

INFOSYS Test Series - Test 1

Test Summary

- No. of Sections: 3
- No. of Questions: 65
- Total Duration: 95 min

Section 1 - Reasoning

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 15
- Duration: 25 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. A bag contains 64 balls of eight different colours. There are eight of each colour (including red). What is the least number you would have to pick, without looking, to be sure of selecting 3 red balls ?

56

57

58

59

Q2. A card player holds 13 cards of four suits, of which seven are black and 6 are red. There are twice as many hearts as clubs and twice as many diamonds as hearts. How many spades does he hold ?

3

4

2

1

Q3. In a party of 35 people, there are twice as many women as children and twice as many children as men. How many of each are there?

10 men, 5 children, 20 women

20 children, 10, men, 5 women

5 men, 10 children, 20 women

5 men, 10 children, 10 women



Q4. Directions: Select the correct alternative from the given choices. Pointing towards a boy, Aruna said to Pushpa: The mother of his father is the wife of your grandfather (Mother's father)? How is Pushpa related to that boy?

- sister
- niece
- cousin sister
- wife

Q5. Directions: Select the correct alternative from the given choices. a\*b means a is the brother of b  
a@b means a is the daughter of b  
a\$b means a is the sister of b  
Which of the following shows the relationship p is the paternal uncle of n

- n\$o@p
- n@o\$p
- n@o\*p
- None of these

Q6. Directions : Read the following statements and mark the option which follows the logical order.  
(A) The Saints did not win the Super bowl  
(B) If the Saints win the Super Bowl, there will be a party in New Orleans that night  
(C) There was no party in New Orleans that night  
(D) There was a party in New Orleans that night  
(E) The Saints win the super bowl

- BAD
- BCD
- BED
- None

Q7. Directions : Read the following statements and mark the option which follows the logical order.  
(A) Kelly did not finish his homework  
(B) Kelly will not go to class  
(C) Kelly will go to class  
(D) If Kelly does not finish his homework, he will not go to class  
(E) Kelly finishes his homework

- ACB
- DAB
- ACD



AED

- Q8.
- Directions : Read the following statements and mark the option which follows the logical order.  
(A) If Johnnie eats cake every day and then he is placing himself at risk for diabetes.  
(B)Johnnie is placing himself at risk for diabetes.  
(C)Johnnie does not eat cake every day.  
(D)Johnnie is not placing himself at risk for diabetes.  
(E) Johnnie eats cakes everyday

- ACB
- ABD
- ACD
- ADE

- Q9.
- Directions : Read the following statements and mark the option which follows the logical order.  
(A) If a square was a circle; it would be a plane figure.  
(B)Therefore, square is not a plane figure.  
(C)The square is not a circle.  
(D)The square is a circle  
(E)Therefore,square is a plane figure.

- ACD
- ABD
- ABD
- ADE

- Q10.
- Directions: Read the following statements and mark the option which follows the logical order.  
(A) If a lion is an animal, and then it has sensation.  
(B)Lions are animals.  
(C)Some lions are not animals.  
(D)Lions have sensation.  
(E)Lions doesnt have sensation

- ABC
- ACB
- ACD
- ABD

- Q11.



	English	Quant	D.I.	Cut-off
MOCK1	23	12	19	56
MOCK2	24	17	18	62
MOCK3	29	11	23	60
MOCK4	21	14	21	57
MOCK5	19	13	25	59
MOCK6	26	17	21	60
MOCK7	25	19	23	58
MOCK8	27	20	21	65

Answer the data interpretation question based on the following table. Following table shows the scores of a student in 8 MOCK CAT (section wise). Assume all MOCK CAT contain 3 sections, each section have 50 questions. The total of the scores in 3 sections is compared with "cut off" and if his total score is higher than the "cut off", it is said that he has cleared the "cut off". If the section-wise cut-off in all MOCK CATs is 15 for Quant and 20 each for English and DI, then in how many MOCK CATs did he clear all the cut-offs?

3

4

1

2

Q12.

	English	Quant	D.I.	Cut-off
MOCK1	23	12	19	56
MOCK2	24	17	18	62
MOCK3	29	11	23	60
MOCK4	21	14	21	57
MOCK5	19	13	25	59
MOCK6	26	17	21	60
MOCK7	25	19	23	58
MOCK8	27	20	21	65

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English

Quant

DI

equal in Quant and English

Q13.

	English	Quant	D.I.	Cut-off
MOCK1	23	12	19	56
MOCK2	24	17	18	62
MOCK3	29	11	23	60
MOCK4	21	14	21	57
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10

14

16

18

Q14.



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MOCK1	23	12	19	56
MOCK2	24	17	18	62
MOCK3	29	11	23	60
MOCK4	21	14	21	57
MOCK5	19	13	25	59
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3rd

6th

7th

8th

Q15.

	English	Quant	D.I.	Cut-off
MOCK1	23	12	19	56
MOCK2	24	17	18	62
MOCK3	29	11	23	60
MOCK4	21	14	21	57
MOCK5	19	13	25	59
MOCK6	26	17	21	60
MOCK7	25	19	23	58
MOCK8	27	20	21	65

1. Answer the data interpretation question based on the following table. Following table shows the scores of a student in 8 MOCK CAT (section wise). Assume all MOCK CAT contain 3 sections, each section have 50 questions. The total of the scores in 3 sections is compared with "cut off" and if his total score is higher than the "cut off", it is said that he has cleared the "cut off". In how many MOCK CATs did he clear the cut off?

2



3

1

4

Section 2 - Verbal

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 40
- Duration: 35 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage

A snow leopard roars in the high mountains of Asia. A black rhinoceros gallops across the plains of Africa. A grizzly bear hunts for fish in a North American river. A mother blue whale and her calf glide through the deep waters of the ocean. All of these animals share the Earth with us. They fascinate us with their beauty, their grace, and their speed. We love observing their behavior, and learning more about their habits. But just loving them is not enough. All of these animals are endangered. Many of them have died, and without special care, they may someday disappear from the Earth.

Why is it important to care for animals like these, One reason is to protect the balance of life on Earth. Another reason is the beauty of the animals themselves. Each species of animal is special. Once it is gone, it is gone forever.

