

IBPS BANK PO/MT CWE- IV , 18-10-2014 – PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

GENERAL AWARENESS

1. .What is the currency of Spain?

- (1) France
- (2) Pound
- (3) Euro
- (4) Lira
- (5) Mark

Solution:3

2. Which of the following benefits is available under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana? – •

- (1) Overdraft facility
- (2) Accident cover up to Rs. 5 , lakh
- (3) Life Insurance up to Rs. 2 lakh
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- (5) All of the above

Solution:1

3. What is the full form of FII?

- (1) Foreign Investment Interest
- (2) Foreign Institutional Investor
- (3) Foreign Interest Investment
- (4) Foreign Institutional Interest
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

4. Who has authored The Mother I Never Knew’?

- (1) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (2) Sudha Murty
- (3) Amaresh Mishra
- (4) Jean Dreze
- (5) Imtiaz Gul

Solution:2

5. What does I,' stand for in SLR?

- (1) Liquidity
- (2)' Leverage
- (3) Laffer
- (4) Liberalization
- (5) Labour

Solution:1

6. Money laundering is done to

- (1) To disguise the proceeds of criminal conduct
- (2) To evade taxation
- (3) To legitimize smuggled goods
- (4) Both 1 and 2
- (5) All of the above

Solution:4

7. Who among the following won two bronze medals at the 17th Asian Games before announcing his/her retirement?

- (1) Sushil Kumar
- (2) Abhinav Bindra
- (3) Mary Kom
- (4) Jeetu Rai
- (5) Heena Siddhu

Solution:2

8. On which recent date did Indian Mars Orbital MissionMangalyaan reach Mars?

- (1) 18 August 2014
- (2) 9 September 2014
- (3) 16 September 2014
- (4) 24 September 2014
- (5) 3 October 2014

Solution:4

9. Under the KYC rules, the financial assets or economic resources of the nature of immovable properties have to be verified within

- (1) 3 days
- (2) 5 days
- (3) A week
- (4) 15 days

(5) 1 month

Solution:2

10. Nukualofa is the capital of

- (1) Burkina Faso
- (2) Tonga
- (3) Ghana
- (4) Senegal
- (5) Guatemala

Solution:2

11. To which of the following ministries is Nitin Gadkari related?

- (1) Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
- (2) Water Resources, River Development and Ganga
- (3) Information & Broadcasting
- (4) Road Transport and Highways
- (5) Both 2 and 3

Solution:4

12. Which of the following movies has been selected as India's entry at the 2015 Oscar Awards?

- (1) Liar's Dice
- (2) The Road
- (3) Haider
- (4) Queen
- (5) Yellow

Solution:1

13. The Government recently increased deposit money under Public Provident Fund (PPF) from Rs. 1 lakh to

- (1) Rs. 1.25 lakh
- (2) Rs. 1.5 lakh
- (3) Rs. 1.75 lakh
- (4) Rs. 2 lakh
- (5) Rs. 2.5 lakh

Solution:2

14. Which of the following is the largest hydroelectric power plant in India?

- (1) Koyna Project
- (2) Tehri Project

- (3) Srisaillam Project
- (4) Nathpa Jhakri Project
- (5) Sardar Sarovar Project

Solution:1

15. 18 countries recently signed the Minamata Convention onat the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

- (1) Mercury
- (2) Carbon emissions
- (3) Nuclear Fusion
- (4) CFCs
- (5) Both 2 and 4

Solution:1

16. What does 'M' stands for in MIFF?

- (1) Indian
- (2) Interest
- (3) International
- (4) Indirect
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

17. Who recently resigned as the CEO of Heidelberg Cement India?

- (1) Chanda Kochar
- (2) Avinash Goyal
- (3) Pankaj Mehta
- (4) Ashish Guha
- (5) None of these

Solution:4

18. Mogadishu is the capital of

- (1) Maldives
- (2) Somalia
- (3) Mauritius
- (4) Liberia
- (5) Nigeria

Solution:2

19. Total credits in Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account should not exceed.....in a year.

- (1) Rs. 50,000
- (2) Rs. 1 lakh
- (3) Rs. 1.5 lakh
- (4) Rs. 2 lakh
- (5) Rs. 2.5 lakh

Solution:2

20. What is the full form of NIM?

- (1) Net Interest Margin
- (2) National Interest Margin
- (3) Net Inflation Margin
- (4) National Inflation Manual
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

21. What does MTSS stand for?

- (1) Money Transfer Service Scheme
- (2) Mobile Trade Service Scheme
- (3) Marginal Trade Sale Scheme
- (4) Macro Taxation Service Scheme
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

22. The Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme was stopped by the government to

- (1) Control the number of NPAs
- (2) Check money laundering
- (3) Control the violation of KYC norms
- (4) Both 1 and 3
- (5) All of the above

Solution:2

23. Vishal Sikka is CMD of which company?

- (1) TCS
- (2) Infosys
- (3) Pepsi India
- (4) Tata Sons
- (5) Dabur India

Solution:2

24. A Negotiable Instrument means a..... payable either to order or to

bearer.

- (1) Promissory note
- (2) Bill of exchange
- (3) Cheque
- (4) Both 1 and 2
- (5) All of the above

Solution:5

25. The RBI recently permitted Muthoot finance to set up

- (1) White label ATM
- (2) NBFCs
- (3) Brown label ATM
- (4) Pink label ATM
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

26. SBI Life Insurance is a joint venture between State Bank of India and

- (1) AEGON Religare
- (2) Shriram Life Insurance
- (3) BNP Paribas Cardif
- (4) Bharti AXA
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

27. Merchant payments in India is controlled by

- (1) FICCI
- (2) RBI
- (3) SEBI
- (4) CII
- (5) CIBIL

Solution:3

28. For Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)-Small Account, the total of debits by way of cash withdrawals and transfers should not exceed

- (1) Rs. 1,000
- (2) Rs. 5,000
- (3) Rs. 10,000
- (4) Rs. 25,000
- (5) Rs. 50,000

Solution:3

29. What is the full form of PKI?

- (1) Public Key Infrastructure
- (2) Potential Key Investment
- (3) Public Key Interest
- (4) Public Key Information
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

30. Which of the following committees was set up to update the Banking Ombudsman Scheme?

- (1) Suma Varma Committee
- (2) Bimal Jalan Committee
- (3) Vijaya Bhaskar Committee
- (4) Damodaran Committee
- (5) Anuradha Verma Committee

Solution:1

31. Why is RTGS used?

- (1) For the verification of identity of customers
- (2) For the settlement of funds transfers
- (3) For the verification of address proof of customers
- (4) For checking money laundering
- (5) Both 1 and 3

Solution:2

32. Maximum money that can remitted to Nepal from any of the NEFT -enabled branches in India is

- (1) Rs. 10,000
- (2) Rs. 25,000
- (3) Rs. 50,000
- (4) Rs. 1 lakh
- (5) Rs. 2 lakh

Solution:3

33. What does the letter 'S' stand for in the acronym NSDL?

- (1) Securities
- (2) Science
- (3) Service
- (4) Sales
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

34. The tag line of State Bank of India (SBI) is
- (1) Together we Prosper
 - (2) Relationships beyond Banking
 - (3) A Tradition of Trust
 - (4) Pure banking nothing else
 - (5) With YOU in focus

Solution:4

35. Who was awarded the Santi Swaroop Bhatnagar award 2014 for Mathematical Sciences?
- (1) Dr. Soumen Chakrabarti
 - (2) Dr. Kaushal Kumar Verma
 - (3) Dr. Anurag Agarwal
 - (4) Dr. Pratap Raychaudhuri
 - (5) Dr. Roop Mallik

Solution:2

36. Which bank recently celebrated 150 years of its operations in Sri Lanka?
- (1) Punjab National Bank
 - (2) State Bank of India
 - (3) Bank of Baroda
 - (4) Canara Bank
 - (5) United Bank of India

Solution:2

37. With which of the following is the feature of crossing not available?
- (1) Cheque
 - (2) Bill of Exchange
 - (3) Promissory notes
 - (4) Both 1 and 2
 - (5) Both 2 and 3

Solution:5

38. What is the rate at which the scheduled banks can borrow funds overnight from RBI against government securities?
- (1) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - (2) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 - (3) Repo Rate

(4) Marginal Standing Facility

(5) Prime Lending Rate

Solution:4

39. Who, at present, is the Union Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation?

(1) Suresh Prabhu

(2) Najma Heptulla

(3) Arun Jaitley

(4) Nitin Gadkari

(5) Venkaiah Naidu

Solution:5

40. What is the full form of CPI?

(1) Central Price Index

(2) Consumer Price Index

(3) Collateral Price Index

(4) Central Purchasing Index

(5) None of these

Solution:2

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

1. The result after applying an encryption key and algorithm to a message is

- (1) Cybertext
- (2) Decryption
- (3) Plain text
- (4) Ciphertext
- (5) None of these

Solution:4

2. Which of the following is graphics solution for Word Processors?

- (1) Clipart
- (2) WordArt
- (3) Drop Cap
- (4) All of the above
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

3. The process of copying Software program from secondary storage media to hard disk is called

- (1) Configuration
- (2) Download
- (3) Storage
- (4) Upload
- (5) Installation

Solution:4

4. Which network security features prevent users on a network from using program and information that are unauthorized?

- (1) Firewall
- (2) Anti Virus
- (3) Jammer
- (4) Plotter
- (5) Defender

Solution:1

5. Accidental click on undo button in Excel 2007 is reversed by clicking

- (1) Revert
- (2) Step to the Back
- (3) Redo
- (4) Step Backward
- (5) Undo

Solution:3

6. First generation programming language used

- (1) Translator
- (2) Machine level language
- (3) Compiler
- (4) Assembler
- (5) All of the above

Solution:2

7. When a computer is turned on, where does it get the first instructions that it loads into RAM?

- (1) From RAM
- (2) From ROM
- (3) From the Hard Disk
- (4) From a CD
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

8. What is the name for a thin credit card size device used principally on laptop to expand capabilities?

- (1) Expansion card
- (2) Flash card
- (3) PC card
- (4) Smart card
- (5) None of the above

Solution:3

9. When you save a file, it is permanently saved on the

- (1) CPU
- (2) Monitor
- (3) Hard Drive
- (4) RAM
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

10. Good password helps organization

- (1) In securing information
- (2) From spyware
- (3) From hackers
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- (5) All of the above

Solution:5

11. Which of the following refers to an upside down mouse?

- (1) Trackpad
- (2) Joystick
- (3) Trackball
- (4) Track point
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

12. If you change Windows 98 to Windows XP, you are actually performing

- (1) Upstart
- (2) Upload
- (3) Upgrade
- (4) Update
- (5) Patch

Solution:3

13. Change from command line interface to GUI has made personal computer

- (1) Communicative
- (2) Representational
- (3) Simulative
- (4) Only 1 and 3
- (5) All of the above

Solution:4

14. Which of the following is not a malware?

- (1) Adware
- (2) Viruses
- (3) Spyware
- (4) Worms
- (5) None of these

Solution:5

15. Which option is for print preview in MS Office?
- (1) Print Menu
 - (2) Print Tab in Microsoft Office Backstage view
 - (3) Ctrl + F2
 - (4) Both 2 and 3
 - (5) All of the above

Solution:4

16.uses Palm Operating system.
- (1) Laptops
 - (2) PDAs
 - (3) Smartphones
 - (4) Both 2 and 3
 - (5) All of the above

Solution:4

17. Java is referred to as
- (1) Programming language
 - (2) Operating system
 - (3) Cascading Style sheet
 - (4) Both 2 and 4
 - (5) None of these

Solution:1

18.are printed lines on most products.
- (1) Stripes
 - (2) Scanners
 - (3) Barcodes
 - (4) GUIs
 - (5) None of these

Solution:3

19. The first part of a complete URL is the..... needed to access the web resource.
- (1) Name
 - (2) Location
 - (3) Address
 - (4) Protocol
 - (5) None of these

Solution:4

20. Windows Explorer is a

- (1) Drive
- (2) BroWser
- (3) Network
- (4) Database
- (5) File Manger

Solution:5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (1-16): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

The wisdom of learning from failure is **incontrovertible**. Yet organisations that do it well are extraordinarily rare. This gap is not due to a lack of commitment to learning. Managers in the vast majority of enterprises that I have studied over the past 20 years —pharmaceutical, financial services, product design, telecommunications, and construction companies; hospitals; and NASA’s space shuttle program, among others—genuinely wanted to help their organisations learn from failures to improve future performance. In some cases they and their teams had devoted many hours to after-action reviews, postmortems, and the like. But time after time I saw that these **painstaking** efforts led to no real change. The reason: Those managers were thinking about failure the wrong way.

