

Test Name : IBPS CLERK PRELIM 11
Difficulty Level : medium
Test Type : Free

Total Questions : 100
Total Marks : 100.00
Duration : 60.00 mins

Instruction :

Please read the instructions carefully

1. Total duration of examination is 60 minutes.
2. The clock will be set at the server. The countdown timer in the top right corner of screen will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination. When the timer reaches zero, the examination will end by itself. You will not be required to end or submit your examination.
3. The Question Palette displayed on the right side of screen will show the status of each question using one of the following symbols:
 - 1 You have not visited the question yet.
 - 2 You have not answered the question.
 - 3 You have answered the question.
 - 4 You have NOT answered the question, but have marked the question for review.
 - 5 You have answered the question, but marked it for review.
4. Every right answer will be awarded with 1 mark and for every negatives 0.25 will be deducted.

Q.1 Essay : 71-75):Passage:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner - managers of nineteenth- century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth- century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth -century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their activities, are assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too **primitive** to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far- flung trading outpost was

managed by a salaried agent, who carries out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day- today operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of directions in London though the correspondence committee was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects. They depended heavily on the national governments of their home countries and thus characteristically acted aboard to promote national interests. Their top managers were typically owners with a substantial minority share, whereas senior managers' holdings in modern multinationals is are usually insignificant. They operated in a preindustrial world, grafting a system of capitalist international trade onto a pre modern system of artisan and peasant production. Despite these differences, however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

The author's main point is that

- A. Modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies
- B. The success of early chartered trading companies, like that of modern multinationals depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations.
- C. Early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals.
- D. Scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals
- E. None of the above

Q.2 Essay : 71-75):Passage:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner - managers of nineteenth- century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth- century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth -century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their activities, are assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too **primitive** to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far- flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carries out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day- today operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of directions in London though the correspondence committee was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

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According to the passage, early chartered trading companies are usually described as

- A. Irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation
- B. Interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study
- C. Analogues of nineteenth - century British trading firms
- D. Rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation
- E. None of the above

Q.3 Essay : 71-75):Passage:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner - managers of nineteenth- century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth- century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth -century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their activities, are assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too **primitive** to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far- flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carries out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day- today operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of directions in London though the correspondence committee was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

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effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would characterize the activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies as being

- A. Complex enough in scope to require a substantial amount of planning and coordination enough in scope to require a substantial amount of planning and coordination on the part management
- B. Too simple to be considered similar to those of a modern multinational corporation
- C. As intricate as those carried out by the largest multinational corporations today
- D. Often unprofitable due to slow communications and unreliable means of transportation
- E. None of the above

Q.4 Essay : 71-75):Passage:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner - managers of nineteenth- century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth- century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth -century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their activities, are assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too **primitive** to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far- flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carries out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day- today operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of directions in London though the correspondence committee was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

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The author lists the various activities of early chartered trading companies in order to

- A. Analyze the various ways in which these activities contributed to changes in management structure

in such companies

- B. Demonstrate that the volume of business transactions of such companies exceeded that of earlier firms
- C. Refute the view that the volume of business undertaken by such companies was relatively low
- D. Emphasize the international scope of these companies' operations
- E. None of the above

Q.5 Essay : 71-75):Passage:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner - managers of nineteenth- century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth- century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth -century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their activities, are assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too **primitive** to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

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Which of the following words is **most similar** to the word **primitive**?

- A. Contemporary
- B. Extant
- C. Neoteric
- D. Urbane
- E. Rudimentary

Q.6 Essay : 76-80):Passage:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

Territorially, Russia is in the black.

It has annexed Crimea, controls a swathe of eastern Ukraine through proxy rebels,

Reasonable people can disagree on the strategic balance sheet.

And enjoys access to military facilities in Syria, Iran, Egypt, and soon enough Libya.

Diplomatically, it has driven a formidable wedge between Turkey and NATO,

While deepening ties with Western allies from Israel to Japan.

It has also persuaded China to sign an agreement on “global strategic stability”, while the two sides hold naval exercises in the South China Sea.

Which of the following sentence should be the **FIRST** after rearrangement?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. G
- E. E

Q.7 Essay : 76-80):Passage:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

Territorially, Russia is in the black.

It has annexed Crimea, controls a swathe of eastern Ukraine through proxy rebels,

Reasonable people can disagree on the strategic balance sheet.

And enjoys access to military facilities in Syria, Iran, Egypt, and soon enough Libya.

Diplomatically, it has driven a formidable wedge between Turkey and NATO,

While deepening ties with Western allies from Israel to Japan.

It has also persuaded China to sign an agreement on “global strategic stability”, while the two sides hold naval exercises in the South China Sea.

Which of the following sentence should be the **THIRD** after rearrangement?

- A. A
- B. E
- C. D
- D. B
- E. G

Q.8 Essay : 76-80):Passage:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

Territorially, Russia is in the black.

It has annexed Crimea, controls a swathe of eastern Ukraine through proxy rebels,

Reasonable people can disagree on the strategic balance sheet.

And enjoys access to military facilities in Syria, Iran, Egypt, and soon enough Libya.

Diplomatically, it has driven a formidable wedge between Turkey and NATO,

While deepening ties with Western allies from Israel to Japan.

It has also persuaded China to sign an agreement on “global strategic stability”, while the two sides hold naval exercises in the South China Sea.

Which of the following sentence should be the **SEVENTH (LAST)** after rearrangement?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. G
- D. E
- E. F

Q.9 Essay : 76-80):Passage:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

Territorially, Russia is in the black.

It has annexed Crimea, controls a swathe of eastern Ukraine through proxy rebels,

Reasonable people can disagree on the strategic balance sheet.

And enjoys access to military facilities in Syria, Iran, Egypt, and soon enough Libya.

Diplomatically, it has driven a formidable wedge between Turkey and NATO,

While deepening ties with Western allies from Israel to Japan.

It has also persuaded China to sign an agreement on “global strategic stability”, while the two sides hold naval exercises in the South China Sea.

Which of the following sentence should be the **SECOND** after rearrangement?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. E
- E. F

Q.10 Essay : 76-80):Passage:

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

Territorially, Russia is in the black.

It has annexed Crimea, controls a swathe of eastern Ukraine through proxy rebels,

Reasonable people can disagree on the strategic balance sheet.

And enjoys access to military facilities in Syria, Iran, Egypt, and soon enough Libya. Diplomatically, it has driven a formidable wedge between Turkey and NATO, While deepening ties with Western allies from Israel to Japan. It has also persuaded China to sign an agreement on “global strategic stability”, while the two sides hold naval exercises in the South China Sea.

