

## All India Mock for LIC AAO Prelims 2023 (4th-5th February 2023)

**Directions (1-5):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions

Six players A, D, N, P, S and V are playing different indoor sports viz. Snooker, Squash, Bowling, Chess, Swimming and Boxing, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them likes different colour viz. Black, White, Pink, Brown, Purple and Lime. Each of them belongs to different country viz. India, USA and UK, but not necessarily in the same order. Only two players belong to same country.

D belongs to UK and likes White colour, but he does not play Bowling. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour, but S does not play Squash. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. The one who plays Swimming belongs to UK. A plays Swimming and he likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour, but he does not belong to the same country as N. V does not like Lime colour.

**Q1.** Which of the following indoor sport S plays?

- (a) Snooker
- (b) Boxing
- (c) Swimming
- (d) Bowling
- (e) None of these

**Q2.** Who among the following likes Purple colour?

- (a) S
- (b) V
- (c) A
- (d) N
- (e) None of these

**Q3.** Who among the following plays Boxing?

- (a) D
- (b) V
- (c) S
- (d) N
- (e) None of these

**Q4.** Who among the following belongs to India?

- (a) S
- (b) V
- (c) N
- (d) A
- (e) None of these

**Q5.** Who among the following likes Black colour?

- (a) V
- (b) N
- (c) A
- (d) S
- (e) None of these

**Directions (6-10):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

In a certain code language-

“every book is good” is coded as “P8 W8 B10 H4”  
“Novels in library” is coded as “ B14 H12 M4”  
“Lots of knowledge” is coded as “U4 H8 V18”

**Q6.** What is the code for “Exam Result” ?

- (a) M4 S5
- (b) G12 N8
- (c) H12 V8
- (d) G3 V12
- (e) None of these

**Q7.** What is the code for “Education in School” ?

- (a) F9 N4 M18
- (b) M4 O14 M9
- (c) G8 P18 U12
- (d) M4 O12 M18
- (e) None of these

**Q8.** What is the code for “Stressed Students” ?

- (a) V8 H16
- (b) W16 H16
- (c) W8 H16
- (d) G18 X16
- (e) None of these

**Q9.** What is the code for "Study by tutor" ?

- (a) B4 I10 B10
- (b) I10 B2 B10
- (c) U4 B4 B14
- (d) B10 Y10 R10
- (e) None of these

**Q10.** What is the code for "Game Playground" ?

- (a) S8 W20
- (b) V20 H8
- (c) V8 W20
- (d) T15 W20
- (e) None of these

**Directions (11-15):** Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight students A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a rectangular table in a library where three persons are sitting on each longer side and one person on each shorter side of the table. All of them are facing the centre. Each of them prepares for different government exams viz. AFCAT, CDS, NDA, IBPS, SBI, RBI, SSC and IAS, but not necessarily in the same order.

The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A, who does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS, who does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. C does not prepare for AFCAT.

**Q11.** For which of the following exam H prepares?

- (a) SBI
- (b) IAS
- (c) RBI
- (d) NDA
- (e) None of these

**Q12.** Who among the following prepares for CDS?

- (a) F
- (b) G
- (c) E
- (d) B
- (e) None of these

**Q13.** Who among the following sits opposite to the one who prepares for NDA?

- (a) E
- (b) A
- (c) H
- (d) D
- (e) None of these

**Q14.** Four of the following five belong to a group in a certain way, find which of the one does not belong to that group?

- (a) E, D
- (b) C, H
- (c) F, G
- (d) B, A
- (e) D, H

**Q15.** Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of B?

- (a) E, C
- (b) D, H
- (c) C, H
- (d) C, D
- (e) A, G

**Directions (16-17):** The following questions are based on the six three digits numbers given below:

368    145    647    276    451

**Q16.** If 2 is added to the odd digits and 2 is subtracted from the even digits then which of the following number so obtained is the highest number after the arrangement?

- (a) 451
- (b) 647
- (c) 368
- (d) 276
- (e) None of these

**Q17.** If all the digits are arranged in descending order within the number then what is the difference between highest and the lowest number so obtained?

- (a) 322
- (b) 203
- (c) 101
- (d) 99
- (e) None of these

**Directions (18-20):** In each of the question below is given three or four statements followed by three or four conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically does not follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Q18. Statements:**

Some Hour are Second.  
Some Second are Minute.  
All Minute are Time.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some Time are not Hour.
- II. Some Hour are Minute.
- III. All Time can be Hour.
- IV. Some Second are Time.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only IV
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) None follows
- (e) All follows

**Q19. Statements:**

No Book is Diary.  
No Diary is Register.  
Some Register are File.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some File are not Diary.
- II. All File being Diary is a possibility.
- III. All Book are File is a possibility.
- IV. No Book is Register.

- (a) Only III
- (b) Only I
- (c) Only II
- (d) II and IV
- (e) All follow

**Q20. Statements:**

Some Lenovo are Motto.  
No MI is Motto.  
Some MI are VIVO.

**Conclusions:**

- I. At least some VIVO are not Lenovo.
- II. Some VIVO are Motto.
- III. Some Lenovo are not MI.
- IV. At least some Motto are MI.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Only III and II
- (c) I and II
- (d) All of these
- (e) only I, II and IV

**Directions (21-25):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are ten persons i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J who live in a building having five floors such that ground floor is numbered as 1 and above it is 2 and so on up to top floor numbered as 5. Each of the floor consist of 2 flats as flat-1 and flat-2. Flat-1 of floor-2 is immediately above flat-1 of floor-1 and immediately below flat-1 of floor-3 and the same way followed by flat-2. Flat-2 is in east of flat-1.

F lives east to A. B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. E does not live on same floor of D. I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

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**Q21.** Who among the following lives in Flat-1 of 4<sup>th</sup> floor?

- (a) H
- (b) D
- (c) E
- (d) B
- (e) C

**Q22.** C lives on which floor?

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup>
- (b) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- (c) 3<sup>rd</sup>
- (d) 4<sup>th</sup>
- (e) 5<sup>th</sup>

**Q23.** Four of the following five belongs to a group in a certain way. Who does not belong to the group?

- (a) H
- (b) A
- (c) G
- (d) B
- (e) J

**Q24.** J lives on which floor and flat respectively?

- (a) 4,2
- (b) 5,1
- (c) 1,2
- (d) 2,1
- (e) 4,1

**Q25.** Who among the following lives on even numbered floor and even number flat?

- (a) H
- (b) I
- (c) G
- (d) J
- (e) E

**Q26.** Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a circular table in the same order at equal distance facing outside. Their positions are clockwise. If R faces South, then in which direction W facing?

- (a) East
- (b) North-east
- (c) West
- (d) South-west
- (e) None of these

**Directions (27-28):** Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

Five friends J, K, L, M and N are sitting in a hall in the following manner. L is equidistant from J and K and all of three in straight line. The distance between L and M is 10m and L is to the west of M. N is to the north of M. J and K are sitting in north-south direction respectively. Distance between J and K is 20m and distance between M and N is 15m.

**Q27.** What is the shortest distance between J and N?

- (a)  $5\sqrt{5}$ m
- (b) 6m
- (c) 10m
- (d)  $\sqrt{130}$ m
- (e)  $5\sqrt{6}$ m

**Q28.** In which direction is J with respect to N?

- (a) South-west
- (b) West
- (c) East
- (d) North-east
- (e) None of these

**Directions (29-30):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

Six family members A, B, C, D, E and F are of different ages. C is older than only A and E. D is younger than only B. E is not youngest. The one who is third oldest, age 48 years. E's age is 37 year.

**Q29.** Which of the following could possible age of C?

- (a) 55 year
- (b) 38 year
- (c) 26 year
- (d) 71 year
- (e) 49 year

**Q30.** Which of the following is true with respect to the given information?

- (a) D's age is definitely less than 57.
- (b) F is oldest.
- (c) Only four people older than C.
- (d) There is a possibility that C's age is 33 year
- (e) None is true.

**Directions (31-35):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Five persons A, B, C, D, E travel to five different pilgrimages viz. Dwarka, Rameswaram, Shirdi, Vaishno Devi and Tirupati from five different trains viz. Shtabdi, Rajdhani, Gareebath, Duranto and Punjab mail.

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebath. C goes to Rameswaram. E neither goes to Tirupati nor travels from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebath. A travels from Punjab mail. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

**Q31.** The one who goes to Vaishno Devi travels from which Train?

- (a) Rajdhani
- (b) Shtabdi
- (c) Punjab mail
- (d) Gareebath
- (e) Cannot be determined

**Q32.** Who among the following travel from Rajdhani?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) Cannot be determined

**Q33.** B travels to which among the following pilgrimage?

- (a) Shirdi
- (b) Vaishno Devi
- (c) Dwarka
- (d) Tirupati
- (e) Cannot be determined

**Q34.** Who among the following travels to Shirdi?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) Cannot be determined

**Q35.** Who among the following travels from Duranto?

- (a) B
- (b) The one who travel to Dwarka
- (c) D
- (d) The one who travel to Tirupati
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

**Directions (36-40):** In the following questions, two quantities (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve and compare the numerical value of both the quantities and mark the appropriate option.

**Q36.** Volume and curved surface area of cylinder is  $11550\text{cm}^3$  and  $1320\text{cm}^2$  respectively.

**Quantity I:** Radius of cylinder.

**Quantity II:** Height of cylinder.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I  $\leq$  Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I  $\geq$  Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II

**Q37. Quantity I, (x):**  $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$

**Quantity II, (y):**  $y^2 - 12y + 35 = 0$

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I  $\leq$  Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I  $\geq$  Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II

**Q38. Quantity I, (Speed of boat in still water):** A boat can cover 182 km in downstream in 7 hours and same boat in upstream (in 7 hours) can cover  $15\frac{5}{13}\%$  of distance covered by it in downstream in 7 hours.

**Quantity II:** 16 km/hr.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I  $\leq$  Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I  $\geq$  Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II

**Q39. Quantity I, (x):**  $44x^2 - 79x + 30 = 0$

**Quantity II, (y):**  $15y^2 - 59y + 56 = 0$

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I  $\leq$  Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I  $\geq$  Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II

**Q40. Quantity I, (Difference of amount of discount allowed and profit earned):** A seller marks his article 60% above cost price and he earned 22% profit on selling the article. Selling price of the article is Rs.1830.

**Quantity II, (?):** 16% of 2100 = ?

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II

**Q41.** There are three numbers. Average of first and third number is 810 and average of first and second number is 380 more than average of second and third number. Then find the average of all three numbers, if second number is 220 less than the third number.

- (a) 640
- (b) 650
- (c) 630
- (d) 610
- (e) 660

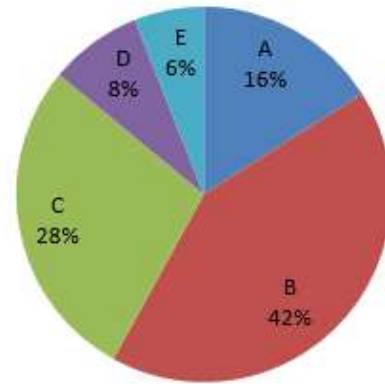
**Q42.** Bag – A contains 5 red balls, 3 green balls and 4 blue balls and bag – B contains 7 red balls, 5 green balls and 3 blueballs. If a bag is chosen randomly and 3 balls are drawn from it randomly, then find the probability of getting 1 ball of each color.

