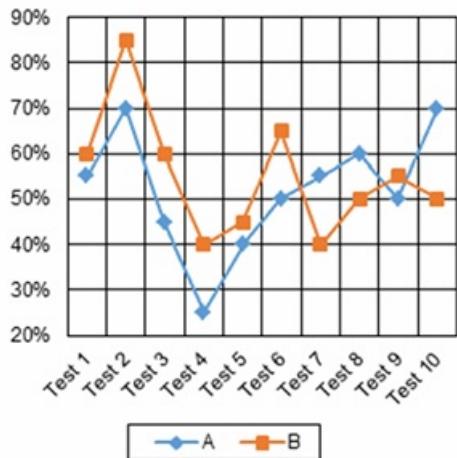
undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Lalit is a Mathematics professor in a college and as a part of his course, he conducted ten tests - Test 1 through Test 10 - in that order. Each test was for exactly 75 marks. Exactly four students, A, B, C and D, enrolled for the course and appeared

for all the ten tests. Based on the scores of the four students in the ten tests, Lalit has to decide which students to pass and which students to fail.

The two line graphs below provide the percentage scores obtained by each of the four students in each of the ten tests - the first graph for A and B, and the second for C and D.



Q1. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If Lalit decides to pass all the students who scored better than at least two students in at least seven of the ten tests, how many students will he pass?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	13
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	462
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	483
% of students who attempted this question	34.16
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	54.28

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the percentages of the four students in each of the ten tests:

Test	A	B	C	D
Test 1	55%	60%	40%	45%
Test 2	70%	85%	80%	90%
Test 3	45%	60%	70%	55%
Test 4	25%	40%	60%	70%
Test 5	40%	45%	80%	50%
Test 6	50%	65%	80%	70%
Test 7	55%	40%	35%	60%
Test 8	60%	50%	65%	70%
Test 9	50%	55%	80%	75%
Test 10	70%	50%	50%	35%

A scored better than at least two students in three tests, Test 1, Test 7 and Test 10.

B scored better than at least two students in three tests, Test 1, Test 2 and Test 3.

C scored better than at least two students in six tests, Test 3, Test 4, Test 5, Test 6, Test 8 and Test 9.

D scored better than at least two students in seven tests, Test 2, Test 4, Test 5, Test 6, Test 7, Test 8 and Test 9.

Hence, only D will pass.

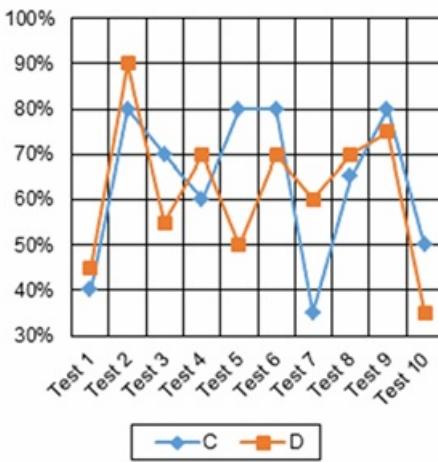
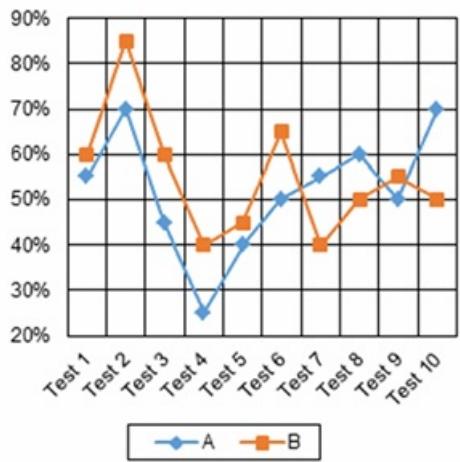
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Lalit is a Mathematics professor in a college and as a part of his course, he conducted ten tests - Test 1 through Test 10 - in that order. Each test was for exactly 75 marks. Exactly four students, A, B, C and D, enrolled for the course and appeared for all the ten tests. Based on the scores of the four students in the ten tests, Lalit has to decide which students to pass and which students to fail.

The two line graphs below provide the percentage scores obtained by each of the four students in each of the ten tests - the first graph for A and B, and the second for C and D.



Q2. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If, in a test, any student scores more than what he scored in the previous test, he is said to have **improved** in that test. If Lalit decides to pass all the students who **improved** in at least five tests, how many students will he pass?

- a) 4
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	107
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	107
% of students who attempted this question	38.22
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	72.39

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the percentages of the four students in each of the ten tests:

Test	A	B	C	D
Test 1	55%	60%	40%	45%
Test 2	70%	85%	80%	90%
Test 3	45%	60%	70%	55%
Test 4	25%	40%	60%	70%
Test 5	40%	45%	80%	50%
Test 6	50%	65%	80%	70%
Test 7	55%	40%	35%	60%
Test 8	60%	50%	65%	70%
Test 9	50%	55%	80%	75%
Test 10	70%	50%	50%	35%

A scored better than his previous test in six tests, Test 2, Test 5, Test 6, Test 7, Test 8 and Test 10.

B scored better than his previous test in five tests, Test 2, Test 5, Test 6, Test 8 and Test 9.

C scored better than his previous test in four tests, Test 2, Test 5, Test 8 and Test 9.

D scored better than his previous test in five tests, Test 2, Test 4, Test 6, Test 8 and Test 9.

Hence, three students (A, B and D) will pass.

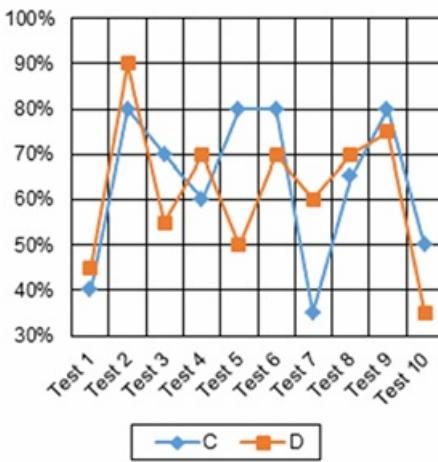
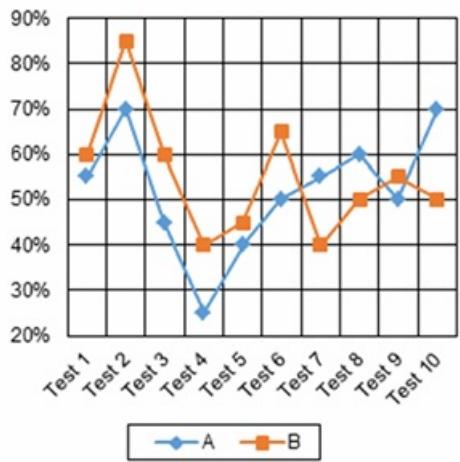
Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Lalit is a Mathematics professor in a college and as a part of his course, he conducted ten tests - Test 1 through Test 10 - in that order. Each test was for exactly 75 marks. Exactly four students, A, B, C and D, enrolled for the course and appeared for all the ten tests. Based on the scores of the four students in the ten tests, Lalit has to decide which students to pass and which students to fail.

The two line graphs below provide the percentage scores obtained by each of the four students in each of the ten tests - the first graph for A and B, and the second for C and D.



Q3. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If, in a test, the percentage score of any student was less than the average percentage score of all the four students in that test by ten percentage points or more, then that student is said to have **performed poorly** in that test. If Lalit decides to fail all the students who **performed poorly** in at least four tests, how many students will he fail?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	349
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	371
% of students who attempted this question	24.4
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	62.41

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the percentages of the four students in each of the ten tests:

Test	A	B	C	D
Test 1	55%	60%	40%	45%
Test 2	70%	85%	80%	90%
Test 3	45%	60%	70%	55%
Test 4	25%	40%	60%	70%
Test 5	40%	45%	80%	50%
Test 6	50%	65%	80%	70%
Test 7	55%	40%	35%	60%
Test 8	60%	50%	65%	70%
Test 9	50%	55%	80%	75%
Test 10	70%	50%	50%	35%

A scored at least ten percentage points less than the average in six tests, Test 2, Test 3, Test 4, Test 5, Test 6 and Test 9.

B scored at least ten percentage points less than the average in two tests, Test 8 and Test 9.

C scored at least ten percentage points less than the average in two tests, Test 1 and Test 7.

D scored at least ten percentage points less than the average in one test, Test 10.

Hence, only one student (A) will fail.

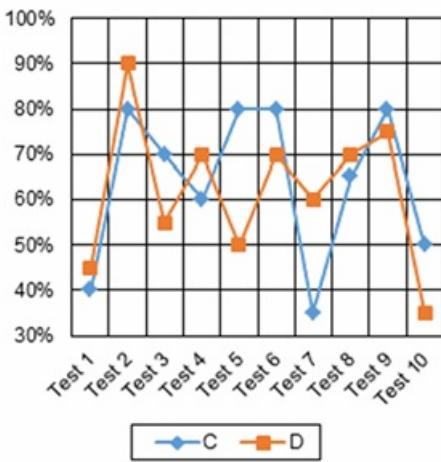
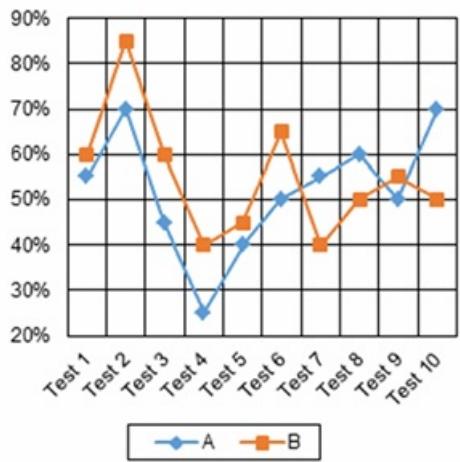
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Lalit is a Mathematics professor in a college and as a part of his course, he conducted ten tests - Test 1 through Test 10 - in that order. Each test was for exactly 75 marks. Exactly four students, A, B, C and D, enrolled for the course and appeared for all the ten tests. Based on the scores of the four students in the ten tests, Lalit has to decide which students to pass and which students to fail.

The two line graphs below provide the percentage scores obtained by each of the four students in each of the ten tests - the first graph for A and B, and the second for C and D.



Q4. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 4: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If Lalit decides to fail all the students whose average percentage score across the ten tests is less than 65%, how many students will he fail?

- a) 0
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	179
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	186
% of students who attempted this question	34.66
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	69.28

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the percentages of the four students in each of the ten tests:

Test	A	B	C	D
Test 1	55%	60%	40%	45%
Test 2	70%	85%	80%	90%
Test 3	45%	60%	70%	55%
Test 4	25%	40%	60%	70%
Test 5	40%	45%	80%	50%
Test 6	50%	65%	80%	70%
Test 7	55%	40%	35%	60%
Test 8	60%	50%	65%	70%
Test 9	50%	55%	80%	75%
Test 10	70%	50%	50%	35%

Average percentage of A across the ten tests = 52%

Average percentage of B across the ten tests = 55%

Average percentage of C across the ten tests = 64%

Average percentage of D across the ten tests = 62%

Hence, all the four students will fail.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six children, Aneesh, Balu, Chandu, Goutham, Himesh and Jai, study in the same school. Every evening, the six children travel in the same auto and each child gets down at a different locality among LB Nagar, Palika Nagar, Dadar, Triplicane, Esplanade and SP Road, not necessarily in the same order. The six localities lie along a straight road.

It is also known that

- i. the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar, while the locality farthest to the one in which Goutham gets down is Triplicane.
- ii. the locality nearest to the one in which Himesh gets down is Palika Nagar, while the locality nearest to the one in which Aneesh gets down is SP Road.

iii.

the locality farthest to the one in which Jai gets down is SP Road, while the locality nearest to the one in which Balu gets down is Palika Nagar.

iv.

the locality nearest to the one in which Jai gets down is Triplicane, while the locality nearest to the one in which Goutham gets down is LB Nagar.

v.

Aneesh does not get down at Palika Nagar, while Balu is not the last person to get down.

vi.

Himesh gets down before Balu does, while Chandu gets down before Gautham does.

Q5. DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who gets down at Dadar?

- a) **Himesh**
- b) **Jai**
- c) **Aneesh**
- d) **Balu**

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	27
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	712
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	806
% of students who attempted this question	14.81
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	48.35

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the locality farthest to the one Goutham gets down is Triplicane. Hence, Triplicane must be at one of the ends.

From (iii), the locality farthest to the one Jai gets down is SP Road. Hence, SP Road must be at another end.

From (ii), the locality nearest to the one Aneesh gets down is SP Road. Hence, Aneesh must get down in the locality immediately next to SP Road.

Similarly, from (iv), Jai must get down in the locality immediately next to Triplicane.

The two cases possible are presented in the tables below:

Triplicane					SP Road
	Jai			Aneesh	

SP Road					Triplicane
	Aneesh			Jai	

Also, from (ii) and (iii), the localities nearest to the one in which Balu gets down and the one in which Himesh gets down are both Palika Nagar.

Hence, Balu and Himesh must be getting down in localities on either side of Palika Nagar. From (vi), Himesh gets down before Balu. Hence, Himesh gets down at a locality and then someone else gets down at Palika Nagar and then Balu gets down at another locality.

In the first case, Himesh can be the first person to get down. Himesh cannot be the second person (as Jai was the second), cannot be the third (as Balu and Aneesh cannot get down at the same place), cannot be the fourth (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar from (v)). Hence, in the first case, Himesh must be first, Palika Nagar must be the second locality and Balu must be the third to get down.

In the second case, Himesh cannot be the first person to get down (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar), cannot be the second person (as Aneesh was the second person), cannot be the third person (as Balu and Jai cannot get down at the same locality), cannot be the fourth person (as Balu was not the last person to get down from (v)). Hence, it is not possible for Himesh to get down at any place in this case and this case is not possible.

Only one case is possible, i.e., Himesh gets down first, the second locality is Palika Nagar and Balu is the third person.

From (vi), Chandu must be the fourth person to get down and Goutham must be the last person to get down.

From (iv), the locality nearest to Goutham is LB Nagar. Hence, LB Nagar must be the fifth locality.

From (i), the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar. Hence, Dadar must be the third locality. Esplanade must be the fourth locality.

The following table provides the localities and the order in which each person gets down:

Order	1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality	Triplicane	Palika Nagar	Dadar	Esplanade	LB Nagar	SP Road
Person	Himesh	Jai	Balu	Chandu	Aneesh	Goutham

Balu gets down at Dadar.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six children, Aneesh, Balu, Chandu, Goutham, Himesh and Jai, study in the same school. Every evening, the six children travel in the same auto and each child gets down at a different locality among LB Nagar, Palika Nagar, Dadar, Triplicane, Esplanade and SP Road, not necessarily in the same order. The six localities lie along a straight road.

It is also known that

- i. the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar, while the locality farthest to the one in which Goutham gets down is Triplicane.

- ii. the locality nearest to the one in which Himesh gets down is Palika Nagar, while the locality nearest to the one in which Aneesh gets down is SP Road.
- iii. the locality farthest to the one in which Jai gets down is SP Road, while the locality nearest to the one in which Balu gets down is Palika Nagar.
- iv. the locality nearest to the one in which Jai gets down is Triplicane, while the locality nearest to the one in which Goutham gets down is LB Nagar.
- v. Aneesh does not get down at Palika Nagar, while Balu is not the last person to get down.
- vi. Himesh gets down before Balu does, while Chandu gets down before Gautham does.

Q6. DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In which locality does Chandu get down?

- a) **Palika Nagar**
- b) **Esplanade**
- c) **LB Nagar**
- d) **SP Road**

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	53
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	45
% of students who attempted this question	14.3
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	40.95

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the locality farthest to the one Goutham gets down is Triplicane. Hence, Triplicane must be at one of the ends.

From (iii), the locality farthest to the one Jai gets down is SP Road. Hence, SP Road must be at another end.

From (ii), the locality nearest to the one Aneesh gets down is SP Road. Hence, Aneesh must get down in the locality immediately next to SP Road.

Similarly, from (iv), Jai must get down in the locality immediately next to Triplicane.

The two cases possible are presented in the tables below:

Triplicane					SP Road
	Jai			Aneesh	

SP Road					Triplicane
	Aneesh			Jai	

Also, from (ii) and (iii), the localities nearest to the one in which Balu gets down and the one in which Himesh gets down are both Palika Nagar.

Hence, Balu and Himesh must be getting down in localities on either side of Palika Nagar. From (vi), Himesh gets down before Balu. Hence, Himesh gets down at a locality and then someone else gets down at Palika Nagar and then Balu gets down at another locality.