Africa was once filled with an abundance of wild animals. But that is changing fast. One of these animals, the black rhinoceros, lives on the plains of Africa. It has very poor eyesight and a very bad temper! Even though the black rhino is powerful, and can be dangerous, its strength can?t always help it to escape hunters. Some people think that the rhino's horn has magical powers, and many hunters kill rhinos for their valuable horns. This has caused the black rhino to be placed on the endangered species list. The elephant seems to represent all that is strong and wild in Africa. It once had no natural enemies, but is now endangered, killed for its ivory tusks.

The fastest land animal, the cheetah, also lives in Africa. It, too, is becoming extinct as people take over more and more of the land that is the cheetah's natural habitat.

Imagine Africa without the powerful rhino, the gentle, intelligent elephant, or the lightning quick cheetah. Once they are gone, they are gone forever.

Wherever people are careless about the land, there are endangered species.

Grizzly bears like to wander great distances. Each bears needs up to 1,500 square miles of territory to call its homeland. Today, because forests have been cleared to make room for people, the grizzly's habitat is shrinking and the grizzly is disappearing. It joins other endangered North American animals, such as the red wolf and the American crocodile.

In South America, destruction of the rain forest threatens many animals. Unusual mammals, such as the howler monkey and the three-toed sloth, are endangered. Beautiful birds like the great green macaw and the golden parakeet are also becoming extinct. They're losing their homes in the rain forest, and thousands die when they are caught and shipped off to be sold as exotic pets.

The giant panda of Asia is a fascinating and unique animal. Yet there are only about 1,000 still living in the wild. The giant panda's diet consists mainly of the bamboo plant, so when the bamboo forests die, so does the panda. China is now making an effort to protect these special creatures from becoming extinct.

Asia's big cats are also in trouble. The exotic snow leopard lives high in the mountains. Even there, it faces the loss of its natural habitat, and hunters who kill it for its fur. The tiger, the largest of all the big cats, is hunted merely for sport.

Ocean-dwelling animals are in danger of extinction as well. The blue whale is the largest animal in the world. It weighs up to 390,000 pounds. Whale hunting and pollution are this species, greatest enemies.

Unfortunately, it is people who cause many of the problems that animals face. We alter and pollute their habitats. We hunt them for skins, tusks, furs, and horns. We destroy animals that get in the way of farming or building. And we remove them from their natural habitats and take them home as pets.

What can you do to help endangered animals Learn as much as you can about them. The more you know, the more you can help. Make an effort to support zoos and wildlife groups. Many zoos breed endangered animals, helping to ensure that they will continue to live on. Contribute to groups, such as the National Wildlife Federation and the Sierra Club, that work hard to protect animals. You can also be a smart shopper and never buy a pet that has been raised in the wilderness.

The world is made up of many living things, and each thing is dependent on the others to survive. If we allow even one species on Earth to become extinct, it has an impact on other living things and changes our world. When we mention any endangered wild animals, let?s hope that we never again have to say, "Gone forever."

Which of the following is NOT an opinion?

A. It is important for us to take care of endangered animals.

B. The black rhinoceros is the most frightening animal in Africa.

C. The fastest land animal, the cheetah, also lives in Africa.

D. If we don't protect endangered animals now, we will regret it in the future.

A

B



C

D

- Q2. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.
- Ever since I arrived at the college last week, I've been shocked by the poor behavior of the students. The student population is completely lacking in proper social skills.
- Which of the following, if true, would weaken the above conclusion?

Students who are away from their parents often exhibit rude behavior.

The college numbers over 50,000 students

The narrator is a student and has not interacted with many students.

Social skills should not be expected of college students.

- Q3. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.
- The body of anyone infected by virus X will, after a week, produce antibodies to fight the virus; the antibodies will increase in number for the next year or so. There is now a test that reliably indicates how many antibodies are present in a person's body. If positive, this test can be used during the first year of infection to estimate to within a month how long that person has had the virus.
- Which one of the following conclusions is best supported by the statements above?

Antibodies increase in number only until they have defeated the virus.

Antibodies are produced only for viral infections that cannot be fought by any other body defenses.

If a person remains infected by virus X indefinitely, there is no limit to the number of

Anyone infected by virus X will for a time fail to exhibit infection if tested by the antibody test.

- Q4. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.
- Historically, famines have generally been followed by periods of rising wages, because when a labor force is diminished, workers are more valuable in accordance with the law of supply and demand. The Irish potato famine of the 1840s is an exception; it resulted in the death or emigration of half of Ireland's population, but there was no significant rise in the average wages in Ireland in the following decade.
- Which one of the following, if true, would LEAST contribute to an explanation of the exception to the generalization?

Improved medical care reduced the mortality rate among able-bodied adults in the

Eviction policies of the landowners in Ireland were designed to force emigration of the elderly and infirm, who could not work, and to retain a high percentage of able-bodied workers

Advances in technology increased the efficiency of industry and agriculture, and so allowed maintenance of economic output with less demand for labor.

The birth rate increased during the decade following the famine, and this compensated for much of the loss of population that was due to the famine.





Q5. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br>The Japanese economic model created strong domestic industries through subsidies from its Ministry of Trade and by closing off competitive foreign firms to its domestic market. This strategy promised to help economic growth by incubating domestic industries. New Japanese industries could count on a known local demand and would be protected from competition by tariffs and other barriers. The program could reduce the amount of imports and therefore improve the nation's balance of trade.</br></br>Which of the following, based on the passage above, and is a weakness in this economic strategy?

- A protectionist policy will create animosity among other nations.
- Fast growth of small industries will create a class of millionaires and increase the inequality of income.
- Subsidies and import constraints keep domestic prices high and impose a burden on consumer
- Quotas are more regressive than tariffs

Q6. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br>Sally has never received a violation from the Federal Aviation Administration during her 16-year flying career. Sally must be a great pilot.</br></br>Which of the following can be said about the reasoning above?

- The definitions of the terms create ambiguity
- The argument uses circular reasoning.
- The argument works by analogy.
- The argument is built upon hidden assumptions.