- (a) 42/143
- (b) 36/143
- (c) 3/13
- (d) 46/143
- (e) None of the above.

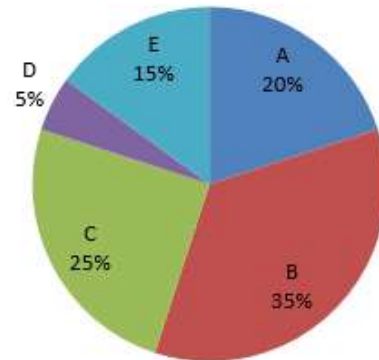
**Directions (43-47):** Study the pie chart given below and answer the following questions.

Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of sales (by volume) of five different companies (i.e., A, B, C, D & E) in 2017 and the percentage distribution of revenue generated by these companies by selling all the units in 2017.

Total revenue = Rs.15,00,000



Total units sold = 1,20,000 units



**Q43.** Find the difference between per unit selling price of company - B and company - D.

- (a) Rs.2
- (b) Rs.5
- (c) Rs.4
- (d) Rs.1
- (e) Rs.3

**Q44.** Find the ratio of average number of units sold by company - A & B to difference between units sold by company - C & D.

- (a) 11 : 8
- (b) 5 : 3
- (c) 7 : 12
- (d) 4 : 7
- (e) 13 : 11

**Q45.** Per unit selling price of company - A & E together is approximately what percent more or less than per unit selling price of company - C?

- (a)  $19\frac{1}{7}\%$
- (b)  $4\frac{2}{7}\%$
- (c)  $11\frac{5}{7}\%$
- (d)  $7\frac{1}{7}\%$
- (e) None of the above.

**Q46.** Company – C marks up its articles  $53\frac{11}{13}\%$  above the manufacturing price. If company – C allowed 30% discount, then find the total profit earned by company – C in 2017.

- (a) Rs.30000
- (b) Rs.35000
- (c) Rs.40000
- (d) Rs.20000
- (e) Rs.25000

**Q47.** Find the central angle (in degrees) enclosed by revenue of company – D & E together.

- (a) 58.6
- (b) 56.2
- (c) 50.4
- (d) 42.4
- (e) 48.8

**Directions (48-52):** What will come in place of (?) in the following questions?

**Q48.**  $234 \times \frac{?}{13} - 30\% \text{ of } 500 = 810 \div 27$

- (a) 30
- (b) 20
- (c) 15
- (d) 10
- (e) 25

**Q49.**  $\frac{60}{180} \times \sqrt[3]{729} + 250\% \text{ of } 160 = ?$

- (a) 407
- (b) 412
- (c) 399
- (d) 395
- (e) 403

**Q50.**  $(5)^3 \times (24)^2 \div (45)^3 = (?)^2$

- (a) 13/9
- (b) 8/9
- (c) 5/7
- (d) 12/7
- (e) 2/7

**Q51.**

$\{29 + (11)^2\} \div (5)^2 + 4 \times (?)^2 = 75\% \text{ of } 840 + 52$

- (a) 17
- (b) 13
- (c) 16
- (d) 15
- (e) 14

**Q52.**  $\sqrt{1521} + \sqrt{144} + \sqrt{576} + ? = 32\% \text{ of } 800$

- (a) 181
- (b) 211
- (c) 171
- (d) 201
- (e) 191

**Q53.** Pipe – A & D are inlet pipes and pipe – B & C are outlet pipes. When pipe – B & D are opened together, then the tank will be filled in 40 hours while pipe – A alone can fill the tank in 45 hours. If pipe B is 25% less efficient than pipe – A and pipe – C is 20% more efficient than pipe – D, then find in what time the tank will be filled 50% when pipe – A, C & D are opened together.

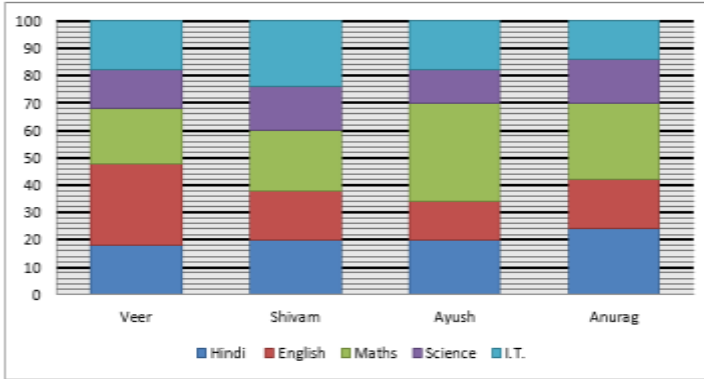
- (a) 30 hours
- (b) 18 hours
- (c) 42 hours
- (d) 36 hours
- (e) 24 hours

**Q54.** Ratio of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil in mixture – A & B is 2 : 3 : 2 & 6 : 5 : 4 respectively. When 75% of mixture – A and  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of mixture – B are mixed together in a container, then content of petrol & diesel in the container is 36 liters & 42 liters. Then, find kerosene oil in mixture – A initially is what percent of kerosene oil in mixture – B initially?

- (a) 150%
- (b)  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) 100%
- (d)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (e) None of the above.

**Directions (55-59):** Study the bar chart given below and answer the following questions.

Bar graph shows the percentage of marks obtained by each of the four students (Veer, Shivam, Ayush & Anurag) in each subject out of total marks obtained by them in all five subjects (Hindi, English, Maths, Science & I.T.)



**Note** - Maximum marks in each subject is 100. Total marks obtained by Veer, Shivam, Ayush & Anurag in all 5 subjects is 300, 400, 250 & 350 respectively.

**Q55.** Marks obtained by Veer in Hindi and English together is what percent less than marks obtained by Shivam in Science and I.T. together?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 30%
- (d) 20%
- (e) 40%

**Q56.** Find average of marks obtained by all four students in maths.

- (a) 68
- (b) 76
- (c) 84
- (d) 72
- (e) 80

**Q57.** Marks obtained by Ayush in Hindi & Veer in I.T. together are what percent more than marks obtained by Shivam in Hindi?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 90%
- (c) 30%
- (d) 60%
- (e) 40%

**Q58.** Find ratio of marks obtained by Anurag in Science & I.T. together to difference between marks obtained by Ayush in Science & I.T.

- (a) 7 : 1
- (b) 3 : 1
- (c) 9 : 4
- (d) 5 : 4
- (e) 7 : 4

**Q59.** Find average of marks obtained by Shivam in English & Veer in IT are how much more or less than average of marks obtained by Anurag in Hindi & English?

- (a) 17.5
- (b) 16.5
- (c) 14.5
- (d) 10.5
- (e) 19.5

**Directions (60-64):** What will come in place of (?) in the following number series?

**Q60.** 111, 112, ?, 125, 141, 166

- (a) 115
- (b) 119
- (c) 118
- (d) 116
- (e) 117

**Q61.** 780, ?, 736, 681, 604, 505

- (a) 769
- (b) 771
- (c) 765
- (d) 763
- (e) 767

**Q62.** 2, 11, 46, 141, ?, 291

- (a) 206
- (b) 226
- (c) 246
- (d) 266
- (e) 286

**Q63.** 548, 273, 135, 65.5, 30.25, ?

- (a) 14.125
- (b) 12.125
- (c) 11.125
- (d) 15.125
- (e) 13.125



**Q64.** 6, 3, ?, 6, 24, 192

- (a) 3
- (b) 3.5
- (c) 5
- (d) 4
- (e) 4.5

**Directions (65-69):** Study the paragraph given below and answer the following questions.

In 2017, there are four companies – A, B, C and D. Number of employees in D is 250% of number of employees in A. Ratio of number of employees in B to D is 2 : 3 and number of employees in B is 150% more than number of employees in C. Total number of employees in A & C is 100.

Average salary of B is 160% of average salary of A. Average salary of D is 25% less than average salary of B and average salary of C is two times of average salary of A. Total salary given by B to all its employees is Rs.8,00,000.

**Q65.** Average number of employees of company – B & D is how much more or less than total number of employees of company – A & C together?

- (a) 27
- (b) 26
- (c) 24
- (d) 28
- (e) 25

**Q66.** Find total salary given by company – D to all its employees is what percent more than total salary given by company – C to all its employees?

- (a) 100%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 250%
- (d) 125%
- (e) 175%

**Q67.** In 2018, total salary given by company – A to all its employees is Rs.525000 and average salary of company – A increased by 40% as compared to previous year. Then, find percentage change in the number of employees of company – A in 2018 as compared to previous year.

- (a) 20%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 25%
- (e) 30%

**Q68.** At the end of 2017, 20% employees of company – B whose average salary is Rs.20000 left the company and company hired 30 new employees for 2018. If average salary of company – B after joining of new employees is Rs.8000, then find the average salary of new employees.

- (a) Rs.12000
- (b) Rs.16000
- (c) Rs.14000
- (d) Rs.13000
- (e) Rs.15000

**Q69.** Find average number of employees in all the companies in 2017.

- (a) 87.5
- (b) 88
- (c) 85.5
- (d) 86
- (e) 86.5

**Q70.** 12<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is 125% more than 5<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. If average of 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> terms of A.P. is 35.5, then find 15<sup>th</sup> term of A.P.

- (a) 68
- (b) 78
- (c) 88
- (d) 98
- (e) None of the above.

**Directions (71-78):** In the following questions, a sentence is given with a phrasal verb given in bold. Choose the most suitable alternative that correctly decipher the meaning of the phrasal verb.

**Q71.** If you want to keep your job here, you must **abide by** our rules.

- (a) restrict
- (b) comply
- (c) flout
- (d) ignore
- (e) counter

**Q72.** Local residents have forced the local council to **back down** its plans to build a nightclub on their street.

- (a) inspect
- (b) review
- (c) mend
- (d) replicate
- (e) withdraw

**Q73.** I had to **cut down on** my coffee intake because I was having trouble sleeping at night.

- (a) dwindle
- (b) invigorate
- (c) ameliorate
- (d) ambivalent
- (e) fierce

**Q74.** She's still **bashing away at** her last chapter.

- (a) persevere
- (b) sporadic
- (c) encompass
- (d) subsume
- (e) incorporate

**Q75.** Statistics **bear out** the government's positions on the issue.

- (a) transforms
- (b) tolerate
- (c) discredit
- (d) ridicule
- (e) confirms

**Q76.** She **fawned over** the inspectors in the hope that they would give her a good grade.

- (a) overlook
- (b) flatter
- (c) comply
- (d) verify
- (e) testify

**Q77.** I don't know what to **make of** our new teacher.

- (a) slump
- (b) distort
- (c) perceive
- (d) evade
- (e) flaunt

**Q78.** The millennium **passed off** without any disasters.

- (a) collected
- (b) doubted
- (c) answered
- (d) chosen
- (e) happened

**Directions (79-85):** In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part of the sentence which may contain a grammatical error in it. If all the parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, choose option (E) i.e. "no error" as your answer choice.