In the first case, Himesh can be the first person to get down. Himesh cannot be the second person (as Jai was the second), cannot be the third (as Balu and Aneesh cannot get down at the same place), cannot be the fourth (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar from (v)). Hence, in the first case, Himesh must be first, Palika Nagar must be the second locality and Balu must be the third to get down.

In the second case, Himesh cannot be the first person to get down (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar), cannot be the second person (as Aneesh was the second person), cannot be the third person (as Balu and Jai cannot get down at the same locality), cannot be the fourth person (as Balu was not the last person to get down from (v)). Hence, it is not possible for Himesh to get down at any place in this case and this case is not possible.

Only one case is possible, i.e., Himesh gets down first, the second locality is Palika Nagar and Balu is the third person.

From (vi), Chandu must be the fourth person to get down and Goutham must be the last person to get down.

From (iv), the locality nearest to Goutham is LB Nagar. Hence, LB Nagar must be the fifth locality.

From (i), the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar. Hence, Dadar must be the third locality. Esplanade must be the fourth locality.

The following table provides the localities and the order in which each person gets down:

Order	1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality	Triplicane	Palika Nagar	Dadar	Esplanade	LB Nagar	SP Road
Person	Himesh	Jai	Balu	Chandu	Aneesh	Goutham

Chandu gets down at Esplanade.

Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six children, Aneesh, Balu, Chandu, Goutham, Himesh and Jai, study in the same school. Every evening, the six children travel in the same auto and each child gets down at a different locality among LB Nagar, Palika Nagar, Dadar, Triplicane, Esplanade and SP Road, not necessarily in the same order. The six localities lie along a straight road.

It is also known that

- i. the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar, while the locality farthest to the one in which Goutham gets down is Triplicane.
- ii. the locality nearest to the one in which Himesh gets down is Palika Nagar, while the locality nearest to the one in which Aneesh gets down is SP Road.
- iii. the locality farthest to the one in which Jai gets down is SP Road, while the locality nearest to the one in which Balu gets down is Palika Nagar.
- iv. the locality nearest to the one in which Jai gets down is Triplicane, while the locality nearest to the one in which Goutham gets down is LB Nagar.
- v. Aneesh does not get down at Palika Nagar, while Balu is not the last person to get down.
- vi. Himesh gets down before Balu does, while Chandu gets down before Gautham does.

Q7. DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

How many children get down after Chandu but before Jai?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) More than 2

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	45
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	46
% of students who attempted this question	12.7
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	38.74

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the locality farthest to the one Goutham gets down is Triplicane. Hence, Triplicane must be at one of the ends.

From (iii), the locality farthest to the one Jai gets down is SP Road. Hence, SP Road must be at another end.

From (ii), the locality nearest to the one Aneesh gets down is SP Road. Hence, Aneesh must get down in the locality immediately next to SP Road.

Similarly, from (iv), Jai must get down in the locality immediately next to Triplicane.

The two cases possible are presented in the tables below:

Triplicane					SP Road
	Jai			Aneesh	

SP Road					Triplicane
	Aneesh			Jai	

Also, from (ii) and (iii), the localities nearest to the one in which Balu gets down and the one in which Himesh gets down are both Palika Nagar.

Hence, Balu and Himesh must be getting down in localities on either side of Palika Nagar. From (vi), Himesh gets down before Balu. Hence, Himesh gets down at a locality and then someone else gets down at Palika Nagar and then Balu gets down at another locality.

In the first case, Himesh can be the first person to get down. Himesh cannot be the second person (as Jai was the second), cannot be the third (as Balu and Aneesh cannot get down at the same place), cannot be the fourth (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar from (v)). Hence, in the first case, Himesh must be first, Palika Nagar must be the second locality and Balu must be the third to get down.

In the second case, Himesh cannot be the first person to get down (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar), cannot be the second person (as Aneesh was the second person), cannot be the third person (as Balu and Jai cannot get down at the same locality), cannot be the fourth person (as Balu was not the last person to get down from (v)). Hence, it is not possible for Himesh to get down at any place in this case and this case is not possible.

Only one case is possible, i.e., Himesh gets down first, the second locality is Palika Nagar and Balu is the third person.

From (vi), Chandu must be the fourth person to get down and Goutham must be the last person to get down.

From (iv), the locality nearest to Goutham is LB Nagar. Hence, LB Nagar must be the fifth locality.

From (i), the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar. Hence, Dadar must be the third locality. Esplanade must be the fourth locality.

The following table provides the localities and the order in which each person gets down:

Order	1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality	Triplicane	Palika Nagar	Dadar	Esplanade	LB Nagar	SP Road
Person	Himesh	Jai	Balu	Chandu	Aneesh	Goutham

Jai gets down before Chandu. Hence, no one gets down after Chandu and before Jai.
Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six children, Aneesh, Balu, Chandu, Goutham, Himesh and Jai, study in the same school. Every evening, the six children travel in the same auto and each child gets down at a different locality among LB Nagar, Palika Nagar, Dadar, Triplicane, Esplanade and SP Road, not necessarily in the same order. The six localities lie along a straight road.

It is also known that

- i. the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar, while the locality farthest to the one in which Goutham gets down is Triplicane.
- ii. the locality nearest to the one in which Himesh gets down is Palika Nagar, while the locality nearest to the one in which Aneesh gets down is SP Road.
- iii. the locality farthest to the one in which Jai gets down is SP Road, while the locality nearest to the one in which Balu gets down is Palika Nagar.
- iv. the locality nearest to the one in which Jai gets down is Triplicane, while the locality nearest to the one in which Goutham gets down is LB Nagar.
- v. Aneesh does not get down at Palika Nagar, while Balu is not the last person to get down.
- vi. Himesh gets down before Balu does, while Chandu gets down before Gautham does.

Q8. DIRECTIONS for questions 5 to 8: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

The distance between which of the following pairs of localities is the greatest?

- a) **Triplicane and Palika Nagar**
- b) **Dadar and Esplanade**
- c) **Esplanade and LB Nagar**
- d) **SP Road and LB Nagar**

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	74
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	75
% of students who attempted this question	9.5
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	36.19

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the locality farthest to the one Goutham gets down is Triplicane. Hence, Triplicane must be at one of the ends.

From (iii), the locality farthest to the one Jai gets down is SP Road. Hence, SP Road must be at another end.

From (ii), the locality nearest to the one Aneesh gets down is SP Road. Hence, Aneesh must get down in the locality immediately next to SP Road.

Similarly, from (iv), Jai must get down in the locality immediately next to Triplicane.

The two cases possible are presented in the tables below:

Triplicane					SP Road
	Jai			Aneesh	

SP Road					Triplicane
	Aneesh			Jai	

Also, from (ii) and (iii), the localities nearest to the one in which Balu gets down and the one in which Himesh gets down are both Palika Nagar.

Hence, Balu and Himesh must be getting down in localities on either side of Palika Nagar. From (vi), Himesh gets down before Balu. Hence, Himesh gets down at a locality and then someone else gets down at Palika Nagar and then Balu gets down at another locality.

In the first case, Himesh can be the first person to get down. Himesh cannot be the second person (as Jai was the second), cannot be the third (as Balu and Aneesh cannot get down at the same place), cannot be the fourth (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar from (v)). Hence, in the first case, Himesh must be first, Palika Nagar must be the second locality and Balu must be the third to get down.

In the second case, Himesh cannot be the first person to get down (as Aneesh did not get down at Palika Nagar), cannot be the second person (as Aneesh was the second person), cannot be the third person (as Balu and Jai cannot get down at the same locality), cannot be the fourth person (as Balu was not the last person to get down from (v)). Hence, it is not possible for Himesh to get down at any place in this case and this case is not possible.

Only one case is possible, i.e., Himesh gets down first, the second locality is Palika Nagar and Balu is the third person.

From (vi), Chandu must be the fourth person to get down and Goutham must be the last person to get down.

From (iv), the locality nearest to Goutham is LB Nagar. Hence, LB Nagar must be the fifth locality.

From (i), the locality nearest to the one in which Chandu gets down is Dadar. Hence, Dadar must be the third locality. Esplanade must be the fourth locality.

The following table provides the localities and the order in which each person gets down:

Order	1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality	Triplicane	Palika Nagar	Dadar	Esplanade	LB Nagar	SP Road
Person	Himesh	Jai	Balu	Chandu	Aneesh	Goutham

Let a, b, c, d and e represent the distances between two localities that are next to each other, in the same order as mentioned in the table above.

The locality nearest to Aneesh is SP Road. Hence, e is less than d.

The locality nearest to Chandu is Dadar. Hence, c is less than d.

The locality nearest to Balu is Palika Nagar. Hence, b is less than c.

The locality nearest to Jai is Triplicane. Hence, a is less than b.

Since d is greater than a, b, c and e, the distance between Esplanade and LB Nagar is the highest.

Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 to 12: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six countries, A through F, used three different systems of measurements - Metric System, Imperial System and US

Customary Units - during different periods of the 20th century, i.e., from 1901 till 2000.

The following table provides the years in which each country used each system of measurements:

Country	Metric System	Imperial System	US Customary Units
A	1901-1911 1925-1941 1984-1991	1915-1924 1942-1952 1972-1983	1912-1914 1953-1971 1992-2000
B	1936-1949 1975-1986	1901-1915 1919-1935 1965-1974 1987-1993	1916-1918 1950-1964 1994-2000
C	1901-1905 1942-1968 1992-2000	1906-1941 1976-1983	1969-1975 1984-1991
D	1936-1945 1960-1970 1997-2000	1927-1935 1946-1959 1971-1974	1901-1926 1975-1996
E	1915-1918 1942-1957 1995-2000	1926-1941 1958-1967 1980-1991	1901-1914 1919-1925 1968-1979 1992-1994
F	1901-1921 1965-1979 1995-2000	1922-1931 1946-1951	1932-1945 1952-1964 1980-1994

Note: Any interval mentioned in the table above includes both the years mentioned in the interval.

Q9. DIRECTIONS for questions 9 and 10: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Which of the six countries used the Imperial System for the second highest number of years during the 20th century?

- a) **B**
- b) **C** Your answer is correct
- c) **E**
- d) **F**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	343
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	273
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	280
% of students who attempted this question	44.38
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	72.69

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of years each country used each system:

Country	Metric	Imperial	US
A	36	33	31
B	26	49	25
C	41	44	15
D	25	27	48
E	26	38	36
F	42	16	42

C used the Imperial System for the second highest number of years.

Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 to 12: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six countries, A through F, used three different systems of measurements - Metric System, Imperial System and US Customary Units - during different periods of the 20th century, i.e., from 1901 till 2000.

The following table provides the years in which each country used each system of measurements:

Country	Metric System	Imperial System	US Customary Units
A	1901-1911 1925-1941 1984-1991	1915-1924 1942-1952 1972-1983	1912-1914 1953-1971 1992-2000
B	1936-1949 1975-1986	1901-1915 1919-1935 1965-1974 1987-1993	1916-1918 1950-1964 1994-2000
C	1901-1905 1942-1968 1992-2000	1906-1941 1976-1983	1969-1975 1984-1991
D	1936-1945 1960-1970 1997-2000	1927-1935 1946-1959 1971-1974	1901-1926 1975-1996
E	1915-1918 1942-1957 1995-2000	1926-1941 1958-1967 1980-1991	1901-1914 1919-1925 1968-1979 1992-1994
F	1901-1921 1965-1979 1995-2000	1922-1931 1946-1951	1932-1945 1952-1964 1980-1994

Note: Any interval mentioned in the table above includes both the years mentioned in the interval.

Q10. DIRECTIONS for questions 9 and 10: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Which country used a single system of measurement for the highest number of years during the 20th century?

- a) C
- b) F
- c) B
- d) D

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	28
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	217
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	226
% of students who attempted this question	37.1
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	48.04

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of years each country used each system:

Country	Metric	Imperial	US
A	36	33	31
B	26	49	25
C	41	44	15
D	25	27	48
E	26	38	36
F	42	16	42

B used the same system for the highest number of years.

Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 to 12: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six countries, A through F, used three different systems of measurements - Metric System, Imperial System and US Customary Units - during different periods of the 20th century, i.e., from 1901 till 2000.

The following table provides the years in which each country used each system of measurements:

Country	Metric System	Imperial System	US Customary Units
A	1901-1911 1925-1941 1984-1991	1915-1924 1942-1952 1972-1983	1912-1914 1953-1971 1992-2000
B	1936-1949 1975-1986	1901-1915 1919-1935 1965-1974 1987-1993	1916-1918 1950-1964 1994-2000
C	1901-1905 1942-1968 1992-2000	1906-1941 1976-1983	1969-1975 1984-1991
D	1936-1945 1960-1970 1997-2000	1927-1935 1946-1959 1971-1974	1901-1926 1975-1996
E	1915-1918 1942-1957 1995-2000	1926-1941 1958-1967 1980-1991	1901-1914 1919-1925 1968-1979 1992-1994
F	1901-1921 1965-1979 1995-2000	1922-1931 1946-1951	1932-1945 1952-1964 1980-1994

Note: Any interval mentioned in the table above includes both the years mentioned in the interval.

Q11. DIRECTIONS for questions 11 and 12: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

During the years in which C was using the Metric System, in how many years were at least two other countries (excluding C) also using the Metric system?

Your Answer:17 □ **Your answer is incorrect**

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	312
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	213
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	265
% of students who attempted this question	28.13
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	8.38

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of years each country used each system:

Country	Metric	Imperial	US
A	36	33	31
B	26	49	25
C	41	44	15
D	25	27	48
E	26	38	36
F	42	16	42

From 1901 to 1905, A and F were using the Metric System.

From 1942 to 1949, B and E were using the Metric System.

From 1965 to 1968, D and F were using the Metric System.

From 1995 to 2000, E and F were using the Metric System.

Hence, for a total of $5 + 8 + 4 + 6 = 23$ years, at least two other countries were using the Metric System along with C.

Ans: (23)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 to 12: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six countries, A through F, used three different systems of measurements - Metric System, Imperial System and US Customary Units - during different periods of the 20th century, i.e., from 1901 till 2000.

The following table provides the years in which each country used each system of measurements:

Country	Metric System	Imperial System	US Customary Units
A	1901-1911 1925-1941 1984-1991	1915-1924 1942-1952 1972-1983	1912-1914 1953-1971 1992-2000
B	1936-1949 1975-1986	1901-1915 1919-1935 1965-1974 1987-1993	1916-1918 1950-1964 1994-2000
C	1901-1905 1942-1968 1992-2000	1906-1941 1976-1983	1969-1975 1984-1991
D	1936-1945 1960-1970 1997-2000	1927-1935 1946-1959 1971-1974	1901-1926 1975-1996
E	1915-1918 1942-1957 1995-2000	1926-1941 1958-1967 1980-1991	1901-1914 1919-1925 1968-1979 1992-1994
F	1901-1921 1965-1979 1995-2000	1922-1931 1946-1951	1932-1945 1952-1964 1980-1994

Note: Any interval mentioned in the table above includes both the years mentioned in the interval.

Q12. DIRECTIONS for questions 11 and 12: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

In how many years during the given period were all the six countries using the same system of measurement?

Your Answer:0 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	440
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	142
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	176
% of students who attempted this question	13.47
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	55

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of years each country used each system:

Country	Metric	Imperial	US
A	36	33	31
B	26	49	25
C	41	44	15
D	25	27	48
E	26	38	36
F	42	16	42

We can take country A as reference and check whether all the countries were using the same system in any year.

From 1901 to 1911, B was using a different system.

From 1912 to 1914, B was using a different system.

From 1915 to 1924, D was using a different system.

From 1925 to 1941, C was using a different system.

From 1942 to 1952, B was using a different system.

From 1953 to 1971, D was using a different system.

From 1972 to 1983, F was using a different system.

From 1984 to 1991, C was using a different system.

From 1992 to 2000, C was using a different system.

Hence, in none of the years were all the countries using the same system of measurement.

Ans: (0)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 16: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a city, an exhibition was held for exactly a certain number of days. During this period, each of seven persons, A through G, went to the exhibition exactly once, each on a different day, not necessarily in the same order. The following table provides partial information about the number of days that elapsed between any pair of persons going to the exhibition (not counting the days on which each of the two persons went to the exhibition):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	-	10		8	6		
B		-				3	
C	12		-				
D		19		-			6
E				15	-	7	
F						-	
G			2				-

Q13. DIRECTIONS for questions 13 and 14: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

What is the minimum number of days for which the exhibition was held?