Which of the following sentence should be the **FIFTH** after rearrangement?

- A. D
- B. B
- C. C
- D. E
- E. F

Q.11 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The car flew off the road (A) / and fell into the valley (B) / because Amit was (C) / driving faster. (D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.12 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Children visiting the (A) / park are amused (B) / by the monkeys (C) / play in the cages. (D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.13 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Yuvjnbanika is one (A) / of the latest (B) / addition to good drama which (C) / appeared in recent times. (D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.14 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Even though the shirt (A) / is rather expensive (B) / but I wish to (C) / purchase it with my own money. (D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.15 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Unless he does not return (A)/ all the library books (B)/ he will not be relieved (C)/ from the service. (D)/ No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.16 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Mohan could not (A) / go to picnic (B) / as his mother (C)/ was not well. (D)/ No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.17 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Ranjeet is as (A) / fast as or (B) / perhaps faster (C) / than Rohit. (D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.18 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

No sooner did (A)/ the Chairman begin speaking, some (B) / participants started (C) / shouting slogans (D) / no error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.19 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

I will always remember (A) / you standing by me (B) / and coffering (C) / me encouragement.
(D) / No error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.20 Essay : 81-90):Passage:

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Had we known (a)/ that there was a catch (b)/ in the offer we (c)/ would not have accepted it.
(d)/ No error (e).

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Q.21 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible.

When the state (**98**) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (**99**) that we can only call such an event intolerable (**100**).

- _____
- A. demand
 - B. ensure
 - C. consider
 - D. regulate
 - E. encompass

Q.22 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (**91**) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (**92**) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (**93**) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (**94**) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (**95**). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (**96**) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (**97**) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (**98**) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (**99**) that we can only call such an event intolerable (**100**).

- _____
- A. important
 - B. juvenile
 - C. insignificant
 - D. supreme
 - E. part

Q.23 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

-
- A. Presently
 - B. Same
 - C. So
 - D. Like
 - E. Just

Q.24 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

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-
- A. opinion

- B. judgement
- C. end
- D. drama
- E. conclusion

Q.25 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

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Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

-
- A. people
 - B. dissipations
 - C. outcomes
 - D. affects
 - E. discouragement

Q.26 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions,

the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

-
- A. stimulated
 - B. calculated
 - C. considered
 - D. hastened
 - E. designed

Q.27 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

-
- A. qualified
 - B. riddled
 - C. powerful
 - D. incapable
 - E. shortening

Q.28 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

-
- A. appears
 - B. allow
 - C. become
 - D. recommends
 - E. visualizes

Q.29 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

- A. twist
- B. stopped
- C. mended
- D. broken
- E. abated

Q.30 Essay : 91-100):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

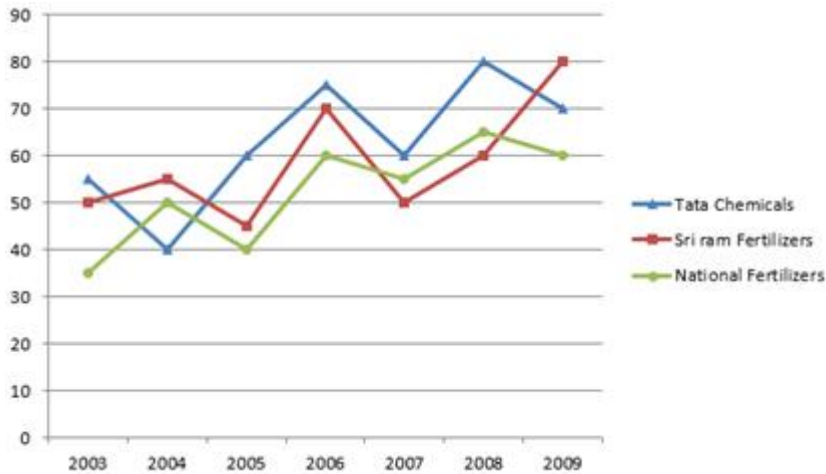
People are as much attuned to fairness as they are to individual self-interest. Therefore, any institution regulating human behaviour will have to (91) that the compromises between individual self-interest, collective interest and fairness are all within tolerable limits. These trade-offs are as (92) for larger institutions, including the largest of them all, i.e., the state, as they are for the smallest ones like the family. (93) as parents should not repeatedly favour one child over another, the state cannot repeatedly favour one community or class over another. The (94) of fairness is ingrained in our psyches. Since human beings often grab what they can, we need institutions to ensure fair (95). Of these institutions, the state is the most important, since it is (96) to ensure that basic human needs are ensured with minimal standards of fairness. A state (97) of or uninterested in ensuring equity in security, education, food, health and shelter is a state whose legitimacy will be questioned.

Further, the legitimacy of the state is dependent on its being as close to a neutral umpire as possible. When the state (98) partisan, its legitimacy can be questioned. When the state sheds the umpire's clothes and becomes one of the players, the rules of fair play are so badly (99) that we can only call such an event intolerable (100).

- A. truth
- B. fairness
- C. injustice
- D. murder
- E. justice

Q.31 Essay : 36-40):Passage:

**Study the following graph carefully and answer the question given below it :
Production of Fertilizers (in thousand tons) by three different fertilizer factories over the years.**

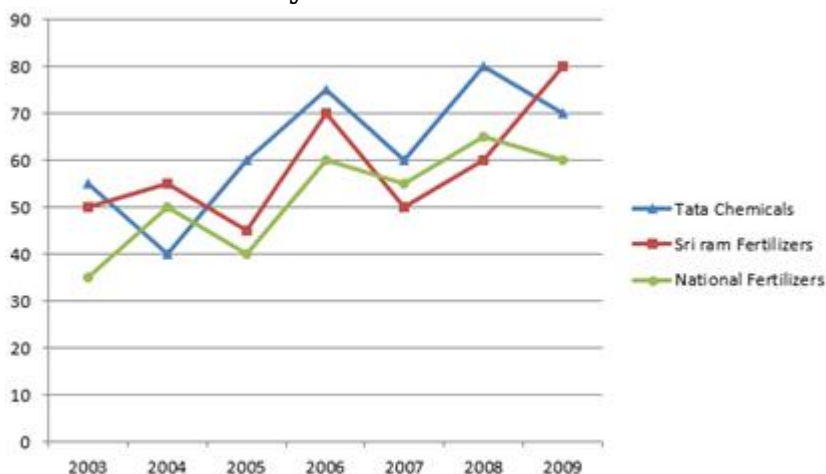


What is the percent rise in production of company 'Tata Chemicals' in 2006 from 2005?