**Q79.** Bihar CM Nitish Kumar on Friday (A)/ inaugurated and laid foundation stones (B)/ for a series of (C)/ important scheme of road construction. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) Bihar CM Nitish Kumar on Friday
- (b) inaugurated and laid foundation stones
- (c) for a series of
- (d) important scheme of road construction
- (e) No error

**Q80.** No sooner is one mine (A)/ exhausted when more capital (B)/ is being deployed in buying or (C)/ digging a new hole in the ground. (D) No error. (E)

- (a) No sooner is one mine
- (b) exhausted when more capital
- (c) is being deployed in buying or
- (d) digging a new hole in the ground
- (e) No error

**Q81.** When George had (A)/ died he and Anne(B)/ had been married (C)/ for nearly fifty years. (D) No error. (E)

- (a) When George had
- (b) died he and Anne
- (c) had been married
- (d) for nearly fifty years
- (e) No error

**Q82.** We were (A)/ not able to get (B)/ a hotel room because (C)/ we had not booked in advance. (D) No error. (E)

- (a) We were
- (b) not able to get
- (c) a hotel room because
- (d) we had not booked in advance
- (e) No error

**Q83.** I had swam (A)/ only one big race (B)/ in the past twelve months (C)/ and lacked the competitive edge. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) I had swam
- (b) only one big race
- (c) in the past twelve months
- (d) and lacked the competitive edge
- (e) No error

**Q84.** Kim has a lot of (A)/ customer service experience (B)/ because she was a waitress (C)/ prior than opening her restaurant. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) Kim has a lot of
- (b) customer service experience
- (c) because she was a waitress
- (d) prior than opening her restaurant
- (e) No error

**Q85.** After the bridge collapsed,(A)/ the police force (B)/ was equipped to deal (C)/ with the effects of the tragedy. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) After the bridge collapsed
- (b) the police force
- (c) was equipped to deal
- (d) with the effects of the tragedy
- (e) No error

**Directions (86-92):** Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

Despite a long-standing global glut, Indian steel companies have been adding up production capacities. India is now the world's second largest producer of crude steel after China and the EU. Thus, it's not surprising that despite India losing a WTO dispute on steel import duties, Indian steel companies are increasingly relying on 'economic nationalism' and their 'strategic industry' tag to get the government to raise import barriers, force automakers (the top consumer) to use locally made alloy steel and ensure for them preferential access to the fast growing domestic market. However, expensive steel hurts downstream industries that add much more value and could

create many more jobs – for instance, automobile and components manufacturing or construction – that are already struggling with slowing demand and rising input costs. Higher import duties on steel add to their predicament. With steel being a common industrial input, any increase in import duties on steel causes widespread cost inefficiencies for user industries and induces import of steel-intensive goods such as earthmover and construction equipment from countries like China. Besides, it also discourages export of steel-intensive value added products, for example engineering goods, by making them expensive – adding to India's current account woes. Thus, it's time India categorised a 'strategic industry' based on its net effect on domestic value addition as well as contribution to exports and jobs, rather than clinging to its conventional definition of strategic industry that gives too much importance to globally over-supplied basic commodities such as steel.

**[A]** *India's steel industry – dominated by large companies – remains the most pampered one.* It has one of the lowest effective taxations after adjusting for numerous deductions and exemptions, besides having access to an increasingly captive domestic market. It gets preferential treatment compared to non-ferrous metals such as aluminium and copper. For example, the import of flat rolled steel products attracts a basic customs duty of 12.5% compared to flat-rolled aluminium products at 7.5% and copper plates and sheets at 5%.

The government often resorts to highly prohibitive protectionist tools such as imposition of minimum import price that prompts **indigenous** steel manufacturers to increase their prices unreasonably. The last such imposition led to a surge in domestic steel prices forcing government to warn steel companies not to keep prices above Rs 40,000 a tonne.

Further, large steel manufacturers have successfully lobbied for continued imposition of a **whopping** 30% export duty on high grade (Fe content above 58%) iron ore, their key raw material. That discourages exports and keeps iron ore prices artificially low in domestic market – which benefits steel companies at the cost of iron ore miners.

Thus, Indian steel companies have access to cheaper raw material, a fast growing domestic market protected from import competition along with low effective taxation. No surprise, sale of steel assets prompted by insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings have best recovery rates and there is intense competition among major bidders including defaulting promoters to acquire distressed steel assets.

Indian policy makers tend to think that steel is a basic input for other industries including capital goods, hence it needs to be nurtured and protected. Fair enough, but what they forget is that it will impose cost on much more dynamic but dependent downstream industries such as automobile and component manufacturing, construction and infrastructure, engineering goods, electrical equipment and machineries, and in the process, adversely affect their cost competitiveness. Iron and steel accounts for roughly 15-20% of the total cost in real estate.

The country should use its limited financial tools such as subsidies and differential taxation policy to boost futuristic industries such as artificial intelligence, robotics or semiconductors as envisaged by Made in China 2025, and not oligopolistic raw material processors that's imposing a cost on the economy in terms of lower exports and number of jobs created. Steel companies should rather be asked to focus on moving up the value chain where quality and services and not price affect effective demand. That's the way to survive and thrive going forward. Besides, India should remove import duties on recyclable steel scrap or metal scrap in general – opposed by politically connected big guns of India Inc. Recycling is ecofriendly, saves energy and should be embraced as a policy.

**Q86.** What are the consequences of the availability of expensive steel in the Indian economy?

(I) Automobile industry faces crisis due to increase in the overall production cost.

(II) Exports of steel-intensive engineering goods are contracted.

(III) Steel-intensive products and construction equipment are imported from China.

(IV) In the balance of trade, current account of the country starts running in deficit.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Only (III)

(c) Both (II) and (III)

(d) Only (I) (II) and (III)

(e) All (I) (II) (III) and (IV)

**Q87.** Which of the following statements support statement [A] as mentioned in the passage?

(I) Government resorts to protectionist tools on steel industry.

(II) Steel industry enjoys the lowest effective taxations.

(III) Steel industry gets preferential treatment compared to other non-ferrous metals.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (II) and (III)

(c) Both (I) and (II)

(d) Only (II)

(e) All (I) (II) and (III)

**Q88.** During insolvency and bankruptcy, why does the sale of steel assets have best recovery rates?

(I) Steel industry has a fast growing domestic market.

(II) Import duties are high on steel products

(III) Expensive raw materials for steel companies can be obtained

(IV) low effective taxation on steel products

(a) Only (I)

(b) Only (III)

(c) Both (II) and (III)

(d) Only (I) (II) and (IV)

(e) All (I) (II) (III) and (IV)

**Q89.** What are the suggestions made by author to maintain the balance between the policies of strategic industry and other value adding industries?

(I) financial tools should be used to develop futuristic industries such as artificial intelligence.

(II) India should remove not import duties on these goods recyclable steel scrap or metal scrap.

(III) Quality and services of steel companies should be the parameters to affect demand rather than price.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (II) and (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) Only (II)
- (e) All (I) (II) and (III)

**Directions (90-91):** Choose the word which is most similar to the meaning of the word given in bold.

**Q90. Indigenous**

- (a) exile
- (b) immigrant
- (c) irrelevant
- (d) eccentric
- (e) native

**Q91. Whopping**

- (a) colossal
- (b) midget
- (c) impish
- (d) subtle
- (e) trivial

**Q92.** Choose the word which is opposite to the word highlighted in bold.

**Envisaged**

- (a) confronted
- (b) disregarded
- (c) anticipated
- (d) intended
- (e) envisioned

**Directions (93-100):** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered and one word has been suggested alongside the blank. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately. If the word written alongside the blank fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No replacement required) as the correct choice.

**Q93.** The air is **(93)** \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the **(94)**

\_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the **(95)** \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal **(96)** \_\_\_\_\_ **products** burning by farmers unfailingly **(97)** \_\_\_\_\_ **cover** the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to **(98)** \_\_\_\_\_ **decay** between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast **(99)** \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic **(100)** \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) generating
- (b) choking
- (c) suffocating
- (d) revolving
- (e) No replacement required

**Q94.** The air is **(93)** \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the **(94)** \_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the **(95)** \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram

and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ products burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ cover the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ decay between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ deteriorating air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ conveyance such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) hindrance
- (b) constraint
- (c) optimism
- (d) enormity
- (e) no replacement required

**Q95.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ thickening—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ sanity of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ virtual, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ products burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ cover the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing

much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ decay between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ deteriorating air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ conveyance such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) studying
- (b) findings
- (c) reported
- (d) allegation
- (e) No replacement required

**Q96.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ thickening—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ sanity of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ virtual, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ products burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ cover the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ decay between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–

30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) ingredients
- (b) raw materials
- (c) stubble
- (d) resources
- (e) no replacement required

**Q97.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ **products** burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ **cover** the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ **decay** between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) inundated
- (b) restricts
- (c) engulfs
- (d) capture
- (e) no replacement required

**Q98.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ **products** burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ **cover** the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ **decay** between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) oscillate
- (b) deteriorate
- (c) update
- (d) degenerate
- (e) no replacement required

**Q99.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ **products** burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ **cover** the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ **decay** between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) prosecuting
- (b) incrementing
- (c) switching
- (d) upgrading
- (e) no replacement required

**Q100.** The air is (93) \_\_\_\_\_ **thickening**—with smoke, dust, carbon dioxide and all kinds of other harmful gases and pollutants. Sadly, the government is yet to wake up to the (94) \_\_\_\_\_ **sanity** of the crisis. The latest in a series of reports calling for a red-alert response is a study by Switzerland-based IQAir AirVisual and the

environmental champion Greenpeace. According to the (95) \_\_\_\_\_ **virtual**, India is home to seven of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, going by air-quality numbers recorded last year. Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities. Pollution usually peaks in winter, especially in the North where seasonal (96) \_\_\_\_\_ **products** burning by farmers unfailingly (97) \_\_\_\_\_ **cover** the area in a suffocating smog. After the initial noise in 2016 about getting farmers to stop this practice, nothing much has been done. In the years since, the area's air quality has continued to (98) \_\_\_\_\_ **decay** between "very poor" and "hazardous". Apart from due expressions of concern and some PowerPoint presentations, the issue has attracted little by way of a response. This January, the Indian government launched a "National Clean Air Programme" that proposed a "tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024". Given the fast (99) \_\_\_\_\_ **deteriorating** air in several Indian cities and its impact on the health of their residents, however, a far more urgent action plan needs to be mounted, an exercise that goes much beyond traffic (100) \_\_\_\_\_ **conveyance** such as the Delhi government's odd-even scheme of 2015.