- a) **30**
- b) **31**
- c) **32** Your answer is correct
- d) **Cannot be determined**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	569
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	259
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	409
% of students who attempted this question	10.47
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	25.36

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Given that there are 8 days between A and D. If A went on Day x , D could have gone on $x \pm 9$.

Also, the number of days between B and D is 19. And the number of days between A and B is 10.

This is only possible if B and D went before and after A (i.e., on either side of A) in any order.

Consider that D went after A, i.e., D went on $x + 9$.

B would have gone on $x - 11$.

The number of days between E and A is 6, and the number of days between E and D is 15. Hence, E must have gone before A. E would have gone on $x - 7$.

The number of days between F and E is 7 and the number of days between F and B is 3. This is possible if F went before B and E.

Hence, F would have gone on $x - 15$.

The number of days between G and D is 6. Hence, G could have gone on $x + 2$ or $x + 16$.

The number of days between C and A is 12. Hence, C could have gone on $x + 13$ or $x - 13$.

However, the number of days between C and G is 2. This is possible only if G went on $x + 16$ and C went on $x + 13$.

If A went on x and D went on $x - 9$, then we can interchange the plus and minus signs with the relative order exactly reversed.

The following table provides the two possible cases:

Case 1

F	B	E	A	D	C	G
$x - 15$	$x - 11$	$x - 7$	x	$x + 9$	$x + 13$	$x + 16$

Case 2

G	C	D	A	E	B	F
$x - 16$	$x - 13$	$x - 9$	x	$x + 7$	$x + 11$	$x + 15$

The exhibition would have been held for a minimum of $(x + 16) - (x - 15) + 1 = 32$ days.

Choice (C)

In a city, an exhibition was held for exactly a certain number of days. During this period, each of seven persons, A through G, went to the exhibition exactly once, each on a different day, not necessarily in the same order. The following table provides partial information about the number of days that elapsed between any pair of persons going to the exhibition (not counting the days on which each of the two persons went to the exhibition):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	-	10		8	6		
B		-				3	
C	12		-				
D		19		-			6
E				15	-	7	
F						-	
G			2				-

Q14. DIRECTIONS for questions 13 and 14: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

What is the number of days between the day on which C went to the exhibition and the day on which B went to the exhibition?

- a) 25
- b) 23 Your answer is correct
- c) 19
- d) Cannot be determined

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	38
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	80
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	87
% of students who attempted this question	8.31
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	51.21

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Given that there are 8 days between A and D. If A went on Day x , D could have gone on $x \pm 9$.

Also, the number of days between B and D is 19. And the number of days between A and B is 10.

This is only possible if B and D went before and after A (i.e., on either side of A) in any order.

Consider that D went after A, i.e., D went on $x + 9$.

B would have gone on $x - 11$.

The number of days between E and A is 6, and the number of days between E and D is 15. Hence, E must have gone before A. E would have gone on $x - 7$.

The number of days between F and E is 7 and the number of days between F and B is 3. This is possible if F went before B and E.

Hence, F would have gone on $x - 15$.

The number of days between G and D is 6. Hence, G could have gone on $x + 2$ or $x + 16$.

The number of days between C and A is 12. Hence, C could have gone on $x + 13$ or $x - 13$.

However, the number of days between C and G is 2. This is possible only if G went on $x + 16$ and C went on $x + 13$.

If A went on x and D went on $x - 9$, then we can interchange the plus and minus signs with the relative order exactly reversed.

The following table provides the two possible cases:

Case 1

F	B	E	A	D	C	G
$x - 15$	$x - 11$	$x - 7$	x	$x + 9$	$x + 13$	$x + 16$

Case 2

G	C	D	A	E	B	F
$x - 16$	$x - 13$	$x - 9$	x	$x + 7$	$x + 11$	$x + 15$

The number of days between the day on which B went and the day on which C went is 23.
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 16: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a city, an exhibition was held for exactly a certain number of days. During this period, each of seven persons, A through G, went to the exhibition exactly once, each on a different day, not necessarily in the same order. The following table provides partial information about the number of days that elapsed between any pair of persons going to the exhibition (not counting the days on which each of the two persons went to the exhibition):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	-	10		8	6		
B		-				3	
C	12		-				
D		19		-			6
E				15	-	7	
F						-	
G			2				-

Q15. DIRECTIONS for question 15: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

What is the maximum number of persons who would have gone to the exhibition on the same day of the week?

Your Answer:2 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	175
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	63
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	88
% of students who attempted this question	8.42
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	25.83

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Given that there are 8 days between A and D. If A went on Day x , D could have gone on $x \pm 9$.

Also, the number of days between B and D is 19. And the number of days between A and B is 10.

This is only possible if B and D went before and after A (i.e., on either side of A) in any order.

Consider that D went after A, i.e., D went on $x + 9$.

B would have gone on $x - 11$.

The number of days between E and A is 6, and the number of days between E and D is 15. Hence, E must have gone before A. E would have gone on $x - 7$.

The number of days between F and E is 7 and the number of days between F and B is 3. This is possible if F went before B and E.

Hence, F would have gone on $x - 15$.

The number of days between G and D is 6. Hence, G could have gone on $x + 2$ or $x + 16$.

The number of days between C and A is 12. Hence, C could have gone on $x + 13$ or $x - 13$.

However, the number of days between C and G is 2. This is possible only if G went on $x + 16$ and C went on $x + 13$.

If A went on x and D went on $x - 9$, then we can interchange the plus and minus signs with the relative order exactly reversed.

The following table provides the two possible cases:

Case 1

F	B	E	A	D	C	G
$x - 15$	$x - 11$	$x - 7$	x	$x + 9$	$x + 13$	$x + 16$

Case 2

G	C	D	A	E	B	F
$x - 16$	$x - 13$	$x - 9$	x	$x + 7$	$x + 11$	$x + 15$

Three pairs of two persons (F, C; E, A; D, G) went to the exhibition on the same day of the week. Hence, a maximum of two persons went to the exhibition on the same day of the week.

Ans: (2)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 16: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a city, an exhibition was held for exactly a certain number of days. During this period, each of seven persons, A through G, went to the exhibition exactly once, each on a different day, not necessarily in the same order. The following table provides partial information about the number of days that elapsed between any pair of persons going to the exhibition (not counting the days on which each of the two persons went to the exhibition):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	-	10		8	6		
B		-				3	
C	12		-				
D		19		-			6
E				15	-	7	
F						-	
G			2				-

Q16. DIRECTIONS for question 16: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If not more than two persons went to the exhibition after E did, who was the first person to go to the exhibition?

a) G Your answer is correct

b) F

c) C

d) B

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question **46**

Avg. time spent on this question by all students **48**

Difficulty Level **M**

Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right **45**

% of students who attempted this question **5.45**

% of students who got the question right of those who attempted **45.93**

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Given that there are 8 days between A and D. If A went on Day x , D could have gone on $x \pm 9$.

Also, the number of days between B and D is 19. And the number of days between A and B is 10.

This is only possible if B and D went before and after A (i.e., on either side of A) in any order.

Consider that D went after A, i.e., D went on $x + 9$.

B would have gone on $x - 11$.

The number of days between E and A is 6, and the number of days between E and D is 15. Hence, E must have gone before A. E would have gone on $x - 7$.

The number of days between F and E is 7 and the number of days between F and B is 3. This is possible if F went before B and E.

Hence, F would have gone on $x - 15$.

The number of days between G and D is 6. Hence, G could have gone on $x + 2$ or $x + 16$.

The number of days between C and A is 12. Hence, C could have gone on $x + 13$ or $x - 13$.

However, the number of days between C and G is 2. This is possible only if G went on $x + 16$ and C went on $x + 13$.

If A went on x and D went on $x - 9$, then we can interchange the plus and minus signs with the relative order exactly reversed.

The following table provides the two possible cases:

Case 1

F	B	E	A	D	C	G
$x - 15$	$x - 11$	$x - 7$	x	$x + 9$	$x + 13$	$x + 16$

Case 2

G	C	D	A	E	B	F
$x - 16$	$x - 13$	$x - 9$	x	$x + 7$	$x + 11$	$x + 15$

Only Case 2 satisfies the given condition. In this case, G was the first person to go to the exhibition.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 17 to 20: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five persons, Amit, Ankit, Ankur, Akbar and Anikesh, visited a restaurant at different times during a day. Further, each person paid a different amount at the restaurant.

It is also known that

- i.
the first person to visit the restaurant paid Rs.200 more than Akbar.

- ii. the person who paid the highest amount visited after the person who paid Rs.400.
- iii. Amit, who paid Rs.100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant, paid Rs.200 less than the person who paid the third highest amount.
- iv. Anikesh was not the person who paid the least amount.
- v. Ankit, who was the third person to visit the restaurant, paid exactly Rs.1500.
- vi. Akbar, who paid more than Amit, was not the last person to visit the restaurant.

Q17. DIRECTIONS for question 17: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who was the first person to visit the restaurant?

- a) Ankur
- b) Amit
- c) Anikesh
- d) Cannot be determined

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	437
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	509
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	561
% of students who attempted this question	26.87
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	56.18

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the first person paid ₹200 more than Akbar.

Let the amount that Akbar paid be x . The first person to visit the restaurant would have paid $x + 200$.

From (iii), Amit paid ₹100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant. Let the amount that the second person have paid be y . Amit must have paid $y + 100$.

From (v), Ankit was the third person to visit the restaurant and he paid ₹1500.

From (vi), Akbar was not the last person to visit the restaurant. Akbar was not the first person (from (i)).

Akbar cannot be the second person to visit the restaurant because Akbar paid more than Amit but the second person paid ₹100 less than Amit (from (iii) and (vi)).

Hence, Akbar must be the fourth person to visit the restaurant.

Also, Amit cannot be the first person to visit the restaurant (since Amit paid less than Akbar).

Hence, Amit must be the last person to visit the restaurant.

The following table provides the partial information about the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person			Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	$x + 200$	y	1500	x	$y + 100$

From (ii), the person who paid the highest amount cannot be the first person. We can also see that the second, fourth and fifth persons paid less than the first person (since Akbar paid more than Amit, x must be greater than $y + 100$ and must also be greater than y).

Hence, the person who paid the highest amount is Ankit.

The amounts paid by the persons in descending order are 1500, $x + 200$, x , $y + 100$ and y .

The third highest amount is x . From (iii), Amit paid 200 less than this amount. Hence, Amit must have paid $x - 200$ and the second person must have paid $x - 300$.

Since the least amount was paid by the second person, this cannot be Anikesh. Hence, the first person must be Anikesh and the second person must be Ankur.

From (ii), either the first or the second person must have paid ₹400.

If the first person paid ₹400, then the amount that the second person paid will become negative. Hence, this is not possible.

If the second person paid ₹400, the first person would have paid ₹900, the fourth person would have paid ₹700 and the fifth person would have paid ₹500. This is the only possibility.

The following table provides the order in which the five persons visited the restaurant and the amount paid by each of the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person	Anikesh	Ankur	Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	900	400	1500	700	500

Anikesh was the first person to visit the restaurant.

Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 17 to 20: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five persons, Amit, Ankit, Ankur, Akbar and Anikesh, visited a restaurant at different times during a day. Further, each person paid a different amount at the restaurant.

It is also known that

- i. the first person to visit the restaurant paid Rs.200 more than Akbar.
- ii. the person who paid the highest amount visited after the person who paid Rs.400.
- iii. Amit, who paid Rs.100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant, paid Rs.200 less than the person who paid the third highest amount.
- iv. Anikesh was not the person who paid the least amount.
- v. Ankit, who was the third person to visit the restaurant, paid exactly Rs.1500.
- vi. Akbar, who paid more than Amit, was not the last person to visit the restaurant.

Q18. DIRECTIONS for question 18 and 19: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

How much did the last person to visit the restaurant pay (in Rs.)?

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	79
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	73
% of students who attempted this question	22.11
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	61.06

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the first person paid ₹200 more than Akbar.

Let the amount that Akbar paid be x . The first person to visit the restaurant would have paid $x + 200$.

From (iii), Amit paid ₹100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant. Let the amount that the second person have paid be y . Amit must have paid $y + 100$.

From (v), Ankit was the third person to visit the restaurant and he paid ₹1500.

From (vi), Akbar was not the last person to visit the restaurant. Akbar was not the first person (from (i)).

Akbar cannot be the second person to visit the restaurant because Akbar paid more than Amit but the second person paid ₹100 less than Amit (from (iii) and (vi)).

Hence, Akbar must be the fourth person to visit the restaurant.

Also, Amit cannot be the first person to visit the restaurant (since Amit paid less than Akbar).

Hence, Amit must be the last person to visit the restaurant.

The following table provides the partial information about the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person			Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	$x + 200$	y	1500	x	$y + 100$

From (ii), the person who paid the highest amount cannot be the first person. We can also see that the second, fourth and fifth persons paid less than the first person (since Akbar paid more than Amit, x must be greater than $y + 100$ and must also be greater than y).

Hence, the person who paid the highest amount is Ankit.

The amounts paid by the persons in descending order are 1500, $x + 200$, x , $y + 100$ and y .

The third highest amount is x . From (iii), Amit paid 200 less than this amount. Hence, Amit must have paid $x - 200$ and the second person must have paid $x - 300$.

Since the least amount was paid by the second person, this cannot be Anikesh. Hence, the first person must be Anikesh and the second person must be Ankur.

From (ii), either the first or the second person must have paid ₹400.

If the first person paid ₹400, then the amount that the second person paid will become negative. Hence, this is not possible.

If the second person paid ₹400, the first person would have paid ₹900, the fourth person would have paid ₹700 and the fifth person would have paid ₹500. This is the only possibility.

The following table provides the order in which the five persons visited the restaurant and the amount paid by each of the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person	Anikesh	Ankur	Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	900	400	1500	700	500

The last person to visit the restaurant (Amit) paid ₹500.

Ans: (500)

Five persons, Amit, Ankit, Ankur, Akbar and Anikesh, visited a restaurant at different times during a day. Further, each person paid a different amount at the restaurant.

It is also known that

- i. the first person to visit the restaurant paid Rs.200 more than Akbar.
- ii. the person who paid the highest amount visited after the person who paid Rs.400.
- iii. Amit, who paid Rs.100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant, paid Rs.200 less than the person who paid the third highest amount.
- iv. Anikesh was not the person who paid the least amount.
- v. Ankit, who was the third person to visit the restaurant, paid exactly Rs.1500.
- vi. Akbar, who paid more than Amit, was not the last person to visit the restaurant.

Q19. DIRECTIONS for question 18 and 19: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

What is the total amount (in Rs.) paid by Akbar and Amit combined?

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	40
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	32
% of students who attempted this question	21.14
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	57.61

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the first person paid ₹200 more than Akbar.

Let the amount that Akbar paid be x . The first person to visit the restaurant would have paid $x + 200$.

From (iii), Amit paid ₹100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant. Let the amount that the second person have paid be y . Amit must have paid $y + 100$.

From (v), Ankit was the third person to visit the restaurant and he paid ₹1500.

From (vi), Akbar was not the last person to visit the restaurant. Akbar was not the first person (from (i)).

Akbar cannot be the second person to visit the restaurant because Akbar paid more than Amit but the second person paid ₹100 less than Amit (from (iii) and (vi)).

Hence, Akbar must be the fourth person to visit the restaurant.

Also, Amit cannot be the first person to visit the restaurant (since Amit paid less than Akbar).

Hence, Amit must be the last person to visit the restaurant.

The following table provides the partial information about the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person			Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	$x + 200$	y	1500	x	$y + 100$

From (ii), the person who paid the highest amount cannot be the first person. We can also see that the second, fourth and fifth persons paid less than the first person (since Akbar paid more than Amit, x must be greater than $y + 100$ and must also be greater than y).

Hence, the person who paid the highest amount is Ankit.

The amounts paid by the persons in descending order are 1500, $x + 200$, x , $y + 100$ and y .

The third highest amount is x . From (iii), Amit paid 200 less than this amount. Hence, Amit must have paid $x - 200$ and the second person must have paid $x - 300$.

Since the least amount was paid by the second person, this cannot be Anikesh. Hence, the first person must be Anikesh and the second person must be Ankur.

From (ii), either the first or the second person must have paid ₹400.

If the first person paid ₹400, then the amount that the second person paid will become negative. Hence, this is not possible.

If the second person paid ₹400, the first person would have paid ₹900, the fourth person would have paid ₹700 and the fifth person would have paid ₹500. This is the only possibility.

The following table provides the order in which the five persons visited the restaurant and the amount paid by each of the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person	Anikesh	Ankur	Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	900	400	1500	700	500

Akbar and Amit together paid ₹1200.

