

Ref: AIMCAT1723

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the instructions given at the beginning/end of each section or at the beginning of a group of questions very carefully.
2. This test has a total of 100 questions in three sections: (i) Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension – 34 Questions (ii) Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning – 32 Questions and (iii) Quantitative Ability – 34 Questions. The total time available for the test is **180 minutes**. However, you will be allotted exactly 60 minutes for answering the questions in each section and you cannot switch from one section to another while answering the questions in a section.
3. All questions carry three marks each. Each wrong answer to any multiple-choice type question will attract a penalty of one mark. Wrong answers to any non multiple-choice type question will not attract any penalty.

SECTION – I
Number of Questions = 34

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 3: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Local communities living in the world's dwindling tropical forests bear the brunt of the insatiable demand for cheap timber, argues Frederick Sagisolo. In *The Green Room* – a series of opinion articles on environmental topics running weekly on the BBC News website – he recounts his experience of illegal logging, and explains why community forest management is the way forward.

"For the Knasaimos people, living in the Indonesian province of Papua, we do not see nature as something to be destroyed. The forests here provide for our needs. For building houses we take rattan, bamboo and other woods; for lighting fires we take damar; and for food we process sago taken from the forest in the traditional method. The forests give us wood for fishing boats, gaharu trees for trade, and many fruits which we can sell.

The relationship between our people and their nature is important, and it's become our pride and part of our traditional wisdom. That's why we manage the land in a simple way.

The way we manage our land, however, has been disturbed by outsiders coming here to log trees. It started in 1999 with meranti wood being taken, and once that was finished in 2002 they started to cut merbau trees. This created problems for our community. Before, there was a sense of working together, a feeling of togetherness. Then, when some people are attracted to the wood company they refuse to work on the sago any more. They think that because the company promises money, they don't want to do the traditional work in the forest any more. New values appear, like wanting to have more than your neighbour and putting a price on everything, instead of valuing what we already have.

The merbau logging was carried out by one company, supported by foreign investors. We never invited this company here and it did not have proper permission to log. I am the head of the tribal council, but the company never talked to me. Instead it did an illegal deal with one individual from our community, and this created many problems for us. But the company was backed by a local military officer, so what could we do?

I was really worried by this company. Our land is not that large, and with the logging after a few years we would have had no trees left, only grass. This would mean disaster for us. It is our mission to treat the land as something entrusted to us for our grandchildren and so we must not destroy it. If we are left alone, we manage the forest well as it is part of our life. But companies from outside only think about money and leave us with tears.

Then finally, in 2005, Papua was the target for a big action by the government against illegal logging. The military officer left, and the company operations stopped. We felt we were once more in control of our lands and set about healing the wounds created by the company.

The Knasaimos people have to develop strong institutions to press the government to have a more open mind, and allow us to manage our land free of interference. We have suffered from illegal logging and now we want to build a co-operative to carry out small-scale community logging."

1. One of the reasons for the Knasaimos people getting attracted to the wood company is that
 - (A) the company offered them training facilities and promised them permanent jobs in the village.
 - (B) the company promised them money.
- (C) the company was backed by a military officer who had promised education to the local people.
- (D) new values appeared and they did not want to do the traditional work in the forest any more.

2. Who is Frederick Sagisolo, according to the passage?

 - (A) The editor of The Green Room
 - (B) The owner of the wood company
 - (C) The traditional chief of the Knasaimos people
 - (D) An Indonesian political activist involved in environmental causes

3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

 - (A) The Knasaimos people used rattan, gaharu and damar for building houses, for food and for lighting fires respectively.
 - (B) In Papua, Merbau trees disappeared before Meranti wood due to logging in the late nineties.
 - (C) Indonesia is the world's environmental villain and the Papua jungle, the image of everything going wrong in green places.
 - (D) The Knasaimos council leaders were powerless in curtailing logging in their land because the loggers had illegal dealings with one of the tribals and the support of a local military officer.

DIRECTIONS for questions 4 to 6: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

What is the ultimate aim of a sportsman, or any dedicated professional? We like to feel that happiness and achievement go together. In fact, far from being interchangeable, they often come into conflict. The parental plea – “give me happy and successful children” – may be asking too much. What if it’s one or the other?

That question casts a particular type of sporting career in a different light – the player who tastes ultimate success but does not become addicted to it; who thinks a normal life is the right foil to the pressures of the job; who might, just might, be able to say, “I did what I wanted to do, now I can move on.”

The Majorcan tennis player Carlos Moya won the French Open in 1998 at the age of 21. World Number One – tick; grand-slam winner – tick. But as soon as he reached the summit, there was gradual decline. Moya later reflected that one of his countrymen, a boy he'd tutored, would never be so easily satisfied. His name? Rafael Nadal.

Yet Nadal's career, if you think about it, is more admirable than enviable. His hounded intensity, the relentless sense of inferiority (rightly or wrongly, Nadal is convinced that Federer and Djokovic are more talented than he is), his pursuit of victory as a form of absolution, the hunting-down of lost causes: would you really want to live such a life? At times, when I was a professional sportsman, I tried to persuade myself that I did. From the perspective of retirement, however, I can see that my personality wasn't like that. I wanted to enjoy it too.

No one would call Andy Murray a frivolous hedonist. But after the British tennis star's *annus mirabilis* of 2012-13, Murray struggled to discover new sources of inspiration. His back injury also played a part. When he won Olympic gold and then the US Open in 2012 (breaking the 76-year British grand-slam duck), only one prime target still eluded him: Wimbledon. His whole life had been defined by that one word. Wimbledon, Wimbledon, Wimbledon. Would he, could he? It wasn't just a suburb in south-west London, it was the soundtrack of his life.

Then he had done it, just like that, beating Djokovic in straight sets. It was over. The wound was healed. Only one problem remained: what next? And, against all logic, he missed it, the emptiness and the hunger, the lonely self-doubt and brutal self-discipline. While Murray slid down the rankings and the blame game began – blame the old coach, the new coach, the departed assistant trainer – part of me was cheering. Murray, even Murray, was having a perfectly natural reaction to achieving his life's ambition.

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

When *selfie* was crowned the Word of 2013 by the Oxford Dictionaries, the media's reaction was quick. For the *Calgary Herald's* Andrew Cohen, "selfie culture" represents the "critical mass" of selfish entitlement; for Navneet Alang in the *Globe and Mail*, selfies are inextricable from the need for self-expression, a "reminder of what it means to be human." For the *Guardian's* Jonathan Freedland, the selfie is both: at once "the ultimate emblem of the age of narcissism" and a function of the "timeless human need to connect."