- (a) transport
- (b) gimmicks
- (c) authorization
- (d) supplant
- (e) no replacement required





## Solutions

### S1. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** D belongs to UK and likes White colour. A plays Swimming. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. The one who plays Swimming belongs to UK. From these conditions we have the following arrangement-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK
N			
P	Chess	Brown	India
S			
V			

P does not belong to the same country as N. So N belongs to USA. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. S does not play Squash. So V or N plays Squash and belongs to USA. From these conditions we have two possible cases-

	Case- 1			Case- 2		
Player	Sport	Colour	Country	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK		White	UK
N	Squash		USA			USA
P	Chess	Brown	India	Chess	Brown	India
S						
V				Squash		USA

S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. By these conditions case- 2 is cancelled. So N likes black colour and S belongs to USA. D does not play Bowling. So S plays Bowling. A likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. V does not like Lime colour. So S likes Lime colour. So final arrangement will be-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming	Purple	UK
D	Boxing	White	UK
N	Squash	Black	USA
P	Chess	Brown	India
S	Bowling	Lime	USA
V	Snooker	Pink	India

### S2. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** D belongs to UK and likes White colour. A plays Swimming. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. The one

who plays Swimming belongs to UK. From these conditions we have the following arrangement-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK
N			
P	Chess	Brown	India
S			
V			

P does not belong to the same country as N. So N belongs to USA. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. S does not play Squash. So V or N plays Squash and belongs to USA. From these conditions we have two possible cases-

	Case- 1			Case- 2		
Player	Sport	Colour	Country	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK		White	UK
N	Squash		USA			USA
P	Chess	Brown	India	Chess	Brown	India
S						
V				Squash		USA

S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. By these conditions case- 2 is cancelled. So N likes black colour and S belongs to USA. D does not play Bowling. So S plays Bowling. A likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. V does not like Lime colour. So S likes Lime colour. So final arrangement will be-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming	Purple	UK
D	Boxing	White	UK
N	Squash	Black	USA
P	Chess	Brown	India
S	Bowling	Lime	USA
V	Snooker	Pink	India

### S3. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** D belongs to UK and likes White colour. A plays Swimming. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. The one who plays Swimming belongs to UK. From these conditions we have the following arrangement-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK
N			
P	Chess	Brown	India
S			
V			

P does not belong to the same country as N. So N belongs to USA. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. S does not play Squash. So V or N plays Squash and belongs to USA. From these conditions we have two possible cases-

	Case- 1			Case- 2		
Player	Sport	Colour	Country	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK		White	UK
N	Squash		USA			USA
P	Chess	Brown	India	Chess	Brown	India
S						
V				Squash		USA

S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. By these conditions case- 2 is cancelled. So N likes black colour and S belongs to USA. D does not play Bowling. So S plays Bowling. A likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. V does not like Lime colour. So S likes Lime colour. So final arrangement will be-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming	Purple	UK
D	Boxing	White	UK
N	Squash	Black	USA
P	Chess	Brown	India
S	Bowling	Lime	USA
V	Snooker	Pink	India

#### S4. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** D belongs to UK and likes White colour. A plays Swimming. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. The one who plays Swimming belongs to UK. From these conditions we have the following arrangement-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK
N			
P	Chess	Brown	India
S			
V			

P does not belong to the same country as N. So N belongs to USA. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. S does not play Squash. So V or N plays Squash and belongs to USA. From these conditions we have two possible cases-

	Case- 1			Case- 2		
Player	Sport	Colour	Country	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK		White	UK
N	Squash		USA			USA
P	Chess	Brown	India	Chess	Brown	India
S						
V				Squash		USA

S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. By these conditions case- 2 is cancelled. So N likes black colour and S belongs to USA. D does not play Bowling. So S plays Bowling. A likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. V does not like Lime colour. So S likes Lime colour. So final arrangement will be-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming	Purple	UK
D	Boxing	White	UK
N	Squash	Black	USA
P	Chess	Brown	India
S	Bowling	Lime	USA
V	Snooker	Pink	India

#### S5. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** D belongs to UK and likes White colour. A plays Swimming. P plays Chess and likes Brown colour. The one who plays Chess belongs to India. The one who plays Swimming belongs to UK. From these conditions we have the following arrangement-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK
N			
P	Chess	Brown	India
S			
V			

P does not belong to the same country as N. So N belongs to USA. The one who plays Squash belongs to USA. S does not play Squash. So V or N plays Squash and belongs to USA. From these conditions we have two possible cases-

	Case- 1			Case- 2		
Player	Sport	Colour	Country	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming		UK	Swimming		UK
D		White	UK		White	UK
N	Squash		USA			USA
P	Chess	Brown	India	Chess	Brown	India
S						
V				Squash		USA

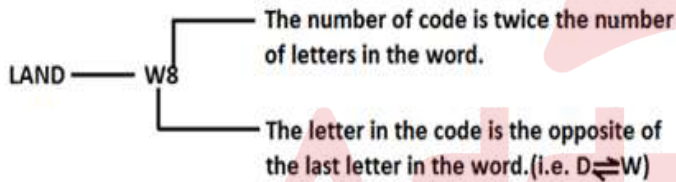
S belongs to same country as the one who likes Black colour. The one who plays Snooker belongs to India. By these conditions case- 2 is cancelled. So N likes black colour and S belongs to USA. D does not play Bowling. So S plays Bowling. A likes neither Pink nor Lime colour. V does not like Lime colour. So S likes Lime colour. So final arrangement will be-

Player	Sport	Colour	Country
A	Swimming	Purple	UK
D	Boxing	White	UK
N	Squash	Black	USA
P	Chess	Brown	India
S	Bowling	Lime	USA
V	Snooker	Pink	India

### S6. Ans.(b)

Sol.

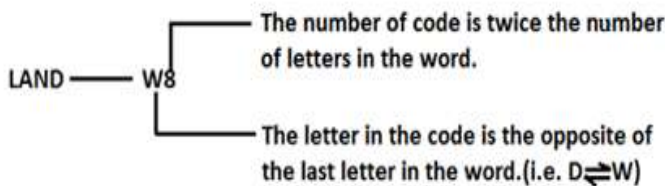
Logic:



### S7. Ans.(d)

Sol.

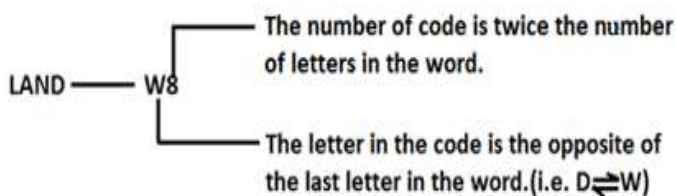
Logic:



### S8. Ans.(b)

Sol.

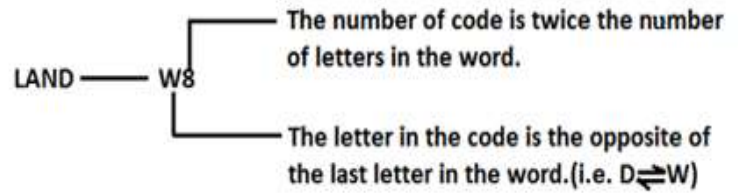
Logic:



### S9. Ans.(a)

Sol.

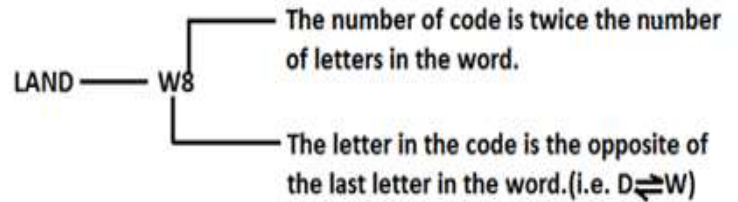
Logic:



### S10. Ans.(c)

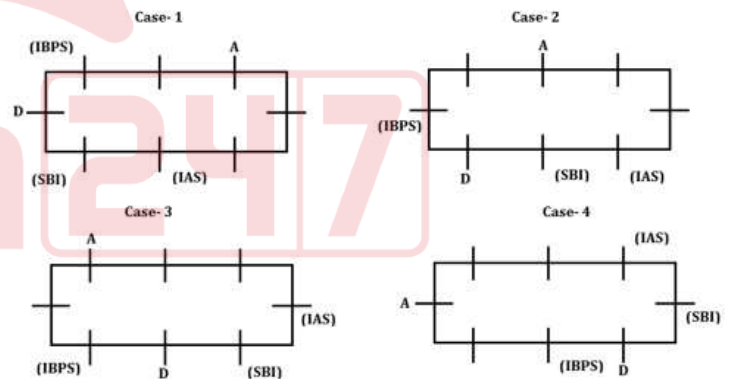
Sol.

Logic:

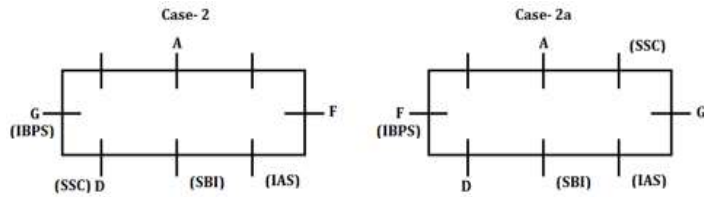


### S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A. From these conditions we have four possible cases-



The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. By this condition case- 3 is cancelled. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. By these conditions case- 1 and case- 4 are cancelled. Also one more case added in case- 2. So new arrangement will be-

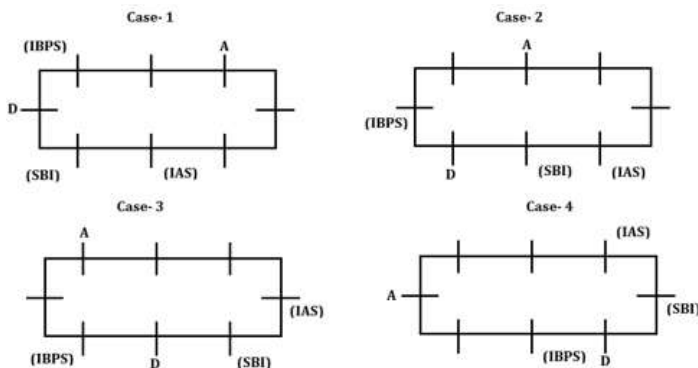


A does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. By this condition case- 2a is cancelled. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. C does not prepare for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IAS does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. SO final arrangement will be-

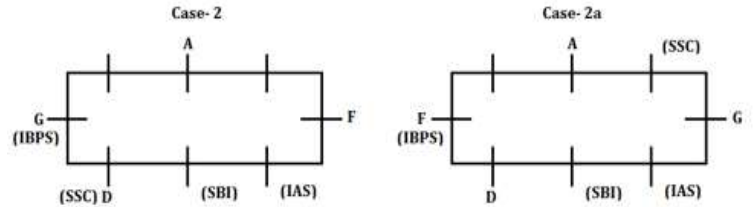


**S12. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A. From these conditions we have four possible cases-



The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. By this condition case- 3 is cancelled. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. By these conditions case- 1 and case- 4 are cancelled. Also one more case added in case- 2. So new arrangement will be-