- A. 20%
- B. 22%
- C. 18%
- D. 15%
- E. None of these

Q.32 **Essay : 36-40):Passage:**

**Study the following graph carefully and answer the question given below it :
Production of Fertilizers (in thousand tons) by three different fertilizer factories over the years.**



What is the difference between the average production of the three companies together in 2007 and the average production of the three companies together in 2009 (in thousand tons)?

- A. 20
- B. 15
- C. 17
- D. 22
- E. None of these

Q.33 **Essay : 41-45):Passage:**

Study the following table carefully to answer these questions :

Table showing number (in lakhs) of Auto-Part manufactured by six Manufacturing centres over the years

Company/Year	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Eluru	Faridabad
2002	45	35	48	42	50	49
2003	40	32	52	46	48	45
2004	48	36	50	43	56	48
2005	49	37	45	48	52	44
2006	46	30	55	50	54	50
2007	52	38	47	40	51	52

What is the average number of Auto-Parts manufactured in Calcutta for all the given years?

- A. 49,00,000
- B. 49,50,000
- C. 48,50,000
- D. 48,00,000
- E. None of these

Q.34 **Essay : 41-45):Passage:**

Study the following table carefully to answer these questions :

Table showing number (in lakhs) of Auto-Part manufactured by six Manufacturing centres over the years

Company/Year	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Eluru	Faridabad
2002	45	35	48	42	50	49
2003	40	32	52	46	48	45
2004	48	36	50	43	56	48
2005	49	37	45	48	52	44
2006	46	30	55	50	54	50
2007	52	38	47	40	51	52

The no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in Eluru in 2004 is approximately what percent of the total no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in all of the Centers together in 2004?

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 20
- D. 16
- E. 18

Q.35 **Essay : 41-45):Passage:**

Study the following table carefully to answer these questions :

Table showing number (in lakhs) of Auto-Part manufactured by six Manufacturing centres over the years

Company/Year	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Eluru	Faridabad
2002	45	35	48	42	50	49
2003	40	32	52	46	48	45
2004	48	36	50	43	56	48
2005	49	37	45	48	52	44
2006	46	30	55	50	54	50
2007	52	38	47	40	51	52

The total number of Auto-Parts manufactured in Ahmedabad is approximately what percent of the total no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in Faridabad for all the given years together?

- A. 97
- B. 87
- C. 92
- D. 90
- E. 85

Q.36 **Essay : 41-45):Passage:**

Study the following table carefully to answer these questions :

Table showing number (in lakhs) of Auto-Part manufactured by six Manufacturing centres over the years

Company/Year	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Eluru	Faridabad
2002	45	35	48	42	50	49
2003	40	32	52	46	48	45
2004	48	36	50	43	56	48
2005	49	37	45	48	52	44
2006	46	30	55	50	54	50
2007	52	38	47	40	51	52

The no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in Bombay in 2005 is approximately what percent of the total no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in Bombay in all the years together?

- A. 20
- B. 16
- C. 14
- D. 18
- E. 22

Q.37 **Essay : 41-45):Passage:**

Study the following table carefully to answer these questions :

Table showing number (in lakhs) of Auto-Part manufactured by six Manufacturing centres over the years

Company/Year	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Eluru	Faridabad
2002	45	35	48	42	50	49
2003	40	32	52	46	48	45
2004	48	36	50	43	56	48
2005	49	37	45	48	52	44
2006	46	30	55	50	54	50
2007	52	38	47	40	51	52

What is the ratio of the total no. of Auto-Parts manufactured in all of the centers together in 2007 to that in 2006?

- A. 56 : 57
- B. 57 : 56
- C. 29 : 28
- D. 28 : 29

E. None of these

Q.38 Two pipes can separately fill a tank in 20 hrs and 30 hrs respectively. Both the pipes are opened to fill the tank but when the tank is one-third full a leak develops in the tank through which one-third of the water supplied by both the pipes leaks out. What is the total time taken to fill the tank?

- A. 12 hrs
- B. 18 hrs
- C. 26 hrs
- D. 14 hrs
- E. None of these

Q.39 Prices register an increase of 10% on foodgrains and 15% on other items of expenditure. If the ratio of expenditure of an employee on foodgrains and other items be 2 : 5, by how much should his salary be increased in order that he may maintain the same level of consumption as before? Assume that there is no saving out of his monthly salary of Rs. 2590. (calculate upto two decimal points)

- A. 13.57%
- B. 12%
- C. 13%
- D. 18.42%
- E. None of these

Q.40 A reduction of 20% in the price of sugar enables a person to get 5.2 kg more sugar for Rs. 130. Find the original price of sugar per kg.

- A. Rs. 5
- B. Rs. 6.25
- C. Rs. 7.50
- D. Rs. 6
- E. None of these

Q.41 Ashok had taken some loan from Mukesh on simple interest of 22% per annum. After 3 years he returned the loan and the interest paying Rs. 33200. How much interest did he pay?

- A. Rs. 12200
- B. Rs. 13500
- C. Rs. 13200
- D. Rs. 1320
- E. None of these

Q.42 A train takes 1 second to cross a pole and 3 seconds to cross a platform 300 m long. Find the length of the train.

- A. 250m
- B. 300m
- C. 125m
- D. 150m
- E. None of these

Q.43 X and Y together can dig a trench in 14 days. X can alone dig it in 25 days. In how many days Y alone can dig it?

- A. $31\frac{9}{11}$ days
- B. $5\frac{21}{3}$ days
- C. $30\frac{3}{11}$ days
- D. $23\frac{3}{11}$ days
- E. None of these

Q.44 A 80 m long train is running at 72 kmph. In how much time will it cross an electric pole?

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 6 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 3 seconds
- E. None of these

Q.45 A man can row a boat upstream at the speed of 8 kmph and downstream at the

speed of 12 kmph. At what speed can he row the boat in still water.