Commentators tended to converge on one point: the selfie, and the unencumbered act of self-creation it represents, is unmistakably of our time, shorthand for cultural tropes wedded to the smartphone era. As Jennifer O'Connell in *Irish Times*, says: "It's hard to think of a more appropriate symbol of the kind of society we have become. We are living in an age of narcissism, an age in which only our most attractive, carefully constructed selves are presented."

No you did not read that right. Our obsession with the power of self-creation is hardly new. Even the "selfie artist" is hardly a creation of 2013. Its genesis isn't in the iPhone, but in the painted portrait: not among the Twitterati, but among the silk-waistcoated dandies of nineteenth-century Paris.

It may seem like a stretch to mention selfie artists like Kim Kardashian or James Franco in the same breath as Barbe d'Aurevilly, but today's self-creators owe more to d'Aurevilly's view of the power of public image than you might think. According to him, dandyism was about more than mere sartorial elegance. It was a way of consciously existing in the world. And d'Aurevilly existed more consciously than most. His 1844 hagiography of Beau Brummel, a dandy of another age, doubles as a manifesto: in his eyes, the true dandy evokes surprise, emotion, and passion in others, but remains entirely insensible himself, producing an effect to which he alone remains immune.

Charles Baudelaire goes still further, treating dandyism in his 1863 essay "The Painter of Modern Life" as "a kind of religion." Baudelaire sees the ultimate dandy as transcending his humanity – by choosing and creating his own identity, he remains splendidly aloof, unaffected by others or by the world at large. "It is the pleasure of causing surprise in others, and the proud satisfaction of never showing any oneself. A dandy may be blasé, he may even suffer pain, but he will keep smiling, like the Spartan under the bite of the fox."

Baudelaire takes pains to emphasize that the popular trappings of dandyism – "clothes and material elegance" – are secondary to the philosophy underpinning them. "For the perfect dandy these things are no more than the symbol of the aristocratic superiority of his mind; they are useful not for themselves but for the role they play in creating a public persona.

Every element of a dandy's identity is constructed for maximum effect. A dandy may have the potential to be a great artist or writer, but he cannot bear the "vulgarity" involved in committing to a single activity, and becoming "predictable" to the common man. He is less a human being than an artistic rendering of one: a *selfie* in three dimensions.

7. The response of the media towards the crowning of 'selfie' as the Word of 2013 by the Oxford Dictionaries can be best described as
(A) one of positive enthusiasm.
(B) one of skepticism.
(C) ranging from pointed criticism to cautious approval.
(D) ranging from guarded appreciation to great fascination.
8. The first sentence of the third para serves which of the following purposes?
(A) It clears a misconception and presents an alternative.
(B) It arrests the reader's attention and challenges an observation.
(C) It explains an implicit idea by reiterating a point.
(D) It clarifies an ambiguity by highlighting a pertinent fact.
9. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the use of the simile "he will keep smiling like the Spartan under the bite of the fox" (para 5)?
(A) A dandy does not allow negative emotions and passions to overpower him.
- (B) A dandy never expresses his emotions and is impassive to suffering.
(C) A dandy is usually masochistic in nature.
(D) A dandy is nonchalant and bears pain with stoicism.
10. Which of the following best describes a true dandy?
(A) A person who completely gives in to his emotions.
(B) A person who is cautious and concerned about how he looks, dresses and thinks.
(C) A person who does predictable things and associates with the masses.
(D) A person who meticulously builds a public identity crafted to amaze and pique.
11. Which of the following could serve as the most apposite title to the passage?
(A) Selfie Culture: Symbolic of Modern Day Dandyism.
(B) Selfie Culture: The contemporary "self-creation" phenomenon
(C) Dandyism: The long lost practice
(D) The cult of Dandyism: Extending from aristocracy to commonality

- 12.** In this passage, the author primarily
(A) explains that selfies are a more egalitarian take on the dandy's notion of self-creation.
(B) explains that the 'selfie art' is not an 'out of the blue' creation but has its roots in dandyism.
(C) states that the act of self-creation becomes not a narcissistic act of superiority but a human expression of all we have in common.
(D) throws light on the features of dandyism and emphasizes that every era gets its dandy it deserves.

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 18: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Women and men face double-standards. That this should show up in the language is no surprise. Men who put themselves forward at work are "assertive", women who do the same are more often "pushy" or "bossy".

Readers tempted to doubt can check for themselves. For an impressionistic survey, type "gossip" into Google, click on "images" and see who appears to be doing it; then try the same with "nagging" and "bossy". For hard data, try Google's "Ngram" viewer, which shows the frequency of words and phrases among the hundreds of billions of words in the books scanned by Google, spanning centuries. One of the most common words following "gossiping" is "old". And the most common words to follow "gossiping old" are, in this order: "women", "woman", "men", "lady" and "ladies".

Some words are trickier than mere double-standards: those using them may think they are paying a kind of compliment, whereas what is heard is something between condescension and insult. A case in point is "feisty". Those who use it might think that the word connotes "spirited". It is often heard by women, though, as carrying a whiff of surprise that a woman would show such spirit.

"Nonsense", some will reply. *The Economist* has used "feisty" recently to refer to Greece's leftist government and a (male) Argentinian presidential candidate. But it is also used fairly frequently with female figures. The common thread seems to be a sense of smallness or underdog status: nobody calls a jowly dictator or heavyweight boxer "feisty" In fact, because of the word's feminine associations, it can be especially condescending to a man, belittling and feminising at the same time. For an unmixed compliment, try "passionate" or "outspoken".

A widespread habit of lightly taking offence can be a burden on everyone. Take the debate over "microaggressions" on American university campuses, defined as the small humiliations minority students endure. These might be described as too small for the speaker to notice, yet too big for the hearer to ignore. On one hand, some insults are clearly real – a student from California being asked where she is "really" from, because of an Asian-American face.

On the other hand, two sociologists, Bradley Campbell and Jason Manning, argued in a paper published in 2014 that a "culture of victimhood" is replacing the "culture of dignity". Harvard is currently seeking to rename the faculty members who oversee student halls because their traditional title – "house masters" – reminds some of slavery. Steven Pinker, a psychologist and language scholar at Harvard, tweeted drily that: "1) All words have more than one meaning. 2) Mature adults resist taking pointless offence."

One need not score this debate entirely in favour of the microaggressors or their victims. In any case, it always pays to choose words well. The case against calling an opinionated woman "feisty" need not be made in the new-fangled language of microaggression; it is often just lazy. Thoughtfully searching for the right word, free of off-notes, does more than avoid offence. It makes speakers and writers scour their minds for original and arresting language – a good thing in itself.