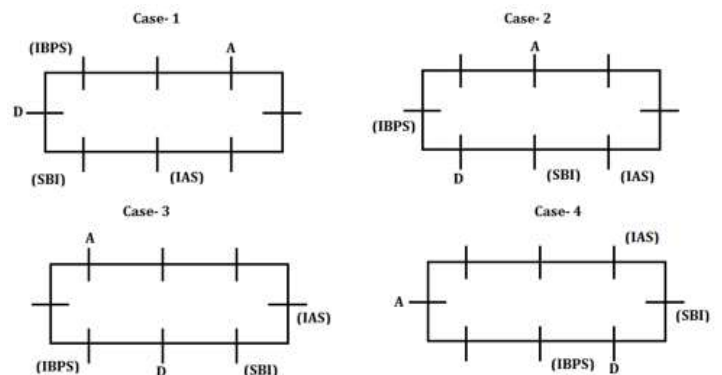


A does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. By this condition case- 2a is cancelled. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. C does not prepare for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IAS does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. SO final arrangement will be-

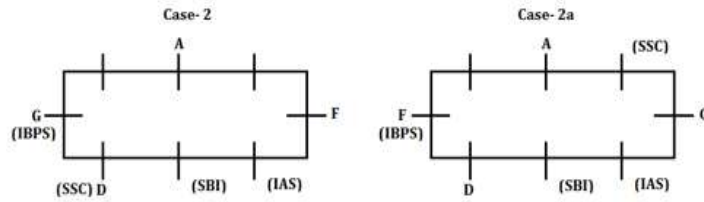


**S13. Ans.(d)**

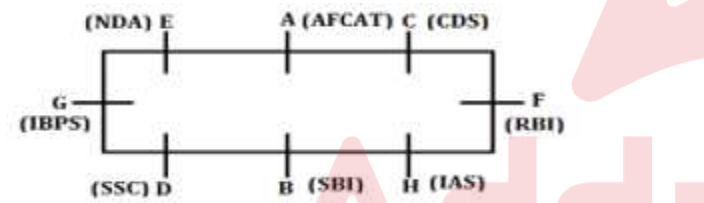
**Sol.** The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A. From these conditions we have four possible cases-



The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. By this condition case- 3 is cancelled. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. By these conditions case- 1 and case- 4 are cancelled. Also one more case added in case- 2. So new arrangement will be-

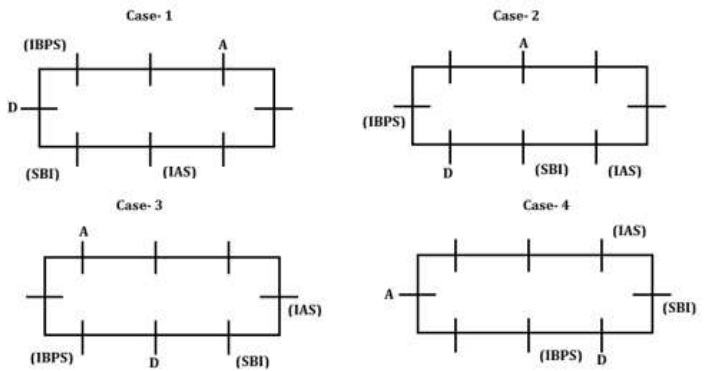


A does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. By this condition case- 2a is cancelled. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. C does not prepare for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IAS does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. SO final arrangement will be-

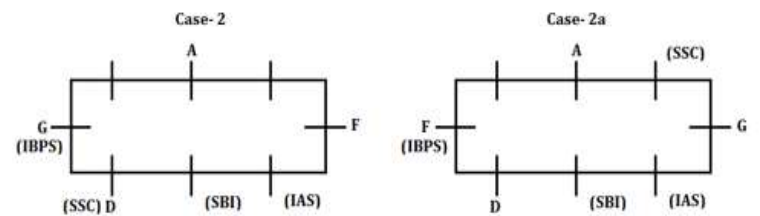


**S14. Ans.(e)**

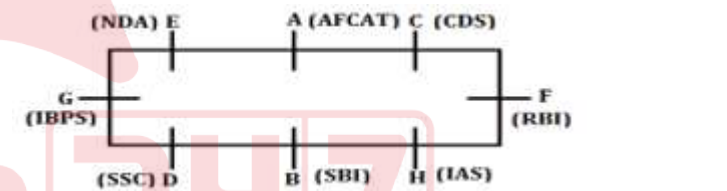
**Sol.** The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A. From these conditions we have four possible cases-



The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. By this condition case- 3 is cancelled. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. By these conditions case- 1 and case- 4 are cancelled. Also one more case added in case- 2. So new arrangement will be-

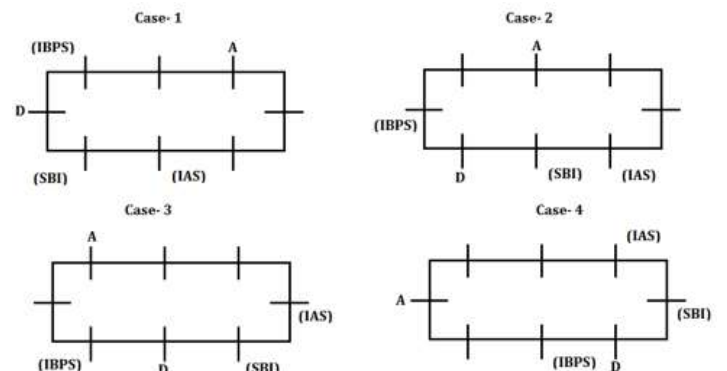


A does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. By this condition case- 2a is cancelled. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. C does not prepare for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IAS does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. SO final arrangement will be-

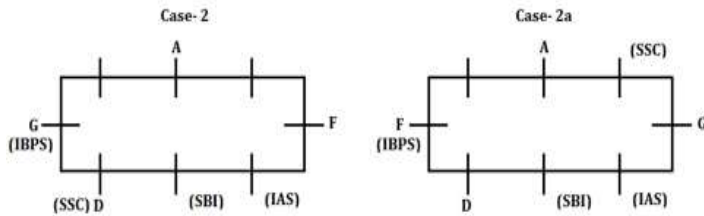


**S15. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The one who prepares for IAS sits second to right of D. The one who prepares for IBPS sits third to the left of the one who prepares for IAS. The one who prepares for IBPS sits second to the left of the one who prepares for SBI and second to the right of A. From these conditions we have four possible cases-



The ones who prepare for IBPS and SBI are not sitting on the same side of the table. By this condition case- 3 is cancelled. F and G are sitting opposite to each other. G sits on the shorter side and immediate left of the one who prepares for SSC. By these conditions case- 1 and case- 4 are cancelled. Also one more case added in case- 2. So new arrangement will be-



A does not sit immediate to the one who prepares for SSC. By this condition case- 2a is cancelled. The one who prepares for SSC sits diagonally opposite to C. The one who prepares for RBI sits third to left of E. B sits opposite to the one who prepares for AFCAT. C does not prepare for AFCAT. The one who prepares for IAS does not sit diagonally opposite to the one who prepares for CDS. SO final arrangement will be-



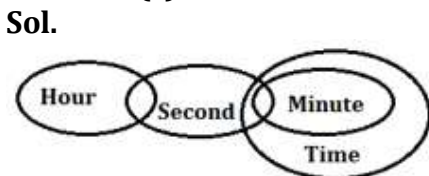
**S16. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**  
546(368) 429(647) 327(145) 273(451) 094(276)

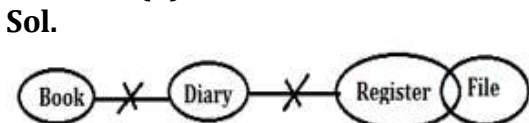
**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**  
863 541 764 762 541 >> 863 - 541 = 322

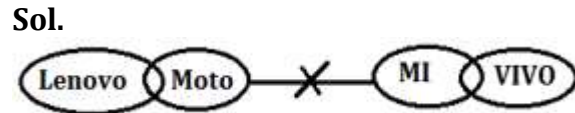
**S18. Ans.(c)**



**S19. Ans.(d)**



**S20. Ans.(e)**



**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** F lives east to A. As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. There will be two possibilities either C lives on floor 1 or floor 5.

I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		
Floor-1	C	

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	
Floor-4		
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		I
Floor-1	H	

B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	B
Floor-4		D
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	I
Floor-1	H	G

Now, E does not live on same floor of D. By this condition Case-2 will be eliminated. Final arrangement will be----

	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4	E	I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

**S22.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** F lives east to A. As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. There will be two possibilities either C lives on floor 1 or floor 5.

I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		
Floor-1	C	

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	
Floor-4		
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		I
Floor-1	H	

B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	B
Floor-4		D
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	I
Floor-1	H	G

Now, E does not live on same floor of D. By this condition Case-2 will be eliminated. Final arrangement will be----

	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4	E	I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

**S23.Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** F lives east to A. As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. There will be two possibilities either C lives on floor 1 or floor 5.

I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		
Floor-1	C	

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	
Floor-4		
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		I
Floor-1	H	

B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	B
Floor-4		D
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	I
Floor-1	H	G

Now, E does not live on same floor of D. By this condition Case-2 will be eliminated. Final arrangement will be----

	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4	E	I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

**S24.Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** F lives east to A. As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. There will be two possibilities either C lives on floor 1 or floor 5.

I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		
Floor-1	C	

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	
Floor-4		
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		I
Floor-1	H	

B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	B
Floor-4		D
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	I
Floor-1	H	G

Now, E does not live on same floor of D. By this condition Case-2 will be eliminated. Final arrangement will be----

	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4	E	I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** F lives east to A. As many floors are above floor of A as below of F. There is a gap of one floor between floor of F and H, but flat number of both is different. There will be two possibilities either C lives on floor 1 or floor 5.

I lives on even numbered floor and even numbered flat. There is a gap of two floor between floors of I and C, who lives in flat-1.

Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		
Floor-1	C	

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	
Floor-4		
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2		I
Floor-1	H	

B lives above I in odd numbered floor. There is a gap of two floors between floors of B and J, who lives in odd numbered flat. D lives above G and both live in same numbered flat.

