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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense ef

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

* From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

How, according to the passage, plunge in the economy devastated the life of the Americans?

- (a) it has led to huge loss of revenues amounting almost \$14 trillion (b) due to degrading economy there has been voluminous cuts in spending
- $^{(c)}$ it has led to a wide scale increase in the number of people buying homes. $^{(d)}$ both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution

Refer to paragraph1, it is clearly mentioned that due to the degrading economy the states have made a cut on spending and public workforces. Also there has been a sudden decrease in the number of people buying homes or starting families. Hence both the options (b) and (c) are correct.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential homeowners who were victims of the recent housing crisis. Even those steps and an unlikely return to easy credit might not fuel a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth in low-wage and part-time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together down payments and mortgages."

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and

benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

What can be sighted as the prime cause of this economic slump?

- (a) changes in expansion plans and worker compensation.
 (b) the expansion in the Credit which has upheld the investment in manufacturing sector the tight credit market which has resulted in the decline of real estate business
 (d) deregulation of the financial markets which has slowed down the economy
- (e) mismanagement of funds has led to huge confusion among the citizens

Correct Choice: (d) Solution:

Read paragraph 4 carefully, it is mentioned that the Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after the financial sector-driven crises and have been accused of mismanagement. Hence deregulation is the major cause of this economic slump

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense ef

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

"From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Why have been the employers preferring part time jobs to regular full time jobs since the downfall in economy?

- (I) to downslide the debt curtailed over the organizations
- (II) so that more number of jobs can be raised from a single job
- (III) because lots of jobs lost during the recession have not returned yet

(a) Only (l) (b) Only (lli)

(c) Both (II) and (III) (d) Both (I) and (III)

(e) None is true

Correct Choice: (b)
Solution:

Refer to paragraph5 of the passage, it is evident that many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned and due to that there has been a gradual increase in low wage and part-time jobs. Hence (b) is the correct choice.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover.* In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around,* said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression.* For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing foreclosure, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years'

worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underprins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential homeowners who were victims of the recent housing cr

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

"From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Home ownership has drastically decreased since the economic downturn. Explain.

(a) because of the changes made in the Credit laws

- $^{
 m (b)}$ due to the sudden shift in the nature of the federal towards the middle class Americans
- (c) due to sudden loss incurred in the real estate business of a large number of people
- (d) because people are making broad cuts in their spending

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (e) Solution:

From the paragraph 2, we can easily infer that there is a decline in home ownership over the years as even in the second quarter of the year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, which is the lowest since 1995 as in the mid-2000s it topped with 69%. Hence none of the options is correct in the context of the passage.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover.* In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around,* said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense ef

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

"From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Which of the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

⁽a) federals are tightening the lending rules to avoid mistakes which inflated housing bubble lately (b) the U.S. economy could linger for decades due to this economic recession

(c) there has been steep increase in low pay work to reduce unemployment slowly but steadily	$_{\left(d\right)}$ even after a decade of the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover
^(e) None of these	
Correct Choice: (d) Solution:	
Read the passage, it is nowhere explicitly mentioned that after a decade of financial crash the economy is struggling to recover, so statement (d) is clearly incorrect as it doesn't relate to the content of the passage. Hence (d) is the correct option.	
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are	given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.
estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly $$14$$ trillion states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led	
But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving morth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Morecession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are worner than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and halso means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeous rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it too that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been tougher "Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can se groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are skeptical that the tight credit market and new often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential homeowners who were victin a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth down payments and mortgages." Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Home 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute shower last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the botte jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwe typically low-wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was takin institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production." "From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national received."	Additions facing foreclosure , millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the ery different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said edge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and whership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership ped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing and in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place. e, "Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators are of the recent housing crisis. Even those steps and an unlikely return to easy credit might not fuel in low-wage and part-time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together recovership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. It was a superior of all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the part of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing stern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the ghold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings are of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost at growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and give h
Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?	
(a) The economic downturn	(b) The economic paralysis
(c) 2008 financial crisis impact still hurting states	(d) The upsurge in unemployment
(e) The declining economy	
Correct Choice: (c) Solution:	
In the context of the passage, option(c) will be the apt title as it relates to the content of the above passage.	