Q7. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br>Lou observes that if flight 409 is canceled, then the manager could not possibly arrive in time for the meeting. But the flight was not canceled. Therefore, Lou concludes, the manager will certainly be on time. Evelyn replies that even if Lou's premises are true, his argument is fallacious. And therefore, she adds, the manager will not arrive on time after all.</br></br>Which of the following is the strongest thing that we can properly say about this discussion?

- Evelyn is mistaken in thinking Lou's argument to be fallacious, and so her own conclusion is unwarranted.
- Evelyn is right about Lou's argument, but nevertheless her own conclusion is unwarranted.
- Since Evelyn is right about Lou's argument, her own conclusion is well supported.
- Since Evelyn is mistaken about Lou's argument, her own conclusion must be false.

Q8. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br>No national productivity measures are available for underground industries that may exist but remain unreported. On the other hand, at least some industries that are run entirely by self-employed industrialists are included in national productivity measures.</br></br>From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that



- There are at least some industries run entirely by self-employed industrialists that are underground industries
- No industries that are run entirely by self-employed industrialists operate underground
- There are at least some industries other than those run entirely by self-employed industrialists that are underground industries
- There are at least some industries run entirely by self-employed industrialists that are not underground industries

Q9. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br> According to the National Agricultural Aviation Society (NAAS), without the use of crop protection products to control insects, weeds, and diseases, crop yields per acre will drop by more than 50 percent. The first aerial application of insecticide occurred in 1921, and it was a huge success. By contrast, in today's economy all aircraft that are classified as aerial applicators do more than just apply insecticide; today, they also spread seed and apply fertilizer.</br></br>From the information given above it CANNOT be validly concluded that

- In today's economy, if an aerial applicator is used, then it will be able to spread seed and to apply fertilizer
- According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre never drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases
- In today's economy, any aircraft that cannot be used to apply fertilizer cannot be classified as an aerial applicator
- According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have not been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases.

Q10. Read the paragraph given and choose the best option that suits the question.</br>Although most of the fastest growing jobs in today?s economy will require a college degree, many of the new jobs being created-from home health aide to desktop publisher-require knowledge other than that gained from earning a degree. For workers in those jobs, good basic skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in getting a job and developing a career.</br></br>From the information given above it can be validly concluded that, in today's economy,

- Skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in developing a career as a desktop publisher
- The majority of the new jobs being created require knowledge other than that gained from earning a college degree
- A job as a home health aide will rely more on communication skills than on basic skills in reading and mathematics
- If a job is one of the fastest growing jobs, it will require a college degree

Q11. . The wall and floor decorations created by Indian housewives are usually ....., remaining hours, days, or at most, weeks before being worn off by human activity or weather and replaced by new .....

- Perennial - drawings



- ephemeral - designs
- Trivial - purchases
- impermanent - furnishings

Q12. In keeping with his own ..... in international diplomacy, Churchill proposed a personal meeting of heads of government, but the effort was doomed to failure, as the temper of the times was .....

- Ideas - pluralistic
- predilections-inimical
- Aversions - hostile
- impulses - amicable

Q13. . All European countries are seeking to diminish the check upon individual ..... which state examinations with their ..... growth have bought in their train.

- Rights - liberating
- liberties - empowering
- Spontaneity - tyrannous
- foibles - inevitable

Q14. In this biography we are given a glimpse of the young man ..... pursuing the path of the poet despite ..... and rejection slips.

- doggedly - disappointment
- tirelessly - encouragement
- sporadically - awards
- successfully - acclaim

Q15. . Through the 19th Century, the classics of Western Civilization were considered to be the ..... of wisdom and culture, and an ..... person-by definition-knew them well.

- foundation - average
- epitome - uneducated



cornerstone - obtuse

repository - educated

Q16. . After an initially warm reception by most reviewers and continued ..... by conservative thinkers, Bloom's work came under heavy fire.

criticism

endorsement

denigration

counterattack

Q17. Dr. Stuart needs to ..... his argument with more experimental data; as it stands his thesis is

support - profound

bolster - acceptable

refine - satisfactory

buttress - inadequate

Q18. Plastic bags are ..... symbols of consumer society; they are found wherever you travel.

rare

ephemeral

ubiquitous

covert

Q19. . Our bookshelves at home display a range of books on wide-ranging subjects and in many languages, reflecting the ..... tastes of our family members.

anomalous

limited

arcane



eclectic

Q20. A businessman must widen his horizons; an ..... attitude will get you nowhere in this age of global communications.

moderate

petrified

parochial

diversified

Q21. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. Like Byron at Missolonghi, Jack London was slowly killed by the mistakes of the medical men who treated him.

Like Byron

Like Byron's death

Just as Byron died

Similar to Byron

Q22. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. Among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades were the high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and California

basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and

basing a marketing and distribution system on the imported produce of Florida and

basing a system of marketing and distribution on the import of produce from Florida and California

a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California

Q23. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase. It is a special feature of cell aggregation in the developing nervous system that in most regions of the brain the cells not only adhere to one another and also adopt some preferential orientation

to one another and also adopt

one to the other, and also they adopt



one to the other, but also adopting

to one another but also adopt

- Q24. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.  
In ancient times, Nubia was the principal corridor where there were cultural influences transmitted between Black Africa and the Mediterranean basin

where there were cultural influences transmitted

through which cultural influences were transmitted

where there was a transmission of cultural influences

for the transmitting of cultural influences

- Q25. . Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.  
Without a large amount of rain water to keep it wet,flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.

Flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.

The soil will not sustain the growth of flowering plants this season.

The soil will not be sustaining the growth of flowering plants this season.

This season's flowering plants will not be growing in the soil.

- Q26. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.  
In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that their prospects for being hired and promoted are being stunted by their habit.

In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that

When referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety about

Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety about

Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety that

- Q27. Choose the option that is the best alternative for the underlined phrase.  
In spite of continuing national trends toward increased consumption of specialty foods, Agronomists in the Midwest foresee a gradual reversion to the raising of agricultural staples: feed corn and hard red wheat.