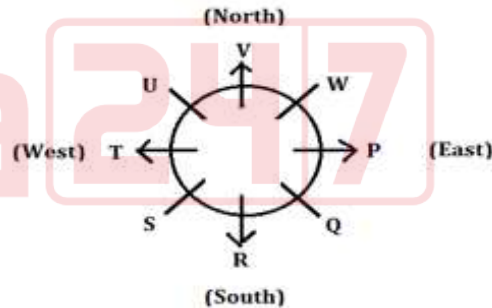
Case-I		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4		I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

Case-II		
	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	C	B
Floor-4		D
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	I
Floor-1	H	G

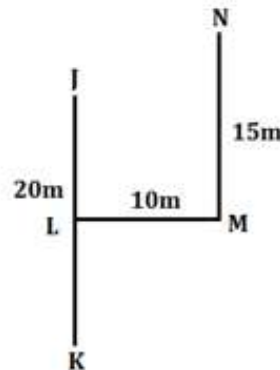
Now, E does not live on same floor of D. By this condition Case-2 will be eliminated. Final arrangement will be----

	Flat-1	Flat-2
Floor 5	H	B
Floor-4	E	I
Floor-3	A	F
Floor-2	J	D
Floor-1	C	G

**S26. Ans.(b)**  
**Sol.**



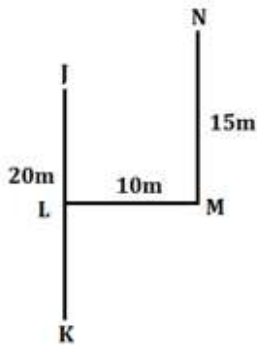
**S27. Ans.(a)**  
**Sol.**





S28. Ans.(a)

Sol.



S29. Ans.(b)

Sol.

B > D > F(48) > C > E(37) > A

S30. Ans.(e)

Sol.

B > D > F(48) > C > E(37) > A

S31. Ans. (d)

Sol. C goes to Rameswaram. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebrath. A travel from Punjab mail. E neither goes to Tirupati nor he travel from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebrath.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	<del>Tirupati, Vaishno Devi</del>	Punjab mail
B		<del>Duranto, Gareebrath</del>
C	Rameswaram	<del>Gareebrath</del>
D		
E	Tirupati	Duranto

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Shirdi	Punjab mail
B	Tirupati	Rajdhani
C	Rameswaram	Shtabdi
D	Dwarka	Duranto
E	Vaishno Devi	Gareebrath

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. C goes to Rameswaram. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebrath. A travel from Punjab mail. E neither goes to Tirupati nor he travel from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebrath.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	<del>Tirupati, Vaishno Devi</del>	Punjab mail
B		<del>Duranto, Gareebrath</del>
C	Rameswaram	<del>Gareebrath</del>
D		
E	Tirupati	Duranto

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Shirdi	Punjab mail
B	Tirupati	Rajdhani
C	Rameswaram	Shtabdi
D	Dwarka	Duranto
E	Vaishno Devi	Gareebrath

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. C goes to Rameswaram. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebrath. A travel from Punjab mail. E neither goes to Tirupati nor he travel from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebrath.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	<del>Tirupati, Vaishno Devi</del>	Punjab mail
B		<del>Duranto, Gareebrath</del>
C	Rameswaram	<del>Gareebrath</del>
D		
E	Tirupati	Duranto

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Shirdi	Punjab mail
B	Tirupati	Rajdhani
C	Rameswaram	Shtabdi
D	Dwarka	Duranto
E	Vaishno Devi	Gareebrath

**S34. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** C goes to Rameswaram. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebrath. A travel from Punjab mail. E neither goes to Tirupati nor he travel from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebrath.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Tirupati, Vaishno Devi	Punjab mail
B		Duranto, Gareebrath
C	Rameswaram	Gareebrath
D		
E	Tirupati	Duranto

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Shirdi	Punjab mail
B	Tirupati	Rajdhani
C	Rameswaram	Shtabdi
D	Dwarka	Duranto
E	Vaishno Devi	Gareebrath

**S35. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** C goes to Rameswaram. A does not travel to Tirupati or Vaishno Devi. B does not travel from Duranto or Gareebrath. A travel from Punjab mail. E neither goes to Tirupati nor he travel from Duranto. C does not travel from Gareebrath.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Tirupati, Vaishno Devi	Punjab mail
B		Duranto, Gareebrath
C	Rameswaram	Gareebrath
D		
E	Tirupati	Duranto

The one who goes to Tirupati does not travel from Shtabdi. The one who goes to Dwarka travels from Duranto.

Person	Pilgrimage	Train
A	Shirdi	Punjab mail
B	Tirupati	Rajdhani
C	Rameswaram	Shtabdi
D	Dwarka	Duranto
E	Vaishno Devi	Gareebrath

**S36. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Let radius & height of cylinder be 'r cm' & 'h cm' respectively.

Atq,

Volume of cylinder =  $11550 \text{ cm}^3$

$$\pi r^2 h = 11550 \dots (i)$$

And curved surface area of cylinder =  $1320 \text{ cm}^2$

$$2\pi rh = 1320 \dots (ii)$$

On solving (i) and (ii), we get:

$$r = 17.5 \text{ cm}, h = 12 \text{ cm}$$

So, Quantity I > Quantity II.

**S37. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**

**Quantity I:**

$$x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 7x + 56 = 0$$

$$x(x - 8) - 7(x - 8) = 0$$

$$(x - 8)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$x = 8, 7$$

**Quantity II:**

$$y^2 - 12y + 35 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 7y - 5y + 35 = 0$$

$$y(y - 7) - 5(y - 7) = 0$$

$$(y - 7)(y - 5) = 0$$

$$y = 5, 7$$

So, Quantity I  $\geq$  Quantity II.

**S38. Ans.(b)****Sol.****Quantity I:**

Let speed of boat in still water be 'x km/hr'  
and speed of stream be 'y km/hr.'

Atq,

$$\frac{182}{7} = x + y$$

$$x + y = 26 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{And } \frac{(182 \times \frac{200}{18} \times \frac{1}{100})}{7} = x - y$$

$$x - y = 4 \quad \dots (ii)$$

On solving (i) and (ii), we get:

$$x = 15 \text{ km/hr.}$$

So, **Quantity II > Quantity I.****S39. Ans.(b)****Sol.****Quantity I:**

$$44x^2 - 79x + 30 = 0$$

$$44x^2 - 55x - 24x + 30 = 0$$

$$11x(4x - 5) - 6(4x - 5) = 0$$

$$(4x - 5)(11x - 6) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4}, \frac{6}{11}$$

**Quantity II:**

$$15y^2 - 59y + 56 = 0$$

$$15y^2 - 35y - 24y + 56 = 0$$

$$5y(3y - 7) - 8(3y - 7) = 0$$

$$(3y - 7)(5y - 8) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{7}{3}, \frac{8}{5}$$

So, **Quantity II > Quantity I.****S40. Ans.(b)****Sol.****Quantity I:**

Let cost price of the article be Rs. 100x.

$$\text{So, marked price of the article} = 100x \times \frac{160}{100} = \text{Rs. } 160x$$

And selling price of the article = Rs. 1830

$$100x \times \frac{122}{100} = 1830$$

$$x = \frac{1830}{122}$$

$$x = 15$$

So, CP of article = 100x = Rs. 1500

And MP of article = 160x = Rs. 2400

$$\text{Required difference} = (2400 - 1830) - (1830 - 1500) \\ = 570 - 330 = \text{Rs. } 240$$

**Quantity II:**

$$\frac{16}{100} \times 2100 = ?$$

$$? = 336$$

So, **Quantity II > Quantity I.****S41. Ans.(d)****Sol.**

Let first number, second number and third number be 'a', 'b' and 'c' respectively.

Atq,

$$\frac{a+c}{2} = 810$$

$$a + c = 1620 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{a+b}{2} - \frac{b+c}{2} = 380$$

$$a - c = 760 \quad \dots (ii)$$

On solving (i) &amp; (ii), we get:

$$a = 1190, c = 430$$

Now,

$$b = c - 220$$

$$b = 210$$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{1190 + 210 + 430}{3} = 610$$

**S42. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

$$\text{Probability of choosing a bag} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Probability of choosing 1 ball of each color from Bag - A

$$= \left( \frac{{}^5C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^4C_1}{{}^{12}C_3} \right) = \frac{5 \times 3 \times 4}{2 \times 11 \times 10} = \frac{3}{11}$$

Probability of choosing 1 ball of each color from Bag - B

$$= \left( \frac{{}^7C_1 \times {}^5C_1 \times {}^3C_1}{{}^{15}C_3} \right) = \frac{7 \times 5 \times 3}{5 \times 7 \times 13} = \frac{3}{13}$$

$$\text{Required Probability} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{11} + \frac{3}{13} \right) = \frac{36}{143}$$

**S43. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Per unit selling price of company - B

$$= \frac{1500000 \times \frac{42}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{35}{100}} = \frac{150 \times 42}{12 \times 35} = \text{Rs. } 15$$

Per unit selling price of company - D

$$= \frac{1500000 \times \frac{8}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{5}{100}} = \frac{150 \times 8}{12 \times 5} = \text{Rs. } 20$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 20 - 15 = \text{Rs. } 5$$

**S44. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

Average number of units sold by company

$$- A \text{ and } B = \frac{120000 \times \frac{55}{100}}{2} = 600 \times 55 = 33000$$

Difference between units sold by company

$$- C \text{ \& } D = 120000 \times \frac{(25-5)}{100} = 24000$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{33000}{24000} = \frac{11}{8} = 11 : 8$$

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Per unit selling price of company - A

$$= \frac{1500000 \times \frac{16}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{20}{100}} = \frac{15 \times 16}{12 \times 2} = \text{Rs. } 10$$

Per unit selling price of company - E

$$= \frac{1500000 \times \frac{6}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{15}{100}} = \frac{150 \times 6}{12 \times 15} = \text{Rs. } 5$$

Per unit selling price of company - C

$$= \frac{1500000 \times \frac{28}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{25}{100}} = \frac{150 \times 28}{12 \times 25} = \text{Rs. } 14$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{(10 + 5) - 14}{14} \times 100 = \frac{50}{7} \% = 7\frac{1}{7} \%$$

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let manufacturing price of 1 unit of company - C be Rs x.

So, marked price of 1 unit of company

$$- C = x \times \frac{2000}{1300} = \text{Rs. } \frac{20x}{13}$$

And selling price of 1 unit of company

$$- C = \frac{20x}{13} \times \frac{70}{100} = \frac{14x}{13} \text{ Rs.}$$

Atq,

Per unit selling price of Company

$$- C = \frac{1500000 \times \frac{28}{100}}{120000 \times \frac{25}{100}}$$

$$\frac{14x}{13} = \frac{150 \times 28}{12 \times 25}$$

$$x = 13$$

Required amount

$$= 120000 \times \frac{25}{100} \times \left( \frac{14 \times 13}{13} - 13 \right) = \text{Rs. } 30000$$

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{Required angle} = \frac{(8 + 6)}{100} \times 360 = \frac{14 \times 36}{10} = \frac{252}{5} = 50.4^\circ$$

S48. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$234 \times \frac{?}{13} - \frac{30}{100} \times 500 = 810 \times \frac{1}{27}$$

$$18 \times ? - 150 = 30$$

$$? = \frac{180}{18}$$

$$? = 10$$

S49. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\frac{60}{180} \times 9 + \frac{250}{100} \times 160 = ?$$

$$3 + 400 = ?$$

$$? = 403$$

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 24 \times 24 \times \frac{1}{45} \times \frac{1}{45} \times \frac{1}{45} = (?)^2$$

$$(?)^2 = \frac{64}{81}$$

$$(?) = \frac{8}{9}$$

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$(29 + 121) \times \frac{1}{25} + 4 \times (?)^2 = \frac{75}{100} \times 840 + 52$$

$$4 \times (?)^2 = 630 - 6 + 52$$

$$(?)^2 = \frac{676}{4}$$

$$(?) = \sqrt{169}$$

$$(?) = 13$$

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol.