Ans: (1200)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 17 to 20: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five persons, Amit, Ankit, Ankur, Akbar and Anikesh, visited a restaurant at different times during a day. Further, each person paid a different amount at the restaurant.

It is also known that

- i. the first person to visit the restaurant paid Rs.200 more than Akbar.
- ii. the person who paid the highest amount visited after the person who paid Rs.400.
- iii. Amit, who paid Rs.100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant, paid Rs.200 less than the person who paid the third highest amount.
- iv. Anikesh was not the person who paid the least amount.
- v. Ankit, who was the third person to visit the restaurant, paid exactly Rs.1500.
- vi. Akbar, who paid more than Amit, was not the last person to visit the restaurant.

Q20. DIRECTIONS for question 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Among the persons who paid less than Anikesh, how many persons visited the restaurant after him?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) More than 2

You did not answer this question Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	0
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	44
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	44
% of students who attempted this question	19.94
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	70.47

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), the first person paid ₹200 more than Akbar.

Let the amount that Akbar paid be x . The first person to visit the restaurant would have paid $x + 200$.

From (iii), Amit paid ₹100 more than the second person to visit the restaurant. Let the amount that the second person have paid be y . Amit must have paid $y + 100$.

From (v), Ankit was the third person to visit the restaurant and he paid ₹1500.

From (vi), Akbar was not the last person to visit the restaurant. Akbar was not the first person (from (i)).

Akbar cannot be the second person to visit the restaurant because Akbar paid more than Amit but the second person paid ₹100 less than Amit (from (iii) and (vi)).

Hence, Akbar must be the fourth person to visit the restaurant.

Also, Amit cannot be the first person to visit the restaurant (since Amit paid less than Akbar).

Hence, Amit must be the last person to visit the restaurant.

The following table provides the partial information about the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person			Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	$x + 200$	y	1500	x	$y + 100$

From (ii), the person who paid the highest amount cannot be the first person. We can also see that the second, fourth and fifth persons paid less than the first person (since Akbar paid more than Amit, x must be greater than $y + 100$ and must also be greater than y).

Hence, the person who paid the highest amount is Ankit.

The amounts paid by the persons in descending order are 1500, $x + 200$, x , $y + 100$ and y .

The third highest amount is x . From (iii), Amit paid 200 less than this amount. Hence, Amit must have paid $x - 200$ and the second person must have paid $x - 300$.

Since the least amount was paid by the second person, this cannot be Anikesh. Hence, the first person must be Anikesh and the second person must be Ankur.

From (ii), either the first or the second person must have paid ₹400.

If the first person paid ₹400, then the amount that the second person paid will become negative. Hence, this is not possible.

If the second person paid ₹400, the first person would have paid ₹900, the fourth person would have paid ₹700 and the fifth person would have paid ₹500. This is the only possibility.

The following table provides the order in which the five persons visited the restaurant and the amount paid by each of the five persons:

Order	1	2	3	4	5
Person	Anikesh	Ankur	Ankit	Akbar	Amit
Amount	900	400	1500	700	500

Three persons paid less than Anikesh and visited after him.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Exactly seven persons, A through G, belong to a family spread across three generations. Each of the seven persons works in a different company among Google, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple and Baidu.

It is also known that

- i.
one of the seven persons has a son, a spouse, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister in the family.

- ii. the person who works in Google is a male but is not F, while the grandson of F works in Baidu.
- iii. the sister of G works in Instagram, while G works in Snapchat.
- iv. the son of B works in Facebook and is married, while C, who is a female, works in Microsoft.
- v. D is a female, while A does not work in Baidu.

Q21. DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who works in Apple?

- a) **A**
- b) **B**
- c) **F** Your answer is correct
- d) **E**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	264
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	541
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	552
% of students who attempted this question	30.39
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	73.73

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), we know that there are two grandparents in the first generation, and this couple has three children, among whom there is definitely one boy and one girl. One of the three children is married and has a son.

From (ii), the grandson of F works in Baidu. Hence, F must be a grandparent and the grandson in the family must be working in Baidu.

From (iv), B has a son who works in Facebook. B cannot belong to the second generation because the grandson (i.e., the only person in the third generation) is not working in Facebook.

Hence, B must also be a grandparent and B's son must be working in Facebook. Hence, F and B are the grandparents.

From (iii), G must also belong to the second generation (only then G will have a sister). Hence, G must also be the child of F and B.

Hence, F and B have a child G, who works in Snapchat, a daughter who works in Instagram and a son who works in Facebook.

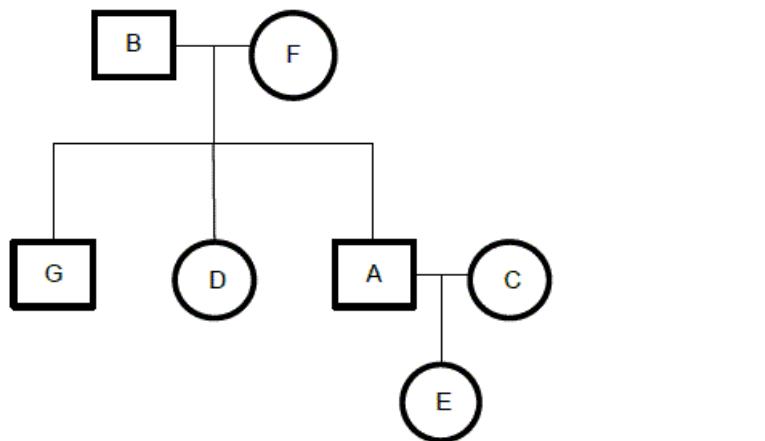
From (iv), C is a female who works in Microsoft. The only possibility for C is to be the daughter-in-law of F and B. Hence, C must be married to the person working in Facebook.

Hence, B and F must be working in Google and Apple in any order. From (ii), B is a male and works in Google, while F is a female and works in Apple.

From (v), D must be the sister of G and A must be the person working in Facebook. E must be the son of A.

The following diagram provides the family tree (the rectangles represent males and the circles represent females):

Person	Company
A	Facebook
B	Google
C	Microsoft
D	Instagram
E	Baidu
F	Apple
G	Snapchat



F works in Apple.

Choice (C)

undefined

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Exactly seven persons, A through G, belong to a family spread across three generations. Each of the seven persons works in a different company among Google, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple and Baidu.

It is also known that

- i. one of the seven persons has a son, a spouse, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister in the family.
- ii. the person who works in Google is a male but is not F, while the grandson of F works in Baidu.
- iii. the sister of G works in Instagram, while G works in Snapchat.
- iv. the son of B works in Facebook and is married, while C, who is a female, works in Microsoft.
- v. D is a female, while A does not work in Baidu.

Q22. DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In which company does E work?

- a) **Apple**
- b) **Google**
- c) **Instagram**
- d) **Baidu** Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	8
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	37
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	33
% of students who attempted this question	30.51
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	85.61

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), we know that there are two grandparents in the first generation, and this couple has three children, among whom there is definitely one boy and one girl. One of the three children is married and has a son.

From (ii), the grandson of F works in Baidu. Hence, F must be a grandparent and the grandson in the family must be working in Baidu.

From (iv), B has a son who works in Facebook. B cannot belong to the second generation because the grandson (i.e., the only person in the third generation) is not working in Facebook.

Hence, B must also be a grandparent and B's son must be working in Facebook. Hence, F and B are the grandparents.

From (iii), G must also belong to the second generation (only then G will have a sister). Hence, G must also be the child of F and B.

Hence, F and B have a child G, who works in Snapchat, a daughter who works in Instagram and a son who works in Facebook.

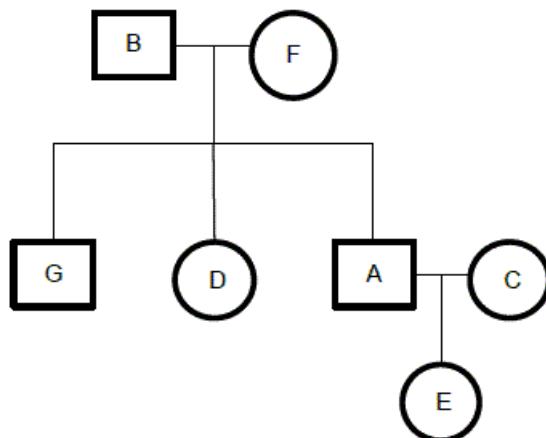
From (iv), C is a female who works in Microsoft. The only possibility for C is to be the daughter-in-law of F and B. Hence, C must be married to the person working in Facebook.

Hence, B and F must be working in Google and Apple in any order. From (ii), B is a male and works in Google, while F is a female and works in Apple.

From (v), D must be the sister of G and A must be the person working in Facebook. E must be the son of A.

The following diagram provides the family tree (the rectangles represent males and the circles represent females):

Person	Company
A	Facebook
B	Google
C	Microsoft
D	Instagram
E	Baidu
F	Apple
G	Snapchat



E works in Baidu.

Choice (D)

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Exactly seven persons, A through G, belong to a family spread across three generations. Each of the seven persons works in a different company among Google, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple and Baidu.

It is also known that

- i.
one of the seven persons has a son, a spouse, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister in the family.

- ii. the person who works in Google is a male but is not F, while the grandson of F works in Baidu.
- iii. the sister of G works in Instagram, while G works in Snapchat.
- iv. the son of B works in Facebook and is married, while C, who is a female, works in Microsoft.
- v. D is a female, while A does not work in Baidu.

Q22. DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In which company does E work?

- a) Apple
- b) Google
- c) Instagram
- d) Baidu Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	8
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	37
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	33
% of students who attempted this question	30.51
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	85.61

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), we know that there are two grandparents in the first generation, and this couple has three children, among whom there is definitely one boy and one girl. One of the three children is married and has a son.

From (ii), the grandson of F works in Baidu. Hence, F must be a grandparent and the grandson in the family must be working in Baidu.

From (iv), B has a son who works in Facebook. B cannot belong to the second generation because the grandson (i.e., the only person in the third generation) is not working in Facebook.

Hence, B must also be a grandparent and B's son must be working in Facebook. Hence, F and B are the grandparents.

From (iii), G must also belong to the second generation (only then G will have a sister). Hence, G must also be the child of F and B.

Hence, F and B have a child G, who works in Snapchat, a daughter who works in Instagram and a son who works in Facebook.

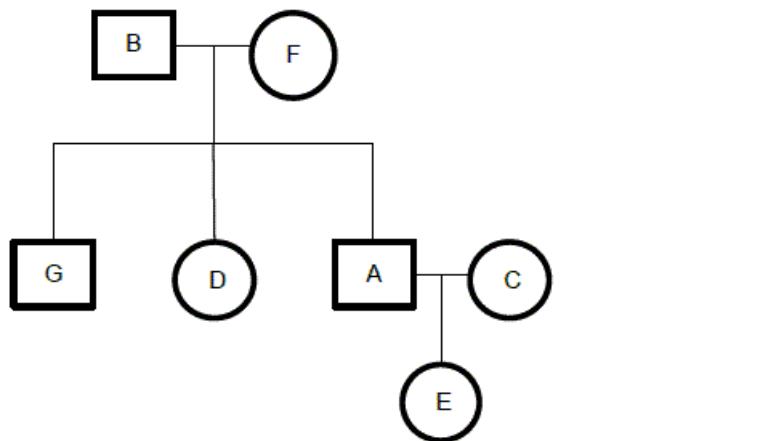
From (iv), C is a female who works in Microsoft. The only possibility for C is to be the daughter-in-law of F and B. Hence, C must be married to the person working in Facebook.

Hence, B and F must be working in Google and Apple in any order. From (ii), B is a male and works in Google, while F is a female and works in Apple.

From (v), D must be the sister of G and A must be the person working in Facebook. E must be the son of A.

The following diagram provides the family tree (the rectangles represent males and the circles represent females):

Person	Company
A	Facebook
B	Google
C	Microsoft
D	Instagram
E	Baidu
F	Apple
G	Snapchat



E works in Baidu.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Exactly seven persons, A through G, belong to a family spread across three generations. Each of the seven persons works in a different company among Google, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple and Baidu.

It is also known that

- i. one of the seven persons has a son, a spouse, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister in the family.
- ii. the person who works in Google is a male but is not F, while the grandson of F works in Baidu.
- iii. the sister of G works in Instagram, while G works in Snapchat.
- iv. the son of B works in Facebook and is married, while C, who is a female, works in Microsoft.
- v. D is a female, while A does not work in Baidu.

Q23. DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who among the following is a sister of G?

- a) D Your answer is correct
- b) E
- c) A
- d) More than one of the above

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	24
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	29
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	27
% of students who attempted this question	31.16
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	87.06

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), we know that there are two grandparents in the first generation, and this couple has three children, among whom there is definitely one boy and one girl. One of the three children is married and has a son.

From (ii), the grandson of F works in Baidu. Hence, F must be a grandparent and the grandson in the family must be working in Baidu.

From (iv), B has a son who works in Facebook. B cannot belong to the second generation because the grandson (i.e., the only person in the third generation) is not working in Facebook.

Hence, B must also be a grandparent and B's son must be working in Facebook. Hence, F and B are the grandparents.

From (iii), G must also belong to the second generation (only then G will have a sister). Hence, G must also be the child of F and B.

Hence, F and B have a child G, who works in Snapchat, a daughter who works in Instagram and a son who works in Facebook.

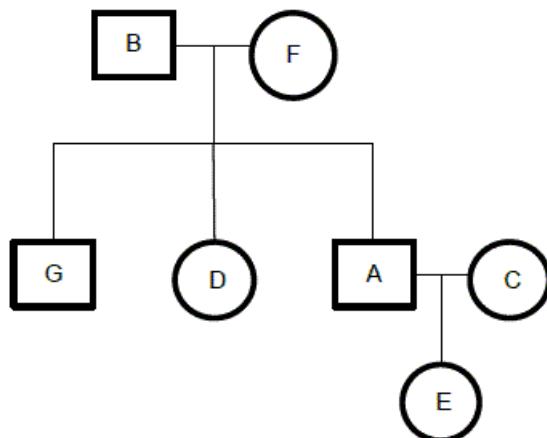
From (iv), C is a female who works in Microsoft. The only possibility for C is to be the daughter-in-law of F and B. Hence, C must be married to the person working in Facebook.

Hence, B and F must be working in Google and Apple in any order. From (ii), B is a male and works in Google, while F is a female and works in Apple.

From (v), D must be the sister of G and A must be the person working in Facebook. E must be the son of A.

The following diagram provides the family tree (the rectangles represent males and the circles represent females):

Person	Company
A	Facebook
B	Google
C	Microsoft
D	Instagram
E	Baidu
F	Apple
G	Snapchat



D is the only sister of G.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Exactly seven persons, A through G, belong to a family spread across three generations. Each of the seven persons works in a different company among Google, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, Microsoft, Apple and Baidu.

It is also known that

- i. one of the seven persons has a son, a spouse, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister in the family.
- ii. the person who works in Google is a male but is not F, while the grandson of F works in Baidu.
- iii. the sister of G works in Instagram, while G works in Snapchat.
- iv. the son of B works in Facebook and is married, while C, who is a female, works in Microsoft.
- v. D is a female, while A does not work in Baidu.

Q24. DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who among the following has a son but does not have a daughter?

- a) **B**
- b) **A** Your answer is correct
- c) **F**
- d) **G**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	31
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	39
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	35
% of students who attempted this question	29.02
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	73.05

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (i), we know that there are two grandparents in the first generation, and this couple has three children, among whom there is definitely one boy and one girl. One of the three children is married and has a son.

From (ii), the grandson of F works in Baidu. Hence, F must be a grandparent and the grandson in the family must be working in Baidu.

From (iv), B has a son who works in Facebook. B cannot belong to the second generation because the grandson (i.e., the only person in the third generation) is not working in Facebook.

Hence, B must also be a grandparent and B's son must be working in Facebook. Hence, F and B are the grandparents.

From (iii), G must also belong to the second generation (only then G will have a sister). Hence, G must also be the child of F and B.

Hence, F and B have a child G, who works in Snapchat, a daughter who works in Instagram and a son who works in Facebook.

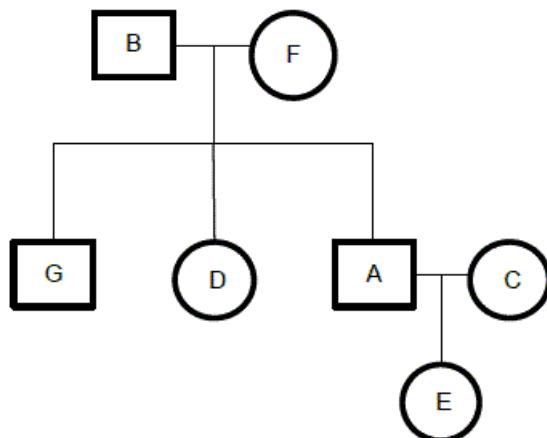
From (iv), C is a female who works in Microsoft. The only possibility for C is to be the daughter-in-law of F and B. Hence, C must be married to the person working in Facebook.