- 13.** Which of the following can be inferred about Ngram viewer's result that "one of the most common words following "gossiping" is "old""?
(A) Old women were associated the most with gossiping during the last few centuries.
(B) Old people were mostly involved in gossiping during the last few centuries.
(C) Old people were predominantly portrayed as gossips in the literature written in the last few centuries.
(D) The literature written in the last few centuries usually portrayed old female characters as gossips.
- 14.** According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the meaning of the word "feisty"?
(A) The actual meaning of the word 'feisty' is 'being spirited' but it sometimes is inaccurately interpreted by women as 'being unexpectedly spirited'.
(B) The word 'feisty', when used by men, is often intended to carry a different meaning than when it is used by women.
- 15.** The word 'feisty' means the same as 'passionate' or 'showing spirit'.
(D) The meaning of the word 'feisty' is perceived differently depending upon the gender of the person on whom it is used.
- 15.** Which of the following can most aptly be regarded as an incident of microaggression?
(A) A person of Asian origin not being allowed to study in a college because the college admits only Caucasians.
(B) A female professional being paid less than a similarly placed male professional even though she has the same skills and is as efficient as the male professional.
(C) A government post invites applications only from people who are citizens of that country and does not accept applications from non-natives.
(D) An African-American student being asked by an Asian if he knows how to play the Djembe (African drums), since the latter presumed that the former must be from Africa.

16. It can be inferred that, according to Pinker, mature adults
- do not pay any heed to acts of microaggression.
 - are aware of the multiple meanings of words and take offense whenever such words are used.
 - are unlikely to take offense at acts of microaggression unless insult is intended.
 - are aware of the multiple meanings of words and resist using such words lest they inadvertently end up insulting others.
17. Which of the following can be a reason for the author to mention Harvard seeking to rename its traditional title of "house masters"?
- To emphasize the fact that house masters in the past were slave owners, and students, now, are not comfortable referring to the faculty members as "master".
 - To illustrate that some people, due to an increase in the culture of victimhood, are taking pointless offense where none is intended.
18. According to the author, which of the following could be an agreeable outcome due to the increase in the culture of victimhood?
- Harvard seeking to rename its title of "house masters".
 - People will no longer take offense to acts of microaggressions.
 - Speakers and authors will feel the need for using appropriate and creative language which does not have any negative connotations.
 - People will become aware of the multiple meanings of words and thereby, will take care not to commit acts of microaggression.

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

In a witty and insightful new book, Dan Fox, an editor at the art magazine *frieze*, suggests that rather than run away from pretension we should learn to embrace it. In fact, he suggests that pretension is "the engine oil of culture", a drop of which is necessary if our lives are to avoid stagnation and complacency. His task is not an easy one. Nobody ever admits to being pretentious as they might admit to other vices, like anger or sloth. Pretentiousness is always somebody else's problem, never one's own.

It wasn't always so. Fox traces the origins of pretension back millennia to the Latin word *prae*, meaning "before", and *tendere*, meaning "to stretch". "Think of it as holding something in front of you," he writes, "like actors wearing masks in the ancient Greek theatre." Acting is very much at the heart of pretentiousness – indeed pretending to be something you are not is clearly an ancient, even primeval, activity. Fox ties it to play, which allows children to see what happens when their "internal world engages with the external one". Yet somewhere along the way play curdles into pretension. When does dressing up in costume and reciting odes to one's teddy bear while shaking a tambourine go from being adorable to preposterous? Why does something that was once deemed essential become something that is abhorrent?

Fox lays the blame on the French Revolution and its overthrow of carefully constructed social roles. He quotes Edmund Burke's lament on the French Revolution at the loss of the "pleasing illusions which made power gentle and obedience liberal". Yet pretension and its "illusions" were not solely the preserve of the conservative. The rise of pretension's opposite number – authenticity – was promulgated at both ends of the political spectrum. Just as Karl Marx insisted that the proletariat find "an authentic self", so capitalism deified the "true" nature of the individual. The dictatorship of authenticity has grown over the last century and resulted in a cult of "keeping it real" that dominates to this day. Meanwhile pretension's magical ability to let you be two things at once – ignorant and learned, bank manager and pop star, face and mask – is seen as being somehow undemocratic, as if you were getting two bites of the cherry rather than one.

As such, pretentiousness has become a go-to bogeyman and a peculiarly **virulent** put-down. When you label someone pretentious you are saying that they are trying to be something other than themselves; you are challenging their very identity. It is an accusation that is almost impossible to defend oneself against without being seen to confirm the charge. Such power is invidious. Fox shows how in Britain the word can be used as "an informal tool of class surveillance". To suggest a person is pretentious is to say they're behaving "in ways they're not qualified for through experience or economic status". In America, meanwhile, Fox finds that simply having an English accent can be a sign of pretension. There the word is as much a synonym for what is unfamiliar as for what is false. The irony is that calling someone pretentious often reveals more about the accuser than the accused. It speaks not only of how we perceive ourselves but also of our society's "insecurities, prejudices and unquestioned assumptions".

When David Bowie dressed like an intergalactic peacock as Ziggy Stardust, many thought he was beyond pretentious. But it served a valuable purpose. He was doing what his sometime collaborator Brian Eno would describe as "the most important thing we do...it's the way we make our thought experiments, find out what it would be like to be otherwise." Knowing what it is like to be someone else is an essential part not just of cultural creation but of empathy itself. Not being ourselves is, as Fox shows, what it means to be human.