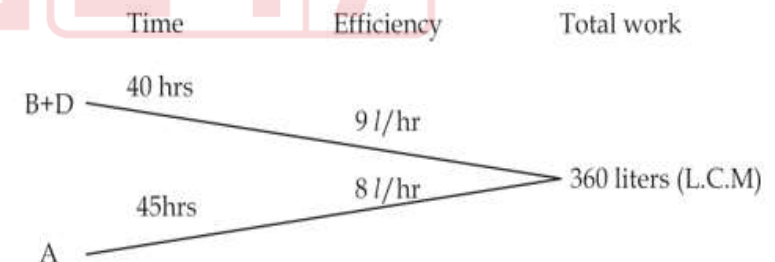
$$39 + 12 + 24 + ? = \frac{32}{100} \times 800$$

$$? = 256 - 75$$

$$? = 181$$

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol.



Atq,

$$\text{Efficiency of pipe - B} = 8 \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= 6 \text{ l/hr}$$

Let efficiency of pipe - D be 'x l/hr'

$$x - 6 = 9$$

$$x = 15 \text{ l/hr}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of Pipe - C} = 15 \times \frac{120}{100}$$

$$= 18 \text{ l/hr}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{360 \times \frac{50}{100}}{(15+8)-18}$$

$$= \frac{180}{5} = 36 \text{ hrs.}$$

**S54. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Let initial quantity of petrol, diesel & kerosene oil in mixture-A be '2x', '3x' & '2x' liters respectively. And, let initial quantity of petrol, diesel & kerosene oil in mixture - B be '6y', '5y' & '4y' liters respectively.

Atq,  

$$\frac{75}{100} \times 2x + \frac{100}{300} \times 6y = 36$$

$$1.5x + 2y = 36 \quad \dots(i)$$

And,  

$$\frac{75}{100} \times 3x + \frac{100}{300} \times 5y = 42$$

$$\frac{9x}{4} + \frac{5y}{3} = 42$$

$$\frac{27x+20y}{12} = 42$$

$$27x + 20y = 504 \quad \dots(ii)$$

On solving (i) & (ii), we get:

$$x = 12, y = 9$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{2x}{4y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12}{2 \times 9} \times 100$$

$$= 66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

**S55. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Marks obtained by Veer in Hindi &

$$\text{English together} = \frac{48}{100} \times 300$$

$$= 144$$

Marks obtained by Shivam in science &

$$\text{I.T together} = \frac{40}{100} \times 400$$

$$= 160$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{160-144}{160} \times 100$$

$$= 10\%$$

**S56. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**

Total marks obtained by all four students

$$\text{in maths} = \left[ 300 \times \frac{20}{100} + \frac{22}{100} \times 400 + \frac{36}{100} \times 250 + \frac{28}{100} \times 350 \right]$$

$$= 60 + 88 + 90 + 98$$

$$= 336$$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{336}{4} = 84$$

**S57. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**

Marks obtained by Ayush in Hindi & Veer

$$\text{in I.T. together} = 250 \times \frac{20}{100} + 300 \times \frac{18}{100}$$

$$= 50 + 54 = 104$$

$$\text{Marks obtained by Shivam in Hindi} = 400 \times \frac{20}{100}$$

$$= 80$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{104-80}{80} \times 100$$

$$= 30\%$$

**S58. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Marks obtained by Anurag in science

$$\text{\& I.T. together} = 350 \times \frac{30}{100}$$

$$= 105$$

Difference of marks obtained by Ayush

$$\text{in Science \& I.T} = 250 \times \left( \frac{18-12}{100} \right)$$

$$= 15$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{105}{15}$$

$$= \frac{7}{1}$$

$$= 7 : 1$$

**S59. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**

Average of marks obtained by Shivam

$$\text{in English \& Veer in IT} = \frac{\left( 400 \times \frac{18}{100} + 300 \times \frac{18}{100} \right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{72+54}{2} = 63$$

Average of marks obtained by Anurag in

$$\text{Hindi \& English} = \frac{\left( 350 \times \frac{42}{100} \right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{147}{2} = 73.5$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 73.5 - 63$$

$$= 10.5$$

**S60. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**

Pattern of series -

$$111 + (1)^2 = 111 + 1 = 112$$

$$112 + (2)^2 = 112 + 4 = 116$$

$$116 + (3)^2 = 116 + 9 = 125$$

$$125 + (4)^2 = 125 + 16 = 141$$

$$141 + (5)^2 = 141 + 25 = 166$$

So, required number is 116.

**S61. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Pattern of series -

$$780 - 11 \times 1 = 780 - 11 = 769$$

$$769 - 11 \times 3 = 769 - 33 = 736$$

$$736 - 11 \times 5 = 736 - 55 = 681$$

$$681 - 11 \times 7 = 681 - 77 = 604$$

$$604 - 11 \times 9 = 604 - 99 = 505$$

So, required number is 769.

**S62. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.**

Pattern of series -

$$2 \times 5 + 1 = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 4 + 2 = 44 + 2 = 46$$

$$46 \times 3 + 3 = 138 + 3 = 141$$

$$141 \times 2 + 4 = 282 + 4 = 286$$

$$286 \times 1 + 5 = 286 + 5 = 291$$

So, required number is 286.

**S63. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

Pattern of series -

$$\frac{548}{2} - 1 = 274 - 1 = 273$$

$$\frac{273}{2} - 1.5 = 136.5 - 1.5 = 135$$

$$\frac{135}{2} - 2 = 67.5 - 2 = 65.5$$

$$\frac{65.5}{2} - 2.5 = 32.75 - 2.5 = 30.25$$

$$\frac{30.25}{2} - 3 = 15.125 - 3 = 12.125$$

So, required number is 12.125.

**S64. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Pattern of series -

$$6 \times 0.5 = 3$$

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$24 \times 8 = 192$$

So, required number is 3.

**S65. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be  $5x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, number of employees in company - D} &= 5x \times \frac{250}{100} \\ &= 12.5x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of employees in company - B} &= 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{25x}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of employees in company - C} &= \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250} \\ &= \frac{10x}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs  $5y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, average salary of B} &= 5y \times \frac{160}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs } 8y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average salary of D} &= 8y \times \frac{75}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs } 6y \end{aligned}$$

And, average salary of C =  $5y \times 2$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{3} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

$$y = \text{Rs } 1000$$

Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
A	$5x = 60$	$5y = \text{Rs } 5000$
B	$\frac{25x}{3} = 100$	$8y = \text{Rs } 8000$
C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average number of employees of} \\ \text{company - B \& D} &= \frac{100+150}{2} \\ &= 125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required difference} &= 125 - (60 + 40) \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

**S66. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be  $5x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, number of employees in company - D} &= 5x \times \frac{250}{100} \\ &= 12.5x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of employees in company - B} &= 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{25x}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of employees in company - C} &= \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250} \\ &= \frac{10x}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs 5y.

$$\text{So, average salary of B} = 5y \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8y$$

$$\text{Average salary of D} = 8y \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6y$$

$$\text{And, average salary of C} = 5y \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{8} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

$$y = \text{Rs } 1000$$

Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
A	$5x = 60$	$5y = \text{Rs } 5000$
B	$\frac{25x}{3} = 100$	$8y = \text{Rs } 8000$
C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

Total salary given by company - D =  $150 \times 6000$

$$= \text{Rs } 900000$$

Total salary given by company - C =  $40 \times 10000$

$$= \text{Rs } 400000$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{900000 - 400000}{400000} \times 100$$

$$= 125\%$$

**S67. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be  $5x$ .

$$\text{So, number of employees in company - D} = 5x \times \frac{250}{100}$$

$$= 12.5x$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - B} = 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25x}{3}$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - C} = \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250}$$

$$= \frac{10x}{3}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs  $5y$ .

$$\text{So, average salary of B} = 5y \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8y$$

$$\text{Average salary of D} = 8y \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6y$$

$$\text{And, average salary of C} = 5y \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{8} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

$$y = \text{Rs } 1000$$

Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
A	$5x = 60$	$5y = \text{Rs } 5000$
B	$\frac{25x}{3} = 100$	$8y = \text{Rs } 8000$
C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

**Number of employees in company**

$$\text{-A in 2018} = \frac{525000}{5000 \times \frac{140}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{525000}{7000} = 75$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{75 - 60}{60} \times 100$$

$$= 25\%$$

**S68. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be  $5x$ .

$$\text{So, number of employees in company - D} = 5x \times \frac{250}{100}$$

$$= 12.5x$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - B} = 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25x}{3}$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - C} = \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250}$$

$$= \frac{10x}{3}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs  $5y$ .

$$\text{So, average salary of B} = 5y \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8y$$

$$\text{Average salary of D} = 8y \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6y$$

$$\text{And, average salary of C} = 5y \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{8} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

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Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
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C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

$$\text{Employees who left company - B} = \frac{20}{100} \times 100$$

$$= 20$$

Total salary given by company - B to all its employees after joining of new employees = 8000 (80 + 30)

$$= \text{Rs } 880000$$

Let average salary of new employees of company - B be Rs x.

Atq,

$$880000 - (800000 - 20 \times 20000) = 30x$$

$$\frac{480000}{30} = x$$

$$x = \text{Rs } 16000$$

**S69. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be 5x.

$$\text{So, number of employees in company - D} = 5x \times \frac{250}{100}$$

$$= 12.5x$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - B} = 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25x}{3}$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - C} = \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250}$$

$$= \frac{10x}{3}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs 5y.

$$\text{So, average salary of B} = 5y \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8y$$

$$\text{Average salary of D} = 8y \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6y$$

$$\text{And, average salary of C} = 5y \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{8} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

$$y = \text{Rs } 1000$$

Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
A	$5x = 60$	$5y = \text{Rs } 5000$
B	$\frac{25x}{3} = 100$	$8y = \text{Rs } 8000$
C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{60+100+40+150}{4} = 87.5$$

**S70. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

Let number of employees in company - A be 5x.

$$\text{So, number of employees in company - D} = 5x \times \frac{250}{100}$$

$$= 12.5x$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - B} = 12.5x \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25x}{3}$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company - C} = \frac{25x}{3} \times \frac{100}{250}$$

$$= \frac{10x}{3}$$

Atq,

$$5x + \frac{10x}{3} = 100$$

$$25x = 300$$

$$x = 12$$

Let average salary of A be Rs 5y.

$$\text{So, average salary of B} = 5y \times \frac{160}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8y$$

$$\text{Average salary of D} = 8y \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6y$$

$$\text{And, average salary of C} = 5y \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs } 10y$$

Atq,

$$\frac{800000}{\frac{25}{8} \times 12} = 8y$$

$$\frac{100000 \times 3}{25 \times 12} = y$$

$$y = \text{Rs } 1000$$



Company	Number of employees	Average salary of employees
A	$5x = 60$	$5y = \text{Rs } 5000$
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C	$\frac{10x}{3} = 40$	$10y = \text{Rs } 10,000$
D	$12.5x = 150$	$6y = \text{Rs } 6000$

Let the first term of AP be 'a' and the common difference be 'd'

Atq,

$$a + 11d = \frac{9}{4} (a + 4d)$$

$$4a + 44d = 9a + 36d$$

$$5a = 8d$$

$$a = 1.6d \quad \dots(i)$$

Now,

$$\frac{a+4d+a+5d+a+6d+a+7d}{4} = 35.5$$

$$2a + 11d = 71$$

On solving (i) & (ii), we get:

$$d = 5, a = 8$$

$$\text{Required number} = a + 14d$$

$$= 8 + 70$$

$$= 78$$

### S71. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** "Abide by" is a phrasal verb which means formal to accept or obey an agreement, decision, or rule. 'Comply' means act in accordance with a wish or command. Since, 'comply' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'abide by', option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

Flout means openly disregard (a rule, law, or convention).