Hence, B and F must be working in Google and Apple in any order. From (ii), B is a male and works in Google, while F is a female and works in Apple.

From (v), D must be the sister of G and A must be the person working in Facebook. E must be the son of A.

The following diagram provides the family tree (the rectangles represent males and the circles represent females):

Person	Company
A	Facebook
B	Google
C	Microsoft
D	Instagram
E	Baidu
F	Apple
G	Snapchat



A has a son but does not have a daughter.

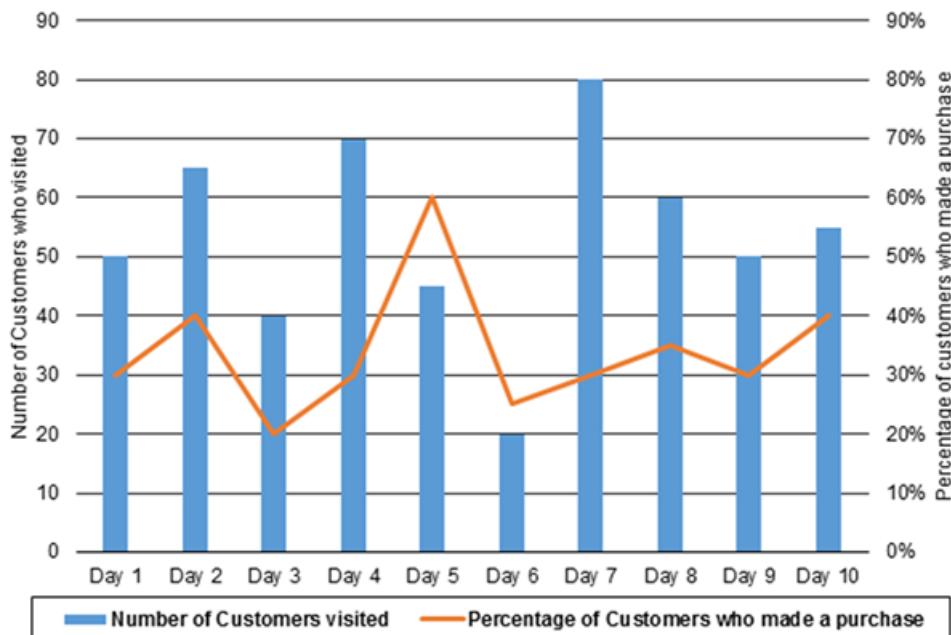
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Praveen was the manager of a clothes shop and he collected information regarding the number of customers visiting his shop during a period of 10 days, Day 1 through Day 10.

In the following graph, the bars represent the number of customers who visited the shop on each day and the line represents the number of customers who made a purchase on each day as a percentage of the number of customers who visited the shop on that day:



Q25. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 and 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

On which day did the highest number of customers make a purchase?

- a) Day 2
- b) Day 5 Your answer is correct
- c) Day 7
- d) Day 10

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	153
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	197
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	200
% of students who attempted this question	39.61
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	84.72

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of customers who visited the shop, the number of customers who made a purchase and the number of customers who did not make a purchase:

Day	Number of Customers Visited	Number of Customers who made a purchase	Number of Customers who did not make a purchase
Day 1	50	15	35
Day 2	65	26	39
Day 3	40	8	32
Day 4	70	21	49
Day 5	45	27	18
Day 6	20	5	15
Day 7	80	24	56
Day 8	60	21	39
Day 9	50	15	35
Day 10	55	22	33

On Day 5, the highest number of customers made a purchase.

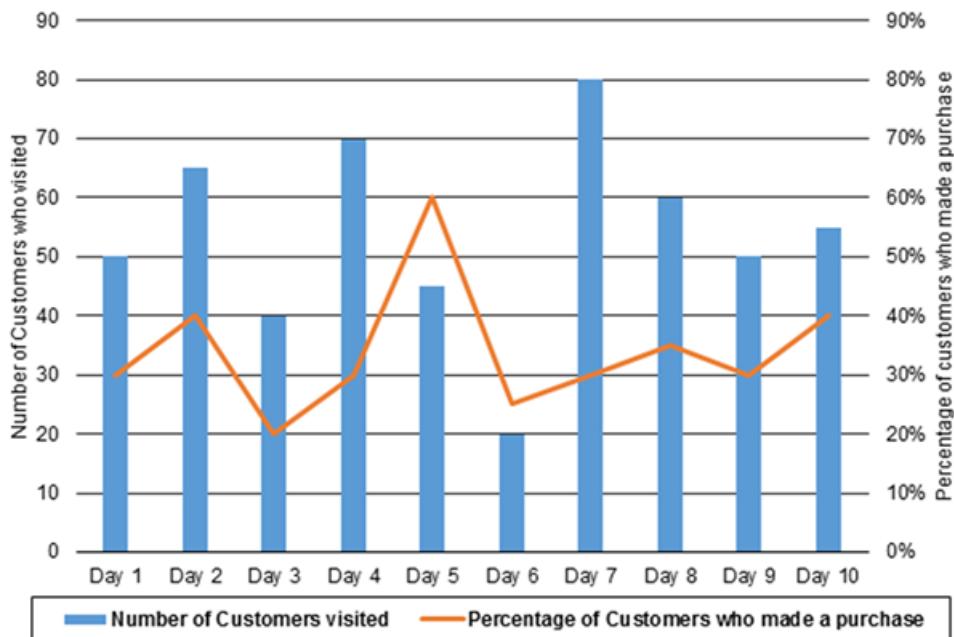
Choice (B)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Praveen was the manager of a clothes shop and he collected information regarding the number of customers visiting his shop during a period of 10 days, Day 1 through Day 10.

In the following graph, the bars represent the number of customers who visited the shop on each day and the line represents the number of customers who made a purchase on each day as a percentage of the number of customers who visited the shop on that day:



Q26. DIRECTIONS for questions 25 and 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

On which of the following days is the number of customers who made a purchase on that day as a percentage of the number of customers who made a purchase on the previous day the highest?

- a) Day 4
- b) Day 2
- c) Day 7 Your answer is correct
- d) Day 10

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	271
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	136
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	135
% of students who attempted this question	31.38
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	76.25

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of customers who visited the shop, the number of customers who made a purchase and the number of customers who did not make a purchase:

Day	Number of Customers Visited	Number of Customers who made a purchase	Number of Customers who did not make a purchase
Day 1	50	15	35
Day 2	65	26	39
Day 3	40	8	32
Day 4	70	21	49
Day 5	45	27	18
Day 6	20	5	15
Day 7	80	24	56
Day 8	60	21	39
Day 9	50	15	35
Day 10	55	22	33

On Day 7, the required percentage is the highest.

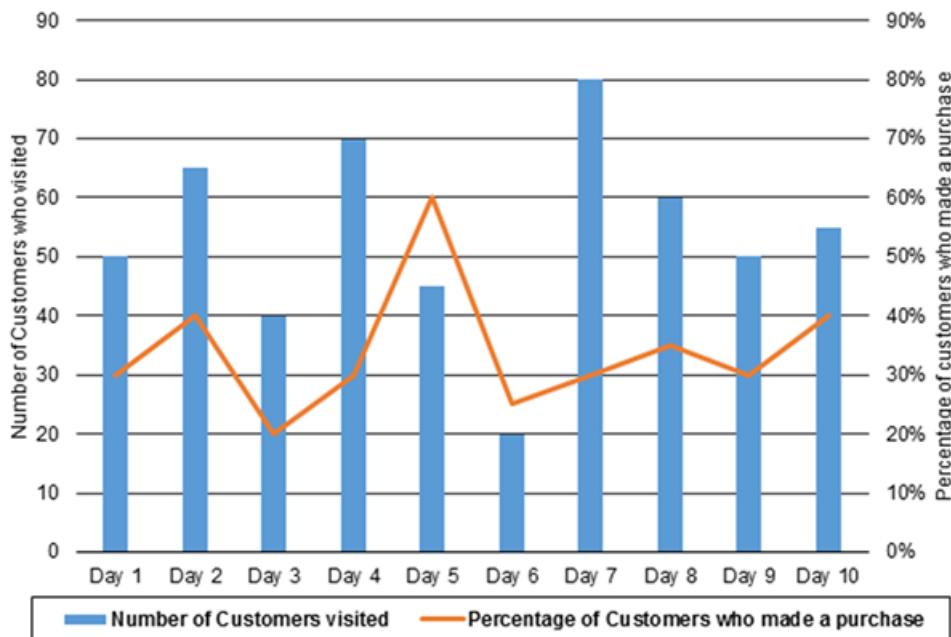
Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Praveen was the manager of a clothes shop and he collected information regarding the number of customers visiting his shop during a period of 10 days, Day 1 through Day 10.

In the following graph, the bars represent the number of customers who visited the shop on each day and the line represents the number of customers who made a purchase on each day as a percentage of the number of customers who visited the shop on that day:



Q27. DIRECTIONS for question 27: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

On how many days did at least 35 customers who visited the shop not make any purchase?

Your Answer:6 **Your answer is correct**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	235
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	122
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	124
% of students who attempted this question	32.68
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	60.09

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of customers who visited the shop, the number of customers who made a purchase and the number of customers who did not make a purchase:

Day	Number of Customers Visited	Number of Customers who made a purchase	Number of Customers who did not make a purchase
Day 1	50	15	35
Day 2	65	26	39
Day 3	40	8	32
Day 4	70	21	49
Day 5	45	27	18
Day 6	20	5	15
Day 7	80	24	56
Day 8	60	21	39
Day 9	50	15	35
Day 10	55	22	33

On six days (Days 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9), at least 35 customers visited the shop but did not make a purchase.

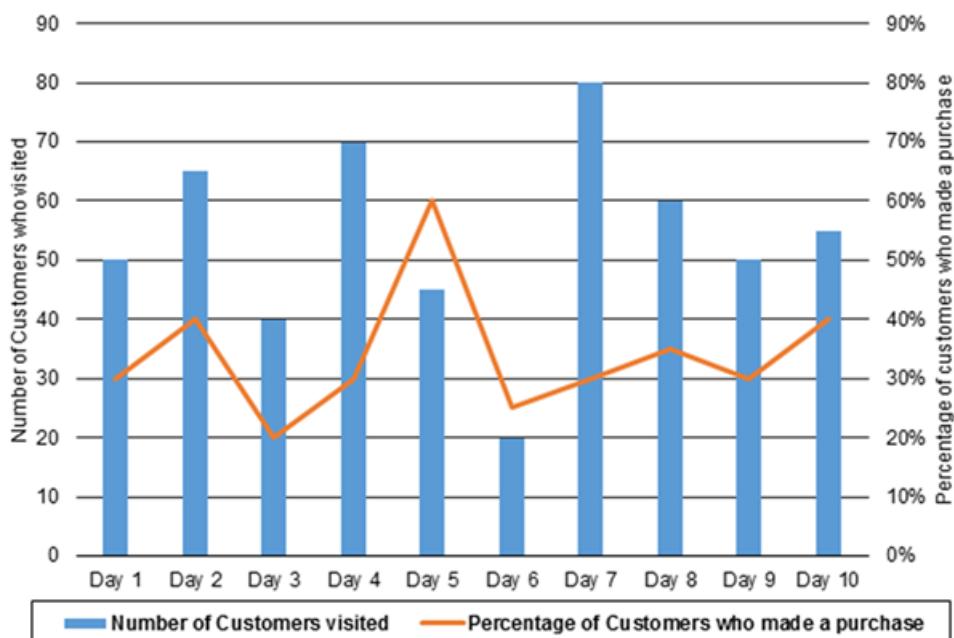
Ans: (6)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Praveen was the manager of a clothes shop and he collected information regarding the number of customers visiting his shop during a period of 10 days, Day 1 through Day 10.

In the following graph, the bars represent the number of customers who visited the shop on each day and the line represents the number of customers who made a purchase on each day as a percentage of the number of customers who visited the shop on that day:



Q28. DIRECTIONS for question 28: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

What is the approximate per-day average number of customers who visited the shop but did not make any purchase during the given period?

a) 34

b) 36

c) 37

d) 35

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	121
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	137
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	135
% of students who attempted this question	24.73
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	57.96

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The following table provides the number of customers who visited the shop, the number of customers who made a purchase and the number of customers who did not make a purchase:

Day	Number of Customers Visited	Number of Customers who made a purchase	Number of Customers who did not make a purchase
Day 1	50	15	35
Day 2	65	26	39
Day 3	40	8	32
Day 4	70	21	49
Day 5	45	27	18
Day 6	20	5	15
Day 7	80	24	56
Day 8	60	21	39
Day 9	50	15	35
Day 10	55	22	33

Number of customers who did not make a purchase during the given period = 351
Average per day = $351/10 = 35.1$ Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of six persons, Chirag, Dev, Harish, Kalyan, Lokesh and Venkat, got married in a different year among 2000, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014. Further, each person got married in a different city among Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, London and Vancouver.

It is also known that

- i. for any person, the first letter of his name and the first letter of the city in which he got married was not the same.
- ii. Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did, while the person who got married in Chennai got married in 2006.
- iii. Dev, who did not get married in London, got married in 2011.
- iv. Harish, who did not get married in Chennai, got married six years after Kalyan, who, in turn, got married in Vancouver.
- v. the person who got married in Kolkata got married three years before Venkat did.

Q29. DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In which year did the person who got married in London get married?

- a) **2000** Your answer is incorrect
- b) **2003**
- c) **2008**
- d) **2014**

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	35
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	532
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	542
% of students who attempted this question	30.91
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	81.23

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (ii), Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did. Hence, Chirag could have gotten married in 2003 or 2006 or 2011 or 2014. Lokesh could have gotten married in 2000 or 2003 or 2008 or 2011. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2011 or 2014 (since Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2011). Also, Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2008. From (i), Chirag cannot be from Chennai. From (ii), the person from Chennai got married in 2006. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2006. Hence, Chirag must have gotten married in 2003 and Lokesh must have gotten married in 2000. From (iv), Harish got married six years after Kalyan. Harish could have gotten married in 2006 or 2014. However, Harish is not from Chennai and hence could not have gotten married in 2006 (from (ii)). Hence, Harish must have gotten married in 2014. Kalyan must have gotten married in 2008. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011 and, hence, Venkat must have gotten married in 2006. From (ii), Venkat must have gotten married in Chennai. From (iv), Kalyan got married in Vancouver. From (iii) and (i), Dev did not get married in London or Delhi. Hence, he must have gotten married in Hyderabad or Kolkata. However, from (v), the person who got married in Kolkata must have gotten married in 2003 (three years before Venkat). Hence, the person who got married in Kolkata must be Chirag, while Dev must have gotten married in Hyderabad. From (i), Lokesh could not have gotten married in London. Hence, Harish must have gotten married in London and Lokesh must have gotten married in Delhi.

The following table provides this information:

Person	City	Year
Chirag	Kolkata	2003
Dev	Hyderabad	2011
Harish	London	2014
Kalyan	Vancouver	2008
Lokesh	Delhi	2000
Venkat	Chennai	2006

The person who got married in London got married in 2014.

Choice (D)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of six persons, Chirag, Dev, Harish, Kalyan, Lokesh and Venkat, got married in a different year among 2000, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014. Further, each person got married in a different city among Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, London and Vancouver.

It is also known that

- i. for any person, the first letter of his name and the first letter of the city in which he got married was not the same.
- ii. Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did, while the person who got married in Chennai got married in 2006.
- iii. Dev, who did not get married in London, got married in 2011.
- iv. Harish, who did not get married in Chennai, got married six years after Kalyan, who, in turn, got married in Vancouver.
- v. the person who got married in Kolkata got married three years before Venkat did.

Q30. DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Who got married in Chennai?