19. Which of the following is not responsible for the decline in the importance of pretension?
- French Revolution
 - Karl Marx's philosophy
 - Capitalism
 - David Bowie's performance as Ziggy Stardust
20. Which of the following best characterizes the difference between Britain and America in the way the word pretension is used, as can be gathered from the passage?
- In Britain, American accent is considered pretentious whereas in America, a British accent is considered pretentious.
 - In Britain, pretentious means acting in a way which is unfamiliar for their experience or economic status; while in America, pretentious means to try to be something that they are not.
 - In Britain, behaving in a way deemed improper for one's experience or economic status is termed as pretentious, while in America, behaving in an unfamiliar manner is termed as pretentious.
 - In Britain, being pretentious means to act informally, considered inappropriate for their class, while in America, being pretentious means to have a different accent.
21. Which of the following is not a feature of pretension, as mentioned in the passage?
- Calling someone pretentious reveals more about the accuser than the accused.
 - Being pretentious helps keep one's true intentions under wraps by not acting them out.
 - Pretensions help us in identifying perspectives of other people and helps generate empathy.
 - What a society labels as 'pretentious', helps identify the biases and preconceptions of that society.
22. What does the author imply when he states that "somewhere along the way, play curdles into pretension"?
- Pretension, which was considered acceptable in childhood, during the time of the ancient Greeks, is now considered preposterous.
 - When children pretend to be someone else, it is considered endearing, but when adults do the same, it is labelled as being pretentious and considered repugnant.
 - While sometimes children pretending to be someone else are considered adorable, other times they are considered pretentious.
 - Children pretending to be someone else are considered adorable until they dress up in costume and recite odes to their teddy bears while shaking a tambourine.
23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "virulent" in the context of the passage?
- Contagious
 - Prone to cause disease
 - Vehement
 - Vitriolic
24. Which of the following can be inferred about the French Revolution from Edward Burke's lament?
- French Revolution made powerful people gentle and obedient people liberal.
 - French Revolution destroyed the pretensions under which power was perceived as kind and obedience, to be by choice.
 - French Revolution contributed to the increase in the popularity of authenticity, without which power was not perceived as gentle and obedience, not considered liberal.
 - French Revolution diminished the need for power and obedience in the society and thereby destroyed the pretensions of the people.

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 28: The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) given in the following question, 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.

- If you want to measure how dependent you've become on distractions, try this experiment: set aside a chunk of time on a weekend and sit alone and think.
- Within an hour most people will feel a strong craving for distraction.
- Without distractions it's too obvious to your brain that you're not doing anything with it, and you start to feel uncomfortable.
- You can have a notebook to write your thoughts down in, but nothing else: no friends, TV, music, phone, IM, email, Web, games, books, newspapers, or magazines.
- The key to wasting time is distraction.

26. (1) His mathematics showed that massive accelerating objects (neutron stars or black holes orbiting each other) would disrupt space-time.
 (2) Furthermore, these ripples would travel at the speed of light through the universe, carrying with them information about their cataclysmic origins.
 (3) Albert Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves in 1916 in his general theory of relativity.
 (4) Gravitational waves are distortions or 'ripples' in the fabric of space-time caused by very violent and energetic processes in the universe.
 (5) This would be done in such a way that 'waves' of distorted space would radiate from the source.

27. (1) The argument of *Juvenescence*, by Robert Pogue Harrison, is that this is becoming the ruling principle of modern society.
 (2) Yet this youthful or "juvenile" culture is not actually doing worried young people any favours, since they are losing sustenance by being cut off from the past.
 (3) You are only young once, but you can stay immature indefinitely," goes a quip attributed to Ogden Nash.
 (4) Wrinkles may proliferate over our faces but we continue to wear rumpus-room clothing, watch cartoons and play video games.

- (5) We have lost our historical grounding: everything that speaks of time and tradition has become detached from its context, while everything young and fresh is idolised.
-

28. (1) Originally, Owens had felt that the Phaistos disk referred to an individual known as the "pregnant mother", but he now believes that the individual is a "pregnant goddess".
- (2) The aspect of Astarte as a goddess of love and fertility is the "pregnant goddess", while the reverse is dedicated to the Minoan version of Astarte, an incarnation that would be known as Venus.
- (3) Additionally, it's not just any goddess but Astarte, an ancient figure of sexuality, fertility, and warfare, associated with the planet Venus.
- (4) A fired clay disk discovered in Phaistos on the Greek island of Crete, stamped with countless symbols on both sides, has been reportedly deciphered by archaeologist Gareth Owens.
- (5) The two sides of the disk bear different types of prayers and hymns to Astarte.
-

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 31: Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

29. (1) These dangers were soon recognized, and resulted in two international declarations – in 1874 in Brussels and in 1899 in The Hague – which prohibited the use of poisoned weapons.
- (2) Man has used poisons for assassination purposes ever since the dawn of civilization, against individual enemies and against armies.
- (3) Soon, the US government was also pressed to perform such research by their British allies who feared a German attack with biological weapons.
- (4) However, although these treaties, were made in good faith, they contained no means of control, and failed to prevent interested parties from developing biological weapons.
- (5) However, the foundation of microbiology offered new prospects for those interested in biological weapons because it allowed agents to be chosen and designed on a rational basis.
-

30. (1) However, during the 19th century, as the new rich of the Industrial Revolution became more politically powerful, this expectation was gradually relaxed.
- (2) It was an informal designation: one belonged to the landed gentry if other members of that class accepted one as such.
- (3) The primary meaning of "landed gentry" encompasses those members of the land owning classes who are not members of the peerage.
-

- (4) Both Captain Mark Phillips and Vice Admiral Timothy Laurence lacked any rank of peerage, yet could scarcely be considered anything other than upper class.

- (5) A newly rich man who wished his family to join the gentry, was expected to sever financial ties with businesses in order to cleanse his family of the "taint of trade".
-

31. (1) This means that for any face that is similar to a recognizable face to the patient, the patient will recall that face as the person they know.
- (2) In experimental studies, when the concentration of levodopa decreases, the number of reported Fregoli delusions decreases as well.
- (3) The associative nodes serve as a biological link of information about other people with a particular familiar face (to the patient).
- (4) A person with the Fregoli delusion can also inaccurately replicate places, objects, and events and this can be explained by "associative nodes."
- (5) The Fregoli delusion is a rare disorder in which a person believes that different people are in fact a single person who changes appearance or is in disguise.
-

DIRECTIONS for questions 32 to 34: The following question has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been left incomplete. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

32. Bjork, whose seventh album, "Medulla" (Elektra), was released last year, has made a career based on contrasts or dualities. She always presents herself as child and woman, naif and sophisticate, lone individual and elemental force. She encompasses multitudes; her persona can be as large as a planet or a galaxy. Bjork's voice sounds perpetually guileless, an illusion that is helped along by her accented English. It allows her to get away with ideas that might seem absurdly pretentious coming from anyone more overbearing. She can be breathy and girlish, clear and sultry as she seizes a phrase, then almost shattering as her voice crests with a rasp. Her singing sounds impulsive and immediate, merging the earthy and the ethereal, yet her voice is deployed as carefully as her backup,

- (A) what once were considered basics can now sound lush as producers become reducers, trading sounds for spaces – grabbing the world by the throat, so to speak.
- (B) which leaves gaping holes where bass lines are expected and a dissonant cluster of voices instead of a band.
- (C) which deliberately juxtaposes more polarities: simple and elaborate, organic and synthetic, whimsical and profound.
- (D) which is obsessively pure for listeners to take refuge and does not find any contrasts in the spectra of vocal sounds like percussive, crystalline pure etc.