Counter means denoting opposition, retaliation, or rivalry.

### S72. Ans.(e)

**Sol.** If you **back down**, you withdraw a claim, demand, or commitment that you made earlier, because other people are strongly opposed to it. "Withdraw" means remove or take away (something) from a particular place or position. Since, 'withdraw' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'back down'; option (e) is the most viable answer choice.

Mend means repair (something that is broken or damaged).

Replicate means make an exact copy of; reproduce.

### S73. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** If you **cut down on** something or cut down something, you use or do less of it. 'Dwindle' means diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength. Since, 'dwindle' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'cut down on'; option (a) is the most viable answer choice.

Invigorate means give strength or energy to.

Fierce means having or displaying an intense or ferocious aggressiveness.

Ameliorate means make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better.

### S74. Ans.(a)

**Sol. *Bash away at something*** means to continue to work hard on something. Persevere is a verb which means continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success. Since, 'persevere' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'bashing away at'; option (a) is the most viable answer choice.

### S75. Ans.(e)

**Sol. *To bear out something means*** to support the truth of something, or to support someone's statement or claim. "Confirms" means state with assurance that a report or fact is true. Since, 'Confirms' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'bear out'; option (e) is the most viable answer choice.

Ridicule means the subjection of someone or something to contemptuous and dismissive language or behaviour.

Tolerate means allow the existence, occurrence, or practice of (something that one dislikes or disagrees with) without interference.

### S76. Ans.(b)

**Sol. *Fawn (all) over someone*** means to flatter someone or attend to someone excessively; to curry favor with someone. Flatter means lavish praise and compliments on (someone), often insincerely and with the aim of furthering one's own interests. Since, 'flatter' appropriately illustrates the meaning of 'fawned over'; option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

**S77. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** “Make of” is a phrasal verb which means to understand someone or the meaning of something in a particular way. “Perceive” means interpret or regard (someone or something) in a particular way. Since, ‘perceive’ appropriately illustrates the meaning of ‘make of’; option (c) is the most viable answer choice.

Slump means undergo a sudden severe or prolonged fall in price, value, or amount.

Distort means pull or twist out of shape.

Flaunt means display (something) ostentatiously, especially in order to provoke envy or admiration or to show defiance.

Evade means escape or avoid (someone or something), especially by guile or trickery.

**S78. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** “Passed off” is a phrasal verb which means (of proceedings) happen or be concluded in a specified, usually satisfactory way. Therefore, “happen” appropriately illustrates the meaning of ‘passed off’. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice,

**S79. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The error lies in part (D) of the sentence. It is to be noted that the phrases like ‘a series of’, ‘a body of’, ‘a crowd of’, ‘a bunch of’ are always associated with a plural noun. However, the verb is singular, since it depicts a singular series. Therefore, to make the sentence grammatically correct, replace ‘scheme’ with ‘schemes’. Moreover, all the other parts of the sentence are correct. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S80. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The error lies in part (B) of sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct replace “when” with “than”. It is to be noted that with ‘no sooner’, the conjunction ‘than’ is used. Moreover, ‘when’ is used with ‘no Hardly’. Hence, option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

**S81. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. It is to be noted that in cases where two incidents of past are mentioned, then generally the main clause is in

the past perfect tense, while the clauses beginning with words like ‘when’, ‘before’ etc., are in simple past tense. Therefore, to make the sentence grammatically correct replace, “when George had” with “when George”. Moreover, since all the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, option (a) is the most viable answer choice.

**S82. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** All the parts of the given sentence are grammatically correct and together form a contextually meaningful sentence. Therefore, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S83. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. To frame a grammatically viable sentence, replace “swam” with “swum” as the past form of “swim” is “swam” while past participle is “swum”. Since, along with “has/have/had/having” past participle of the verb is used, swum is the correct form of the word required here. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S84. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The error lies in part (D) of the sentence. To frame a grammatically viable sentence, replace “than” with “to” as words like inferior, superior, junior, senior, anterior, posterior and prior are followed by ‘to’ for comparison. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S85. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** All the parts of the given sentence are grammatically correct and together form a contextually meaningful sentence. Therefore, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.



**S86. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** The answer to the given question can be validated from the 2nd paragraph of the passage. Refer to the 1st, 3rd and 4th lines of the paragraph “–Higher import duties on steel add to their predicament. With steel being a common industrial input, any increase in import duties on steel causes widespread cost inefficiencies for user industries and induces import of steel-intensive goods such as earthmover and construction equipment from countries like China. Besides, it also discourages export of steel-intensive value added products, for example engineering goods, by making them expensive – adding to India’s current account woes”. After carefully reading the lines, it can be understood that all the given alternatives are the consequences of the expensive steel. Hence, option (e) is the most viable answer choice.

**S87. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The answer can be validated from the 3rd line of the 3rd paragraph “It has one of the lowest effective taxations after adjusting for numerous deductions and exemptions, besides having access to an increasingly captive domestic market. It gets preferential treatment compared to non-ferrous metals such as aluminium and copper.” However, alternative (I) weakens the statement (A) of the passage. Hence, option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

**S88. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Refer to the first sentence of 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, “Thus, Indian steel companies *have access to cheaper raw material, a fast growing domestic market protected from import competition along with low effective taxation*. No surprise, sale of steel assets prompted by insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings *have best recovery rates* and there is intense competition among major bidders including defaulting promoters to acquire distressed steel assets.” Thus, after carefully reading these lines it can be understood that option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S89. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** To validate the answer refer to the last paragraph 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sentences “The country should use its limited *financial tools such as subsidies and differential taxation policy to boost futuristic industries* such as artificial intelligence...Steel companies should rather be asked to focus on moving up the value chain *where quality and services and not price affect effective demand*....Besides, India *should remove import duties on recyclable steel scrap or metal scrap*”. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

**S90. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** Indigenous means originating or occurring naturally in a particular place. Native means a local inhabitant. Since they both are synonymous to each other, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice. Exile means the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons  
Immigrant means a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.  
Eccentric means (of a person or their behaviour) unconventional and slightly strange.

**S91. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Whopping means very large. Colossal means extremely large or great. Since they both are synonymous to each other, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.  
Midget means a very small person or thing  
Impish means inclined to do slightly naughty things for fun; mischievous.  
Trivial means of little value or importance.

**S92. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Envisaged means contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event. Disregarded means pay no attention to; ignore. Since they are antonyms to each other, option (b) is the most feasible answer choice.  
Confronted means come face to face with (someone) with hostile or argumentative intent.  
Envisioned means imagine as a future possibility; visualize.

**S93. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** The passage is describing about the level of air pollution that has been increased. Several harmful gases/pollutants that have been added to the air we breathe. Further the paragraph has also mentioned the immediate action required on the part of the government to control air pollution. The word highlighted is precisely contributing to the theme of the paragraph and does not require any replacements. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

Thickening means make or become thick or thicker.  
Choking means swallow something with difficulty.  
Suffocating means causing difficulty in breathing.

**S94. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The most suitable word to replace the incorrect highlighted word is "enormity" as the passage is describing about the level of air pollution that has been increased. Several harmful gases/pollutants that have been added to the air we breathe. Further the paragraph has also mentioned the immediate action required on the part of the government to control air pollution. The word required here is to describe the intensity of the pollutants arising. Thus, 'enormity' which means a grave crime or sin fits suitably. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Hindrance means a thing that provides resistance, delay, or obstruction to something or someone.

Optimism means hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.

Divinity means the state or quality of being divine.

**S95. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The most suitable word to replace the incorrect highlighted word is "findings". It is to be noted that the sentence has mentioned about some data highlighted in a study. Thus, the word that adheres to the grammatical syntax and context of the paragraph is "findings". All the other words fail to coherently fit in the paragraph. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Studying means investigate and analyse (a subject or situation) in detail.

Allegation means a claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof.

**S96. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The paragraph is describing the rising level of pollution and the reasons behind it. One of the major reasons of increase in pollution in winter is

burning of stocks after the grain is harvested. Therefore, with reference to the given context, stubble replaces appropriately the incorrect highlighted word. All the other words are incoherent to the given paragraph. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Stubble means the cut stalks of cereal plants left sticking out of the ground after the grain is harvested.

**S97. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The paragraph is describing about the stubble burning by farmers during winter season which leads to air pollution. Therefore, with reference to the given context, 'engulfs' replaces appropriately the incorrect highlighted word. All the other words are either grammatically incorrect or incoherent. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Inundated means overwhelm (someone) with things or people to be dealt with.

Restricts means put a limit on; keep under control.

**S98. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The given sentence of the passage is describing the air quality of the country which is sometimes "very poor" and other times "hazardous". Therefore, with reference to the given context, 'oscillate' replaces appropriately the incorrect highlighted word. All the other words are either grammatically incorrect or incoherent. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

Oscillate means move or swing back and forth in a regular rhythm.

Deteriorate means become progressively worse.

Degenerate means lacking some usual or expected property or quality.

**S99. Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** The passage is describing about the level of air pollution that has been increased. Several harmful gases/pollutants that have been added to the air we breathe. Further the paragraph has also mentioned the immediate action required on the part of the government to control air pollution. The word highlighted is precisely contributing to the theme of the paragraph and does not require any replacements. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

Deteriorating means becoming progressively worse.

Prosecuting means institute or conduct legal proceedings against (a person or organization).

Incrementing means cause a discrete increase in (a numerical quantity).

**S100. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The most suitable word to replace the incorrect highlighted word is “gimmicks” which means a trick or device intended to attract attention, publicity, or trade. Here, the paragraph is emphasizing on the government’s part initiate measures to control pollution. However, it has also suggested that actions should be more than mere odd-even-traffic rule. Thus, usage of ‘conveyance’ is incorrect in the given paragraph. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Supplant means supersede and replace.

Authorization means the action of authorizing.



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