Most executives I’ve talked to believe that failure is bad (of course!). They also believe that learning from it is pretty straightforward: Ask people to reflect on what they did wrong and **exhort** them to avoid similar mistakes in the future—or, better yet, assign a team to review and write a report on what happened and then distribute it throughout the organisation.

These widely held beliefs are misguided. First, failure is not always bad. In organisational life it is sometimes bad, sometimes inevitable, and sometimes even good. Second, learning from organisational failures is anything but straightforward. The attitudes and activities required to effectively detect and analyze failures are in short supply in most companies, and the need for context-specific learning strategies is underappreciated. Or – ganisations need new and better ways to go beyond lessons that are superficial (“Procedures weren’t followed”) or self-serving (“The market just wasn’t ready for our great new product”). That means **jettisoning** old cultural beliefs and stereotypical notions of success and embracing failure’s lessons. Leaders can begin by understanding how the blame game gets in the way.

The Blame Game

Failure and fault are virtually inseparable in most households, organisations, and cultures. Every child learns at some point that admitting failure means taking the blame. That is why so few organisations have shifted to a culture of psychological safety in which the rewards of learning from failure can be fully realised.

Executives I’ve interviewed in organisations as different as hospitals and investment banks admit to being torn: How can they respond constructively to failures without

giving rise to an anything-goes attitude? If people aren't blamed for failures, what will ensure that they try as hard as possible to do their best work?

This concern is based on a false **dichotomy**. In actuality, a culture that makes it safe to admit and report on failure can—and in some organisational contexts must—coexist with high standards for performance. To understand why, look at the exhibit “A Spectrum of Reasons for Failure,” which lists causes ranging from deliberate deviation to thoughtful experimentation.

Which of these causes involve blameworthy actions? Deliberate deviance, first on the list, obviously warrants blame. But inattention might not. If it results from a lack of effort, perhaps it's blameworthy. But if it results from fatigue near the end of an **overly** long shift, the manager who assigned the shift is more at fault than the employee. As we go down the list, it gets more and more difficult to find blameworthy acts. In fact, a failure resulting from thoughtful experimentation that generates valuable information may actually be praiseworthy.

When I ask executives to consider this spectrum and then to estimate how many of the failures in their organisations are truly blameworthy, their answers are usually in single digits—perhaps 2% to 5%. But when I ask how many are treated as blameworthy, they say (after a pause or a laugh) 70% to 90%. The unfortunate consequence is that many failures go unreported and their lessons are lost.

A sophisticated understanding of failure's causes and contexts will help to avoid the blame game and institute an effective strategy for learning from failure. Although an infinite number of things can go wrong in organisations, mistakes fall into three broad categories: preventable, complexity-related, and intelligent.

1. Which of the following statement (s) is/are true in the context of the given passage ?
 - I. Most executives believe that failure is bad and learning from it is pretty straightforward.
 - II. The wisdom of learning from failure is disputable.
 - III. Deliberate deviance, first on the list of the exhibit, “A Spectrum of Reasons for Failure” obviously warrants blame.
 - (1) Only I
 - (2) Both I and III
 - (3) Both II and III
 - (4) Both I and II
 - (5) All three I, II and III

Solution:2

2. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the given passage ?
 - (1) Organisations need new and better ways to go beyond lessons that are superficial or self serving.

- (2) Leaders can begin by understanding how the blame game gets in the way.
- (3) The writer of this article has studied managers in the vast majority of enterprises over the past 30 years.
- (4) Failure and fault are truly inseparable in most households, organisations and cultures.
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

3. As opined by the writer of this article, although an infinite number of things can go wrong in organisations, mistakes fall into three broad categories. What are these categories ?

- (1) Forgettable, preventable and intelligent
- (2) Superficial, preventable and complex
- (3) Precaution related, complexity related and intelligent
- (4) Preventive, complexity-related and intelligent
- (5) None of these

Solution:4

4. Why have so few organisations shifted to a culture of psychological safety in which the rewards of learning from failure can be fully realised ?

- (1) Because every child does not learn at some point that admitting failure means taking the blame.
- (2) Because failure and fault are virtually inseparable in most cultures and every child learns at some point that admitting failure means taking the blame.
- (3) Because culture is an important aspect of our life.
- (4) It is easy for executives to blame others and save their heads.
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

5. What in your opinion should be the most appropriate title of this passage ?

- (1) Learning from Failures
- (2) Failures discourage an executive
- (3) Success is nothing but working hard
- (4) The Blame game
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

Directions (6-8) : Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word /group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

6. **Exhort**

- (1) urge
- (2) discourage
- (3) exclaim
- (4) exhume
- (5) expect

Solution:1

7. **Jettison**

- (1) regard
- (2) discard
- (3) forgive
- (4) collect
- (5) jumble

Solution:2

8. **Dichotomy**

- (1) separation
- (2) diagram
- (3) harmony
- (4) uniformity
- (5) diaeresis

Solution:1

Directions (9-10) : Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. **Incontrovertible**

- (1) indisputable
- (2) disputable
- (3) separable
- (4) convertible
- (5) dynamic

Solution:2

10. **Overly**

- (1) excessively
- (2) abundantly
- (3) overriding

- (4) meagrely
(5) substantially

Solution:4

Directions (11- 15) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) Speculations , on future events in the epidemiology, evolution, and biological expression of dengue are presented.
- (B) At the root of the emergence of dengue as a major health problem are changes in human demography and behavior, leading to unchecked populations of and increased exposure to the principal domestic mosquito vector, *Aedes aegypti*. Virus-specified factors also influence the epidemiology of dengue.
- (C) The risk of sequential infections, and consequently the incidence of DHF, has risen dramatically, first in Asia and now in the Americas.
- (D) A severe form, dengue hemorrhagic fever (DI-IF), is an immunopathologic disease occurring in persons who experience sequential dengue infections.
- (E) In the last 20 years the incidence of dengue fever epidemics has increased and hyper-endemic transmission has been established over a geographically expanding area.
- (F) Dengue viruses are members of the Flaviviridae, transmitted principally in a cycle involving humans and mosquito vectors.

11. Which of the following should be the First sentence after rearrangement ?
- (1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) E
(5) F

Solution:5

12. Which of the following should be the Third sentence after rearrangement ?
- (1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E

Solution:4

13. Which of the following should be the Last sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

Solution:1

14. Which of the following should be the Fourth sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

Solution:3

15. Which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

Solution:5

Directions (16- 20) : Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the word for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

16. Manufacturing growth across Asia, Europe and the Americas eased in current month as heavy price cutting failed to revive , providing more evidence that a feeble global economic recovery may be to a halt.

- (1) supply, grind
- (2) demand, grinding
- (3) supply, grounding
- (4) demanding, grind
- (5) demanded, going

Solution:2

17. Crude oil markets rose after a five year low rebounding after data suggested that

tumbling prices may have started to affect activity in the fast growing US shale oil industry

- (1) hit, drill
- (2) hitting, drilled
- (3) hitting, drilling
- (4) going, drilled
- (5) touching, exhuming

Solution:3

18. In fact, there is a strong case to promote liquor in high quality factories under regulation so that the of illicit liquor and hooch goes down.

- (1) produced, consumption
- (2) manufacturing, supply
- (3) production, consuming
- (4) generation, supply
- (5) generated, demand

Solution:1

19. The government ease foreign direct norms for the construction development sector , which is expected to provide a boost to the sector in terms of greater foreign capital inflows.

- (1) investment, substance
- (2) invention, substantial
- (3) investment, substantial
- (4) divestment, meagre
- (5) investment, superficial

Solution:3

20. The banks were nationalised in to take banking to the country and all its citizens.

- (1) aim, whole
- (2) order, backward
- (3) orderly, entirely
- (4) order, entire
- (5) view, wholly

Solution:4

Directions (21-30) : *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

The past quarter of a century has seen several bursts of selling by the world's governments, mostly but not always in **benign** market conditions. Those in the OECD, a rich-country club, divested plenty of stuff in the 20 years before the global financial crisis. The first privatisation wave, which built up from the mid-1980s and peaked in 2000, was largely European. The drive to cut state intervention under Margaret Thatcher in Britain soon spread to the continent. The movement gathered pace after 1991, when eastern Europe put thousands of rusting state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on the block. A second wave came in the mid-2000s, as European economies sought to cash in on **buoyant** markets. But activity in OECD countries slowed sharply as the financial crisis began. In fact, it reversed. Bailouts of failing banks and companies have contributed to a dramatic increase in government purchases of corporate equity during the past five years. A more lasting fea

ture is the expansion of the state capitalism practised by China and other emerging economic powers. Governments have actually bought more equity than they have sold in most years since 2007, though sales far exceeded purchases in 2013. Today privatisation is once again "alive and well", says William Megginson of the Michael Price College of Business at the University of Oklahoma. According to a global tally he recently completed, 2012 was the third-best year ever, and preliminary evidence suggests that 2013 may have been better. However, the geography of sell-offs has changed, with emerging markets now to the fore. China, for instance, has been selling minority stakes in banking, energy, engineering and broadcasting; Brazil is selling airports to help finance a \$20 billion investment programme. Eleven of the 20 largest IPOs between 2005 and 2013 were sales of minority stakes by SOEs, mostly in developing countries. By contrast, state-owned assets are now "the forgotten side of the balance-sheet" in many advanced economies, says Dag Detter, managing partner of Whetstone Solutions, an adviser to governments on asset restructuring.

They shouldn't be. Governments of OECD countries still oversee vast piles of assets, from banks and utilities to buildings, land and the riches beneath (see table). Selling some of these holdings could work wonders: reduce debt, finance infrastructure, boost economic efficiency. But governments often barely grasp the value locked up in them.

The picture is clearest for companies or company-like entities held by central governments. According to data compiled by the OECD and published on its website, its 34 member countries had 2,111 fully or majority-owned SOEs, with 5.9m employees, at the end of 2012. Their combined value (allowing for some but

not all pension-fund liabilities) is estimated at \$2.2 trillion, roughly the same size as the global hedge-fund industry. Most are in network industries such as telecoms, electricity and transport. In addition, many countries have large minority stakes in listed firms. Those in which they hold a stake of between 10% and 50% have a combined market value of \$890 billion and employ 2.9m people.

The data are far from perfect. The quality of reporting varies widely, as do definitions of what counts as a state-owned company: most include only central-government holdings. If all assets held at sub-national level, such as local water companies, were included, the total value could be more than \$4 trillion. reckons Hans Christiansen, an OECD economist.

Moreover, his team has had to extrapolate because some QECD members, including America and Japan, provide patchy data. America is apparently so queasy about discussions of public ownership of -commercial assets that the Treasury takes no part in the OECD's working group on the issue, even though it has vast holdings, from Amtrak and the 520,000-employee Postal Service to power generators and airports. The club's efforts to calculate the value that SOEs add to, or subtract from, economies were abandoned after several countries, including America, refused to co-operate.