33. Time in our culture is a valuable commodity. It is a limited resource that we use to accomplish our goals. Because of the way that the concept of work has developed in modern Western culture, where work is typically associated with the time it takes and time is precisely quantified, it has become customary to pay people by the hour, week, or year. In our culture TIME IS MONEY in many ways: telephone message units, hourly wages, hotel room rates, yearly budgets, interest on loans, and paying your debt to society by "serving time." These practices are relatively new in the history of the human race, and by no means do they exist in all cultures. They have arisen in modern industrialized societies and structure our basic everyday activities in a very profound way. Corresponding to the fact that we act as if time is a valuable commodity—a limited resource, even money—we conceive of time that way.

- (A) Even writers, poets and singers wax lyrical about time.
- (B) Thus we understand and experience time as the kind of thing that can be spent, wasted, budgeted, invested wisely or poorly, saved, or squandered.
- (C) You are running out of time, you need to budget your time.
- (D) Time is Money, Time is a Limited Resource and Time is a Valuable Commodity are all metaphorical concepts.

34. The idea that humans are artificial interlopers who must be kept out of the Garden of Eden is not especially useful. From the perspective of the causal web, humans are not separate from nature at all. In fact, this is why humans are capable of changing the rest of the natural world. The fact that change is natural does not, however, mean that conservation is pointless or unnatural. Fighting against change is also in the nature of things. Animals and plants do this too: their attempts to create bubbles of stability are essential to the undulating process of life. Groups of humans are therefore perfectly 'natural' in wanting to manipulate, preserve or destroy parts of the natural world.

- (A) And yet there are plenty of individuals, and even groups of people, who have managed to avoid large-scale changes for very long stretches of time.
- (B) But many of us have what resembles an aesthetic appreciation for life on earth and a natural desire to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems.
- (C) An apparent circle of life is a transient interlude of harmony and rhythm in a cosmic album featuring bombastic collisions, dynamic transitions and atonal weirdness.
- (D) It is also natural for humans to differ on how to go about this, and to argue, fight and whine about all of it.

SECTION – II

Number of Questions = 32

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

Tarun, a student at an MBA college, has to select the courses that he will study during the semester. He has to select at least four courses and each course has a different schedule for classes. The classes for the courses are scheduled between Monday and Saturday every week and between 9:00 AM to 1:30 PM every day. Further, each day can have a maximum of three classes—the first class starts at 9:00 AM, the second class at 10:30 AM and the third class at 12:00 PM.

Tarun has to select his courses such that he has only one class scheduled at any particular time on any day. The following table provides the days of the week and the time at which classes will start for each course:

Course	Day	Time
Finance	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	9:00 AM
Marketing	Monday, Tuesday	10:30 AM
Business Law	Tuesday, Thursday	12:00 PM
Microeconomics	Tuesday, Friday	10:30 AM
Macroeconomics	Thursday, Saturday	9:00 AM
Strategic Management	Monday, Saturday	12:00 PM
Consumer Behaviour	Wednesday, Thursday	10:30 AM
Information Technology	Friday, Saturday	10:30 AM
Business French	Tuesday, Saturday	9:00 AM
Organization Dynamics	Monday, Thursday	10:30 AM
Operations	Wednesday, Friday	12:00 PM
Individual Dynamics	Wednesday, Thursday	9:00 AM

DIRECTIONS for questions 35 to 38: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

35. What is the maximum number of courses that Tarun can select?

(A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 6

36. If Tarun has selected his courses so as to attend the maximum possible number of classes in a week, during which of the following time slots can he possibly not have any class?

(A) Thursday 9:00 AM (B) Saturday 9:00 AM
 (C) Friday 10:30 AM (D) Wednesday 9:00 AM

37. If Tarun does not want to attend any class at 9:00 AM, what is the maximum number of classes that he can attend in a week?

(A) 12 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 6

38. If Tarun wants to attend the maximum number of classes, which of the following courses must he not select?

(A) Marketing (B) Business Law
 (C) Microeconomics (D) Consumer Behaviour

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

The Daily Nutritional Requirement provides the recommended quantity for each of five nutritional components—Calories, Carbohydrates, Protein, Fat and Fibre—comprising one's food intake. Ratan, a health enthusiast, wanted to follow a diet to ensure that he meets the recommended Daily Nutritional Requirement. In order to achieve this, Ratan first noted the amount of each of the five nutritional components present in the various types of foods that he plans to consume.

The first table provides the Daily Nutritional Requirement of Calories (in k Cal), Carbohydrates (in gm), Protein (in gm), Fat (in gm) and Fibre (in gm) and the second table provides the amount of each of these present in 100 gm of various types of foods.

Daily Nutritional Requirement	Calories (kCal)	Carbohydrates (gm)	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	Fibre (gm)
	2080.0	310.0	50.0	70.0	30.0
Type of Food	Calories (kCal)	Carbohydrates (gm)	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	Fibre (gm)
White Bread	240.0	49.5	7.8	1.2	3.4
Vegetable Salad	24.0	4.2	1.0	0.3	2.0
Chicken Breast	78.5	0.1	12.0	3.3	0.1
Egg Fried Rice	62.5	11.6	2.3	0.8	0.9
Chocolate	530.0	56.5	7.5	30.5	0.7
Orange Juice	44.0	9.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Whole Milk	200.7	14.1	9.9	11.7	0.0
Banana	63.3	14.0	0.8	0.2	2.8
Cashew Nuts	584.5	18.8	15.7	48.9	3.4
Samosa	231.0	25.2	4.8	12.4	3.4

DIRECTIONS for questions 39 to 42: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

39. If Ratan plans to consume only one type of food to meet his daily requirement for all the five components, which food must he consume so that the quantity of food he needs to consume is the minimum?

(A) Chocolate (B) Samosa
 (C) Cashew Nuts (D) White Bread

40. If Ratan plans to eat only 1000 gm of a single type of food, then by consuming which of the following types of food can he meet the daily requirement for the maximum number of components?

(A) Whole Milk (B) Banana
 (C) Chocolate (D) Samosa

41. If Ratan wants to consume equal quantities of all the foods given in the table, ensuring that he meets the daily requirements for all the five components, what is the minimum quantity of fat that he will end up consuming?

(A) 196.3 gm (B) 109.3 gm
 (C) 70 gm (D) 85.3 gm

42. If Ratan plans to consume exactly two types of food, in equal quantities, so as to meet his daily requirements for all the five components, while definitely including Bananas as one of them, then for which of the following types of food, that he consumes along with Bananas, is the total quantity of food that he needs to consume the maximum?