- A. 2 kmph
- B. 3 kmph
- C. 4 kmph
- D. 6 kmph
- E. 10 kmph

- Q.46 What will be the compound interest on Rs. 30,000 after 3 years at the rate of 15% per annum?
- A. Rs. 16652.62
 - B. Rs. 10752.68
 - C. Rs. 18532.64
 - D. Rs. 15626.25
 - E. None of these

- Q.47 Two trains running in opposite directions cross a man standing on the platform in 30 seconds and 15 seconds respectively and they cross each other in 24 seconds. What is the ratio of their speed?
- A. 1 : 3
 - B. 2 : 1
 - C. 3 : 2
 - D. 1 : 2
 - E. None of these

- Q.48 **Essay : 56-60):Passage:**

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate option. Give answer

I. $5x^2 - 34x + 45 = 0$

II. $4y^2 - 19y + 21 = 0$

- A. if $x > y$
- B. if $x \leq y$
- C. if $x < y$

- D. if $x \geq y$
- E. if $x=y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q.49 **Essay : 56-60):Passage:**

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate option. Give answer

I. $7x^2 - 89x + 60 = 0$

II. $6y^2 - 86y + 168 = 0$

- A. if $x > y$
- B. if $x \leq y$
- C. if $x < y$
- D. if $x \geq y$
- E. if $x=y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q.50 **Essay : 56-60):Passage:**

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate option. Give answer

I. $2x^2 + 33x + 108 = 0$

II. $5y^2 + 56y + 99 = 0$

- A. if $x > y$
- B. if $x \leq y$
- C. if $x < y$
- D. if $x \geq y$
- E. if $x=y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q.51 **Essay : 56-60):Passage:**

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate option. Give answer

I. $56x^2 - 81x + 28 = 0$

II. $4y^2 - 37y + 63 = 0$

- A. if $x > y$
- B. if $x \leq y$
- C. if $x < y$
- D. if $x \geq y$
- E. if $x = y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q.52 **Essay : 56-60):Passage:**

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate option. Give answer

I. $3x^2 - 29x + 70 = 0$

II. $3y^2 - 23y + 40 = 0$

- A. if $x > y$
- B. if $x \leq y$
- C. if $x < y$
- D. if $x \geq y$
- E. if $x = y$ or relationship between x and y can't be established

Q.53 **Essay : 61-65):Passage:**

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

158 78, 38, 18, 8, ?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 7
- E. 6

Q.54 **Essay : 61-65):Passage:**

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

16, 19, 24, 33, 50, ?

- A. 83
- B. 66
- C. 99
- D. 74
- E. 102

Q.55 Essay : 61-65):Passage:

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

402 400, 388, 358, 302, ?

- A. 212
- B. 236
- C. 190
- D. 182
- E. 210

Q.56 Essay : 61-65):Passage:

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

31, 15, 21, 50, ?, 767.25

- A. 160.5
- B. 171.5
- C. 156.5
- D. 122.5
- E. 143.5

Q.57 Essay : 61-65):Passage:

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

8, 5.5, 8.5, 23, 89.5, ?

- A. 455
- B. 420.5

- C. 445
- D. 415.5
- E. 433

Q.58 **Essay : 66-70):Passage:**

What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note you are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$363.007 + 125 \div 2 \times 6.979 = ?$$

- A. 625
- B. 800
- C. 830
- D. 875
- E. None of these

Q.59 **Essay : 66-70):Passage:**

What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note you are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$763.963 \div 150.123 + 800.003 - 50.069 = ?$$

- A. 755
- B. 825
- C. 1035
- D. 665
- E. None of these

Q.60 **Essay : 66-70):Passage:**

What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note you are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$71.98\% \text{ of } 1200 + 35.06\% \text{ of } 270 = ? \% \text{ of } 600$$

- A. 140
- B. 125

- C. 120
- D. 135
- E. 160

Q.61 **Essay : 66-70):Passage:**

What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note you are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$\frac{7702}{43.96} + 25.11 \times 45.88 = ? \times 15$$

- A. 88
- B. 82
- C. 68
- D. 76
- E. 75

Q.62 **Essay : 66-70):Passage:**

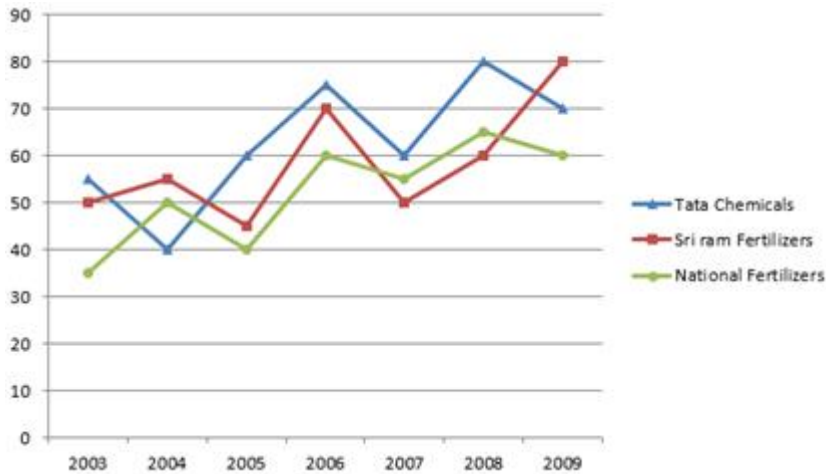
What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note you are not expected to calculate the exact value)

$$333.333 + 3.003 + 0.333 + 1.3 = ?$$

- A. 333
- B. 335
- C. 337
- D. 338
- E. 339

Q.63 **Essay : 36-40):Passage:**

**Study the following graph carefully and answer the question given below it :
Production of Fertilizers (in thousand tons) by three different fertilizer factories over the years.**



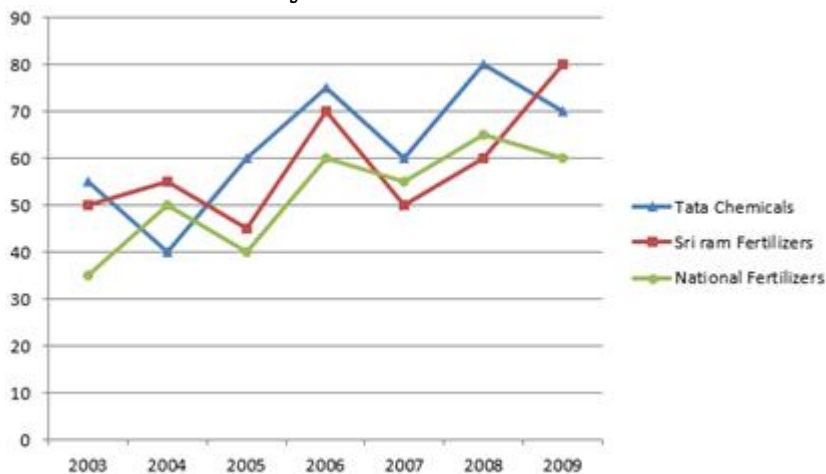
For which of the following pairs of years the total production of the three companies together is equal?