A gradual reversion to the raising of agricultural staples



- That a gradual reversion back will feature the raising of agricultural staples
- A gradual reversion back to the raising of agricultural staples again
- A gradual reversion to raise agricultural staples

Q28. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.A)The notes / B)were pinned/C)up to /D) the classroom wall.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Q29. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.<br>Another note /said that ,/ "We have captured / the board of school directors"

- A
- B
- C
- D

Q30. Identify the part of a sentence that has an error in it.<br> Mr George Wilton (a)/ a schoolmaster of Epping England (b)/ has been got in trouble (c)/No error (d)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Q31. The first of the Great Debates, between Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and the incumbent Vice President Richard Nixon on September 26, 1960, centered around domestic issues. The topic of the next debate, on October 7, was a clash over U.S. policy regarding two small islands off the Chinese coast, and on October 13, this controversy continued. On October 21, the final debate, the candidates focused on American/Cuban relations. Few of the 70 million viewers could have fathomed what this first? ever televised presidential debate augured, not only for this specific series of debates, but more importantly for the preeminent role the fledgling medium would play in the future of the political arena. A pallid Nixon arrived at the Chicago CBS studios after a grueling day of campaigning. The previous August a knee infection had sidelined him. He was still twenty pounds underweight, and he perspired profusely in an ill? fitting shirt. Moreover, he declined makeup to burnish his hospital pallor. The freshly? painted studio backdrop had dried to an ashen hue that obscured his matching suit. The Democratic contender by contrast exuded a robust glow after a month of campaigning in California. He had spent his day rehearsing potential questions and relaxing. An aide later admitted that he supplemented his natural glow with a smidge of makeup. He was fit, trim, and confident. Despite the remarkably similar agendas and arguments of the Republican and the Democrat, TV viewers unequivocally believed Kennedy to be the victor ? whereas people who had followed the debates on the radio held the opposite opinion. The age of TV had arrived, and the subsequent party shuffle proved the undeniable potency of television.<br><br> According to the passage, which of the follo  
was true of Richard Nixon?

- He had a five o'clock shadow during the first debate
- He wore a brown suit during the first debate
- He warned of the impending Cuban crisis
- He lost his job after the election.

Q32. The first of the Great Debates, between Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and the incumbent Vice President Richard Nixon on September 26, 1960, centered around domestic issues. The topic of the next debate, on October 7, was a clash over U.S. policy regarding two small islands off the Chinese coast, and on October 13, this controversy continued. On October 21, the final debate, the candidates focused on American/Cuban relations. Few of the 70 million viewers could have fathomed what this first? ever televised presidential debate augured, not only for this specific series of debates, but more importantly for the preeminent role the fledgling medium would play in the future of the political arena. A pallid Nixon arrived at the Chicago CBS studios after a grueling day of campaigning. The previous August a knee infection had sidelined him. He was still twenty pounds underweight, and he perspired profusely in an ill? fitting shirt. Moreover, he declined makeup to burnish his hospital pallor. The freshly? painted studio backdrop had dried to an ashen hue that obscured his matching suit. The Democratic contender by contrast exuded a robust glow after a month of campaigning in California. He had spent his day rehearsing potential questions and relaxing. An aide later admitted that he supplemented his natural glow with a smidge of makeup. He was fit, trim, and confident. Despite the remarkably similar agendas and arguments of the Republican and the Democrat, TV viewers unequivocally believed Kennedy to be the victor ? whereas people who had followed the debates on the radio held the opposite opinion. The age of TV had arrived, and the subsequent party shuffle proved the undeniable potency of television.

It can be inferred from the passage that

- Kennedy was a better debater than Nixon
- Nixon was the unequivocal winner of the 1960 debates
- The Democrat beat the Republican in the 1960 election
- Nixon was more prepared for the first debate than Kennedy

Q33. The first of the Great Debates, between Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and the incumbent Vice President Richard Nixon on September 26, 1960, centered around domestic issues. The topic of the next debate, on October 7, was a clash over U.S. policy regarding two small islands off the Chinese coast, and on October 13, this controversy continued. On October 21, the final debate, the candidates focused on American/Cuban relations. Few of the 70 million viewers could have fathomed what this first? ever televised presidential debate augured, not only for this specific series of debates, but more importantly for the preeminent role the fledgling medium would play in the future of the political arena. A pallid Nixon arrived at the Chicago CBS studios after a grueling day of campaigning. The previous August a knee infection had sidelined him. He was still twenty pounds underweight, and he perspired profusely in an ill? fitting shirt. Moreover, he declined makeup to burnish his hospital pallor. The freshly? painted studio backdrop had dried to an ashen hue that obscured his matching suit. The Democratic contender by contrast exuded a robust glow after a month of campaigning in California. He had spent his day rehearsing potential questions and relaxing. An aide later admitted that he supplemented his natural glow with a smidge of makeup. He was fit, trim, and confident. Despite the remarkably similar agendas and arguments of the Republican and the Democrat, TV viewers unequivocally believed Kennedy to be the victor ? whereas people who had followed the debates on the radio held the opposite opinion. The age of TV had arrived, and the subsequent party shuffle proved the undeniable potency of television.

The author is mainly concerned about

- The debating styles of John Kennedy and Richard Nixon during the 1960 Great Debates
- The domestic issues which affected the result of 1960 Great Debates
- The health of Richard Nixon at the time of the 1960 Great Debates
- The effect of television on the results of the 1960 Great Debates