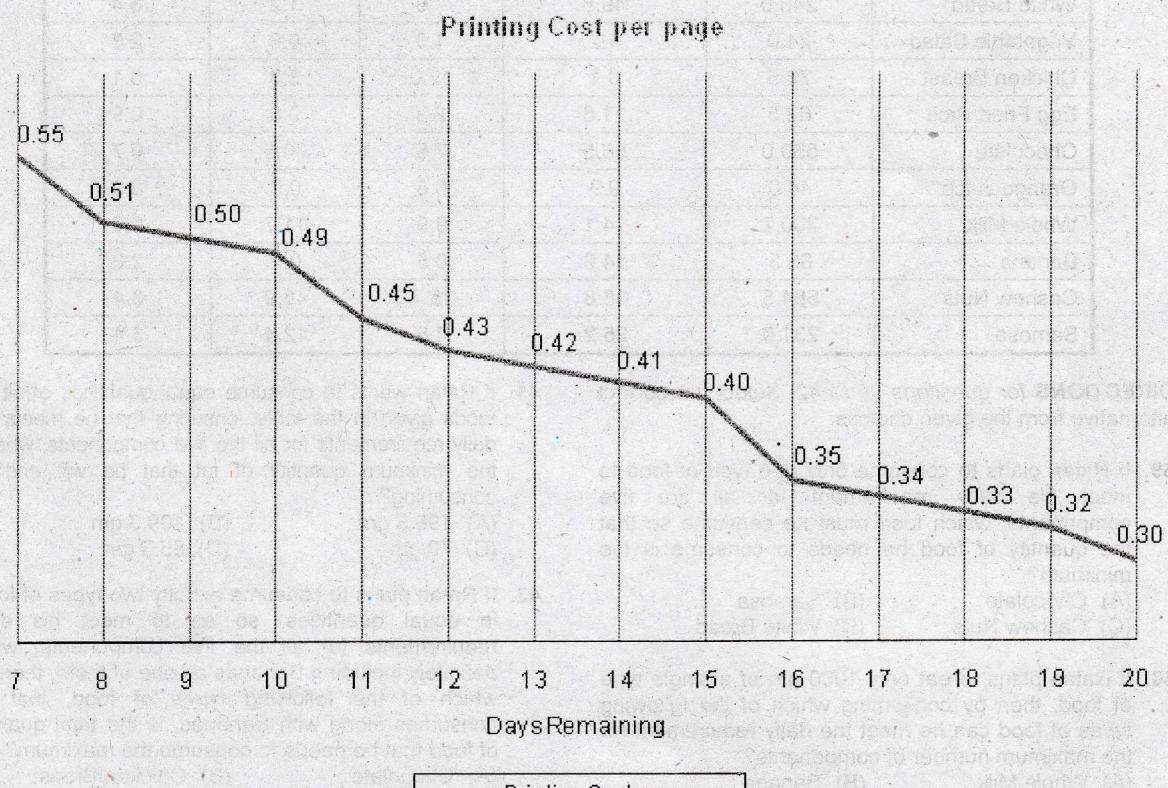
(A) Chocolate (B) Chicken Breast
 (C) Whole Milk (D) Vegetable Salad

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

Arbitrary Abode Publishers publish leather-bound books of various authors and for each book sold, they pay a part of the selling price of the book to the respective author as royalty. The publishers outsource the printing of the books to a printing press. For each book that they send to the printing press, they also provide a target date to the printing press to finish printing the book. The cost of printing a book depends on the number of pages in the book and also on the number of days remaining from the date on which the book is sent to the printing press to target date provided (inclusive of both days). Also, Arbitrary Abode sets the selling price per copy of each book such that the royalty and the printing cost per copy of the book together comprise exactly half the selling price per copy of the book.

The following table provides the relevant information for various books and the line graph below it gives the price charged per page by the printing press:

Book Title	Number of Pages	Date on which the Book was sent to Printing (dd/mm/yyyy)	Target Date Provided (dd/mm/yyyy)	Royalty as a percentage of Selling Price
Vanished with the Zephyr	1250	18/12/2010	30/12/2010	25%
Epic of the Dyadic Boroughs	1050	14/02/2005	02/03/2005	30%
Slavery of Homosapiens	850	08/04/2003	21/04/2003	45%
Voyage to the Centre of Sublunary World	1100	31/03/2010	08/04/2010	40%
A Female in a Prestidigitative Terrain	950	24/09/2009	01/10/2009	20%
The Fortune Cay	1050	16/02/2008	04/03/2008	35%



DIRECTIONS for questions 43 to 46: Select the correct alternative form the given choices.

45. For how many books is the printing cost per copy not less than the royalty paid per copy?

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

46. For which book is the printing cost per copy as a percentage of the selling price per copy of the book the highest?

 - (A) Vanished with the Zephyr
 - (B) Epic of the Dyadic Boroughs
 - (C) Voyage to the Center of Sublunary World
 - (D) A Female in a Prestidigitative Terrain

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

Rajesh, who was a watchman for an ATM, discreetly observed the Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) of four customers – A, B, C and D – when they entered their PINs in the ATM. The PIN of each customer comprised four digits. Rajesh discreetly noted down the PIN of each of the four customers but he misplaced this information. However, he remembered the total number of times each digit was pressed by the four customers combined while entering their respective PINs. The following table presents this information:

Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of times	2	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	1	1

Further, Rajesh also recalled the following information:

- (i) The PIN of each of the four customers is a multiple of 5.
 - (ii) Except for the PIN of B, all the other PINs have at least three distinct digits.
 - (iii) The PIN of C is numerically the highest among the four PINs.
 - (iv) The PIN of A has four distinct digits, three of which are not present in the PINs of any of the other three customers.
 - (v) The difference between the PIN of A and the PIN of D is at least 500 and at most 600.
 - (vi) The PIN of C is an exact multiple of the PIN of B
 - (vii) The sum of the digits in the PIN of B is 8.

DIRECTIONS for questions 47 to 50: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

- 47.** What is the PIN of B?

1

- 48.** How many of the four PINs are multiples of 3?

1

- 49.** What is the sum of the PINs of A and C? (Type in the number 0, if the answer cannot be determined)

1

50. If two out of the four PINs are multiples of 10, what is the PIN of D? (Type in the number 0, if the answer cannot be determined)

1

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

Raju had seven shirts, each of a different colour among Red, Blue, Green, Grey, Black, White and Yellow. During the month of March, each day he wore one of the seven shirts that he had. Further, on each day of the week across all the weeks in the month, he wore the same shirt, i.e., on all Mondays, he wore the same coloured shirt and on all Tuesdays, he wore the same coloured

shirt and so on. Further, the following information is known about the colour of the shirts that he wore on some of the days in March:

- (i) On 8th March, Raju did not wear a Blue Shirt, while on 23rd March, Raju wore a Green shirt.
 - (ii) On Mondays, Raju did not wear either a Blue shirt or a Black shirt and on 17th March, Raju wore a Black shirt.
 - (iii) There were at least two days between the day that he wore a Blue shirt and the day that he wore a White shirt.
 - (iv) There were five Saturdays and five Sundays in the month.
 - (v) He wore a Grey shirt and a Yellow shirt on consecutive days but he wore neither on a Thursday.