- (A) 2003-2004 (B) 2005-2007
(C) 2006-2008 (D) 2004-2005

- A. B only
B. C only
C. D only
D. Both C and D
E. Both B and C

Q.64 Essay : 36-40):Passage:

**Study the following graph carefully and answer the question given below it :
Production of Fertilizers (in thousand tons) by three different fertilizer
factories over the years.**

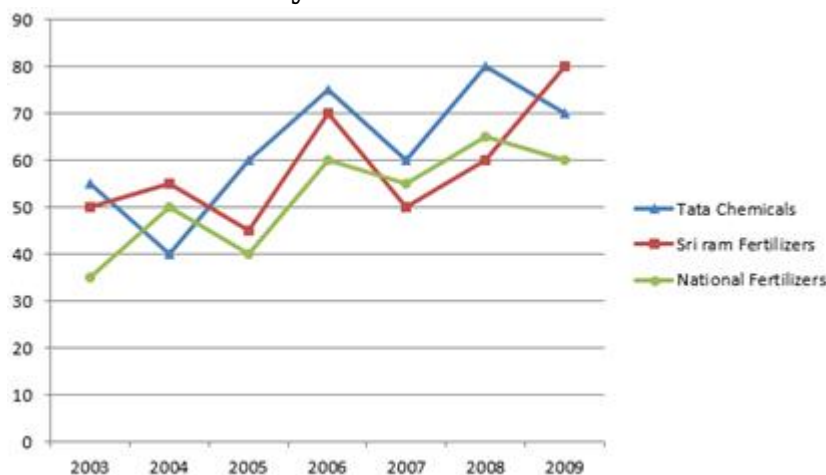


In which of the following years for company 'Tata Chemicals' the percent rise/fall in production from the previous year is the maximum?

- A. 2006
- B. 2003
- C. 2005
- D. 2008
- E. None of these

Q.65 **Essay : 36-40):**Passage:

**Study the following graph carefully and answer the question given below it :
Production of Fertilizers (in thousand tons) by three different fertilizer factories over the years.**



Average production per year for company 'Sri ram Fertilizers' is approximately what percent of the average production per year of company 'Tata Chemicals'?

- A. 105%
- B. 85%
- C. 107%
- D. 93%
- E. 97%

Q.66 **Essay : 1-5):**Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are placed one above another and all of them

contain different vegetables viz. Potato, Onion, Tomato, Carrot, Capsicum, Radish, Brinjal, Lady Finger. There are two boxes in between the boxes of Tomato and box S. Only one box is placed in between box S and box W. Three boxes are placed in between box W and box P which contain Carrot. Only two boxes are placed between box P and V and box V is placed below box P. Box Q is placed immediate above box T but none of them contain Tomato. Box R contain Lady finger. Only two boxes are placed between boxes of Lady finger and Brinjal. Box P is not placed above Q. Box of Potato is placed immediately below box of Capsicum. Three boxes are placed in between box of Radish and Capsicum. Neither box V nor T contain Onion. Box S does not contain Onion.

Which box contain Onion?

- A. U
- B. Q
- C. W
- D. V
- E. None of these

Q.67 **Essay** : 1-5):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are placed one above another and all of them contain different vegetables viz. Potato, Onion, Tomato, Carrot, Capsicum, Radish, Brinjal, Lady Finger. There are two boxes in between the boxes of Tomato and box S. Only one box is placed in between box S and box W. Three boxes are placed in between box W and box P which contain Carrot. Only two boxes are placed between box P and V and box V is placed below box P. Box Q is placed immediate above box T but none of them contain Tomato. Box R contain Lady finger. Only two boxes are placed between boxes of Lady finger and Brinjal. Box P is not placed above Q. Box of Potato is placed immediately below box of Capsicum. Three boxes are placed in between box of Radish and Capsicum. Neither box V nor T contain Onion. Box S does not contain Onion.

How many boxes are placed between the box of Carrot and Capsicum?

- A. none
- B. one
- C. two

- D. three
- E. more than three

Q.68 **Essay** : 1-5):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are placed one above another and all of them contain different vegetables viz. Potato, Onion, Tomato, Carrot, Capsicum, Radish, Brinjal, Lady Finger. There are two boxes in between the boxes of Tomato and box S. Only one box is placed in between box S and box W. Three boxes are placed in between box W and box P which contain Carrot. Only two boxes are placed between box P and V and box V is placed below box P. Box Q is placed immediate above box T but none of them contain Tomato. Box R contain Lady finger. Only two boxes are placed between boxes of Lady finger and Brinjal. Box P is not placed above Q. Box of Potato is placed immediately below box of Capsicum. Three boxes are placed in between box of Radish and Capsicum. Neither box V nor T contain Onion. Box S does not contain Onion.

Box U contain which of the following Vegetable?

- A. Potato
- B. Capsicum
- C. Tomato
- D. Brinjal
- E. None of these

Q.69 **Essay** : 1-5):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are placed one above another and all of them contain different vegetables viz. Potato, Onion, Tomato, Carrot, Capsicum, Radish, Brinjal, Lady Finger. There are two boxes in between the boxes of Tomato and box S. Only one box is placed in between box S and box W. Three boxes are placed in between box W and box P which contain Carrot. Only two boxes are placed between box P and V and box V is placed below box P. Box Q is placed immediate above box T but none of them contain Tomato. Box R contain Lady finger. Only two boxes are placed between boxes of Lady finger and Brinjal. Box P is not placed above Q. Box of Potato is placed immediately below box of Capsicum. Three boxes are placed in

between box of Radish and Capsicum. Neither box V nor T contain Onion. Box S does not contain Onion.

Which of the following box is placed at bottom?

- A. U
- B. Q
- C. W
- D. V
- E. None of these

Q.70 **Essay** : 1-5):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are placed one above another and all of them contain different vegetables viz. Potato, Onion, Tomato, Carrot, Capsicum, Radish, Brinjal, Lady Finger. There are two boxes in between the boxes of Tomato and box S. Only one box is placed in between box S and box W. Three boxes are placed in between box W and box P which contain Carrot. Only two boxes are placed between box P and V and box V is placed below box P. Box Q is placed immediate above box T but none of them contain Tomato. Box R contain Lady finger. Only two boxes are placed between boxes of Lady finger and Brinjal. Box P is not placed above Q. Box of Potato is placed immediately below box of Capsicum. Three boxes are placed in between box of Radish and Capsicum. Neither box V nor T contain Onion. Box S does not contain Onion.

Which of the following box is placed immediate above the box of Potato?

- A. U
- B. Q
- C. S
- D. V
- E. None of these

Q.71 **Essay** : 6-10):Passage:

In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then

decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements:

All young are old.