Privatisation has begun picking up again recently in the OECD for a variety of reasons. Britain's Conservative-led coalition is fbcused on (some would say obsessed with) reducing the public debt-to-GDP ratio. Having recently sold the Royal Mail through a public offering, it is hoping to **offload** other assets, including its stake in URENCO, a uranium enricher, and its student-loan portfolio. From January 8th, under a new Treasury scheme, members of the public and businesses will be allowed to buy government land and buildings on the open market. A website will shortly be set up to help potential buyers see which bits of the government's /..337 billion-worth of holdings (\$527 billion at today's rate, accounting for 40% of developable sites round Britain) might be surplus. The government, said the chief treasury secretary, Danny Alexander, "should not act as some kind of compulsive hoarder".

Japan has different reasons to **revive** sell-offs, such as to finance reconstruction after its devastating earthquake and tsunami in 2011. Eyes are once again turning to Japan Post, a giant postal-to-financial-services conglomerate whose oft-postponed partial sale could at last happen in 2015 and raise (Yen) 4 trillion (\$40 billion) or more. Australia wants to sell financial, postal and aviation assets to offset the fall in revenues caused by the commodities slowdown.

In almost all the countries of Europe, privatisation is likely "to surprise on the upside" as long as markets continue to mend, reckons Mr Megginson. Mr Christiansen expects to see three main areas of activity in coming years. First will

be the resumption of partial sell-offs in industries such as telecoms, transport and utilities. Many residual stakes in partly privatised firms could be sold down further. France, for instance, still has hefty stakes in GDF SUEZ, Renault, Thales and Orange. The government of Francois Hollande may be ideologically opposed to privatisation, but it is hoping to reduce industrial stakes to raise funds for livelier sectors, such as broadband and health.

The second area of growth should be in eastern Europe, where hundreds of large firms, including manufacturers, remain in state hands. Poland will sell down its stakes in listed firms to make up for an expected reduction in EU structural funds. And the third area is the reprivatisation of financial institutions rescued during the crisis. This process is under way: the largest privatisation in 2012 was the \$18 billion offering of America's residual stake in AIG, an insurance company.

21. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the given passage ?

- (1) The first privatisation way which built up from the mid-1980s was largely European.
- (2) Governments have actually bought more equity than they have sold in most years since 2007, though sales far exceeded purchases in 2013.
- (3) Today privatisation is once again 'alive and well', says Dag Detter.
- (4) Brazil is selling airports to help finance a \$.20 billion investment programme.
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

22. Which of the following statement (s) is/are true in regard to the data compiled by the OECD ?

I. The 34 member countries of OECD had 2111 fully or majority owned state-owned enterprises (SOEs)

II. In these SOEs there were 5.9 million employees at the end of 2012.

III. The combined value of these SOEs is estimated at \$ 2.2 trillion, roughly the same size as the global hedge-fund industry.

- (1) Only II
- (2) Both II and III
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Both I and III
- (5) All three I, II and III

Solution:5

23. Privatisation has begun picking up again recently in the OECD for a variety of reasons. Which of the following statements does not support the above mentioned view ?

- (1) Britain's conservative-led coalition is focused on reducing the public debt to

GDP ratio.

(2) Britain is to off-load other assets such as its stake in URENCO, uranium enricher and its student-loan portfolio.

(3) A website will shortly be set to help potential buyers.

(4) Under a – new Treasury scheme, members of the public and businesses will be allowed to buy government land and buildings on the open market.

(5) None of these.

Solution:5

24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in the context of the given article ?

(1) Japan has to revive sell-offs such as to finance reconstruction after tsunami in 2011.

(2) China has been selling minority stakes in banking, energy, engineering and broadcasting.

(3) A second-wave of privatisation came in the mid- 2000s in OECD, as European economies sought to cash on buoyant markets.

(4) Australia is to sell financial postal and aviation assets to off set the fall in revenues caused by the commodities slow down

(5) All are correct.

Solution:5

25. What should be the most appropriate title of the passage ?

(1) Dawn of Re-privatisation in OECD

(2) Gloomy Face of World Economy

(3) Growing Economy of China

(4) Global Economic slowdown

(5) None of these

Solution:1

26. In almost all the countries of- Europe, privatisation is to surprise. As expected by Mr. Christiansen, Which of the following is/are to be the main areas of activity ?

I. Resumption of partial sell-offs in industries such as telecoms. transport and utilities.

II. The other area of growth should be in eastern Europe

III. The other area is the reprivatisation of financial institutions rescued during the crisis.

(1) Both I and II

(2) Both II and III

(3) Only I

(4) Only III

(5) All three I, II and III

Solution:5

Directions (27-28) : Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word /group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

27. **Buoyant**

- (1) increasing
- (2) floating
- (3) sinking
- (4) buzzing
- (5) erratic

Solution:1

28. **Revive**

- (1) review
- (2) make
- (3) start again
- (4) revile
- (5) rewind

Solution:3

Directions (29-30) : Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

29. **Benign**

- (1) kind
- (2) gentle
- (3) malevolent
- (4) makeover
- (5) bequeathed

Solution:3

30. **Offload**

- (1) get rid of
- (2) online
- (3) offering
- (4) conserve
- (5) deserve

Directions (31-40) : *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

There is already an extensive empirical literature – often using growth accounts – that (31) these and other aspects of India’s economic growth. Many of the studies (32) one or more of the following topics. First, a number of analysts (33) focused on characterizing India’s economic performance at the most aggregate level. While there is agreement that growth did indeed improve during the past quarter century, researchers have reached vary

ing conclusions on some issues such as the timing and precise magnitude of this acceleration, and the relative importance of changes in domestic policy.. There are on-going discussions over the extent to which the current growth can be maintained and various means by (34) it might be increased.

Second, analysts have examined the behavior of particular output sectors. A number of authors have studied productivity in manufacturing – reaching a wide range of conflicting conclusions. However, as explained in detail by Goldar and Mitra (2002), differences in the findings can be (35) to a variety of measurement issues, such as the use of single versus double deflation to construct estimates of real growth in manufacturing value added. Goldar (2004) provides a careful recent update showing that TFP growth in manufacturing (36) to have slowed in the post reform period – raising additional puzzles discussed below.

However, (37,) difficulties in measuring employment within individual industries, our analysis focuses (38) on the broader industrial sector. The 3 studies that focus on India’s services sector (many of which discuss the issue of sustain-ability), and those that discuss agriculture, are discussed in the body of the paper.

Given the large body of prior research, many of the results to be discussed below (39) already well-known to those in the field. Nonetheless, this paper seeks to make a contribution to that literature in a variety of ways. In particular, the growth accounting framework, combined with our emphasis on data issues, pulls together concerns that have typically been treated separately, and in some cases, raise implications that do not appear to have been (40) recognized. Our updated growth accounts incorporate recent data revisions, some of which are quite large.

They also provide new estimates for the contributions to overall growth of labor productivity growth within the major economic sectors versus the gains from reallocation of labor and capital among the factors.

Furthermore, we have examined a variety of additional data in our analysis of the

role of capital accumulation – providing estimates of the returns to schooling for human capital, and reporting on trends in sectoral saving and investment, for physical capital. Thus, this paper is comprised of four remaining sections. The next section details the construction of growth accounts for India, with considerable attention paid to the quality of the underlying data.

31. (1) examine
(2) examines
(3) forecast
(4) forecasts
(5) augur

Solution:2

32. (1) address
(2) denote
(3) addresses
(4) facilitate
(5) evolve

Solution:1

33. (1) has
(2) will
(3) should have
(4) have
(5) had

Solution:4

34. (1) which
(2) that
(3) if
(4) whether
(5) whose

Solution:1

35. (1) devote
(2) attributes
(3) attributed
(4) decided
(5) developed

Solution:3

36. (1) appeared
(2) appears
(3) looked
(4) seemed
(5) forecast

Solution:2

37. (1) due to r
(2) because
(3) for want of
(4) than
(5) that

Solution:1

38. (1) primary
(2) primarily
(3) chief
(4) prime
(5) elementary

Solution:2

39. (1) is
(2) was
(3) shall
(4) will
(5) are

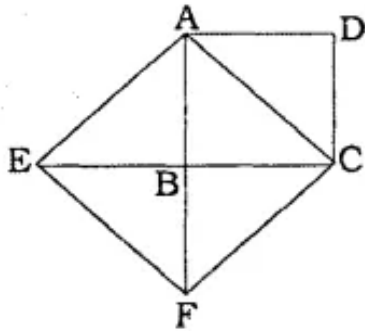
Solution:5

40. (1) consistent
(2) consistently
(3) haphazardly
(4) irregular
(5) turbulently

Solution:2

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

1. In the following figure, ABCD is a square whose each side is 10cm long. Mangles AEC and AEFC are congruent. Point B' is the mid-point of side EC. Find the area of AEFC (in sq. cm).



- (1) 100
(2) 80
(3) 60
(4) 120
(5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) $\triangle AEC \cong \triangle AEF$

B is the mid-point of EC.

$\therefore BE = BC = 10 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore EC = 20 \text{ cm}$

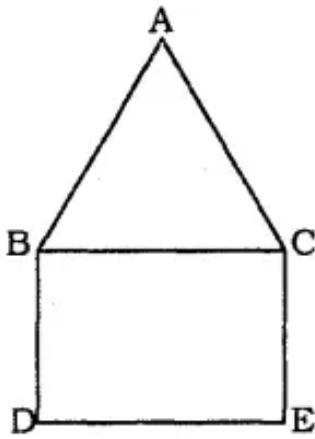
$BE = BF = 10 \text{ cm}$

\therefore Area of $\triangle AEC$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times EC \times BF$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10 = 100 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

2. In the following figure, AABC is an equilateral triangle and BCEE is a square whose each side is 8 cm long. Find the area of pentagon ABDEC in square cm.



- (1) $18(4 + \sqrt{3})$
 (2) $16(4 + \sqrt{3})$
 (3) $8(4 + \sqrt{3})$
 (4) $16(2 + \sqrt{3})$
 (5) None of these

Solution:2

$$(2) \text{ Area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \text{side}^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 8 \times 8 = 16\sqrt{3} \text{ sq. cm.}$$

$$\text{Area of square BDEC} = 8 \times 8$$

$$= 64 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of pentagon ABDEC}$$

$$= (64 + 16\sqrt{3}) \text{ sq. cm.}$$

$$= 16(4 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ sq. cm.}$$

3. If 36 persons are engaged on a piece of work, the work can be completed in 40 days. After 32 days, only $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the work was completed. How many more persons are required to complete the work on time ?
- (1) 10
 (2) 8
 (3) 9
 (4) 12
 (5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Remaining work

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} ;$$

Remaining time = 8 days

$$\therefore \frac{M_1 D_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2}{W_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{36 \times 40}{1} = \frac{M_2 \times 8}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 \times 40 = M_2 \times 32$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 = \frac{36 \times 40}{32} = 45$$

$$\therefore \text{Additional men} = 45 - 36 \\ = 9$$

4. A shopkeeper bought 84 identical shirts priced at Rs. 240 each. He spent a total of Rs. 3200 on transportation and packaging. He put the label of marked price of Rs. 420 on each shirt. He offered a discount of 15% on each shirt at the marked price. What is the total profit of the shopkeeper in the whole transaction ?

- (1) Rs. 6258
(2) Rs. 6528
(3) Rs. 6268
(4) Rs. 6628
(5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) Total actual cost

$$= \text{Rs. } (84 \times 240 + 3200)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (20160 + 3200)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 23360$$

S.P. of each shirt

$$= \frac{420 \times 85}{100} = \text{Rs. } 357$$

$$\text{S.P. of 84 shirts} = 84 \times 357$$

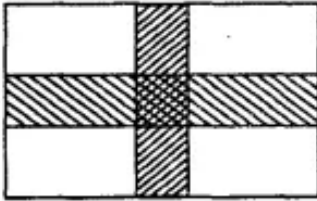
$$= \text{Rs. } 29988$$

$$\text{Profit} = 29988 - 23360$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 6628$$

5. There is a rectangular plot whose length is 36 metre and breadth is 28 metre. There are two paths parallel to length and breadth of plot as is shown shaded in the following figure. The remaining part is lawn whose area is 825 square metre.