Q34. The Columbian Exchange was the "exchange of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including slaves) communicable diseases, and ideas between the Eastern and Western hemispheres that occurred after 1492," according to Wikipedia. The term "Columbian Exchange," coined in 1972 by historian Alfred Crosby, took hold and became not only standard shorthand for the phenomenon which it exemplified, but also a perspective for witnessing societal and



ecological events. When Christopher Columbus made landfall with his crew in the Bahamas in October 1492, two worlds with separate evolutionary histories met. When Europeans began to settle America's east coast, they brought with them and cultivated familiar crops "wheat and apples" as well as familiar weeds, such as dandelion and chickweed. In the 1600s, they introduced cattle and horses, which flourished in the New World climate. Devastating diseases were introduced to the American population which had nonresistance to them. John R. McNeill, professor of history at Georgetown University, points out that "when the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived across the Bering land bridge between 20,000 and 12,000 years ago, they brought few diseases with them" they had no domesticated animals, the original source of human diseases such as smallpox and measles. In addition, as they passed from Siberia to North America, the first Americans had spent many years in extreme cold, which eliminated many of the disease-causing agents that might have traveled with them." Consequently, between1492 and 1650, over 90% of the Native American population died in epidemic after epidemic of smallpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, chicken pox, and typhus. The loss of labor caused by pathogens indirectly led to the establishment of African slavery among European immigrants in the Americas, resulting in the importation of malaria and yellow fever from Africa, causing even more destruction of the Native American population. The export of American flora and fauna did not revolutionize the Old World as the influx of European agriculture altered the New World ecosystem. According to Crosby, "the New World's great contribution to the Old is in crop plants' Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, various Squashes, chilies, and manioc" augmented and invigorated the European cuisine. Very few New World creatures traversed the ocean-the muskrat, the gray squirrel, and a few others, but they did not precipitate large scale changes in Old World ecosystems. Although some diseases made the ocean voyage from New World to Old, they did not have appreciable effects on the European population. Crosby stated that, although some deaths were attributed to ailments from America, The total is insignificant compared to Native American losses to smallpox alone. In Crosby's original work, he eschewed ideological statements. He reminded his readers that neither the Old nor New World was inferior or superior to the other; the encounter between two worlds was fundamentally an exchange. By 1988, he summarized his long view of the encounter in this way: "My point is that the impact of the Encounter is so massive that we should consider it with the same sense of scale as we do events connected with the endings and beginnings of the geological periods and eras and their influence on the direction of evolution on the planet."

The word eschewed most closely means

- espoused
- avoided
- employed
- created

Q35. The Columbian Exchange was the "exchange of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including slaves) communicable diseases, and ideas between the Eastern and Western hemispheres that occurred after 1492," according to Wikipedia. The term "Columbian Exchange," coined in 1972 by historian Alfred Crosby, took hold and became not only standard shorthand for the phenomenon which it exemplified, but also a perspective for witnessing societal and ecological events. When Christopher Columbus made landfall with his crew in the Bahamas in October 1492, two worlds with separate evolutionary histories met. When Europeans began to settle America's east coast, they brought with them and cultivated familiar crops "wheat and apples" as well as familiar weeds, such as dandelion and chickweed. In the 1600s, they introduced cattle and horses, which flourished in the New World climate. Devastating diseases were introduced to the American population which had nonresistance to them. John R. McNeill, professor of history at Georgetown University, points out that "when the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived across the Bering land bridge between 20,000 and 12,000 years ago, they brought few diseases with them" they had no domesticated animals, the original source of human diseases such as smallpox and measles. In addition, as they passed from Siberia to North America, the first Americans had spent many years in extreme cold, which eliminated many of the disease-causing agents that might have traveled with them." Consequently, between1492 and 1650, over 90% of the Native American population died in epidemic after epidemic of smallpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, chicken pox, and typhus. The loss of labor caused by pathogens indirectly led to the establishment of African slavery among European immigrants in the Americas, resulting in the importation of malaria and yellow fever from Africa, causing even more destruction of the Native American population. The export of American flora and fauna did not revolutionize the Old World as the influx of European agriculture altered the New World ecosystem. According to Crosby, "the New World's great contribution to the Old is in crop plants' Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, various Squashes, chilies, and manioc" augmented and invigorated the European cuisine. Very few New World creatures traversed the ocean-the muskrat, the gray squirrel, and a few others, but they did not precipitate large scale changes in Old World ecosystems. Although some diseases made the ocean voyage from New World to Old, they did not have appreciable effects on the European population. Crosby stated that, although some deaths were attributed to ailments from America, ?The total is insignificant compared to Native American losses to smallpox alone.? In Crosby's original work, he eschewed ideological statements. He reminded his readers that neither the Old nor New World was inferior or superior to the other; the encounter between two worlds was fundamentally an exchange. By 1988, he summarized his long view of the encounter in this way: "My point is that the impact of the Encounter is so massive that we should consider it with the same sense of scale as we do events connected with the endings and beginnings of the geological periods and eras and their influence on the direction of evolution on the planet."

It can be inferred from the passage that

- Slaves brought to American from Africa had more resistance to European diseases than Native Americans did.
- New World creatures were unable to thrive in the climate of the Old World.



New World pathogens had no effect on the people of the Old World.

Most human diseases were introduced to humans by animal populations.

Q36. The terms intelligence augmentation and intelligence amplification evoke images of human beings with computer chips embedded in their skulls or bizarre accoutrements attached to their heads. However, according to an article entitled Get Smart by Jamais Cascio, human beings' ability to augment their intelligence is precisely the prowess which has empowered us to survive "a series of convulsive glacial events" evinced by the last ice age. Neurophysiologist William Calvin asserts that the human species continues to evolve cognitively and to create its own cognitive evolution in two basic ways: external and internal. Cascio states that humans have been externally augmenting their intelligence for millennia. By developing written language, we boosted our capacity to share information over space and time. Other advancements, such as agricultural and industrial technologies, reduced the exigencies of manual labour. Current external digital systems augment human intelligence by allowing us to perform tasks that would be unfeasible with recourse only to the rational skills of a singular human brain. Cascio cites as examples the "powerful simulations and massive data sets (which) allow physicists to visualize, understand, and debate models of an 11-dimension universe, real-time data from satellites, global environmental databases, and high-resolution models (which) allow geophysicists to recognize the subtle signs of long-term changes to the planet, and similar man-made interactions which have the functional effect of augmenting human intelligence. Conceivable potential software could incorporate individual "attention filters" or "focus assistants" which would discern and highlight your individual preferences in a computer display, permitting you to focus and direct your computer searches more efficiently than you do now. It could incorporate individualized planning and foresight systems which could allow people to play "what-if" with their life choices. Such systems could co-evolve with people to produce intimate technologies which would become "something akin to collaborative intuition," through web based information systems with personalized components, according to Cascio.