All old are new.

Some new are teen.

Conclusions:

I. All young are new.

II. Some teens can never be young.

A. If only conclusions I follows.

B. If only conclusions II follows.

C. If either I or II follows.

D. If neither I nor II follows.

E. If both I and II follow.

Q.72 **Essay** : 6-10):Passage:

In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements:

Some rigid are fluid.

All fluid are tensile.

Some tensile are compress.

Conclusions:

I. some fluid are compress.

II. Some tensile are rigid.

A. If only conclusions I follows.

B. If only conclusions II follows.

C. If either I or II follows.

D. If neither I nor II follows.

E. If both I and II follow.

Q.73 **Essay** : 6-10):Passage:

In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements:

Some up are down.

Some down are below.

Some below are above.

Conclusions:

I. some up are below.

II. Some down are above is a possibility.

A. If only conclusions I follows.

B. If only conclusions II follows.

C. If either I or II follows.

D. If neither I nor II follows.

E. If both I and II follow.

Q.74 **Essay** : 6-10):Passage:

In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements:

Some Simple are Twisted.

Some Twisted are complex.

All easy are complex.

Conclusions:

I. some easy can never be Twisted.

II. Some easy is Simple.

A. If only conclusions I follows.

B. If only conclusions II follows.

- C. If either I or II follows.
- D. If neither I nor II follows.
- E. If both I and II follow.

Q.75 **Essay** : 6-10):Passage:

In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

Statements:

All keys are lock.
All safety are lock.
Some lock is risk.

Conclusions:

- I.** some risk can be keys.
- II.** No risk is key.
- A. If only conclusions I follows.
- B. If only conclusions II follows.
- C. If either I or II follows.
- D. If neither I nor II follows.
- E. If both I and II follow.

Q.76 **Essay** : 11-15):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight parcels K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are going to be delivered in two different cities viz. Dehradun and Chandigarh on four different dates viz. 3, 6, 24, 31 of a month. One parcel will be delivered on one date in each city. N will be deliver in Chandigarh on an odd date. Both parcel L and P will be delivered on same date. Parcel L will be delivered after Q in the same city. Both parcel N and M are delivered in same city and only two parcels are delivered in between N and M in that city. Parcel L and M are not delivered in the same city. Parcel Q is neither delivered on the same date as N nor on same date as M. Parcel K is not delivered on an odd date. Both parcel M and O delivered before parcel K.

How many parcels are delivered before Q?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Five
- E. None of these

Q.77 **Essay** : 11-15):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight parcels K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are going to be delivered in two different cities viz. Dehradun and Chandigarh on four different dates viz. 3, 6, 24, 31 of a month. One parcel will be delivered on one date in each city. N will be delivered in Chandigarh on an odd date. Both parcel L and P will be delivered on same date. Parcel L will be delivered after Q in the same city. Both parcel N and M are delivered in same city and only two parcels are delivered in between N and M in that city. Parcel L and M are not delivered in the same city. Parcel Q is neither delivered on the same date as N nor on same date as M. Parcel K is not delivered on an odd date. Both parcel M and O delivered before parcel K.

Which parcel is delivered on same date as M?

- A. P
- B. K
- C. O
- D. R
- E. None of these

Q.78 **Essay** : 11-15):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight parcels K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are going to be delivered in two different cities viz. Dehradun and Chandigarh on four different dates viz. 3, 6, 24, 31 of a month. One parcel will be delivered on one date in each city. N will be delivered in Chandigarh on an odd date. Both parcel L and P will be delivered on same date. Parcel L will be delivered after Q in the same city. Both parcel N and M are delivered in same city and only two parcels are delivered in between N and M in that city. Parcel L and M are not delivered in the same city. Parcel Q is neither delivered on the same date as N nor on

same date as M. Parcel K is not delivered on an odd date. Both parcel M and O delivered before parcel K.

Which parcel is delivered on 24 in Dehradun?

- A. P
- B. L
- C. O
- D. R
- E. M

Q.79 **Essay** : 11-15):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight parcels K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are going to be delivered in two different cities viz. Dehradun and Chandigarh on four different dates viz. 3, 6, 24, 31 of a month. One parcel will be delivered on one date in each city. N will be delivered in Chandigarh on an odd date. Both parcel L and P will be delivered on same date. Parcel L will be delivered after Q in the same city. Both parcel N and M are delivered in same city and only two parcels are delivered in between N and M in that city. Parcel L and M are not delivered in the same city. Parcel Q is neither delivered on the same date as N nor on same date as M. Parcel K is not delivered on an odd date. Both parcel M and O delivered before parcel K.

Four of the following are alike in a certain way so form a group, which of the following does not belong to that group?

- A. M
- B. K
- C. P
- D. Q
- E. N

Q.80 **Essay** : 11-15):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight parcels K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are going to be delivered in two different cities viz. Dehradun and Chandigarh on four different dates viz. 3, 6, 24, 31 of a month. One

parcel will be delivered on one date in each city. N will be delivered in Chandigarh on an odd date. Both parcel L and P will be delivered on same date. Parcel L will be delivered after Q in the same city. Both parcel N and M are delivered in same city and only two parcels are delivered in between N and M in that city. Parcel L and M are not delivered in the same city. Parcel Q is neither delivered on the same date as N nor on same date as M. Parcel K is not delivered on an odd date. Both parcel M and O delivered before parcel K.

Which of the following parcel is delivered on 31 in Dehradun?

- A. N
- B. M
- C. O
- D. R
- E. None of these

Q.81 **Essay** : 16-17):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

30 students are sitting in a row facing north direction. In the row, Shyam is 14th from the left end and Ram is 6th from the right end.

If Mahesh is 5th to the right of Shyam then what is his position from the right end?

- A. 13
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 21
- E. None of these

Q.82 **Essay** : 16-17):Passage:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

30 students are sitting in a row facing north direction. In the row, Shyam is 14th from the left end and Ram is 6th from the right end.

If 2 new students are made to sit in the row from the right end then what is the

position of Shyam from the right end in the new arrangement?

- A. 23
- B. 22
- C. 25
- D. 19
- E. None of these

Q.83 Which of the following symbols should replace the sign (\$) and (#) respectively in the given expression in order to make the expression $O \geq Q$ and $S > T$ definitely true?