What is the area of paths ?



- (1) 183 sq. metre
- (2) 185 sq. metre
- (3) 190 sq. metre
- (4) 163 sq. metre
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Area of rectangular plot
 $= 36 \times 28 = 1008$ sq. metre
 \therefore Area of the paths
 $= 1008 - 825$
 $= 183$ sq. metre

Directions (5-10) : In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and Give answer If

- (1) $x > y$
- (2) $x \geq y$
- (3) $x < y$
- (4) $x \leq y$
- (5) $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established

6. I. $8x^2 + 26x + 15 = 0$
 II. $4y^2 + 24y + 35 = 0$

Solution:2

(2) I. $8x^2 + 26x + 15 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 8x^2 + 20x + 6x + 15 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4x(2x + 5) + 3(2x + 5) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (4x + 3)(2x + 5) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{4} \text{ or } \frac{-5}{2}$$

II. $4y^2 + 24y + 35 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4y^2 + 10y + 14y + 35 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y(2y + 5) + 7(2y + 5) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (2y + 7)(2y + 5) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-7}{2} \text{ or } \frac{-5}{2}$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

7. 1. $x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 7y - 18 = 0$

Solution:3

(3) I. $x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 3x - 24 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x - 8) + 3(x - 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -3 \text{ or } 8$

II. $y^2 - 7y - 18 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y^2 - 9y + 2y - 18 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y(y - 9) + 2(y - 9) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (y + 2)(y - 9) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -2 \text{ or } 9$

Clearly, $x < y$

8. I. $6x^2 + 19x + 15 = 0$

II. $24y^2 + 11y + 1 = 0$

Solution:3

(3) I. $6x^2 + 19x + 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6x^2 + 10x + 9x + 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x(3x + 5) + 3(3x + 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2x + 3)(3x + 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{2} \text{ or } \frac{-5}{3}$

II. $24y^2 + 11y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 24y^2 + 8y + 3y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 8y(3y + 1) + 1(3y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (8y + 1)(3y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{8} \text{ or } \frac{-1}{3}$

Clearly, $x < y$

9. 1. $9x^2 - 27x + 20 = 0$

II. $6y^2 - 5y + 1 = 0$

Solution:1

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ I. } 9x^2 - 27x + 20 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 15x - 12x + 20 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 3x(3x - 5) - 4(3x - 5) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (3x - 4)(3x - 5) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3} \text{ or } \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II. } 6y^2 - 5y + 1 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 6y^2 - 3y - 2y + 1 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 3y(2y - 1) - 1(2y - 1) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (3y - 1)(2y - 1) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

Clearly, $x > y$

10. I. $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

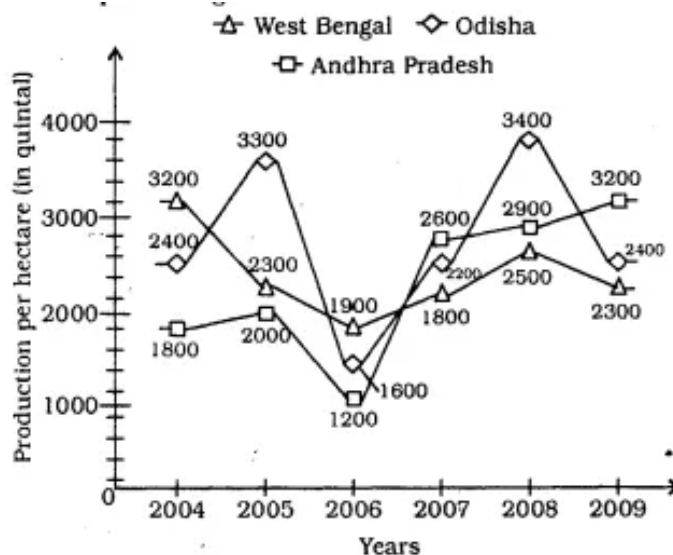
II. $y^2 - 11y + 24 = 0$

Solution:5

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \text{ I. } x^2 - 6x + 9 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 &= 0 \Rightarrow x - 3 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow x &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II. } y^2 - 11y + 24 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow y^2 - 8y - 3y + 24 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow y(y - 8) - 3(y - 8) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (y - 3)(y - 8) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow y &= 3 \text{ or } 8
 \end{aligned}$$

Directions (11-15) : In the following graph, production of rice per hectare (in quintal) during last six years in three states of West Bengal, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh has been shown, Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.



11. What was the average production of rice per hectare by the state of Odisha taking all the years together (in quintals) ?

- (1) 2550
- (2) 2450
- (3) 2380
- (4) 2680
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Required average production

$$= \frac{2400 + 3300 + 1600 + 2200 + 3400 + 2400}{6}$$
$$= \frac{15300}{6} = 2550 \text{ quintals}$$

12. What is the ratio between average production of rice per hectare by all three states in the years 2004 and 2007 respectively ?

- (1) 33 : 31
- (2) 37 : 33
- (3) 37 : 31
- (4) 37 : 35
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Total average production by three states:

Year 2004

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1800 + 2400 + 3200}{3}$$

$$= \frac{7400}{3} \text{ quintals}$$

Year 2007

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2600 + 2200 + 1800}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6600}{3} \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{7400}{3} : \frac{6600}{3}$$

$$= 74 : 66 = 37 : 33$$

13. In which year was the production of rice per hectare by all three states highest ?

- (1) 2009

- (2) 2004
- (3) 2008
- (4) 2006
- (5) 2007

Solution:3

(3) Total production per year :

Year 2004 \Rightarrow 7400 quintals

Year 2005 \Rightarrow 3300 + 2300 + 2000 = 7600 quintals

Year 2006 \Rightarrow 1900 + 1600 + 1200 = 4700 quintals

Year 2007 \Rightarrow 6600 quintals

Year 2008 \Rightarrow 3400 + 2900 + 2500 = 8800 quintals

Year 2009 \Rightarrow 3200 + 2400 + 2300 = 7900 quintals

14. What was the percentage increase in production of rice per hectare in Andhra Pradesh in the year 2009 with respect to the year 2005 ?

- (1) 45%
- (2) 55%
- (3) 50%
- (4) 60%
- (5) 75%

Solution:4

(4) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{3200 - 2000}{2000} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1200}{20} = 60\%$$

15. In how many years was the production of rice per hectare more than the average production of rice per hectare in the given years in West Bengal ?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Average production of West Bengal

$$\begin{aligned} & 3200 + 2300 + 1900 \\ &= \frac{+1800 + 2500 + 2300}{6} \\ &= \frac{14000}{6} = 2333.3 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

Required years
⇒ 2004 and 2008

Directions (15-20) : Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Annual salary (in Rs lakh) of each employee working in different departments of a certain company 'X' during the given years

Department Year	Finance	Human Resources	Marketing	Production	Procurement
2008	2.96	2.58	2.75	2.25	2.8
2009	3.20	2.82	3.25	2.95	2.95
2010	3.44	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.10
2011	3.69	3.25	3.65	3.15	3.25
2012	4	3.6	3.75	3.25	3.35
2013	4.24	3.81	3.85	3.40	3.5

16. What is the average annual salary of an employee in finance department in the given years ?
- (1) 3.6
(2) 3.8
(3) 2.99
(4) 4
(5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Average annual salary in Finance department

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{2.96 + 3.20 + 3.44}{6} + \frac{3.69 + 4 + 4.24}{6} \right) \text{ lakh} \\ &= \frac{21.53}{6} = \text{Rs. 3.6 lakh} \end{aligned}$$

17. An employee who had worked in marketing department from 2010 to 2013, earned a total sum of Rs. (in lakh)

- (1) 13.75
- (2) 14.75
- (3) 14.57
- (4) 15.57
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Required amount = Rs.
(3.5 + 3.65 + 3.75 + 3.85) lakh
= Rs. 14.75 lakh

18. If there were 50 employees in 2008 and 100 employees in 2010 in procurement department, what amount was spent on their annual salaries in these years by the company ? (In Rs. lakh)

- (1) 430
- (2) 420
- (3) 450
- (4) 350
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Required answer = Rs. (50
 $\times 2.8 + 3.10 \times 100$) lakh
= Rs. (140 + 310) lakh
= Rs. 450 lakh

19. In the given years, there were an average of 190 employees in production department. What amount did the company spend on an average per year on the payment of their salaries ? (In Rs. lakh)

- (1) 470
- (2) 485
- (3) 670
- (4) 570
- (5) 575

Solution:4

(4) Average annual salary in production department

$$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{2.25 + 2.95 + 3 + 3.15 + 3.25 + 3.40}{6} \right)$$

lakh

$$= \frac{18}{6} = \text{Rs. 3 lakh}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required answer} = 190 \times 3 \\ = \text{Rs. 570 lakh}$$

20. By what percent approximately was the increase in the annual salary of an employee in the Human Resources department from year 2010 to the year 2012 ?
- (1) 16
(2) 12
(3) 14
(4) 18
(5) 23

Solution:1

(1) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{3.6 - 3.1}{3.1} \times 100 = \frac{500}{31} \approx 16\%$$

Directions (21-23) : In the following table, the number of officers and clerks working in five different departments of an office is given. Read the table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Department Officer Clerk

Department	Officer	Clerk
A	145	125
B	152	128
C	136	124
D	164	126
E	148	122

21. What is the difference between the total number of officers and clerks taking all the departments together ?
- (1) 120
(2) 130
(3) 135

- (4) 85
(5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Total number of officers
= $145 + 152 + 136 + 164 + 148$
= 745
Total number of clerks
= $125 + 128 + 124 + 126 + 122$
= 625
Difference = $745 - 625 = 120$

22. The respective ratio between the number of officers in department C and that of clerks in department B is
- (1) 17 : 19
(2) 17 : 16
(3) 16 : 15
(4) 19 : 17
(5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Required ratio = 136 : 128
= 17 : 16

23. By what percent is the number of officers more than that of clerks taking all the departments together ?
- (1) 16.8%
(2) 17.2%
(3) 19.2%
(4) 15.8%
(5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Required per cent
$$= \frac{745 - 625}{625} \times 100 = \frac{12000}{625}$$

= 19.2%

24. A boat running downstream covers a distance of 16 km in 2 hours while for covering the same distance upstream, it takes 4 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water ?
- (1) 4 kmph

- (2) 6 kmph
- (3) 8 kmph
- (4) 3.5 kmph
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Rate downstream

$$= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Rate upstream} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

kmph

Speed of boat in still water

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\text{Rate downstream} + \text{Rate upstream})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (8 + 4) = 6 \text{ kmph}$$

25. Two persons A and B start a business with investments of Rs. 24000 and Rs. 28000 respectively. After 4 months C also joined them with certain investment. Total profit at the end of the year was Rs. 19950. C's share in profit was Rs. 7600. What was the C's investment in the business ?
- (1) Rs. 48000
 - (2) Rs. 45000
 - (3) Rs. 50000
 - (4) Rs. 40000
 - (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) 'C's investment
 = Rs. x thousand
 \therefore Ratio of their equivalent
 capitals for 1 month
 = $12 \times 24000 : 12 \times 28000 : 8$
 $\times x \times 1000$
 = $36 : 42 : x$
 Sum of ratios = $36 + 42 + x$
 = $78 + x$

$$\therefore \text{'C's share} = \frac{x}{78 + x} \times 19950$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19950x}{78 + x} = 7600$$

$$\Rightarrow 1995x = 760 \times 78 + 760x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1995x - 760x = 760 \times 78$$

$$\Rightarrow 1235x = 59280$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{59280}{1235} = \text{Rs. 48 thousand}$$

26. A car starts at 11 am from point A towards point B at 36 kmph while another car starts at 1 pm from point B towards A at 44 kmph. They cover a distance of 592 km till meeting. At what time will they meet each other ?
- (1) 8 pm
 - (2) 6 : 30 pm
 - (3) 7 : 30 pm
 - (4) 5 : 30 pm
 - (5) None of these

Solution:

(3) Let both cars meet each other after t hours from 11 am.