Somewhat more problematic in social terms might be pharmacological intelligence augmentation, evoking Brave New World nightmares "pharmaceutically placated people tranquilized to zombie" like subservience to the collective and a central bureaucracy dedicated to its own continued survival. However, as with external cognitive augmentation, the future has arrived in the form of, for example, ADD drugs, pharmaceutical agents which mitigate sleep disorders, and antidepressants, all of which enhance human problem solving ability and cognitive efficiency. According to Cascio, "people who don't know about (such drugs) or don't want to use them will face stiffer competition from people who do. From the perspective of a culture immersed in athletic doping wars, the use of such drugs may seem like cheating. From the perspective of those who find they're much more productive using this form of enhancement, it's no more cheating than getting a faster computer or a better education." Cognitive amplification, whether by external or internal means, may constitute evolution, if Calvin's assertion is correct. Some societies may readily embrace it, while others may shy away. As science fiction writer William Gibson observes, "The future is already here; it's just unevenly distributed."

The primary purpose of the passage is to

Describe different kinds of intelligence enhancement.

Discuss society's reactions to pharmacological cognitive augmentation.

Examine the differences between external and internal intelligence enhancement

Dispel misgivings about humanity's attempts at creating its own evolution.

Q37. The terms intelligence augmentation and intelligence amplification evoke images of human beings with computer chips embedded in their skulls or bizarre accoutrements attached to their heads. However, according to an article entitled Get Smart by Jamais Cascio, human beings' ability to augment their intelligence is precisely the prowess which has empowered us to survive "a series of convulsive glacial events" evinced by the last ice age. Neurophysiologist William Calvin asserts that the human species continues to evolve cognitively and to create its own cognitive evolution in two basic ways: external and internal. Cascio states that humans have been externally augmenting their intelligence for millennia. By developing written language, we boosted our capacity to share information over space and time. Other advancements, such as agricultural and industrial technologies, reduced the exigencies of manual labour. Current external digital systems augment human intelligence by allowing us to perform tasks that would be unfeasible with recourse only to the rational skills of a singular human brain. Cascio cites as examples the "powerful simulations and massive data sets (which) allow physicists to visualize, understand, and debate models of an 11-dimension universe, real-time data from satellites, global environmental databases, and high-resolution models (which) allow geophysicists to recognize the subtle signs of long-term changes to the planet, and similar man-made interactions which have the functional effect of augmenting human intelligence. Conceivable potential software could incorporate individual "attention filters" or "focus assistants" which would discern and highlight your individual preferences in a computer display, permitting you to focus and direct your computer searches more efficiently than you do now. It could incorporate individualized planning and foresight systems which could allow people to play "what-if" with their life choices. Such systems could co-evolve with people to produce intimate technologies which would become "something akin to collaborative intuition," through web based information systems with personalized components, according to Cascio.

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amplification, whether by external or internal means, may constitute evolution, if Calvin's assertion is correct. Some societies may readily embrace it, while others may shy away. As science fiction writer William Gibson observes, "The future is already here; it's just unevenly distributed."

In the context of the passage, which of the following best articulates the author's opinion?

- Intelligence amplification by external means might be more difficult to achieve than by internal means.
- Cognitive augmentation does not really constitute evolution.
- Some people consider intelligence enhancement to be a form of cheating.
- External and internal intelligence enhancement might constitute evolution in cultures that accept them

Q38. The terms intelligence augmentation and intelligence amplification evoke images of human beings with computer chips embedded in their skulls or bizarre accoutrements attached to their heads. However, according to an article entitled Get Smart by Jamais Cascio, human beings' ability to augment their intelligence is precisely the prowess which has empowered us to survive "a series of convulsive glacial events" evinced by the last ice age. Neurophysiologist William Calvin asserts that the human species continues to evolve cognitively and to create its own cognitive evolution in two basic ways: external and internal. Cascio states that humans have been externally augmenting their intelligence for millennia. By developing written language, we boosted our capacity to share information over space and time. Other advancements, such as agricultural and industrial technologies, reduced the exigencies of manual labour. Current external digital systems augment human intelligence by allowing us to perform tasks that would be unfeasible with recourse only to the rational skills of a singular human brain. Cascio cites as examples the "powerful simulations and massive data sets (which) allow physicists to visualize, understand, and debate models of an 11-dimension universe, real-time data from satellites, global environmental databases, and high-resolution models (which) allow geophysicists to recognize the subtle signs of long-term changes to the planet, and similar man-made interactions which have the functional effect of augmenting human intelligence. Conceivable potential software could incorporate individual "attention filters" or "focus assistants" which would discern and highlight your individual preferences in a computer display, permitting you to focus and direct your computer searches more efficiently than you do now. It could incorporate individualized planning and foresight systems which could allow people to play "what-if" with their life choices. Such systems could co-evolve with people to produce intimate technologies which would become "something akin to collaborative intuition," through web based information systems with personalized components, according to Cascio.

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The word placated most closely means

- Deprived.
- Enhanced.
- Cured.
- Quieted.

Q39. The terms intelligence augmentation and intelligence amplification evoke images of human beings with computer chips embedded in their skulls or bizarre accoutrements attached to their heads. However, according to an article entitled Get Smart by Jamais Cascio, human beings' ability to augment their intelligence is precisely the prowess which has empowered us to survive "a series of convulsive glacial events" evinced by the last ice age. Neurophysiologist William Calvin asserts that the human species continues to evolve cognitively and to create its own cognitive evolution in two basic ways: external and internal. Cascio states that humans have been externally augmenting their intelligence for millennia. By developing written language, we boosted our capacity to share information over space and time. Other advancements, such as agricultural and industrial technologies, reduced the exigencies of manual labour. Current external digital systems augment human intelligence by allowing us to perform tasks that would be unfeasible with recourse only to the rational skills of a singular human brain. Cascio cites as examples the "powerful simulations and massive data sets (which) allow physicists to visualize, understand, and debate models of an 11-dimension universe, real-time data from satellites, global environmental databases, and high-resolution models (which) allow geophysicists to recognize the subtle signs of long-term changes to the planet, and similar man-made interactions which have the functional effect of augmenting human intelligence. Conceivable potential software could incorporate individual "attention filters" or "focus assistants" which would discern and highlight your individual preferences in a computer display, permitting you



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- Various dangers of intelligence augmentation
- The advantages of intelligence augmentation.
- The basic methods of intelligence augmentation.
- Some scientists who are working on intelligence augmentation.