- a) **Dev**
- b) **Kalyan**
- c) **Venkat** Your answer is correct
- d) **Lokesh**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	9
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	31
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	27
% of students who attempted this question	32.74
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	91.33

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (ii), Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did. Hence, Chirag could have gotten married in 2003 or 2006 or 2011 or 2014. Lokesh could have gotten married in 2000 or 2003 or 2008 or 2011. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2011 or 2014 (since Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2011). Also, Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2008. From (i), Chirag cannot be from Chennai. From (ii), the person from Chennai got married in 2006. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2006. Hence, Chirag must have gotten married in 2003 and Lokesh must have gotten married in 2000. From (iv), Harish got married six years after Kalyan. Harish could have gotten married in 2006 or 2014. However, Harish is not from Chennai and hence could not have gotten married in 2006 (from (ii)). Hence, Harish must have gotten married in 2014. Kalyan must have gotten married in 2008. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011 and, hence, Venkat must have gotten married in 2006. From (ii), Venkat must have gotten married in Chennai. From (iv), Kalyan got married in Vancouver. From (iii) and (i), Dev did not get married in London or Delhi. Hence, he must have gotten married in Hyderabad or Kolkata. However, from (v), the person who got married in Kolkata must have gotten married in 2003 (three years before Venkat). Hence, the person who got married in Kolkata must be Chirag, while Dev must have gotten married in Hyderabad. From (i), Lokesh could not have gotten married in London. Hence, Harish must have gotten married in London and Lokesh must have gotten married in Delhi.

The following table provides this information:

Person	City	Year
Chirag	Kolkata	2003
Dev	Hyderabad	2011
Harish	London	2014
Kalyan	Vancouver	2008
Lokesh	Delhi	2000
Venkat	Chennai	2006

Venkat got married in Chennai.

Choice (C)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of six persons, Chirag, Dev, Harish, Kalyan, Lokesh and Venkat, got married in a different year among 2000, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014. Further, each person got married in a different city among Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, London and Vancouver.

It is also known that

- i. for any person, the first letter of his name and the first letter of the city in which he got married was not the same.
- ii. Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did, while the person who got married in Chennai got married in 2006.
- iii. Dev, who did not get married in London, got married in 2011.
- iv. Harish, who did not get married in Chennai, got married six years after Kalyan, who, in turn, got married in Vancouver.
- v. the person who got married in Kolkata got married three years before Venkat did.

Q31. DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Where did Dev get married?

- a) **Hyderabad** Your answer is correct
- b) **Kolkata**
- c) **Vancouver**
- d) **Cannot be determined**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	7
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	25
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	22
% of students who attempted this question	32.05
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	86.09

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (ii), Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did. Hence, Chirag could have gotten married in 2003 or 2006 or 2011 or 2014. Lokesh could have gotten married in 2000 or 2003 or 2008 or 2011. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2011 or 2014 (since Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2011). Also, Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2008. From (i), Chirag cannot be from Chennai. From (ii), the person from Chennai got married in 2006. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2006. Hence, Chirag must have gotten married in 2003 and Lokesh must have gotten married in 2000. From (iv), Harish got married six years after Kalyan. Harish could have gotten married in 2006 or 2014. However, Harish is not from Chennai and hence could not have gotten married in 2006 (from (ii)). Hence, Harish must have gotten married in 2014. Kalyan must have gotten married in 2008. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011 and, hence, Venkat must have gotten married in 2006. From (ii), Venkat must have gotten married in Chennai. From (iv), Kalyan got married in Vancouver. From (iii) and (i), Dev did not get married in London or Delhi. Hence, he must have gotten married in Hyderabad or Kolkata. However, from (v), the person who got married in Kolkata must have gotten married in 2003 (three years before Venkat). Hence, the person who got married in Kolkata must be Chirag, while Dev must have gotten married in Hyderabad. From (i), Lokesh could not have gotten married in London. Hence, Harish must have gotten married in London and Lokesh must have gotten married in Delhi.

The following table provides this information:

Person	City	Year
Chirag	Kolkata	2003
Dev	Hyderabad	2011
Harish	London	2014
Kalyan	Vancouver	2008
Lokesh	Delhi	2000
Venkat	Chennai	2006

Dev got married in Hyderabad.

Choice (A)

undefined

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of six persons, Chirag, Dev, Harish, Kalyan, Lokesh and Venkat, got married in a different year among 2000, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014. Further, each person got married in a different city among Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, London and Vancouver.

It is also known that

- i. for any person, the first letter of his name and the first letter of the city in which he got married was not the same.
- ii. Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did, while the person who got married in Chennai got married in 2006.
- iii. Dev, who did not get married in London, got married in 2011.
- iv. Harish, who did not get married in Chennai, got married six years after Kalyan, who, in turn, got married in Vancouver.
- v. the person who got married in Kolkata got married three years before Venkat did.

Q32. DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 32: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In which city did the person who got married in 2008 get married?

- a) **London**
- b) **Delhi**
- c) **Kolkata**
- d) **Vancouver** Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	14
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	102
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	66
% of students who attempted this question	31.6
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	86.84

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

From (ii), Chirag got married three years after Lokesh did. Hence, Chirag could have gotten married in 2003 or 2006 or 2011 or 2014. Lokesh could have gotten married in 2000 or 2003 or 2008 or 2011. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2011 or 2014 (since Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2011). Also, Lokesh could not have gotten married in 2008. From (i), Chirag cannot be from Chennai. From (ii), the person from Chennai got married in 2006. Hence, Chirag could not have gotten married in 2006. Hence, Chirag must have gotten married in 2003 and Lokesh must have gotten married in 2000. From (iv), Harish got married six years after Kalyan. Harish could have gotten married in 2006 or 2014. However, Harish is not from Chennai and hence could not have gotten married in 2006 (from (ii)). Hence, Harish must have gotten married in 2014. Kalyan must have gotten married in 2008. From (iii), Dev got married in 2011 and, hence, Venkat must have gotten married in 2006. From (ii), Venkat must have gotten married in Chennai. From (iv), Kalyan got married in Vancouver. From (iii) and (i), Dev did not get married in London or Delhi. Hence, he must have gotten married in Hyderabad or Kolkata. However, from (v), the person who got married in Kolkata must have gotten married in 2003 (three years before Venkat). Hence, the person who got married in Kolkata must be Chirag, while Dev must have gotten married in Hyderabad. From (i), Lokesh could not have gotten married in London. Hence, Harish must have gotten married in London and Lokesh must have gotten married in Delhi. The following table provides this information:

Person	City	Year
Chirag	Kolkata	2003
Dev	Hyderabad	2011
Harish	London	2014
Kalyan	Vancouver	2008
Lokesh	Delhi	2000
Venkat	Chennai	2006

The person who got married in 2008 got married in Vancouver.

Choice (D)

undefined

Q1. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 3: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Triangle ABC is right-angled at B. The altitude from B is drawn to meet AC at D. From D, perpendiculars are drawn to AB and BC, meeting them at X and Y respectively. If $AB : BC = 5 : 4$, what is the ratio $DX : DY$?

- a) 4 : 5
- b) 5 : 4
- c) 25 : 16
- d) 16 : 25

You did not answer this question

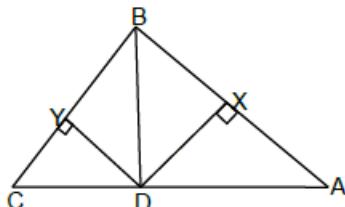
[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	113
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	215
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	218
% of students who attempted this question	22.66
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	30.46

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)



$$\triangle ADB \sim \triangle BDC$$

The corresponding parts of the 2 triangles are in the ratio $AB : BC = 5 : 4$

DX is the altitude to the hypotenuse of $\triangle ADB$.

DY is the altitude to the hypotenuse of $\triangle BDC$.

$$\therefore \frac{DX}{DY} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Choice (B)

undefined

Q2. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 3: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In a certain examination hall, students are seated in several rows to write an exam. In each row, there are as many students as the number of rows, and each student gets as many question papers as the number of students in each row. Each question paper comprises as many different questions as the number of question papers given to each student. If each student receives a different set of question papers and no question appears in more than one question paper, then which of the following is definitely true of the total number of questions, K, in all the question papers designed for the exam?

- a) K is a perfect square.
- b) K is even.
- c) K is the cube of an integer.
- d) K is divisible by 4.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	86
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	163
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	166
% of students who attempted this question	23.13
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	63.7

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let the number of rows be n .

According to the problem, number of students = $(n \times n) = n^2$.

Since each student gets as many different question papers as the number of students in each row,

the total number of question papers = $n^2 \times n = n^3$ and also, each question paper contains as many questions as the number of question papers each student gets.

\Rightarrow The total number of questions designed = $n^3 \times n = n^4$

Given, $K = n^4$ implies 'K' is always a perfect square.

\therefore The correct choice is (A).

Choice (A)

undefined

Q3. DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 3: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Find the radius of the circle whose equation is $x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 12y - 39 = 0$.

- a) **6 units**
- b) **8 units**
- c) **10 units**
- d) **12 units**

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	77
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	125
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	121
% of students who attempted this question	27.01
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	87.9

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

The equation of the circle

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 12y - 39 = 0 \\ &= (x - 5)^2 + (y + 6)^2 - 25 - 36 - 39 = 0 \\ &= (x - 5)^2 + (y + 6)^2 = 10^2 \end{aligned}$$

The equation of a circle with centre (a, b) is $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ where r is the radius

\therefore The radius of the circle is 10 units.

Choice (C)

undefined

undefined

Q4. DIRECTIONS for question 4: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

A vessel is full of a mixture of milk and water, comprising 60% milk. Six litres of the mixture are withdrawn from the vessel and then replaced with pure water. If the milk now comprises 36% of the resultant mixture, how much does the vessel hold (in litres)?

Your Answer: 15 **Your answer is correct**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	142
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	212
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	208
% of students who attempted this question	29.19
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	40.56

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let the number of litres the vessel is holding be x .

$\Rightarrow (x - 6)$ litres of 60% milk mixture is mixed with 6 litres of pure water.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - 6}{6} = \frac{36 - 0}{60 - 36}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 6 = 6 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore x = 15.$$

Alternative Solution:

The quantity of milk removed from the vessel = $60\% - 36\% = 24\%$ of the volume of the vessel.

$\therefore 24\%$ of volume of vessel = 60% of 6 litres, i.e., 3.6 litres.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Volume of vessel} = \frac{3.6}{0.24} = 15 \text{ litres.}$$

Ans: (15)

Q4. DIRECTIONS for question 4: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

A vessel is full of a mixture of milk and water, comprising 60% milk. Six litres of the mixture are withdrawn from the vessel

and then replaced with pure water. If the milk now comprises 36% of the resultant mixture, how much does the vessel hold (in litres)?

Your Answer:15 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	142
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	212
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	208
% of students who attempted this question	29.19
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	40.56

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let the number of litres the vessel is holding be x .
 $\Rightarrow (x - 6)$ litres of 60% milk mixture is mixed with 6 litres of pure water.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 6}{6} = \frac{36 - 0}{60 - 36}$
 $\Rightarrow x - 6 = 6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
 $\therefore x = 15.$

Alternative Solution:

The quantity of milk removed from the vessel = 60% – 36% = 24% of the volume of the vessel.
 \therefore 24% of volume of vessel = 60% of 6 litres, i.e., 3.6 litres.
 \Rightarrow Volume of vessel = $\frac{3.6}{0.24} = 15$ litres. Ans: (15)

undefined

Q5. DIRECTIONS for question 5: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

A certain job is assigned to three persons, Maxwell, McCullum and Misbah, such that exactly one of them works on the job on each day. The person who works on Day 1, works on Day 4, Day 7 and so on; the person who works on Day 2, works on Day 5, Day 8 and so on, and the person who works on Day 3, works on Day 6, Day 9 and so on. If Maxwell, McCullum and Misbah work on Day 1, Day 2 and Day 3 respectively, the work gets over in 17 days. If Maxwell, Misbah and McCullum work on Day 1, Day 2, and Day 3 respectively, the work gets over in $16\frac{1}{2}$ days. If McCullum, Misbah and Maxwell work on Day 1, Day 2, and Day 3 respectively, the work gets over in $16\frac{1}{3}$ days. Find the time taken to complete the job, if Misbah, Maxwell and McCullum work on Day 1, Day 2 and Day 3 respectively.

- a) 16 days
- b) $16\frac{1}{6}$ days
- c) $16\frac{2}{3}$ days
- d) $15\frac{5}{6}$ days

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	35
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	270
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	347
% of students who attempted this question	8.53
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	23.71

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

For the first fifteen days (irrespective of the order of working), each of the three persons works for exactly five days and the work done in the first 15 days is the same in each case.

Hence, we need to only consider the days after 15 days to arrive at the answer.

Now, considering the 16th and 17th days in each of the three cases given, we get

$$\text{Max} + \text{MC} = \text{Max} + \frac{\text{Mis}}{2} = \text{MC} + \frac{\text{Mis}}{3} = \text{work remaining after 15 days.}$$

Where Max, MC and Mis represent the amount of work done in one day by Maxwell, McCullum and Misbah respectively

From the above we get

$$\text{MC} = \frac{\text{Mis}}{2} \quad (\text{and Max} = \frac{\text{Mis}}{3})$$

$$\text{Hence, we get remaining work} = \text{MC} + \frac{\text{Mis}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mis}}{2} + \frac{\text{Mis}}{3} = \frac{5(\text{Mis})}{6}$$

Now, in the required order, i.e., Misbah, Maxwell and McCullum, Misbah works on the

$$16^{\text{th}} \text{ day and remaining work} = \frac{5}{6} (\text{Mis})$$

Therefore, Misbah alone finishes the remaining work in $\frac{5}{6}$ th of a day.

$$\text{Hence, total time taken} = 15 + \frac{5}{6} = 15\frac{5}{6} \text{ days.}$$

Choice (D)

undefined

Q6. DIRECTIONS for question 6: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

If N is a multiple of 12, greater than 999 and less than 10000, such that when N is divided by 100 the remainder is the same as the quotient, how many possible values can N assume?

You did not answer this question [Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	14
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	186
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	195
% of students who attempted this question	16.6
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	40.46

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Since the four-digit number (i.e., above 999 and below 10,000) when divided by 100, leaves the same remainder as the quotient, the number must be of the form $abab$. Also, if the last two digits, i.e., ab , are divisible by 4 and 3, N is divisible by 12. The possible numbers for ab are 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 i.e., a total of 8 numbers.

Alternative solution:

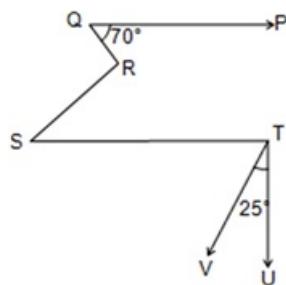
If $N = 12k = 100Q + R$ then $N = 12 \times 101 \times p = 1212p$
Now, p can assume 8 values.

Ans: (8)

undefined

Q7. DIRECTIONS for questions 7 to 9: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In the given figure, $PQ \parallel ST$, $TV \parallel RS$ and $TU \perp ST$. Find $\angle QRS$.



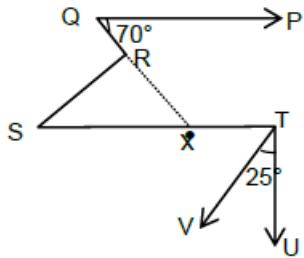
- a) **45°**
- b) **95°**
- c) **135°** Your answer is correct
- d) **140°**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	96
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	153
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	148
% of students who attempted this question	41.83
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	78.68

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution



Extend QR to intersect ST at X.

$\angle RXS = \angle PQR = 70^\circ$ (Alternate angles)

Also, $\angle STV = \angle RSX$ (Alternate angles)

But $\angle STV = 90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$

$\therefore \angle RSX = 65^\circ$

$$\angle QRS = \angle RSX + \angle RXS = 70^\circ + 65^\circ = 135^\circ$$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q8. DIRECTIONS for questions 7 to 9: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

The cost prices of two articles, P and Q, are in the ratio 3 : 7 and their selling prices, in the ratio 1 : 4 respectively. If the loss made on both the products is the same, what is the ratio between the cost price and the sales price of Q?

- a) 4 : 3
- b) 7 : 4
- c) 21 : 16 Your answer is correct
- d) 36 : 16

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	171
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	147
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	141
% of students who attempted this question	40.98
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	78.26

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let the cost prices of P and Q be $3x$ and $7x$. The selling prices be y and $4y$ respectively.