Distance = Speed \times Time

$$\therefore 36 \times t + 44(t - 2) = 592$$

$$\Rightarrow 36t + 44t - 88 = 592$$

$$\Rightarrow 80t = 592 + 88 = 680$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{680}{80} = 8.5 \text{ hours i.e.,}$$

7 : 30 pm

27. The ratio of present ages of P and Q is 8 : 5. After 4 years their ages will be in the ratio 4 : 3 respectively. What will be the ratio of P's age after 7 years from now and

Q's age now ?

(1) 3 : 2

(2) 1 : 2

(3) 2 : 1

(4) 3 : 1

(5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) P's present age = $8x$ years

Q's present age = $5x$ years

After 4 years,

$$\frac{8x+4}{5x+4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x + 12 = 20x + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x - 20x = 16 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

P's age 7 years hence = $8x + 7$

$$= 8 + 7 = 15 \text{ years}$$

Required ratio = $15 : 5 = 3 : 1$

28. A vessel contains 64 litres of mixture of milk and water in the ratio 7 : 3 respectively. 8 litres of mixture is replaced by 12 litres of milk. What is the ratio of milk and water in the resulting mixture ?

(1) 64 : 21

(2) 35 : 22

(3) 64 : 23

(4) 65 : 21

(5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) In 64 litres of mixture,

$$\text{Milk} = \frac{7}{10} \times 64 = 44.8 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Water} = 64 - 44.8 = 19.2 \text{ litres}$$

In 8 litres of mixture,

$$\text{Milk} = \frac{7}{10} \times 8 = 5.6 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Water} = 2.4 \text{ litres}$$

In resulting mixture,

$$\text{Milk} = 44.8 - 5.6 + 12$$

$$= 51.2 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Water} = 19.2 - 2.4$$

$$= 16.8 \text{ litres}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 51.2 : 16.8$$

$$= 64 : 21$$

29. The average weight of boys in a class is 45 kg while that of girls is 36 kg. The average weight of the whole class is 42.25 kg. What is the respective ratio between the number of boys and girls in the class ?
- (1) 11 : 25
 (2) 25 : 11
 (3) 25 : 12
 (4) 12 : 25
 (5) None of these

Solution:

(2) Number of boys = x (let)

Number of girls = y (let)

$$\therefore \frac{45 \times x + 36 \times y}{x + y} = 42.25$$

$$\Rightarrow 45x + 36y = 42.25x + 42.25y$$

$$\Rightarrow 45x - 42.25x = 42.25y - 36y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.75x = 6.25y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{6.25}{2.75} = \frac{25}{11}$$

30. A person invested equal amounts in two schemes A and B at the same rate of interest. Scheme A offers simple interest while scheme B offers compound interest. After two years he got Rs. 1920 from scheme A as interest and Rs. 2112 from scheme B. If the rate of interest is increased by 4%, what will be the total interest after two years from both schemes ?

- (1) Rs. 4884.48
 (2) Rs. 4888.48
 (3) Rs. 4884.84
 (4) Rs. 4384.48
 (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) C.I. - S.I.

$$= 2112 - 1920 = \text{Rs. } 192$$

$$\text{S.I. for 1 year} = \frac{1920}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 960$$

∴ Interest on Rs. 960 for 1 years

$$= \text{Rs. } 192$$

$$\therefore \text{Rate} = \frac{192 \times 100}{960 \times 1}$$

$$= 20\% \text{ per annum}$$

$$\therefore \text{Principal} = \frac{960 \times 100}{20 \times 1}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4800$$

New rate = 24% per annum

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{4800 \times 24 \times 2}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2304$$

$$\text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$$

$$= 4800 \left[\left(1 + \frac{24}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 4800 [(1.24)^2 - 1]$$

$$= 4800 (1.5376 - 1)$$

$$= 4800 \times 0.5376$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2580.48$$

∴ Total interest

$$= \text{Rs. } (2304 + 2580.48)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4884.48$$

Directions (31-35) : In the following number series only one number is wrong.
 Find the wrong number.119

31. 130 129 154 203 284 405

- (1) 130
- (2) 129
- (3) 154
- (4) 203
- (5) 405

Solution:1

(1) The pattern is :

$$119 + 1^2 = 119 + 1$$

$$= 120 \neq \boxed{130}$$

$$120 + 3^2 = 120 + 9 = 129$$

$$129 + 5^2 = 129 + 25 = 154$$

$$154 + 7^2 = 154 + 49 = 203$$

$$203 + 9^2 = 203 + 81 = 284$$

$$284 + 11^2 = 284 + 121 = 405$$

32. 11 14 22 37 68 96 144

- (1) 37
- (2) 68
- (3) 96
- (4) 22
- (5) 144

Solution:2

(2) The pattern is :

$$11 + 1 \times 3 = 11 + 3 = 14$$

$$14 + 2 \times 4 = 14 + 8 = 22$$

$$22 + 3 \times 5 = 22 + 15 = 37$$

$$37 + 4 \times 6 = 37 + 24$$

$$= 61 \neq \boxed{68}$$

$$61 + 5 \times 7 = 61 + 35 = 96$$

$$96 + 6 \times 8 = 96 + 48 = 144$$

33. 20 10 12 15 30 75 225

- (1) 30
- (2) 15
- (3) 12
- (4) 75
- (5) 225

Solution:3

(3) The pattern is :

$$20 \times 0.5 = 10$$

$$10 \times 1 = 10 \neq \boxed{12}$$

$$10 \times 1.5 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 = 30$$

$$30 \times 2.5 = 75$$

$$75 \times 3 = 225$$

34. 39 43 51 60 87 110 167

(1) 167

(2) 87

(3) 60

(4) 110

(5) 43

Solution:4

.(4) The pattern is :

$$39 + 2^2 = 39 + 4 = 43$$

$$43 + 2^3 = 43 + 8 = 51$$

$$51 + 3^2 = 51 + 9 = 60$$

$$60 + 3^3 = 60 + 27 = 87$$

$$87 + 4^2 = 87 + 16$$

$$= 103 \neq \boxed{110}$$

$$103 + 4^3 = 103 + 64 = 167$$

35. 3 4 12 45 198 1005 6066

(1) 4

(2) 6066

(3) 45

(4) 1005

(5) 198

Solution:5

(5) The pattern is :

$$3 \times 1 + 1^2 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 + 2^2 = 8 + 4 = 12$$

$$12 \times 3 + 3^2 = 36 + 9 = 45$$

$$45 \times 4 + 4^2 = 180 + 16$$

$$= 196 \neq \boxed{198}$$

$$196 \times 5 + 5^2 = 980 + 25$$

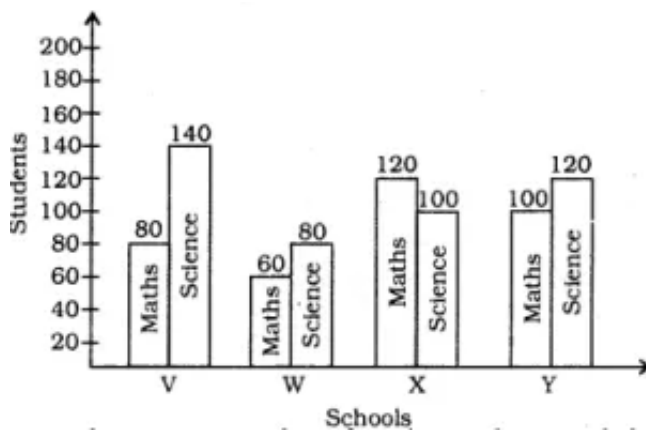
$$= 1005$$

$$1005 \times 6 + 6^2 = 6030 + 36$$

$$= 6066$$

Directions (36-40) : Study the following bar-diagram carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Number of students attending Maths and Science classes in four different schools



36. What is the average number of students who attend the Maths . classes taking all the schools together ?
- (1) 90
 - (2) 80
 - (3) 85
 - (4) 75
 - (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Average number of students who attend Maths classes

$$= \frac{80 + 60 + 120 + 100}{4}$$

$$= \frac{360}{4} = 90$$

37. What is the average number of students- who attend the Science classes taking all the schools together ?

- (1) 90
- (2) 110
- (3) 100
- (4) 120
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Average number of students who attend Science classes

$$= \frac{140 + 80 + 100 + 120}{4}$$

$$= \frac{440}{4} = 110$$

38. The respective ratio between the total number of students of Maths and Science in schools W and X is respectively

- (1) 12 : 5
- (2) 11 : 7
- (3) 7 : 11
- (4) 5 : 12
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Required ratio

$$= (60 + 80) : (120 + 100)$$

$$= 140 : 220 = 7 : 11$$

39. By what per cent is the total number of students of school Y more than that of school W ?

- (1) 63.5%
- (2) 64%
- (3) 45%
- (4) 57%

(5) 48%

Solution:4

(4) Required ratio

$$= \frac{220-140}{140} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{8000}{140} \approx 57\%$$

40. What is the respective ratio between the total number of students of Maths and Science taking all the schools together ?

(1) 9 : 11

(2) 9 : 13

(3) 11 : 8

(4) 8 : 11

(5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Required ratio = 360 :

440

= 9 : 11

Directions (41-44) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

41. A city X has six villages around it. The population of village A is 25% of the population of city X while that of village B is 20% of that of city X. The population of village C is $\frac{2}{5}$ th of that of city X.

The population of village D is 60% of that of village 'C. The population of village E is 85% of that of village B. The population of village F is 21000 which is 35% of that of city X. What is the population of city X?

(1) 60000

(2) 80000

(3) 65000

(4) 64000

(5) None of these

Solution:1

Q. No. 41 – 44

Population of city 'X'

$$= \frac{100}{35} \times 21000 = 60000$$

Population of village A

$$= 60000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 15000$$

Population of village B

$$= 60000 \times \frac{1}{5} = 12000$$

Population of village C

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 60000 = 24000$$

Population of village D

$$= \frac{24000 \times 60}{100} = 14400$$

Population of village E

$$= \frac{12000 \times 85}{100} = 10200$$

Population of village F

$$= 21000$$

41.

(1) Population of village X

$$= 60000$$

42. The respective ratio of between the population of village A and village D is

(1) 24 : 23

(2) 25 : 24

(3) 25 : 23

(4) 11 : 12

(5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Required ratio

$$= 15000 : 14400 = 25 : 24$$

43. The difference between the population of village C and village D is

(1) 9000

(2) 9500

- (3) 9600
- (4) 8800
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Required difference
 $= 24000 - 14400 = 9600$

44. By what per cent is the population of village E less than that of village A ?
- (1) 40%
 - (2) 35%
 - (3) 30%
 - (4) 32%
 - (5) None of these

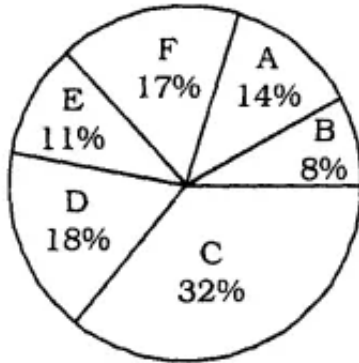
Solution:4

(4) Required percentage
 $= \frac{15000 - 10200}{15000} \times 100$
 $= \frac{480}{15} = 32\%$

Directions (45-50) : The following questions are based on a pie-chart and a table. The pie chart deals with percentagewise distribution of sales of mobile phones of three brands by a store X in the year 2013 where as the table deals

with the ratio of respective sales. You are required to study the pie-chart and the table carefully to answer the questions.