DIRECTIONS for questions 51 to 54: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

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

Twelve beads of three different colours – Red, Blue and Green – are used for making a circular necklace in which any two consecutive beads are equally spaced. Exactly five blue beads, four green beads and three red beads are used for making the necklace. Further, it is also known that

- (i) there are exactly three consecutive blue beads in the necklace.
 - (ii) there is exactly one pair of red beads opposite each other and apart from this, no two beads of the same colour are opposite each other.
 - (iii) there is exactly one red bead inbetween two green beads.
 - (iv) there are at least two blue beads which have exactly three beads, each of a different colour, between them.
 - (v) no blue bead is inbetween two green beads.

DIRECTIONS for questions 55 and 56: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

55. How many blue beads are opposite green beads in the necklace?

[Redacted]

56. If the beads are numbered from 1 to 12, in the clockwise direction, with the i^{th} bead denoted as B_i , then for how many values of i will each of B_i , $B_{(i+1)}$ and $B_{(i+2)}$ be of a different colour (consider $B_{13} = B_1$ and $B_{14} = B_2$)?

1

DIRECTIONS for questions 57 and 58: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

57. If all the four green beads are replaced with red beads, without disturbing the arrangement in any other manner, how many pairs of beads of the same colour will be opposite each other?

(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) Cannot be determined

58. Which of the following statements is true?

 - (A) No blue bead is immediately next to a green bead.
 - (B) No green bead is opposite a blue bead.
 - (C) No red bead is opposite a green bead.
 - (D) No blue bead is immediately next to a red bead.

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

Five people, Dharma, Arjun, Bhim, Nakul, and Sahadev, ordered five different items – a Watch, a Book, a Laptop, a pair of Shoes and a Shirt – from a website. The items were shipped at different times and arrived at different times. Further it is also known that

- (i) the Watch, ordered by Dharma, was not the last to arrive.
 - (ii) the Shoes were the first to be shipped and not the last to arrive, while the Laptop was the first to arrive.
 - (iii) exactly two items arrived before Arjun's item arrived and the Book was not the last item to be shipped
 - (iv) the Shirt, ordered by Bhim, arrived before the Watch but was shipped after it and was not the last to be shipped

DIRECTIONS for questions 59 to 62: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

61. Which of the following statements will be sufficient to determine the correct order of shipping and the item ordered by each person?

 - (A) Nakul's item was shipped last.
 - (B) Sahadev ordered a book while Nakul ordered a laptop.
 - (C) The item ordered by Bhim was shipped fourth.
 - (D) The item ordered by Sahadev was shipped third.

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

Five people – Pavan, Qureshi, Rohit, Suman and Tarun – travelled from Hyderabad to Bangalore using different modes of transport among Plane, Train, Car, Bike, and Bus. During their journey, only four of them had something to eat on the way, while one did not have anything to eat. Among the four who did have something to eat, each had a different dish among Samosas, Peanuts, Fried Rice, and Sandwich. The following information is also known about their journeys and what each of them ate on the way:

- (i) The Plane was the first to reach Bangalore while the Bike was the last.
 - (ii) The person who reached first did not eat Samosas and Rohit reached before Pavan.
 - (iii) Qureshi travelled by Train and had Fried Rice.
 - (iv) The person who had Peanuts reached second, while Tarun, who travelled by Bus, was the next to reach Bangalore.
 - (v) The person who travelled on the Bike had a Sandwich on the way and he was not Suman.

DIRECTIONS for questions 63 to 66: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

SECTION – III
Number of Questions = 34

DIRECTIONS for questions 67 to 70: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

67. if x is positive, such that $2x - 9y = 10$ and $kx + 2y = 15$, what is the range of k ?

(A) $\left(-\frac{4}{9}, \infty\right)$ (B) $\left[-\frac{4}{9}, \infty\right)$
 (C) $\left[-\frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{9}\right)$ (D) $\left(-\frac{4}{9}, \frac{155}{9}\right)$

- $$68. \text{ If } \log_a \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{a^3 b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 b^2}} \right) + \log_b \left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{a^4 b^6}}{\sqrt[3]{a^5 b^2}} \right) = -\frac{13}{15} \log_b a,$$

find the value of $\log_a b$.

- (A) 2.4 (B) 3.1 (C) 3.7 (D) 4.1

69. What is the sum of the digits of the smallest number which when divided by 7 leaves a remainder of 6, when divided by 8 leaves a remainder of 7 and when divided by 9 leaves a remainder of 1?

- (A) 4 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) 13

70. Kiran had only ₹10 notes and ₹5 notes with him when he went to a stationery shop. He purchased two erasers and six pencils from the shop and paid the exact amount using three notes of a single denomination. If the price of a pencil is ₹3 more than that of an eraser, what is the price of two erasers and nine pencils?

- (A) ₹40 (B) ₹43.5 (C) ₹52 (D) ₹48

DIRECTIONS for question 71: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

71. In a test on English, Mathematics and Reasoning, for every question on English, there are three questions on Mathematics and for every two questions on Mathematics, there are seven questions on Reasoning. If Roopa, who attempted all the questions on English, half the number of questions on Mathematics and one-third the number of questions on Reasoning, attempted 36 questions

64. Who among the following was the last to reach Bangalore?
(A) Qureshi (B) Pavan
(C) Suman (D) Tarun

65. What did Tarun have during the journey?

 - (A) Samosas
 - (B) Peanuts
 - (C) Sandwich
 - (D) Cannot be determined

66. If Suman had Peanuts during the journey, what did Rohit have?

 - (A) Samosas
 - (B) Nothing
 - (C) Sandwich
 - (D) Cannot be determined

in all, what is the total number of questions in the test?

5

DIRECTIONS for questions 72 and 73: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

DIRECTIONS for questions 74 and 75: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

74. If $f(x) = -2x^2 - 2|x|$ and $g(x) = 3x^2 - 3|x|$, at how many points in the coordinate plane will $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ intersect?

1

75. If $\sqrt{28 + \sqrt{720}} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ and $a < b$ find the value of $a^2 + 2b$.