Q40. The terms intelligence augmentation and intelligence amplification evoke images of human beings with computer chips embedded in their skulls or bizarre accoutrements attached to their heads. However, according to an article entitled Get Smart by Jamais Cascio, human beings' ability to augment their intelligence is precisely the prowess which has empowered us to survive "a series of convulsive glacial events" evinced by the last ice age. Neurophysiologist William Calvin asserts that the human species continues to evolve cognitively and to create its own cognitive evolution in two basic ways: external and internal. Cascio states that humans have been externally augmenting their intelligence for millennia. By developing written language, we boosted our capacity to share information over space and time. Other advancements, such as agricultural and industrial technologies, reduced the exigencies of manual labour. Current external digital systems augment human intelligence by allowing us to perform tasks that would be unfeasible with recourse only to the rational skills of a singular human brain. Cascio cites as examples the "powerful simulations and massive data sets (which) allow physicists to visualize, understand, and debate models of an 11-dimension universe, real-time data from satellites, global environmental databases, and high-resolution models (which) allow geophysicists to recognize the subtle signs of long-term changes to the planet, and similar man-made interactions which have the functional effect of augmenting human intelligence. Conceivable potential software could incorporate individual "attention filters" or "focus assistants" which would discern and highlight your individual preferences in a computer display, permitting you to focus and direct your computer searches more efficiently than you do now. It could incorporate individualized planning and foresight systems which could allow people to play "what-if" with their life choices. Such systems could co-evolve with people to produce intimate technologies which would become "something akin to collaborative intuition," through web based information systems with personalized components, according to Cascio.</br>Somewhat more problematic in social terms might be pharmacological intelligence augmentation, evoking Brave New World nightmares "pharmaceutically placated people tranquilized to zombie" like subservience to the collective and a central bureaucracy dedicated to its own continued survival. However, as with external cognitive augmentation, the future has arrived in the form of, for example, ADD drugs, pharmaceutical agents which mitigate sleep disorders, and antidepressants, all of which enhance human problem solving ability and cognitive efficiency. According to Cascio, "people who don?t know about (such drugs) or don't want to use them will face stiffer competition from people who do. From the perspective of a culture immersed in athletic doping wars, the use of such drugs may seem like cheating. From the perspective of those who find they're much more productive using this form of enhancement, it's no more cheating than getting a faster computer or a better education." Cognitive amplification, whether by external or internal means, may constitute evolution, if Calvin's assertion is correct. Some societies may readily embrace it, while others may shy away. As science fiction writer William Gibson observes, "The future is already here; it's just unevenly distributed."</br></br> The author's use of the phrase "somewhat more problematic in social terms" refers to

- The difficulty of making cognitive enhancement widely available
- The difficulty of making pharmacological enhancement socially acceptable.
- Equalizing cognitive competitive advantages among social groups.
- Bureaucracies which hamper cognitive enhancement activities.

Section 3 - Quantitative

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 10



Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. 5. 7 members have to be selected from 12 men and 3 women ,Such that no two women can come together .<br>In how many ways we can select them ?

- a. 2000
- b. 2149
- c. 2772
- d. 2586

Q2. 6. If GOOD is coded as 164,BAD is coded as 21,UGLY is coded as 260.<br> Then JUMP = ?

- a. 220
- b. 200
- c. 240
- d. 280

Q3. 7. A letter Is taken out at random from ASSISTANT and another is taken out from STATISTICS. <br>The probability that they are the same letters is ?

- a. 37/87
- b. 19/90
- c. 17/29
- d. none

Q4. . Directions for Question: Refer to the following information to answer the questions that follow.Seven real life celebrities Amitabh Bachhan, SR Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal, Ratan Tata, Arundhati Roy, AR Rehman and Vishwanath Anand visited a charity function conducted by UNESCO on days from Monday till Thursday (at least 1 but not more than 2 on a single day).<br>1.Each of them belongs to a different profession among Acting, Chess, Music, Literature, Badminton, Business and Cricket.<br> 2.Ratan Tata visits on Wednesday with the businessman.<br> 3.The musician does not visit on Thursday and neither with Roy nor with Anand.<br>4.Cricketer AR Rehman visits alone on Monday.<br>5.Tendulkar visits on Tuesday and he is not a musician.<br>6.Nehwal visits on Tuesday too and Anand is not into business.<br>7.The musician and actor visit together.<br>8.The author visits on Wednesday.<br>9.Amitabh is neither into chess nor is he a businessman.<br>On which day do Chess and Badminton players visit?<br>1) Thursday<br>2) Monday<br>3) Wednesday<br>4) Tuesday<br>



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

Q5. 9. Directions for Question: Refer to the following information to answer the questions that follow.Seven real life celebrities Amitabh Bachhan, SR Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal, Ratan Tata, Arundhati Roy, AR Rehman and Vishwanath Anand visited a charity function conducted by UNESCO on days from Monday till Thursday (at least 1 but not more than 2 on a single day).<br>1.Each of them belongs to a different profession among Acting, Chess, Music, Literature, Badminton, Business and Cricket.<br> 2.Ratan Tata visits on Wednesday with the businessman.<br> 3.The musician does not visit on Thursday and neither with Roy nor with Anand.<br>4.Cricketer AR Rehman visits alone on Monday.<br>5.Tendulkar visits on Tuesday and he is not a musician.<br>6.Nehwal visits on Tuesday too and Anand is not into business.<br>7.The musician and actor visit together.<br>8.The author visits on Wednesday.<br>9.Amitabh is neither into chess nor is he a businessman.<br>On which day does Arundhati Roy visits?