Percentagewise Distribution of sales of mobile phones by 6 stores- A, B, C, D, E and F.
Total number of mobile phones sold = 66000



Ratio of mobile phones sold by all stores

Stores	Nokia	Samsung	HTC
Brands			
A	2 :	3 :	2
B	6 :	5 :	5
C	3 :	3 :	2
D	5 :	2 :	2
E	3 :	3 :	5
F	7 :	6 :	7

45. The difference between the number of HTC brand mobile phones sold by store A and that of Samsung brand mobile phones sold by store C is
- (1) 5280
 - (2) 4880
 - (3) 5220
 - (4) 5260
 - (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) Total number of mobile phones sold by store A

$$= 66000 \times \frac{14}{100} = 9240$$

$$\text{HTC brand} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{7} \times 9240$$

$$= 2640$$

Total number of mobile phones sold by store C

$$= \frac{66000 \times 32}{100} = 21120$$

Samsung brand

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 21120 = 7920$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &= 7920 - 2640 \\ &= 5280 \end{aligned}$$

46. What was the total number of Nokia brand mobile phones sold by stores A, C and D?

(1) 17260

(2) 17160

(3) 16160

(4) 18160

(5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Nokia brand mobile phones sold :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Store A} &\Rightarrow 66000 \times \frac{14}{100} \times \frac{2}{7} \\ &= 2640 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Store C} &\Rightarrow 66000 \times \frac{32}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} \\ &= 7920 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Store D} &\Rightarrow 66000 \times \frac{18}{100} \times \frac{5}{9} \\ &= 6600 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum} &= 2640 + 7920 + 6600 \\ &= 17160 \end{aligned}$$

47. How many mobile phones (including all three brands) were sold by stores D, E and F ?
- (1) 29360
 - (2) 30630
 - (3) 30360
 - (4) 31360
 - (5) None of these

Solution:3

(3) Total number of mobile phones sold by stores D, E and F

= (18 + 11 + 17)% of 66000

$$= \frac{66000 \times 46}{100} = 30360$$

48. What will be the corresponding central angle in circular representation for the total number of mobile phones sold by the store D ?
- (1) 76.8°
 - (2) 72.8°
 - (3) 68.4°
 - (4) 64.8°
 - (5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) Percentage sale by store D

= 18%

∴ 100% ≡ 360°

$$\therefore 18\% \equiv \frac{360}{100} \times 18 = 64.8^\circ$$

49. The respective ratio between the number of Samsung brand mobile phones sold by stores E and F is
- (1) 187: 110
 - (2) 291 : 117
 - (3) 117: 291
 - (4) 110: 187

(5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) Sales of Samsung brand phones :

$$\text{Store E} \Rightarrow 66000 \times \frac{11}{100} \times \frac{3}{11}$$

$$= 1980$$

$$\text{Store F} \Rightarrow$$

$$66000 \times \frac{17}{100} \times \frac{6}{20}$$

$$= 3366$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 1980 : 3366$$

$$= 330 : 561 = 110 : 187$$

50. By what per cent is the number of all mobile phones sold by store D more than that sold by store B ?

(1) 75%

(2) 125%

(3) 90%

(4) 150%

(5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Required percentage

$$: \frac{18 - 8}{8} \times 100 = \frac{1000}{8} = 125\%$$

REASONING

Directions (1-5) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

There are seven friends – J, K, L, M, N, O and P. Each one of them has different profession viz., Accountant, Actor, Athlete, Choreographer, Doctor, Engineer and Lawyer, but not necessarily in the same order. They were born in the years 1983, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1992 and 1994, but not necessarily in the same order. The Lawyer was born in 1986 while the Athlete was born in 1984. K is a doctor and he was not born in the year 1983. P was born in the year 1992. P is neither Choreographer nor Actor. N was not born in the year 1994. N is not an Athlete. L was born in the year 1990. L is neither Accountant nor Choreographer. Doctor was not born in the year 1994. J is an Engineer. J was not born in the year 1994. O is not a Choreographer.

1. In which year O was born ?

- (1) 1983
- (2) 1984
- (3) 1990
- (4) 1987
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(1-5) :

Friend	Profession	Year of Birth
J	Engineer	1983
K	Doctor	1987
L	Actor	1990
M	Choreographer	1994
N	Lawyer	1986
O	Athlete	1984
P	Accountant	1992

1. (2) O is an Athlete and he was born in the year 1984.

2. Which of the, following statements is NOT true on the basis of, information given above ?

- (1) Accountant was born in the year 1992
- (2) Engineer was born in the year 1983
- (3) Doctor was born in the year 1987
- (4) Choreographer was born in the year 1990
- (5) All are true

Solution:4

(4) M is a Choreographer and he was born in the year 1994.

3. Who among the following is a Choreographer ?

- (1) J
- (2) K
- (3) M
- (4) N
- (5) Cannot be determined

Solution:3

(3) M is a Choreographer.

4. Which of the following combinations of Friend Profession-Year of Birth is correct ?

- (1) O – Athlete – 1984
- (2) J – Engineer – 1987
- (3) P – Lawyer – 1994
- (4) L – Choreographer – 1990
- (5) M – Actor – 1992

Solution:1

(1) The combination O – Athlete – 1984 is correct.

5. Who among the following is the eldest ?

- (1) Accountant
- (2) Choreographer
- (3) Doctor
- (4) Actor
- (5) Engineer

Solution:5

(5) J is an Engineer and he was born in the year 1983. So, he is the eldest among the seven friends.

Directions (6-11) : In these question relationships between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by four Conclusions numbered I, II, III and N. Study the statements and Conclusions carefully and select the correct answer :

6. Statement :

$Y > R \geq S = T < M \leq N < J$

Conclusions :

I. $T < Y$

II. $N > S$

III. $J < S$

IV. $S \geq Y$

(1) Only Conclusions I, II and III are true.

(2) Only Conclusions I and II are true.

(3) Only Conclusions II and III are true.

(4) Only Conclusions I, III and IV are true.

(5) All the Conclusions I, II, III and IV are true.

Solution:2

(2) Statements

$Y > R \geq S = T < M \leq N < J$

$Y > R \geq S = T$

$S = T < M \leq N$

$S = T < M \leq N < J$

$S \leq R < Y$

Conclusions

I. $T < Y$: True

II. $N > S$: True

III. $J < S$: Not True

IV. $S \geq Y$: Not True

7. Statements :

$S > H \geq T \leq C$;

$Y > T \geq N$

Conclusions :

I. $H > Y$

II. $S > C$

III. $C = Y$

IV. $C \geq N$

(1) Only Conclusions I and IV are true.

(2) Only Conclusion III is true.

(3) Only Conclusions II and N are true.

(4) Only Conclusion IV is true.

(5) Only Conclusions I and II are true.

Solution:4

(4) Statements

$S > H \geq T \leq C; Y > T \geq N$

$S > H \geq T < Y$

$Y > T \leq C$

$N \leq T \leq C$

Conclusions

I. $H > Y$: Not True

II. $S > C$: Not True

III. $C = Y$: Not True

IV. $C \geq N$: True

8. Statement

$K > H < Y \leq Z < A > R \geq L$

Conclusions :

I. $A > Y$

II. $L < A$

III. $H < A$

IV. $K > R$

(1) Only Conclusions I, II and III are true.

(2) Only Conclusions II and IV are true.

(3) None of the Conclusion is true

(4) Only Conclusions II and III are true.

(5) Only Conclusions II, III and IV are true.

Solution:1

(1) Statements

$$K > H < Y \leq Z < A > R \geq L$$

$$Y \leq Z < A$$

$$A > R \geq L ; H < Y \leq Z < A$$

Conclusions

I. $A > Y$: True

II. $L < A$: True

III. $H < A$: True

IV. $K > R$: Not True

9. Statements

$$D > M > U \geq E;$$

$$N < U \geq J$$

Conclusions :

I. $D > E$

II. $E \leq J$

III. $M > N$

IV. $D > J$

(1) Only Conclusions I, II and III are true.

(2) Only Conclusions II, III and IV are true.

(3) Only Conclusions I, III and IV are true.

(4) None of the Conclusions is true.

(5) All the Conclusions I, II, III and IV are true.

Solution:3

(3) Statements

$$D > M > U \geq E;$$

$$N < U \geq J$$

$$E \leq U \geq J$$

$$D > M > U > N$$

$$D > M > U \geq J$$

Conclusions

I. $D > E$: True

II. $E \leq J$: Not True

III. $M > N$: True

IV. $D > J$: True

10. Statement

$$P > L = U \geq C \leq K > S$$

Conclusions :

I. $P > C$

II. $K \leq L$

III. $S \leq U$

IV. $C \leq L$

- (1) Only Conclusions I and II are true.
(2) Only Conclusions III and IV are true.
(3) Only Conclusions I and IV are true.
(4) Only Conclusions I, II and IV are true.
(5) Only Conclusions II, III and IV are true.

Solution:3

(3) Statement

$$P > L = U \geq C \leq K > S$$

Conclusions

I. $P > C$: True

II. $K \leq L$: Not True

III. $S \leq U$: Not True

IV. $C \leq L$: True

11. **Statements :**

$$K > G = M \leq T;$$

$$U < S < M$$

Conclusions :

I. $T \geq K$

II. $S < K$

III. $T > U$

IV. $G \leq U$

- (1) Only Conclusions I and III are true.
(2) Only Conclusions III and IV are true.
(3) Only Conclusions I, III and IV are true.
(4) Only Conclusions III and IV are true.
(5) Only Conclusions II and III are true.

Solution:5

(5) Statements

$$K > G = M \leq T ;$$

$$U < S < M$$

$$K > G = M > S > U$$

$$U < S < M \leq T$$

Conclusions

I. $T \geq K$: Not True

II. $S < K$: True

III. $T > U$: True

IV. $G \leq U$: Not True

Directions (12-13) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Point J is 6 metres to the west of Point P.

Point P is 5 metres to the north of Point L.

Point W is 4 metres to the west of point L.

Point S is 3 metres to the south of Point W.

Point S is 7 metres to the west of Point B.

Point X is 8 metres to the north of point B.

12. Which of the three points lie in a straight line ?

(1) J, S, W

(2) B, S, W

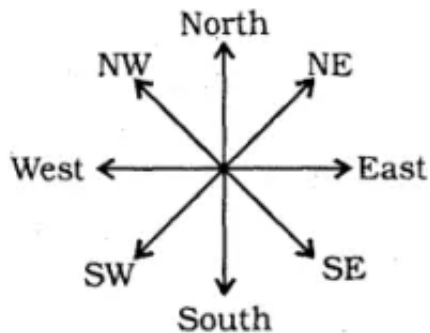
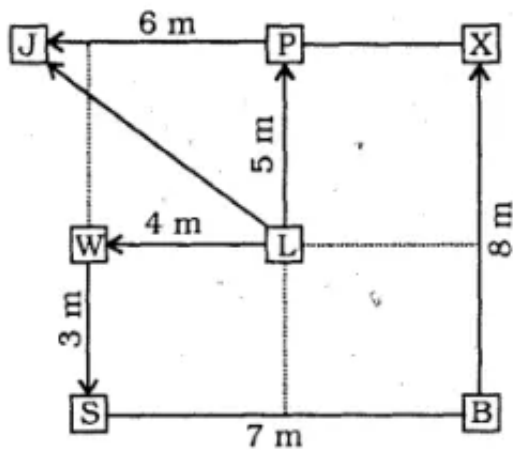
(3) B, L, X

(4) J, P, X

(5) L, S, W

Solution:4

(12-13) :



(4) Points J, P and X lie in a straight line.

13. Point J is in which direction with respect to point L ?

- (1) North-West
- (2) North
- (3) South-East
- (4) North-East
- (5) East

Solution:1

(1) Point J is in North-West direction of point L.

Directions (14-20) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Eight persons- P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W – are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while other four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. P, Q, R and S are facing towards the centre of table while T, U, V and W are facing outside. The ones who sit at the four corners face towards the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside.