1

DIRECTIONS for questions 76 to 78: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

76. If the roots of the equation $2x^2 + ax + b = 0$ are in the ratio 2 : 5 and one of the roots is 12 more than the other, what is the value of $a + b$?

(A) 256
(B) 264
(C) 376
(D) Cannot be determined

77. What is the remainder when $28! + 27^{28}$ is divided by 29?

(A) 0 (B) 13 (C) 2 (D) 28

78. If $a \Psi b = ab - (a + b) + 1$

$$a \pi b = \frac{\text{LCM}(a, b)}{a}$$

$$a \Delta b = \frac{a b}{a + b},$$

what is the value of $(6 \Psi 13) \pi (12 \Delta 3)$?

(A) 1 (B) 12 (C) 60 (D) 12/5

DIRECTIONS for question 79: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

79. If $\frac{(x)_6}{(10)_{10}} = (40)_8$, what is the value of x ?

DIRECTIONS for question 80: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

80. Munir took a loan of ₹15,000, intending to repay it in a lump sum at the end of five years. If the annual rate of interest on the loan is 15%, interest being compounded every six months, then what will the principal amount to (approximately) after five years?

(A) ₹30,170 (B) ₹30,915
(C) ₹31,534 (D) ₹60,683

DIRECTIONS for question 81: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

81. The average of the marks of five students in a test is 134. The average increases by 23 marks, if the two lowest scoring students are excluded and decreases by 16 marks, if the two highest scoring students are excluded. What is the third highest score among the five students?

DIRECTIONS for questions 82 and 83: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

82. If the maximum value of the expression $-5x^2 + bx + c = 0$ is 15 and it occurs at $x = -4$, what is the value of $b + c$?

(A) 105 (B) -105
(C) -55 (D) 55

83. The sum of the terms of an arithmetic progression is 584. If the last term of the progression is removed, the sum becomes 525 and if the first term is removed, the sum becomes 570. What is the fifth term in the progression?

(A) 25 (B) 28 (C) 26 (D) 27

DIRECTIONS for question 84: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

84. If a, b and c are positive integers such that $a^{bc} = 256$, what is the minimum possible value of $a + b + c$?

DIRECTIONS for question 85: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

85. John participated in a 500 m race, during which he increased his speed by 10% after every 100 m that he covered. If he finished the race in 3 minutes and 14 seconds, what was his approximate speed for the first 100 m of the race?

(A) 7.73 kmph (B) 6.12 kmph
(C) 6.47 kmph (D) 7.12 kmph

DIRECTIONS for question 86: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

86. Rita and Gita together spent ₹100 on purchasing pens and pencils. If Gita purchased two pens and four pencils for ₹56, while Rita purchased six pencils and one pen, what is the cost of one pen and one pencil?

DIRECTIONS for question 87: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

87. In the octal number system, if the ratio of a two-digit number to the number formed by reversing its digits is 4 : 5, find the sum of the two numbers, when expressed in the decimal system.

(A) 77 (B) 63 (C) 81 (D) 55

DIRECTIONS for question 88: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

88. How many line segments, each of length 10 units, lie in the co-ordinate plane, such that they are parallel to the x -axis, with both their endpoints satisfying the equation $(4x + 3y - 10)(2x - 6y - 17) = 0$?

DIRECTIONS for questions 89 and 90: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

89. In an airport, a plane is scheduled to take off every 35 minutes, starting from at 8:00 AM, and a plane is scheduled to land every 20 minutes, starting from 8:05 AM. Whenever a take-off and a landing are going to occur at the same time, the ground control will delay the plane that is about to land by three minutes, while all the subsequent planes will take-off/land on schedule. How many planes that are

scheduled to land between 8:00 AM and 9:30 PM will get delayed?

- (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 6

90. Sam and Ram together started a business with initial investments in the ratio of 3 : 4 but Ram left the business after x months. If at the end of the year, Sam and Ram shared the profit in the ratio 3 : 2, what is the value of x ?
(A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 9 (D) 10

DIRECTIONS for questions 91 and 92: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

91. What is the number of integral values of x which satisfy both the inequalities $8x^2 + 6x - 27 < 0$ and $-x^2 + 11x + 80 > 0$?

92. Fifty children attended a summer camp. If the average weight of the boys at the camp was 22 kg, with no boy weighing less than 15 kg, and there were at least 10 boys in camp who weighed more than 26 kg each, then the number of girls in the camp could have been at most

DIRECTIONS for questions 93 to 95: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

93. The value of a stock increased by 15% during the month of January and increased by a further 22% during February. If the value of the stock at the end of March became equal to its value at the beginning of January, by approximately what percentage did the value of the stock decrease during March?
(A) 40.3% (B) 28.72%
(C) 32.15% (D) 15.47%

94. Two vessels, A and B, contain a mixture of kerosene and petrol in the ratio 4:3 and 8:11 respectively. If the contents of A and B are mixed, which of the following cannot be the ratio of kerosene and petrol in the mixture thus formed?
(A) 13 : 17 (B) 11 : 9
(C) 10 : 7 (D) 7 : 9

95. Ten years ago, Lal was twice as old as Ram, whereas x years hence, Shyam will be twice as old as Lal. If ten years hence, Ram's age will be half the

age of Shyam, which of the following values can x assume?

- (A) 4 (B) 11
(C) 16 (D) 24

DIRECTIONS for question 96: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

96. John started with two sheets of paper, one of dimensions 125.4 cm \times 32.4 cm and the other, 370.5 cm \times 32.4 cm, and made a few cuts on them (thereby ending up with several pieces of paper), ensuring that all the resulting pieces were completely identical. If the area of each piece was the maximum possible, then find the number of cuts that he made. Assume that he did not fold or place any piece of paper over another while making the cuts.

DIRECTIONS for questions 97 to 99: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

97. What is the remainder when 6^{40} is divided by 217?
(A) 216 (B) 6
(C) 1 (D) 211

98. A manufacturer sold an item to a wholesaler at a profit of 23%, while the wholesaler sold the same item to a retailer at a profit of 35% and the retailer then sold the item to a customer at a profit of 21%. If the customer paid ₹95 for the item, what is the approximate cost price of the item for the manufacturer?
(A) ₹53.23 (B) ₹47.28
(C) ₹33.45 (D) ₹21.56

99. If the LCM of two distinct double-digit numbers, a and b , is divisible by 12, what is the maximum possible value of the product ab ?
(A) 9504 (B) 9696
(C) 9702 (D) 9900

DIRECTIONS for question 100: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

100. What are the last two digits of $849^{23} + 521^{63}$?