Given:

$$3x - y = 7x - 4y$$

$$3y = 4x$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Cost price of Q : Selling price of Q

$$= \frac{7x}{4y} = \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{16}$$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q9. DIRECTIONS for questions 7 to 9: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If $f(a) = \log\left(\frac{(2-a)}{(2+a)}\right)$, then $f(a) + f(b) =$

a) $f(a+b)$

b) $4(a+b) f\left(\frac{1}{4+ab}\right)$

c) $\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{(4+ab)}$

d)

$f\left(\frac{4(a+b)}{(4+ab)}\right)$

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question **184**

Avg. time spent on this question by all students **175**

Difficulty Level **E**

Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right **191**

% of students who attempted this question **14.57**

% of students who got the question right of those who attempted **66.44**

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(a) + f(b) \\
&= \log \left\{ \frac{2-a}{2+a} \right\} + \log \left\{ \frac{2-b}{2+b} \right\} \\
&= \log \left\{ \frac{(2-a)(2-b)}{(2+a)(2+b)} \right\} = \log \left\{ \frac{4+ab-2(a+b)}{4+ab+2(a+b)} \right\} \\
&= \log \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{2(a+b)}{4+ab} \right] / \left[1 + \frac{2(a+b)}{4+ab} \right] \right\} \\
&= \log \left\{ \left[2 - \frac{4(a+b)}{4+ab} \right] / \left[2 + \frac{4(a+b)}{4+ab} \right] \right\} \\
&= f \left\{ \frac{4(a+b)}{4+ab} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Alternative Solution:

Taking $a = b = 1$, we get $f(a) + f(b)$

$$= \log \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + \log \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \log \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)$$

Now, substituting $a = b = 1$ in each choice, we can see that only option (D) satisfies.
Choice (D)

undefined

Q10. DIRECTIONS for questions 10 and 11: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

What is the maximum number of closed regions that can be formed by drawing four lines inside a circle?

$$f \left\{ \frac{4(a+b)}{4+ab} \right\}$$

Your Answer:11 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	140
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	88
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	109
% of students who attempted this question	42.87
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	18.28

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

The number of closed regions will be maximum when no two lines are parallel and no three of them are concurrent.

We can observe that the first line divides the circle into two regions.

The second line divided the two regions into four regions.

i.e., The n^{th} line intersects with $(n - 1)$ other lines and since circle is a closed figure, n more regions are formed.

∴ The maximum number of closed regions that can be formed by drawing n lines is

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$$

∴ The maximum number of closed regions that can be formed by drawing four lines =

$$\frac{(4)(5)}{2} + 1 = 11.$$

Ans: (11)

undefined

Q11. DIRECTIONS for questions 10 and 11: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

The cost of a ticket in an auditorium, of a maximum capacity of 400 seats, is Rs.40 per seat. The auditorium gets filled when the cost of the ticket is Rs.40. Thereafter, for every Re.1 increase in the price of the ticket, the number of seats sold goes down by 8. Find the number of seats sold when the revenue is the maximum possible.

$$f\left(\frac{4(a+b)}{(4+ab)}\right)$$

You did not answer this question Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	59
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	236
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	248
% of students who attempted this question	26.98
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	45.04

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Let the maximum revenue be realised when the price of the ticket is $40 + x$. Hence, as the price of the ticket increases by $\text{₹}x$, the audience becomes $400 - 8x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{New revenue realised} &= (400 - 8x)(40 + x) \\ &= 16000 - 8x^2 + 80x = -8(x^2 - 10x + 25) + 16200 \\ &= 16200 - 8(x - 5)^2.\end{aligned}$$

This is the maximum when $x = 5$.

Hence the maximum revenue is realised when the price of the ticket is ₹45.

∴ Audience = $400 - 8x = 400 - 40 = 360$. Ans: (360)

undefined

Q12. DIRECTIONS for questions 12 to 14: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

A sphere of radius R is snugly fit into a cylinder of the same radius. If the height of the cylinder is such that the sphere just touches the base and the top of the cylinder, what percentage of the volume of the cylinder is not occupied by the sphere?

- a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- b) **25%**
- c) **20%**
- d) **None of these**

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	4
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	130
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	126
% of students who attempted this question	28.62
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	77

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

As the sphere fits snugly in the cylinder, the radius of the base of the cylinder is R and the height of the cylinder is $2R$

$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = (\pi R^2) (2R) = 2\pi R^3$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{3}$ (or $33\frac{1}{3}\%$) of the volume of the cylinder is not occupied by the sphere.

Choice (A)

undefined

Q13. DIRECTIONS for questions 12 to 14: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In what proportion can three varieties of rice, priced at Rs.20 per kg, Rs.28 per kg and Rs.40 per kg respectively, be mixed, such that the price of the resultant mixture is Rs.30 per kg?

- a) **1 : 3 : 4**
- b) **5 : 3 : 2**
- c) **2 : 5 : 3** Your answer is correct
- d) **1 : 3 : 3**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	117
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	143
Difficulty Level	VE

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right **139**

% of students who attempted this question **38.5**

% of students who got the question right of those who attempted **83.57**

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Choice (A): the price of the mixture = $\frac{20(1) + 28(3) + 40(4)}{1+3+4}$

$$= \frac{264}{8} = ₹33$$

Choice (B): The price of the mixture = $\frac{20(5) + 28(3) + 40(2)}{5+3+2}$

$$= \frac{264}{10} = ₹26.4$$

Choice (C): The price of the mixture = $\frac{20(2) + 28(5) + 40(3)}{2+5+3}$

$$= \frac{300}{10} = ₹30$$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q14. DIRECTIONS for questions 12 to 14: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - ax + b = 0$ and $\alpha^2\beta, \alpha\beta^2$ are the roots of the equation $x^2 + cx + d = 0$, then which of the following is definitely true?

- a) $cb^2 - a^2d = 0$
- b) $cb^2 + a^2d = 0$
- c) $cb^2 - ad = 0$
- d) $cb^2 + ad = 0$

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question **166**

Avg. time spent on this question by all students **160**

Difficulty Level **E**

Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right **165**

% of students who attempted this question **21.14**

% of students who got the question right of those who attempted **69.07**

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - ax + b = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{(-a)}{1} = a$ and $\alpha \beta = \frac{b}{a} = b$
 $c = -(\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2) = -\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = -ab$
 $d = (\alpha^2\beta)(\beta^2\alpha^3) = \alpha^3\beta^3 = b^3$
On checking with options, only choice (D) is correct.

Alternative Solution:

Assume $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 1)$
 $\Rightarrow (\alpha^2\beta, \alpha\beta^2) = (1, 1)$
Hence, both equations are $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$
 $a = 2$ and $b = 1$; $c = -2$ and $d = 1$
Now, checking each of the choices, only option (D) satisfies.

Choice (D)

undefined

Q15. DIRECTIONS for questions 15 to 17: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

How many integers are present in the domain of $\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\log|x|}$?

Your Answer:3 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	148
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	67
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	67
% of students who attempted this question	22.66
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	41.48

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let $F(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\log|x|}$

$x \neq 0$ ($\because \log 0$ is not defined)
 $x \neq -1$ and $x \neq 1$ ($\log|x|$ would be 0 and $f(x)$ would not be defined.)
Also $4 - x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2$
 $\therefore x$ can be -2 or 2 . There are only 2 values.

Ans: (2)

undefined

Q16. DIRECTIONS for questions 15 to 17: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

Find the value of

$$(\sqrt{19} + \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11})^2 + (\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11})^2 + (\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11})^2 + (\sqrt{19} + \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11})^2.$$

Your Answer: 76 □ Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	79
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	170
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	183
% of students who attempted this question	25.14
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	39.4

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Consider the following 4 identities. The square terms in the expansion on the right have been omitted as they are all positive. The sign of only the cross products are important.

	2ab	2ac	2ad	2bc	2bd	2cd
$(a + b + c + d)^2$	+	+	+	+	+	+
$(a - b + c - d)^2$	-	+	-	-	+	-
$(a - b - c + d)^2$	-	-	+	+	-	-
$(a + b - c - d)^2$	+	-	-	-	-	+

We see that in each column there are 2 plus sign and 2 minus signs. Therefore all the 6 cross products vanish and the sum of the 4 expression is $4(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)$. In the given problem, it is $4(19 + 17 + 13 + 11) = 240$.

Alternative Solution:

The first and the last brackets can be considered as

$$\left((\sqrt{19} + \sqrt{17}) + (\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}) \right)^2 + \left((\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{17}) - (\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}) \right)^2 = \\ 2 \left((\sqrt{19} + \sqrt{17})^2 + (\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11})^2 \right).$$

Similarly, the other two brackets become

$$2 \left((\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{17})^2 + (\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11})^2 \right)$$

The sum of these two sums is

$$4 \left[(\sqrt{19})^2 + (\sqrt{17})^2 + (\sqrt{13})^2 + (\sqrt{11})^2 \right] \\ = 4(19 + 17 + 13 + 11) = 240. \quad \text{Ans: (240)}$$

undefined

Q17. DIRECTIONS for questions 15 to 17: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

The cost of 17 apples, 13 bananas and 9 oranges is Rs.130, whereas the cost of 13 oranges, 7 apples and 10 bananas is Rs.100. Find the cost (in Rs.) of 1 apple, 1 banana and 1 orange put together.

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	218
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	273
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	268
% of students who attempted this question	15.02
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	69.95

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$17A + 13B + 9R = 130 \quad (1)$$
$$7A + 10B + 13R = 100 \quad (2)$$

The difference between the coefficients of the variables in the first equation is 4, whereas, for the second equation it is 3. Multiplying equation (1) by 3 and equation (2) by 4 and adding, we get

$$\begin{array}{r} 51A + 39B + 27R = 390 \\ 28A + 40B + 52R = 400 \\ \hline 79A + 79B + 79R = 790 \end{array}$$

$$79(A + B + R) = 790$$

$$A + B + R = 10$$

So, the cost of 1 apple, 1 banana and 1 orange is ₹10.

Alternative Solution:

Since it is not easily evident as to whether it will be possible to arrive at the value of $A + B + R$ using the given equations, let us assume that $x \times (1) + y \times (2)$ gives $K(A + B + R)$. Now, checking coefficients of any two among A, B, R (say A and B), we get $(17x + 7y) = (13x + 10y)$.

Therefore, $x : y = 3 : 4$.

Checking for the coefficient of R also, we see that it satisfies.

Hence $x = 3$ and $y = 4$, and we get $3 \times (1) + 4 \times (2)$ as $79(A + B + R) = 790$.

$$\therefore A + B + R = 10.$$

Ans: (10)

undefined

undefined

undefined

Q18. DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In triangle ABC, $\overline{AB} = 13$ cm, $\overline{BC} = 21$ cm and $\overline{CA} = 20$ cm. If D is a point on BC, such that $\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = 2 : 1$, what is the length of \overline{AD} ?

- a) 13 cm
- b) 14 cm
- c) 15 cm
- d) 16 cm

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

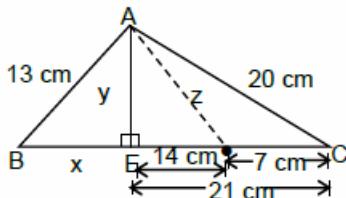
Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	231
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	198
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	198
% of students who attempted this question	13
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	46.2

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Let E be the foot of the perpendicular drawn from A.



Let $\overline{AE} = y \text{ cm}$ and $\overline{BE} = x \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{EC} = (21 - x) \text{ cm}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 13^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$(21 - x)^2 + y^2 = 20^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

On solving (1) and (2), we get $x = 5$ and $y = 12$.

$$\therefore \text{The required value} = \sqrt{12^2 + (14 - 5)^2} = 15 \text{ cm.}$$

Alternative Solution:

In the figure, applying cosine rule in triangles ABC and ABD we get the results

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} \text{ (in } \triangle ABC \text{) and}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14} \text{ (in } \triangle ABD \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}$$

Solving the above, $x = 15 \text{ cm.}$

Choice (C)

Q18. DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In triangle ABC, $\overline{AB} = 13 \text{ cm}$, $\overline{BC} = 21 \text{ cm}$ and $\overline{CA} = 20 \text{ cm}$. If D is a point on BC, such that $\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = 2 : 1$, what is the length of \overline{AD} ?

- a) 13 cm
- b) 14 cm
- c) 15 cm
- d) 16 cm

You did not answer this question [Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question

231

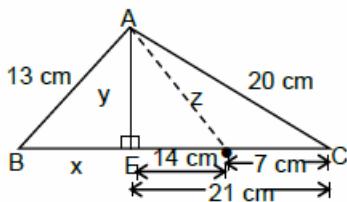
Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Avg. time spent on this question by all students	198
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	198
% of students who attempted this question	13
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	46.2

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Let E be the foot of the perpendicular drawn from A.



Let $\overline{AE} = y \text{ cm}$ and $\overline{BE} = x \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{EC} = (21 - x) \text{ cm}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 13^2 \quad \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

$$(21 - x)^2 + y^2 = 20^2 \quad \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

On solving (1) and (2), we get $x = 5$ and $y = 12$.

$$\therefore \text{The required value} = \sqrt{12^2 + (14 - 5)^2} = 15 \text{ cm.}$$

Alternative Solution:

In the figure, applying cosine rule in triangles ABC and ABD we get the results

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} \quad (\text{in } \triangle ABC \text{ and})$$

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14} \quad (\text{in } \triangle ABD)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}$$

Solving the above, $x = 15 \text{ cm.}$

Choice (C)

Q18. DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

In triangle ABC, $\overline{AB} = 13 \text{ cm}$, $\overline{BC} = 21 \text{ cm}$ and $\overline{CA} = 20 \text{ cm}$. If D is a point on BC, such that $\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = 2 : 1$, what is the length of \overline{AD} ?

- a) 13 cm
- b) 14 cm
- c) 15 cm
- d) 16 cm

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	231
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	198

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Difficulty Level

M

Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right **198**

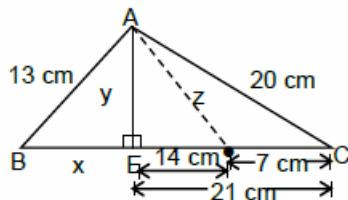
% of students who attempted this question **13**

% of students who got the question right of those who attempted **46.2**

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let E be the foot of the perpendicular drawn from A.



Let $\overline{AE} = y \text{ cm}$ and $\overline{BE} = x \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{EC} = (21 - x) \text{ cm}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 13^2 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$(21 - x)^2 + y^2 = 20^2 \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

On solving (1) and (2), we get $x = 5$ and $y = 12$.

$$\therefore \text{The required value} = \sqrt{12^2 + (14 - 5)^2} = 15 \text{ cm.}$$

Alternative Solution:

In the figure, applying cosine rule in triangles ABC and ABD we get the results

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} \quad (\text{in } \triangle ABC) \text{ and}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14} \quad (\text{in } \triangle ABD)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13^2 + 21^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 21} = \frac{13^2 + 14^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}$$

Solving the above, $x = 15 \text{ cm.}$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q19. DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

A software company planned to buy eight computers and eight laptops. Due to an unexpected increase in taxes, the price of each computer went up from Rs.25,000 to Rs.28,000 and the price of each laptop increased from Rs.33,000 to Rs.37,000. What is the approximate percentage increase in the cost of the eight computers and eight laptops?

- a) 18%
- b) 15%
- c) 12% Your answer is correct
- d) 10%

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question

111

Avg. time spent on this question by all students

150

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	147
% of students who attempted this question	42.38
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	87.87

[Video Solution](#)[Text Solution](#)

The percentage increase for 8 computers and 8 laptops is same as that for 1 computer and 1 laptop.

$$\text{Basic value} = 25,000 + 33,000 = 58,000$$
$$\text{New Value} = 28,000 + 37,000 = 65,000$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{7000}{58000} \times 100 \approx 12\%$$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q20. DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Amar purchased a piece of land for Rs.5,00,000. It appreciated by R% every year, for 3 years. Had he invested in a scheme which gives R% p.a. simple interest, the value of his investment would have been Rs.64,000 less. Find the value of R.

- a) **15**
- b) **18**
- c) **21**
- d) **None of these**

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)**Time spent / Accuracy Analysis**

Time taken by you to answer this question	153
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	237
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	255
% of students who attempted this question	14.1
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	72.34

[Video Solution](#)[Text Solution](#)

Let the principal be P. ($P = ₹5,00,000$)
 The rate of interest is R% p.a. (as a percentage) or r p.a. (as a fraction, $r = R/100$)
 After 3 years, P would amount to $P(1 + r)^3$ at CI and $P(1 + 3r)$ at SI.
 The difference is $P(3r^2 + r^3) = D$ say. ($D = ₹64,000$)

$$\therefore 3r^2 + r^3 = \frac{64}{500} = 0.128 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

We consider the values in the options, approximating $3r^2$ and r^3 to 3 decimal places.

r	r^2	$3r^2$	r^3	$3r^2 + r^3$
0.15	0.0225	0.068	0.003	0.0715
0.18	0.0324	0.097	0.06	0.103
0.21	0.0441	0.132	0.009	0.141

Alternately, it is not difficult to guess that we should try $r = 0.2$ (or $R = 20\%$ p.a.) This will satisfy equation (1).
 Choice (D)

undefined

Q21. DIRECTIONS for question 21: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

Find the number of successive zeros after the decimal point in $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{200}$, given that $\log 2 = 0.3010$ and $\log 3 = 0.4771$.