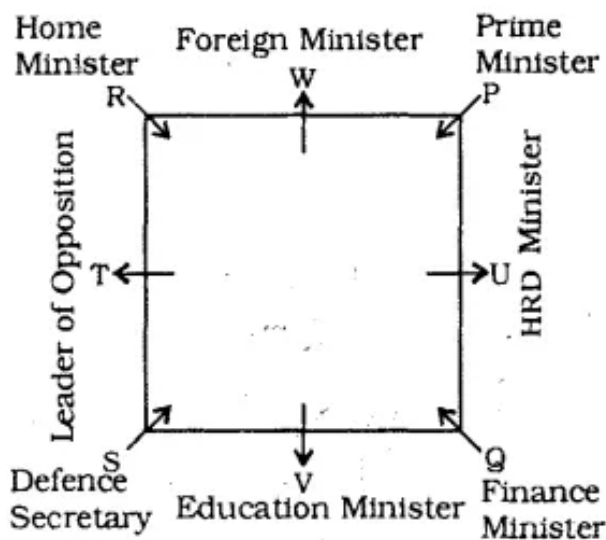
Each one of them has different legislative post viz, Defence Secretary, Finance Minister, Home Minister, Foreign Minister, HRD Minister, Education Minister, Prime Minister and Leader of Opposition but not necessarily in the same order. W is the second to the right of the Leader of Opposition. The Leader of Opposition is facing outside. T is the third to the left of Finance Minister. Finance Minister is not the immediate neighbour of W or Defence Secretary. R is not the Prime Minister and he is not the immediate neighbour of Finance Minister. U is to the immediate left of Prime Minister. Prime Minister is not the immediate neighbour of Defence Secretary. Home Minister and Foreign Minister are immediate neighbours of each other. Foreign Minister is not the immediate neighbour of the Leader of Opposition. There is only one person between Home Minister and S. V is Education Minister and he is not the immediate neighbour of P. S is not the Prime Minister.

14. Who among the following is the Prime Minister ?

- (1) P
- (2) Q
- (3) U
- (4) T
- (5) W

Solution:1

(14-20) :



14. (1) P is the Prime Minister.

15. What is the position of the Leader of Opposition with respect to the Prime Minister ?

- (1) Second to the right

- (2) Third to the left
- (3) Third to the right
- (4) Second to the left
- (5) The Leader of Opposition and the Prime Minister sit diagonally opposite to each other.

Solution:3

(3) T is the Leader of Opposition and P is the Prime Minister. Prime Minister is facing towards the centres The Leader of Opposition is third to the right of the Prime Minister

16. Which of the following statements is/are true on the basis of given arrangement ?
- (1) Home Minister and Finance Minister sit diagonally opposite to each other.
 - (2) S is the Defence Secretary.
 - (3) R is an immediate neighbour of the Leader of Opposition
 - (4) W is the Foreign Minister
 - (5) All are true.

Solution:5

(5) All the statements are true.

17. Who among the following sits exactly between the Prime Minister and Q ?
- (1) Home Minister
 - (2) HRD Minister
 - (3) Defence Secretary
 - (4) Foreign Minister
 - (5) Leader of Opposition

Solution:2

(2) HRD Minister, U sits exactly between the Prime Minister P and the Finance Minister Q.

18. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of Education Minister ?
- (1) HRD Minister and Finance Minister
 - (2) Defence Secretary and Leader of Opposition
 - (3) Home Minister and Defence Secretary
 - (4) Defence Secretary and Finance Minister

(5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) V is the Education Minister. Finance Minister Q and Defence Secretary S are immediate neighbours of V.

19. Who among the following sit(s) between Q and Home Minister when counted in clockwise direction from Q ?

- (1) Education Minister, HRD Minister and Finance Minister
- (2) Education Minister, Defence Secretary and Leader of Opposition
- (3) Leader of Opposition, Foreign Minister and Prime Minister
- (4) Foreign Minister, HRD Minister and Defence Secretary
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Q is the Finance Minister and R is the Home Minister. Education Minister V, Defence Secretary S and Leader of Opposition T sit between Q and Home Minister.

20. If W is made to face the opposite direction, who would sit to his immediate right ?

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Leader of Opposition
- (3) HRD Minister
- (4) Home Minister
- (5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) Foreign Minister W is facing outside the centre. If he would face towards the centre, Home Minister R would sit to his immediate right.

Directions (21-26) : Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and H are given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and –

Give answer (1) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (2) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are 'not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (3) if the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (5) if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

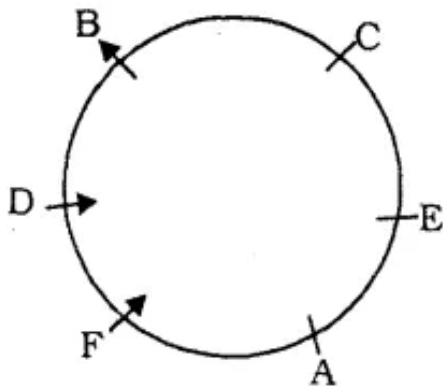
21. Six friends- A, B, C, D, E and F- are sitting around a circular table. Some of them are facing outside while some others are facing towards the centre. What is the position of C with respect to F ?

I. C is sitting second to the left of D. D is facing towards the centre. F is an immediate neighbour of both A and II. E is sitting second to the right of B. B is not an immediate neighbour of A. F faces just opposite to that of B.

II. Two persons are sitting between D and E. D and E are facing towards the centre. E is an immediate neighbour of both C and A. F faces the same direction as that of D. D is an immediate neighbour of both B and F. F is not an immediate neighbour of C.

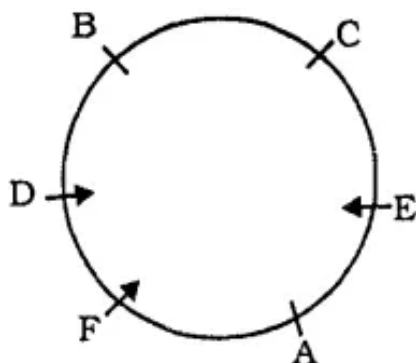
Solution:3

(3) From statement I



C is third to the left of F.

From statement II



C is third to the left of F.

22. Seven people- P, Q, R, S, T, W and X- are sitting in a straight line facing north but not necessarily in the same order. How many people sit to the right of P?

I. R sits at one of the extreme ends of the line. T has as many people sitting on his right, as to his left.

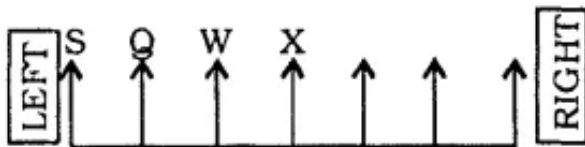
II. S sits third to the left of X. Q sits to the immediate left of W. Q does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.

Solution:5

22. (5) From statement I



From statement II



Several arrangements are possible

From both the statements



Four people-T, X, Q and W- sit to the right of P.

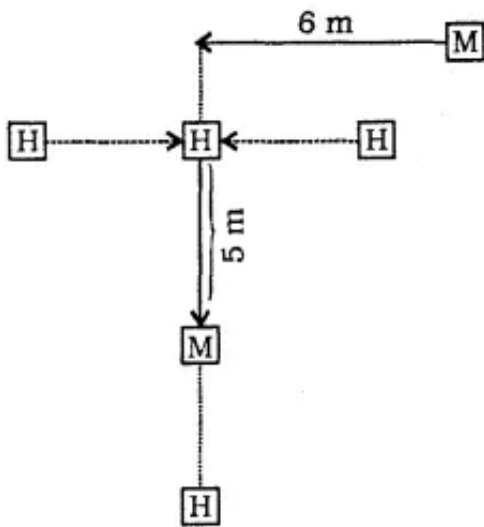
23. Point M is towards which direction from point H ?

I. If a person walks 6 metres towards west from point M, takes a left turn and walks 6 metres again, he would be 5 metres away from point H.

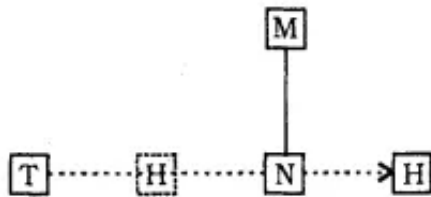
II. Point M is towards the North of point N; point N is towards the East of point T and point H is towards the East of point T.

Solution:4

23. (4) From statement I



From statement II



24. How 'party' is written in a certain code language ?

I. In that code language 'going to a party' is written as 'la fa gi ne' and 'for a party' is written as 'fa di ne'.

II. In that code language 'start the party' is written as 'ne bs am' and 'going to start is written as 'gi bs la'.

Solution:5

(5) From statement I

going to a party → la fa gi ne

for a party → fa di ne

From statement II

start the party → ne bs am

going to start → gi bs la

From both the statements

going to a party → la fa gi ne

for a party → fa di ne

start the party → ne bs am

going to start → gi bs la

25. How is Ranjay related Parvati ?

I. Ranjay is son of Parvati's grandfather's only daughter.

II. Ranjay has no siblings. Parvati has only one brother.

Solution:5

(5) From Statement I

Ranjay may be brother or cousin of Parvati.

From statement II

No relation can be established between Ranjay and Parvati. From both the statements Ranjay is the son of Parvati's Aunt. Ranjay has no siblings. So, Parvati is child of maternal uncle of Ranjay. Thus, Ranjay is cousin of Parvati

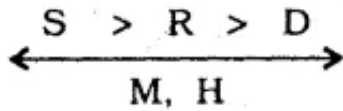
26. Among M, R, H, D and S who scored the highest marks in an Examination ?

I. R scored more than D but less than S.

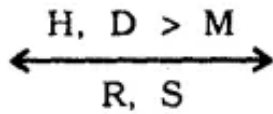
II. M scored less than H and D. H has not scored the highest marks,

Solution:5

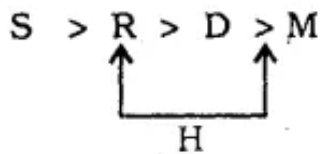
(5) From statement I



From statement II



Form both of statements



Clearly, S scored the highest marks in the examination.

Directions (27-32) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement : (All the numbers are two digit numbers).

Input : bike 51 ride 37 11 duke 58 damp line 75 tent 84

Step I : 84 51 ride 37 11 duke 58 damp line 75 tent bike

Step II : 75 84 51 ride 37 11 duke 58 line tent bike damp

Step III : 58 75 84 51 ride 37 11 line tent bike damp duke

Step IV : 51 58 75 84 ride 37 11 tent bike damp duke line

Step V : 37 51 58 75 84 11 tent bike damp duke line ride

Step VI : 11 37 51 58 75 84 bike damp duke line ride tent

Step VI is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input : find 64 belt 28 54 lamp 17 give flat 69 real 95

27. Which of the following would be the Step III ?

- (1) 54 64 69 95 28 lamp 17 real belt find flat give
- (2) 69 95 64 28 58 lamp 17 give flat real belt find
- (3) 64 69 95 28 54 lamp 17 give real belt find flat
- (4) 54 64 69 95 28 give lamp 17 real flat find belt
- (5) None of these

Solution:3

(27-32)

After careful analysis of the input and various steps of rearrangement, it is evident that in each two elements (one number and one word) are rearranged. The word which comes first as per the order in a dictionary is moved to the extreme right position while the highest number is moved to the extreme left position in the step I. In the next step, the word which comes second as per the order in a dictionary is placed at the extreme right position and the second highest number is placed at the extreme left position. The same procedure is continued till all the words get rearranged in dictionary order from the left to the right after the numbers and the numbers get rearranged in ascending order from the left to the right.