$O \geq L \geq P \$ N = T = Q < A \# S$

- A. $\leq, =$
- B. \leq, \leq
- C. $>, \leq$
- D. $=, \geq$
- E. $\geq, <$

Q.84 **Essay** : 19-23):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row G, F, H, I and J are seated and face south and in 2nd row E, D, A, B and C are seated and face north, but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They own different dogs i.e. Great Dane, Dobermann, Pug, Golden Retriever, German sphered, doodle, Pitbull, beagle, Labrador, bull dog but not necessarily in the same order. E sits 2nd left to D, none of them is sitting at the corner. G faces one of the immediate neighbor of D.H and J sit together and only one of them is neighbor of G. The one who owns Pitbull sits at one of the corner. Neither D nor his neighbors face the one who owns Dobermann. B owns pug. Two people sit between B and the one who owns golden retriever. E does not own golden retriever. J faces E. The one who owns German sphered sits opposite to F, who owns Labrador. F does not sit next to the one who owns Great Dane. The one who owns great Dane does not face north. A does not face G. Neither I nor his neighbors face the one who owns doodle. The one who owns Dobermann faces south. I does not own Doodle.

Who among the following faces the one who owns Pitbull?

- A. The one who owns Pug
- B. I

- C. D
- D. the one who owns bulldog
- E. none of these

Q.85 **Essay** : 19-23):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row G, F, H, I and J are seated and face south and in 2nd row E, D, A, B and C are seated and face north, but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They own different dogs i.e. Great Dane, Dobermann, Pug, Golden Retriever, German sphered, doodle, Pitbull, beagle, Labrador, bull dog but not necessarily in the same order. E sits 2nd left to D, none of them is sitting at the corner. G faces one of the immediate neighbor of D.H and J sit together and only one of them is neighbor of G. The one who owns Pitbull sits at one of the corner. Neither D nor his neighbors face the one who owns Dobermann. B owns pug. Two people sit between B and the one who owns golden retriever. E does not own golden retriever. J faces E. The one who owns German sphered sits opposite to F, who owns Labrador. F does not sit next to the one who owns Great Dane. The one who owns great Dane does not face north. A does not face G. Neither I nor his neighbors face the one who owns doodle. The one who owns Dobermann faces south. I does not own Doodle.

Who are immediate neighbors of the one who owns Doodle?

- A. E, J
- B. B, C
- C. C, D
- D. C, A
- E. None of these

Q.86 **Essay** : 19-23):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row G, F, H, I and J are seated and face south and in 2nd row E, D, A, B and C are seated and face north, but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They own different dogs i.e. Great Dane, Dobermann, Pug, Golden Retriever, German sphered, doodle, Pitbull, beagle, Labrador, bull dog but not necessarily in the same

order. E sits 2nd left to D, none of them is sitting at the corner. G faces one of the immediate neighbor of D.H and J sit together and only one of them is neighbor of G. The one who owns Pitbull sits at one of the corner. Neither D nor his neighbors face the one who owns Dobermann. B owns pug. Two people sit between B and the one who owns golden retriever. E does not own golden retriever. J faces E. The one who owns German sphered sits opposite to F, who owns Labrador. F does not sit next to the one who owns Great Dane. The one who owns great Dane does not face north. A does not face G. Neither I nor his neighbors face the one who owns doodle. The one who owns Dobermann faces south. I does not own Doodle.

Four of the following five from a group, which among the following does not belong to this group?

- A. H
- B. B
- C. C
- D. A
- E. F

Q.87 **Essay** : 19-23):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row G, F, H, I and J are seated and face south and in 2nd row E, D, A, B and C are seated and face north, but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They own different dogs i.e. Great Dane, Dobermann, Pug, Golden Retriever, German sphered, doodle, Pitbull, beagle, Labrador, bull dog but not necessarily in the same order. E sits 2nd left to D, none of them is sitting at the corner. G faces one of the immediate neighbor of D.H and J sit together and only one of them is neighbor of G. The one who owns Pitbull sits at one of the corner. Neither D nor his neighbors face the one who owns Dobermann. B owns pug. Two people sit between B and the one who owns golden retriever. E does not own golden retriever. J faces E. The one who owns German sphered sits opposite to F, who owns Labrador. F does not sit next to the one who owns Great Dane. The one who owns great Dane does not face north. A does not face G. Neither I nor his neighbors face the one who owns doodle. The one who owns Dobermann faces south. I does not own Doodle.

G owns which of the following dogs?

- A. Pug
- B. Labrador
- C. golden retriever
- D. bulldog
- E. none of these

Q.88 **Essay** : 19-23):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row G, F, H, I and J are seated and face south and in 2nd row E, D, A, B and C are seated and face north, but not necessarily in the same order. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They own different dogs i.e. Great Dane, Dobermann, Pug, Golden Retriever, German sphered, doodle, Pitbull, beagle, Labrador, bull dog but not necessarily in the same order. E sits 2nd left to D, none of them is sitting at the corner. G faces one of the immediate neighbor of D.H and J sit together and only one of them is neighbor of G. The one who owns Pitbull sits at one of the corner. Neither D nor his neighbors face the one who owns Dobermann. B owns pug. Two people sit between B and the one who owns golden retriever. E does not own golden retriever. J faces E. The one who owns German sphered sits opposite to F, who owns Labrador. F does not sit next to the one who owns Great Dane. The one who owns great Dane does not face north. A does not face G. Neither I nor his neighbors face the one who owns doodle. The one who owns Dobermann faces south. I does not own Doodle.

How many persons sit to right of the person who owns German sphered?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. no one
- E. four

Q.89 **Essay** : 24-28):Passage:

Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

“sports agriculture appointments schemes” is coded as - “rpncch un”

“awards schemes business” is coded as - “rpyzko”

“business sports economy summits” is coded as - “fmchkork”

“summits appointments” is coded as - “ncfm”

What will be the code for “awards”?

- A. ko
- B. rk
- C. rp
- D. ch
- E. yz

Q.90 **Essay** : 24-28):Passage:

Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

“sports agriculture appointments schemes” is coded as - “rpncch un”

“awards schemes business” is coded as - “rpyzko”

“business sports economy summits” is coded as - “fmchkork”

“summits appointments” is coded as - “ncfm”

What may be the code for “business”?

- A. un
- B. ko
- C. rp
- D. nc
- E. None of these

Q.91 **Essay** : 24-28):Passage:

Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

“sports agriculture appointments schemes” is coded as - “rpncch un”

“awards schemes business” is coded as - “rpyzko”

“business sports economy summits” is coded as - “fmchkork”

“summits appointments” is coded as - “ncfm”

Which among the following is coded as “un”?