Your Answer: 2 Your answer is incorrect

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	165
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	103
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	112
% of students who attempted this question	15.65
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	27.67

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{200} &= 200(\log 2 - \log 3) \\
 &= 200(0.3010 - 0.4771) \\
 &= 200(-0.1761) = -35.22 \\
 \therefore \text{Number of zeros after the decimal point is } 35. &\qquad \text{Ans: (35)}
 \end{aligned}$$

undefined

Q22. DIRECTIONS for question 22: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If $x \oplus y = \text{L.C.M of } x \text{ and } y$ and $x - y = \text{H.C.F of } x \text{ and } y$, find the value of $16 \oplus (75 - (32 \oplus 9))$.

- a) **16**
- b) **144**
- c) **64**
- d) **48** Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	78
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	106
Difficulty Level	VE
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	106
% of students who attempted this question	35.74
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	87.38

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$\begin{aligned}16 \oplus (75 - (32 \oplus 9)) &= 16 \oplus (75 - (288)) \\&= 16 \oplus (3) \\&= 48.\end{aligned}$$

Choice (D)

undefined

Q23. DIRECTIONS for question 23: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

Three friends, Amir, Bhuvan and Chinmay, attended a two-day seminar and on the first day, they sat in three different rows. In how many ways can they exchange their seats among themselves on the second day, such that no person sat in the same row as they sat on the first day?

Your Answer:2 Your answer is correct

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	81
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	93
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	101
% of students who attempted this question	33.7
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	45.42

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Assume A, B and C were allotted seats in 1st, 2nd and 3rd rows respectively.
Since, no person sat in the same row as they sat on Day-1, A must be sitting in 2nd or 3rd row.

Similarly, on working out, the possible cases are:

	Day – 1 Row	Day – 2 Row	Day – 3 Row
A	– 1 st	A – 2 nd	A – 3 rd
B	– 2 nd	B – 3 rd	B – 1 st
C	– 3 rd	C – 1 st	C – 2 nd

∴ The required number of ways is two.

Ans: (2)

undefined

Q24. DIRECTIONS for questions 24 to 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If $f(x^2 + 8x + 14) = 3x + 17$, find $f(-2)$.

- a) 11
- b) 9
- c) 7
- d) 5

You did not answer this question Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	77
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	91
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	90
% of students who attempted this question	30.9
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	69.19

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$f(x^2 + 8x + 14) = 3x + 17 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

We need the value of $f(-2)$.

We want that value of x , for which $x^2 + 8x + 14 = -2$.

i.e., $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 0$

∴ $(x + 4)^2 = 0$ and $x = -4$.

Setting $x = -4$ in (1), we get

$$f(16 - 32 + 14) = 3(-4) + 17 = 5$$

i.e., $f(-2) = 5$.

Choice (D)

undefined

Q25. DIRECTIONS for questions 24 to 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If $\frac{3}{x}f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2$ for all $x \neq 0$, then find $f(2)$.

- a) $\frac{5}{2}$
- b) $\frac{5}{3}$
- c) $\frac{5}{4}$ Your answer is correct
- d) 1

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	224
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	123
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	128
% of students who attempted this question	16.95
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	78.67

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

$$f(2) = \frac{3}{2}f(2) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \quad \text{_____ (1)}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 6f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(2) = 2 \quad \text{_____ (2)}$$

Solving equations (1) and (2), we get

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{5}{4}$$

Choice (C)

undefined

Q26. DIRECTIONS for questions 24 to 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Two equilateral triangles are inscribed in a circle such that the region common to both the triangles is a regular hexagon, H_1 . Another regular hexagon, H_2 , is formed when the vertices of the two triangles are successively joined. Find the ratio of the area of H_1 to that of H_2 .

- a) 1 : 2
- b) 2 : 3
- c) 1 : 4
- d) 1 : 3

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	13
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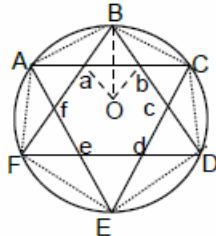
Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Avg. time spent on this question by all students	132
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	160
% of students who attempted this question	7.4
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	41.25

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Representing the given information in a diagram, it will look as follows.



Let the centre of the circle be O.

$$\text{The ratio of area of } H_1 \text{ is to that of } H_2 = (\overline{ab})^2 : (\overline{AB})^2$$

Let r be the radius of the circle

$\triangle OAB$ and $\triangle BAB$ are equilateral triangles.

$$\Rightarrow \text{The height of the } \triangle OAB = \frac{\overline{OB}}{2} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{ab} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left[\text{i.e., } 2 \times \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ} \right]$$

$\triangle OAB$ is an equilateral triangle

\overline{AB} = radius of the circle = r

$$\therefore \text{The required ratio} = \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 : (r)^2 = 1 : 3$$

Choice (D)

undefined

Q27. DIRECTIONS for question 27: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

Mona has five pairs of shoes of different colours, including a pink pair. On no two consecutive days of the week, from Monday to Saturday, does she wear the same pair of shoes. If she does not wear the pink pair on Wednesday, in how many ways can she wear her shoes in a week?

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	10
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	138
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	154
% of students who attempted this question	17.05
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	7.89

[Video Solution](#)

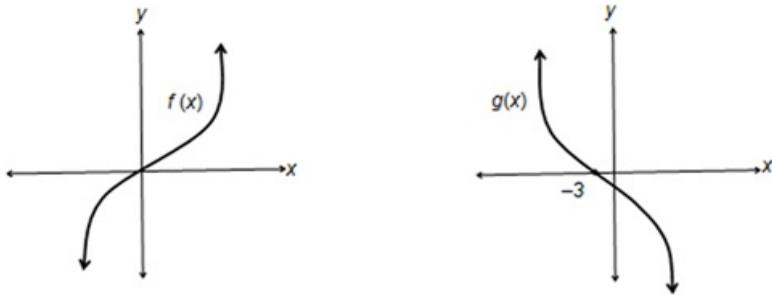
Text Solution

On Wednesday, Mona can wear any one of 4 pairs (any pair of colour except the pink). On Tuesday, she can wear any one of 4 pairs (any except the one worn on Wednesday). Similarly, for each of the days Monday as well as Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Mona has a choice of 4 pairs. Thus, she can wear her shoes in 4^6 or 4096 ways during the week.
Ans: (4096)

undefined

Q28. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Consider the graphs of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ given below:



Which of the following could best represent the relationship between $f(x)$ and $g(x)$?

- a) $f(x) = g(-x - 3)$
- b) $f(x) = -g(-x - 3)$
- c) $f(x) = -g(x - 3)$
- d) $f(x) = g(x - 3)$

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	20
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	93
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	108
% of students who attempted this question	23.05
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	33.6

Video Solution

Text Solution

By observation,
 $g(x)$ looks like the mirror image of $f(x)$ with respect to the y-axis and shifted by three units towards left.
 $f(1)$ and $g(-4)$ are equal. Only choice (A) satisfies this condition. Choice (A)

undefined

Q29. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Find the minimum value of the sum of the squares of the roots of the quadratic equation in x given below:

$$x^2 - (\theta + 5)x + (\theta - 10) = 0.$$

- a) 16
- b) 29
- c) 42
- d) Cannot be determined

You did not answer this question

[Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	106
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	128
Difficulty Level	M
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	141
% of students who attempted this question	14.28
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	51.64

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Sum of the roots = $\theta + 5$.
Product of the roots = $\theta - 10$.
Let the roots be α and β . Then we have
 $\alpha + \beta = \theta + 5$ and $\alpha\beta = \theta - 2$.
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)$
 $= (\theta + 5)^2 - 2(\theta - 10)$
 $= \theta^2 + 10\theta + 25 - 2\theta + 20$
 $= \theta^2 + 8\theta + 45$
 $= (\theta + 4)^2 + 29$.
Since, $(\theta + 4)^2$ is always non-negative the minimum value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is 29.

Choice (B)

undefined

Q30. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

What is the remainder when 3^{256} is divided by 13?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 9
- d) 5

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	24
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	96
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	90
% of students who attempted this question	28.41
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	68.43

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let us observe the pattern when 3^n is divided by 13.

$$\text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^1}{13} \right) = 3, \text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^2}{13} \right) = 9$$

$$\text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^3}{13} \right) = 1, \text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^4}{13} \right) = 3$$

We can observe that the pattern repeats with a cycle of 3.

Now, $256 = 3 \times 85 + 1$

$$\therefore \text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^{256}}{13} \right) = \text{Rem} \left(\frac{3^1}{13} \right) = 3$$

Choice (B)

undefined

undefined

Q31. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If a regular polygon has 27 diagonals, find the measure of an exterior angle of the polygon.

- a) **40°** Your answer is correct
- b) **45°**
- c) **36°**
- d) **60°**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	87
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	114
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	118
% of students who attempted this question	17.36
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	79.48

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let the number of sides of the polygon be n
 The number of diagonals of the polygon = $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 27$$

On solving, we get $n = 9$

$$\text{The measure of an exterior angle of a nonagon} = \frac{360^\circ}{9} = 40^\circ.$$

Choice (A)

Q31. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

If a regular polygon has 27 diagonals, find the measure of an exterior angle of the polygon.

a) **40°** Your answer is correct

b) **45°**

c) **36°**

d) **60°**

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	87
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	114
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	118
% of students who attempted this question	17.36
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	79.48

[Video Solution](#)

Text Solution

Let the number of sides of the polygon be n
 The number of diagonals of the polygon = $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 27$$

On solving, we get $n = 9$

$$\text{The measure of an exterior angle of a nonagon} = \frac{360^\circ}{9} = 40^\circ.$$

Choice (A)

undefined

Q32. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

P and Q are two diametrically opposite points on a circular track. A and B start simultaneously from P at speeds of 20 rounds per hour and 40 rounds per hour respectively. C starts from Q at the same time, at a speed of 10 rounds per hour. If B and C move in the clockwise direction and A in the anticlockwise direction, find the time after which all three of them meet

for the third time anywhere on the track.

- a) **5 minutes**
- b) **7 minutes**
- c) **11 minutes**
- d) **13 minutes**

You did not answer this question [Show Correct Answer](#)

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	14
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	186
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	218
% of students who attempted this question	4.01
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	27.31

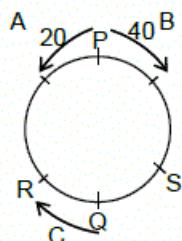
[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

A starts from P and goes anticlockwise at 20 rounds/hour or $\frac{1}{3}$ round every min.

B starts from P and goes clockwise at the speed of $\frac{2}{3}$ round every min.

C starts from Q and goes clockwise at $\frac{1}{6}$ round every min.



They all start together from their respective starting points, in their respective directions at their respective speeds at say $t = 0$ (We'll measure time in minutes.) At $t = 1$ min, A and C meet at R (corresponding to 8 if we think of the track as divided into 12 parts, with $P = 12$, $Q = 6$) A and B also meet at R at the same time.

For the next meeting between A and C, they have to cover the entire track between them. In one min, they cover $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

∴ Every two minutes after $t = 1$, A and C will meet. The time and the meeting points are listed below.

Meetings of A and C.

t	1	3	5	7	9	11
Location	R	P	S	R	P	S

Consider A and B. In one min, they cover $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ or the entire round.

The time and meeting points of A and B are tabulated below.

Meetings of A and B

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Location	R	S	P	R	S	P	R

We see the following, from these two tables.

Meeting of A, B, C

t	1	3	5
Location	R	P	S

∴ The 3 of them meet for the third time at S, at $t = 5$.

Choice (A)

undefined

Q32. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

P and Q are two diametrically opposite points on a circular track. A and B start simultaneously from P at speeds of 20 rounds per hour and 40 rounds per hour respectively. C starts from Q at the same time, at a speed of 10 rounds per hour. If B and C move in the clockwise direction and A in the anticlockwise direction, find the time after which all three of them meet for the third time anywhere on the track.

- a) 5 minutes
- b) 7 minutes
- c) 11 minutes

C d) 13 minutes

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	14
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	186
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	218
% of students who attempted this question	4.01
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	27.31

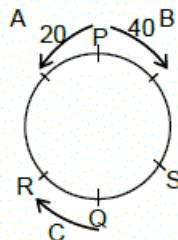
[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

A starts from P and goes anticlockwise at 20 rounds/hour or $\frac{1}{3}$ round every min.

B starts from P and goes clockwise at the speed of $\frac{2}{3}$ round every min.

C starts from Q and goes clockwise at $\frac{1}{6}$ round every min.



They all start together from their respective starting points, in their respective directions at their respective speeds at say $t = 0$ (We'll measure time in minutes.) At $t = 1$ min, A and C meet at R (corresponding to 8 if we think of the track as divided into 12 parts, with P = 12, Q = 6) A and B also meet at R at the same time.

For the next meeting between A and C, they have to cover the entire track between

them. In one min, they cover $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

∴ Every two minutes after $t = 1$, A and C will meet. The time and the meeting points are listed below.

Meetings of A and C.

t	1	3	5	7	9	11
Location	R	P	S	R	P	S

Consider A and B. In one min, they cover $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ or the entire round.

The time and meeting points of A and B are tabulated below.

Meetings of A and B

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Location	R	S	P	R	S	P	R

We see the following, from these two tables.

Meeting of A, B, C

t	1	3	5
Location	R	P	S

∴ The 3 of them meet for the third time at S, at $t = 5$.

Choice (A)

undefined

Q33. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Ramesh and Suresh stand on the ground on the same side of a pole and find the angle of elevation of the top of the pole to be 30° and 60° respectively. If the height of the pole is 20 m, then the distance between them is

- a) $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ m.
- b) $20(\sqrt{3}-1)$ m.
- c) $40(\sqrt{3}-1)$ m.
- d) $\frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}$ m. Your answer is correct

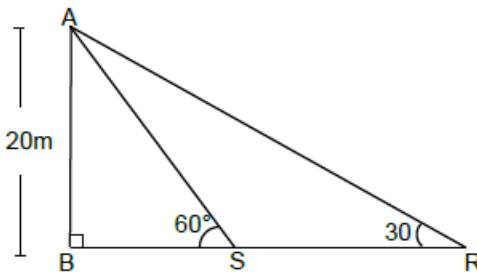
Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	96
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	136
Difficulty Level	E
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	135
% of students who attempted this question	23.8
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	85.21

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Let A and B be the top and the foot of the pole respectively.
Let S and R be the points at which Suresh and Ramesh are standing.



In $\triangle ABS$

$$\frac{AB}{BS} = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow BS = \frac{AB}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m}$$

In $\triangle ABR$, $\frac{AB}{BR} = \tan 30^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow BR = \frac{AB}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{20}{1/\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{The required value} = 20\sqrt{3} - \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m}$$

Choice (D)

undefined

Q34. DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

P and Q are two series in arithmetic progression. $P(n)$ and $Q(n)$ are the sums of the first n terms of P and Q respectively, while P_n and Q_n are the n^{th} terms of P and Q respectively. If $P(n) : Q(n) = (2n + 3) : (3n - 1)$, what is the ratio of P_{13} and Q_{13} ?

- a) 53 : 74
- b) 29 : 25
- c) 19 : 22
- d) Cannot be determined

You did not answer this question

Show Correct Answer

Time spent / Accuracy Analysis

Time taken by you to answer this question	261
Avg. time spent on this question by all students	181
Difficulty Level	D
Avg. time spent on this question by students who got this question right	176
% of students who attempted this question	9.23
% of students who got the question right of those who attempted	42.86

[Video Solution](#)

[Text Solution](#)

Part of the difficulty in the question appears to be the confusing notation. We'll find it convenient to change the notation. Let the sum of the first n terms of P be S_n and the sum of the first n terms of Q be T_n .

$$\therefore \frac{S_n}{T_n} = \frac{2n+3}{3n-1} . \text{ We need the value of } \frac{P_{13}}{Q_{13}}$$

P_{13} is the average of the first 25 terms of P.

Q_{13} is the average of the first 25 terms of Q.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{P_{13}}{Q_{13}} &= \frac{\text{Average of } P_1 \text{ to } P_{25}}{\text{Average of } Q_1 \text{ to } Q_{25}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Sum of } P_1 \text{ to } P_{25}}{\text{Sum of } Q_1 \text{ to } Q_{25}} = \frac{S_{25}}{T_{25}} = \frac{2(25)+3}{3(25)-1} = \frac{53}{74}\end{aligned}$$

Choice (A)