<br>1) Thursday<br>2) Wednesday<br>3) Tuesday<br>4) Monday<br>

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

Q6. 10. Directions for Question: Refer to the following information to answer the questions that follow.Seven real life celebrities Amitabh Bachhan, SR Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal, Ratan Tata, Arundhati Roy, AR Rehman and Vishwanath Anand visited a charity function conducted by UNESCO on days from Monday till Thursday (at least 1 but not more than 2 on a single day).<br>1.Each of them belongs to a different profession among Acting, Chess, Music, Literature, Badminton, Business and Cricket.<br> 2.Ratan Tata visits on Wednesday with the businessman.<br> 3.The musician does not visit on Thursday and neither with Roy nor with Anand.<br>4.Cricketer AR Rehman visits alone on Monday.<br>5.Tendulkar visits on Tuesday and he is not a musician.<br>6.Nehwal visits on Tuesday too and Anand is not into business.<br>7.The musician and actor visit together.<br>8.The author visits on Wednesday.<br>9.Amitabh is neither into chess nor is he a businessman.<br>What is Ratan Tata Profession?

<br>1) Literature<br>2) Business<br>3) Badminton<br>4) Chess<br>

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

Q7. . How many numbers are divisible by 4 between 1 to 100?

- a. 23
- b. 24



c. 25

d. 26

Q8.

3. Find the next number ?<br> 7,14,55,110,?

a. 220

b. 121

c. 131

d. 145

Q9.

Six Friends A,B,C,D,E and F are sitting along the sides of the hexagonal table for playing .<br>'F 'who is sitting exactly opposite of A,is to the immediate right of B.<br>D is between A and B and is exactly opposite of C.<br> A is sitting between which of the following pair of persons?

a. D and E

b. B and E

c. B and C

d. C and E

Q10.

. Directions for Question: Refer to the following information to answer the questions that follow.Seven real life celebrities Amitabh Bachhan, SR Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal, Ratan Tata, Arundhati Roy, AR Rehman and Vishwanath Anand visited a charity function conducted by UNESCO on days from Monday till Thursday (at least 1 but not more than 2 on a single day).<br>1.Each of them belongs to a different profession among Acting, Chess, Music, Literature, Badminton, Business and Cricket.<br> 2.Ratan Tata visits on Wednesday with the businessman.<br> 3.The musician does not visit on Thursday and neither with Roy nor with Anand.<br>4.Cricketer AR Rehman visits alone on Monday.<br>5.Tendulkar visits on Tuesday and he is not a musician.<br>6.Nehwal visits on Tuesday too and Anand is not into business.<br>7.The musician and actor visit together.<br>8.The author visits on Wednesday.<br>9.Amitabh is neither into chess nor is he a businessman.<br>What is the profession of Amitabh?<br>1) Acting<br>2) Badminton<br>3) Literature<br>4) Music<br>

a. a

b. b

c . c

d . d



Answer Key & Solution

Section 1 - Reasoning

Q1	59
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q2	2
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q3	5 men,10 children,20 women
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q4	cousin sister
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q5	n@o*p
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q6	BED
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q7	DAB
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q8	ACD
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q9	



ADE

**Solution**

No Solution

Q10

ABD

**Solution**

No Solution

Q11

3

**Solution**

No Solution

Q12

English

**Solution**

No Solution

Q13

14

**Solution**

No Solution

Q14

8th

**Solution**

No Solution

Q15

3

**Solution**

No Solution

**Section 2 - Verbal**

Q1

B

**Solution**

No Solution

Q2

The college numbers over 50,000 students

	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q3	Anyone infected by virus X will for a time fail to exhibit infection if tested by the antibody test.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q4	The birth rate increased during the decade following the famine, and this compensated for much of the loss of population that was due to the famine.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q5	Subsidies and import constraints keep domestic prices high and impose a burden on consumer
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q6	The argument is built upon hidden assumptions.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q7	Evelyn is right about Lou's argument, but nevertheless her own conclusion is unwarranted.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q8	There are at least some industries run entirely by self-employed industrialists that are not underground industries
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q9	According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have not been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q10	Skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in developing a career as a desktop publisher



Solution

No Solution

Q11

ephemeral - designs

Solution

No Solution

Q12

predilections-inimical

Solution

No Solution

Q13

Spontaneity - tyrannous

Solution

No Solution

Q14

doggedly - disappointment

Solution

No Solution

Q15

repository - educated

Solution

No Solution

Q16

endorsement

Solution

No Solution

Q17

buttress - inadequate

Solution

No Solution

Q18

ubiquitous

Solution

No Solution

Q19 eclectic

Solution

No Solution

Q20 parochial

Solution

No Solution

Q21 Like Byron

Solution

No Solution

Q22 a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California

Solution

No Solution

Q23 one to the other, and also they adopt

Solution

No Solution

Q24 through which cultural influences were transmitted

Solution

No Solution

Q25 The soil will not sustain the growth of flowering plants this season.

Solution

No Solution

Q26 Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety that

Solution

No Solution

Q27

	A gradual reversion to the raising of agricultural staples
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q28	C
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q29	C
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q30	C
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q31	He lost his job after the election.
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q32	The Democrat beat the Republican in the 1960 election
	<b>Solution</b>
	No Solution
Q33	The effect of television on the results of the 1960 Great Debates
	<b>Solution</b>
	The debating styles of John Kennedy and Richard Nixon during the 1960 Great Debates
	The domestic issues which affected the result of 1960 Great Debates
	The health of Richard Nixon at the time of the 1960 Great Debates
	The effect of television on the results of the 1960 Great Debates
Q34	avoided
	<b>Solution</b>

No Solution

Q35

Slaves brought to American from Africa had more resistance to European diseases than Native Americans did.

Solution

No Solution

Q36

Describe different kinds of intelligence enhancement.

Solution

No Solution

Q37

External and internal intelligence enhancement might constitute evolution in cultures that accept them

Solution

No Solution

Q38

Quieted.

Solution

No Solution

Q39

The basic methods of intelligence augmentation.

Solution

No Solution

Q40

Equalizing cognitive competitive advantages among social groups.

Solution

No Solution

Section 3 - Quantitative

Q1

c. 2772

Solution

No Solution

Q2

c. 240

Solution



No Solution

Q3  
b. 19/90

Solution

No Solution

Q4  
a . 1

Solution

No Solution

Q5  
b. 2

Solution

No Solution

Q6  
a. 1

Solution

No Solution

Q7  
b. 24

Solution

No Solution

Q8  
b. 121

Solution

No Solution

Q9  
  
a. D and E

Solution

No Solution

Q10  
b. b

Solution