Input : find 64 belt 28 54 lamp 17 give flat 69 real 95

Step I : 95 find 64 28 54 lamp 17 give flat 69 real belt

Step II : 69 95 64 28 54 lamp 17 give flat real belt find

Step III : 64 69 95 28 54 lamp 17 give real belt find flat

Step IV : 54 64 69 95 28 lamp 17

real belt find flat give Step V : 28 54 64 69 95 17 real

belt find flat give lamp Step VI : 17 28 54 64 69 95 belt

find flat give lamp real

27. (3) Option (3) is the Step III.

28. What will be the position of the 'lamp' in the Step IV ?

- (1) Sixth from the left end
- (2) Seventh from the left end
- (3) Fifth from the right end
- (4) Sixth from the left end
- (5) Fifth from the left end

Solution:1

(1) The element "lamp" is at the sixth position from the left in the Step IV. Its position from the right end is seventh.

29. How many elements (words/ numbers) are there between "28" and "69" as they appear in the Step I ?

- (1) Six
- (2) Seven
- (3) Four
- (4) Five
- (5) Three

Solution:4

(4) There are five elements (54, lamp, 17, give, flat) between “28” and “69” as they appear in the Step I.

30. At which of the following position “real” would appear from the right in the Step V ?

- (1) Seventh
- (2) Sixth
- (3) Fifth
- (4) Fourth
- (5) None of these

Solution:2

(2) Element “real” would appear at the sixth position from the right in the Step V.

31. Which word/number would be the second to the left of the fifth element from the right in the Step III ?

- (1) 54
- (2) 17
- (3) give
- (4) 28
- (5) lamp

Solution:5

(5) Second to the left of the fifth element from the right means seventh from the right end or sixth from the left end as there are twelve elements. Seventh from the right end in the Step III “lamp”

32. Which Step number would be the following output ?

28 54 64 69 95 17 real belt find flat give lamp

- (1) Step V
- (2) Step IV
- (3) Step III
- (4) Step II
- (5) Step VI

Solution:1

(1) This is the Step V.

Directions (33-37) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

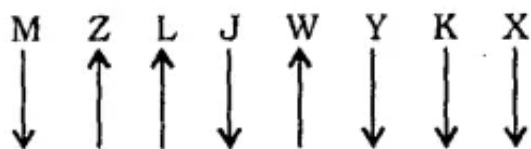
Eight persons – J, K, L, M, W, X, Y and Z – are standing in a straight line, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing north while some others are facing south. J is standing at the fourth position to the right of X. X is standing at one of the extreme ends of the line. Both the immediate neighbours of J face north. M is standing at the third position to the right of J. M is facing the same direction as that of J. There is only one person between M and L. L is standing at the third position to the right of Y. Z is standing to the immediate left of L. K is not facing north. Z is facing the same direction as that of W. K is not standing at any of the extreme ends of the line.

33. Who among the following are facing South ?

- (1) M, J, Y
- (2) J, K, M, X
- (3) J, K, M, X, Y
- (4) J, M, X, Y
- (5) K, M, X, Y

Solution:3

(33-37) :



33. (3) M, J, Y, K and X are facing South.

34. How many persons are standing exactly between Y and Z ?

- (1) Three
- (2) Four
- (3) Two
- (4) Five
- (5) None of these

Solution:1

(1) There are three persons (L, J, W) between Z and Y.

35. Who among the following is to the immediate left of W ?

- (1) K
- (2) Y
- (3) L
- (4) J
- (5) None of these

Solution:4

(4) J is to the immediate left of W.

36. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the above arrangement and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?

- (1) M
- (2) J
- (3) L
- (4) Y
- (5) X

Solution:3

(3) Except L, all others are facing South.

37. Who among the following is standing at one of the ends excluding X ?

- (1) Z
- (2) M
- (3) W
- (4) Y
- (5) L

Solution:2

(2) M is standing at one of the ends.

Directions (38-43) : In each of the following questions are given four statements followed by five conclusions given as five alternative choices. You have to assume every thing in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions does not logically follows from the information given in the statements disregarding commonly known facts. The conclusion which does not follow is your answer.

38. Statements

All rivers are oceans. All oceans are ponds. No pond is stream. All streams are canals.

- (1) At least some rivers are not streams.
- (2) Some canals are not rivers.
- (3) All rivers are ponds.
- (4) No ocean is stream.
- (5) All rivers being canal is a possibility.

Solution:5

(38-43) :

- (i) All rivers are oceans → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some ends are terminals → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No pond is stream → Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some ponds are not streams → Particular Negative (O-type).

38.

(5) All rivers are oceans

All oceans are ponds.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All rivers are ponds." (P)

This is Option (3).

All oceans are ponds.

No pond is stream.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type of Conclusion

"No ocean is stream." (Q)

This is Option (4).

No pond is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

"Some canals are not ponds." (R)

All rivers are ponds.

No pond is stream.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type of Conclusion

"No river is stream." (S)

If no river is stream, some rivers would also be not streams.
Thus, Option (1) is valid.

No ocean is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

"Some canals are not oceans." (T)

No river is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

"Some canals are not rivers." (U)

This is Option (2).

39. Statements

All colours are brushes. All paints are brushes. All colours are inks. All inks are dyes.

- (1) At least some brushes are paints.
- (2) All colours are dyes.
- (3) Some paints are not brushes.
- (4) At least some inks are brushes.
- (5) At least some dyes are inks.

Solution:3

(3) All colours are inks.

All inks are dyes.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All colours are dyes." (P)

This is Option (2)-

Some inks are colours.

All colours are brushes.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some inks are brushes." (Q)

This is Option (4).

Some brushes are colours.

All colours are inks.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some brushes are inks." (R)

Option (1) is Converse of the second Premise.

Option (5) is Converse of the fourth Premise.

40. Statements

No talk is speech. All lectures are talks. All addresses are speeches. All classes are addresses.

- (1) All speeches being talks is a possibility.
- (2) No address is lecture.
- (3) At least some speeches are classes

- (4) No lecture is speech.
 (5) Some addresses are not talks.

Solution:1

(1) All lectures are talks.

↙
 No talk is speech.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion

"No lecture is speech." (P)

This is Option (4)

All classes are addresses.

↙
 All addresses are speeches.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion

"All classes are speeches." (Q)

Option (3) is Converse of it.

All addresses are speeches.

↙
 No speech is talk.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion

"No address is lecture." (S)

This is Conclusion (2).

41. Statements

All shelters are dens. Some dens are houses. All houses are buildings. No building is nest.

- (1) Some buildings are not nests.
 (2) At least some building are houses.
 (3) At least some dens are buildings.
 (4) All shelters are houses.
 (5) At least some houses are not nests.

Solution:4

(4) Some dens are houses.

↙
 All houses are buildings.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some dens are buildings". (P)

This is Conclusion (3).

All houses are bulidings.

No building is nest.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type of Conclusion

"No house is nest." (Q)

It supports Option (5).

No nest is house.

All houses are buildings.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

"Some buildings are not nests." (R)

This is Option (1).

Option (2) is Converse of the third Premise.

42. Statements

Some ends are terminals. All terminals are stops. All stops are posts. All posts are locations.

(1) All terminals being locations is a possibility.

(2) No terminal is end.


(3) At least some ends are stops.

(4) Some ends are locations.

(5) At least some posts are terminals.

Solution:2

(2) Some ends are terminals.



All terminals are stops.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some ends are stops." (P)

This is Option (3).

All terminals are stops.



All stops are posts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All terminals are posts." (Q)

Option (5) is Converse of it.

All terminals are posts.



All posts are locations.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All terminals are locations." (R)

This is Option (1).


Some ends are stops.


All stops are posts.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some ends are posts." (S)

Some ends are terminals.


All terminals are locations.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some ends are locations." (T)

This is Option (4).

43. Statements

All cities are towns. All towns are villages. All villages are districts. All lanes are cities.

(1) All towns are districts.

(2) All lanes are towns.

- (3) All cities being villages is a possibility.
 (4) All lanes can never be towns.
 (5) All cities are districts.

Solution:4

(4) All cities are towns.

↙
 All towns are villages.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All cities are villages." (P)

This is Option (3).

All towns are villages.

↙
 All villages are districts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All towns are districts." (Q)

This is Option (1).

All cities are towns.

↙
 All towns are districts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All cities are districts." (R)

This is Option (5).

All lanes are cities.

↙
 All cities are towns.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All lanes are towns." (S)

This is Option (2).

44. **Statement :**

Company G terminates contract with company S. Company G starts buying raw material from Company L.

Which of the following may be the most plausible reason for the termination of the contract ?

- (1) Company S was not providing the raw material of good quality.

- (2) Company G is offered raw material at better discount from Company L.
- (3) Company L even being a new entrant used an extensive marketing strategy to sell its goods to Company G.
- (4) Company G wanted to shift to new variant of finished products which can be provided by only Company L.
- (5) Company S was not looking after the problems of Company G.

Solution:3

(3) Obviously, the most appropriate answer would be Option (3).

45. **Statements :**

The outbreak of the food-borne illness is causing serious problem in day-to-day lifestyle. Many doctors advise people to reduce the consumption of fast food. It will lower down the health problem to a certain extent. According to a survey about the health issues, people should improve the quality of food. Busy lifestyle and increase in the consumption of fast food is causing mouthful of diseases. Synthetic fertilizers and pesticides used in vegetables and fruits are equally harmful for consumption.

Which of the two statements mentioned above would **weaken** the argument given in the paragraph ?

- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (B)
- (3) Either (A) or (B)
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (5) Both (A) and (B)

Solution:2

(2) Obviously statement (B) would weaken the argument given in the question statement.

46. **Statement :** Doctors found that Company M is selling drugs without testing the important aspects of the drugs. Such practice tends the doctor to negate the use of drug. Which of the following arguments would **strengthen** the stance of the Company M ?

- (1) The commercial production of any drug is permitted after its repeated trial and verification of result.
- (2) Some other companies are also selling the drugs which are sold by the

Company M.

(3) Some people do not agree with the view put forward by the doctors.

(4) Any drug is put on test by the pharmacist. Doctors are not competent to approve or disapprove any drug.

(5) Doctors promote those drugs which are very costly as they have some share in the profit.

Solution:1

(1) Obviously, Option (1) would strengthen the stance of the Company M.

Directions (47-50) : Study the following information and five statements given below it carefully and answer the questions which follow :

Advertisements play an important role in the sell of a product. Advertisements help consumer to decide which product he/she should buy. In the absence of advertisements consumer has very little choices to buy the products of his/her needs.

(A) Advertisements highlight only the bright side of the product. They do not reveal the weak features of the product.

(B) Most of the people wish that companies should stop issuing advertisements as these attract people and they start using the glamorous articles.

(C) The increased frequency of advertisements attracts more different classes of people to buy the products.

(D) The products which are heavily advertised attract a large number of people and they start buying the products. For example, a large number of people buy potato chips.

(E) Consumers lose faith in the advertisement when they do not find the products upto mark.

47. Which of the statements numbered (A). (B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above represents an effect of the given information most appropriately ?

(1) Only (A)

(2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) Only (C) and (D)

(5) Only (D) and (E)

Solution:4

(4) Statements (C) and (D) represent the effect the information given above.

48. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above would weaken/contradict the facts presented in the paragraph ?

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (C) and (D)
- (4) Only (D)
- (5) Only (E)

Solution:5

(5) Only statement (E) may weaken/contradict the facts presented in the paragraph.

49. Which of the statements numbered (A),(B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above represents a cause for issuing advertisements ?

- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (C) and (D)
- (3) Only (B)
- (4) Only (B) and (E)
- (5) Only (A) and (E)

Solution:2

(2) Obviously, statements (C) and (D) represent the cause for issuing any advertisement.

50. Which of the statements numbered (A) ,(B), (C) , (D) and (E) mentioned above highlights the limitation of an advertisement ?

- (1) Only (D)
- (2) Only (E)
- (3) Only (A)
- (4) Only (B) and (E)
- (5) Only (C) and (E)

Solution:3

(3) Obviously, statement (A) highlights the limitation of an advertisement.