- A. sports
- B. business

- C. schemes
- D. agriculture
- E. appointments

Q.92 **Essay** : 24-28):Passage:

Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

“sports agriculture appointments schemes” is coded as - “rpncch un”

“awards schemes business” is coded as - “rpyzko”

“business sports economy summits” is coded as - “fmchkork”

“summits appointments” is coded as - “ncfm”

What may be the code for “sports water business”?

- A. unrkfm
- B. koch un
- C. chkort
- D. ncrpyz
- E. None of these

Q.93 **Essay** : 24-28):Passage:

Answer these questions based on the following information.

In a certain code:

“sports agriculture appointments schemes” is coded as - “rpncch un”

“awards schemes business” is coded as - “rpyzko”

“business sports economy summits” is coded as - “fmchkork”

“summits appointments” is coded as - “ncfm”

What may be the code for “economy talent”?

- A. zyrk
- B. korp
- C. chko
- D. ncrp
- E. None of these

Q.94 **Essay** : 29-33):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side. All the persons are facing towards the center. They like different cafes in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Johnson, Evergreen, Cafe 1947, Freedom cafe, Moon dance, Jim Marison, Moonpeak espresso, Shiva but not necessarily in the same order. S and P sit on the same side of the table. Neither P nor his neighbors like Shiva and Moon dance. The one who likes Jim Marison sits 2nd right to S. Three people sit between the one who likes Jim Marison and W. Neither W nor his neighbors like Johnson. R does not sit next to the one who like Johnson. R who likes evergreen faces S, who likes Cafe 1947.T sits opposite to Q.V sits 3rd right to U. More than three persons sit between the one who likes Johnson and the one who like Moon dance, when counted in clockwise direction from of the one who likes Johnson. The one who likes Jim Marison does not face the ones who like Moonpeak espresso and Johnson. No one sits between T and the one who likes freedom café.

Which among the following represents the correct combination?

- A. V-Cafe 1947
- B. T-Johnson
- C. U-Moon dance
- D. P-Moonpeak espresso
- E. none of these

Q.95 **Essay** : 29-33):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side. All the persons are facing towards the center. They like different cafes in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Johnson, Evergreen, Cafe 1947, Freedom cafe, Moon dance, Jim Marison, Moonpeak espresso, Shiva but not necessarily in the same order. S and P sit on the same side of the table. Neither P nor his neighbors like Shiva and Moon dance. The one who likes Jim Marison sits 2nd right to S. Three people sit between the one who likes Jim Marison and W. Neither W nor his neighbors like Johnson. R does not sit next to the one who like Johnson. R who likes evergreen faces S, who likes Cafe 1947.T sits opposite to Q.V sits 3rd right to U. More than three persons sit between the one who likes Johnson and the one who like Moon dance, when counted in clockwise direction from of the one who likes Johnson. The one who likes Jim Marison does not face the ones who like Moonpeak espresso and Johnson. No one sits between T and the one who likes freedom café.

Four of the following five form a group, which among the following does not belong to that group?

- A. S-R
- B. V-P
- C. W-U
- D. T-Q
- E. S-V

Q.96 **Essay** : 29-33):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side. All the persons are facing towards the center. They like different cafes in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Johnson, Evergreen, Cafe 1947, Freedom cafe, Moon dance, Jim Marison, Moonpeak espresso, Shiva but not necessarily in the same order. S and P sit on the same side of the table. Neither P nor his neighbors like Shiva and Moon dance. The one who likes Jim Marison sits 2nd right to S. Three people sit between the one who likes Jim Marison and W. Neither W nor his neighbors like Johnson. R does not sit next to the one who like Johnson. R who likes evergreen faces S, who likes Cafe 1947. T sits opposite to Q. V sits 3rd right to U. More than three persons sit between the one who likes Johnson and the one who like Moon dance, when counted in clockwise direction from of the one who likes Johnson. The one who likes Jim Marison does not face the ones who like Moonpeak espresso and Johnson. No one sits between T and the one who likes freedom café.

What is the position of W with respect to R?

- A. 5th from the left
- B. 2nd to the right
- C. 3rd to the left
- D. 4th to the right
- E. none of these

Q.97 **Essay** : 29-33):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side. All the persons are facing towards the center. They like different cafes in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Johnson, Evergreen, Cafe 1947, Freedom cafe, Moon dance, Jim Marison, Moonpeak espresso, Shiva but not

necessarily in the same order. S and P sit on the same side of the table. Neither P nor his neighbors like Shiva and Moon dance. The one who likes Jim Marison sits 2nd right to S. Three people sit between the one who likes Jim Marison and W. Neither W nor his neighbors like Johnson. R does not sit next to the one who like Johnson. R who likes evergreen faces S, who likes Cafe 1947.T sits opposite to Q.V sits 3rd right to U. More than three persons sit between the one who likes Johnson and the one who like Moon dance, when counted in clockwise direction from of the one who likes Johnson. The one who likes Jim Marison does not face the ones who like Moonpeak espresso and Johnson. No one sits between T and the one who likes freedom café.

If S and the one who likes Jim Marison exchange their positions, then who among the following sits 4th right to S?

- A. R
- B. P
- C. U
- D. T
- E. None of these

Q.98 **Essay** : 29-33):Passage:

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons namely P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side. All the persons are facing towards the center. They like different cafes in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Johnson, Evergreen, Cafe 1947, Freedom cafe, Moon dance, Jim Marison, Moonpeak espresso, Shiva but not necessarily in the same order. S and P sit on the same side of the table. Neither P nor his neighbors like Shiva and Moon dance. The one who likes Jim Marison sits 2nd right to S. Three people sit between the one who likes Jim Marison and W. Neither W nor his neighbors like Johnson. R does not sit next to the one who like Johnson. R who likes evergreen faces S, who likes Cafe 1947.T sits opposite to Q.V sits 3rd right to U. More than three persons sit between the one who likes Johnson and the one who like Moon dance, when counted in clockwise direction from of the one who likes Johnson. The one who likes Jim Marison does not face the ones who like Moonpeak espresso and Johnson. No one sits between T and the one who likes freedom café.

Which the following is not true regarding T?

- A. he likes Shiva
- B. he faces the one who likes Jim Marison

- C. only V sits between T and R.
- D. S sits 3rd left to T
- E. none of these

Q.99 Pointing towards a woman, Mohini said “she is sister of the only son of my father’s father-in-law, then how is the woman related to Mohini?

- A. mother
- B. aunt
- C. sister
- D. cousin
- E. can’t be determined

Q.100 A is 1km west to D. F is 5km south to E. B is 2 km north to D, which is 4km north to C. E is 3km east to B. In which direction is point F with respect to A?

- A. northwest
- B. northeast
- C. southwest
- D. southeast
- E. none of these