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years'

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense ef

a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth in low-wage and part-time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together

down payments and mortgages."

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low-wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

* From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Downturn

Solution:

(a) operose	(b) aeonian
(c) abetment	(d) descent
(e) procurement	
Correct Choice: (d)	

Downturn means a decline in economic, business, or other activity.

Operose means involving or displaying much industry or effort.

Aeonian means eternal; everlasting

Abetment means to encourage, support, or countenance by aid or approval, usually in wrongdoing

Descent means an act of moving downwards, dropping, or falling

Procurement means the action of obtaining or procuring something. Hence **descent** has the similar meaning as **downturn**.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover: "In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place. "Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd–Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector–driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense eff

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

* From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part—time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part—time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Persistent

(a) merciful	(b) tenacious
(c) intermittent	(d) relenting
^(e) yielding	
Correct Choice: (b)	

Persistent means continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period

Merciful means compassion or forgiveness shown towards someone whom it is within one's power to punish or harm

Tenacious means persisting in existence; not easily dispelled

Intermittent means occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady.

Relenting means become less severe or intense.

Yielding means not hard or rigid.

Hence tenacious has similar meaning as persistent.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's soing to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. That can be seen in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low—wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

"From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.

Foreclosure

Fo	oreclosure means Legal process by which a lender cancels (forecloses) a borrower's right of		
So	lution:		
Со	rrect Choice: (d)		
(e)	prevent		
(c)	deprive	(d)	allow
(a)	preclude	(b)	legalize

Foreclosure means Legal process by which a lender cancels (forecloses) a borrower's right of redemption of the mortgaged property through a court order (called foreclosure order).

 ${f Preclude}$ means prevent from happening; make impossible.

 $\mathbf{Legalize} \ \mathsf{means} \ \mathsf{make} \ (\mathsf{something} \ \mathsf{that} \ \mathsf{was} \ \mathsf{previously} \ \mathsf{illegal}) \ \mathsf{permissible} \ \mathsf{by} \ \mathsf{law}.$

Deprive means prevent (a person or place) from having or using something.

Allow means let (someone) have or do something.

Hence allow will be the exact opposite of foreclosure.

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

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the U.S. economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity – nearly \$14 trillion – during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover." In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B. Sanders, a professor of real estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in homeownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the U.S. homeownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession. Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundswell to fill the demand again." Some are skeptical that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said. "It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential homeowners who were victims of the recent housing crisis. Even those steps and an unlikely return to easy credit might not fuel a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth in low-wage and part-time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together down payments and mortgages."

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Homeownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in homeownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lackluster job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low-wage South back toward the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production.

* From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost and s

double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of U.S. jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.			
Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. Skeptical			
(a) dubious	(b) dissenting		
(c) convinced	(d) cynical		
(e) doubted			
Correct Choice: (c) Solution:			
Skeptical means not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. Dubious means hesitating or doubting. Dissenting means hold or express opinions that are at variance with those commonly or officially held Convinced means completely certain about something. Cynical means distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. Hence convinced will be the exact opposite of skeptical.			
Directions: Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the required" as the answer.	be the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best e grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction		
Every Open House we held since 2013 reaffirmed our belief that there is a need for human interver (1) to retain trust and credibility in this age of (11) to retaining trust and credibility ageing (111) for retention of trust and credible age of	ntion ${f to}$ ${f retain}$ ${f its}$ ${f trust}$ ${f and}$ ${f credibility}$ ${f over}$ ${f the}$ ${f age}$ ${f of}$ anonymous communication.		
(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Only (III) is correct		
(c) Both (l) and (ll) are correct	(d) Both (II) and (III) are correct		
(e) No correction required			
Correct Choice: (a) Solution:			
"to retain trust and credibility in this age of" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. If we go by the options considering their grammar syntax, only option (I) fits into the sentence perfectly adding the required meaning to the sentence. Moreover, "in this age of anonymous communication" is the correct phrase usage which means "in this distinct period of anonymous communication". Hence (a) is the correct option.			
Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the gram as the answer.	re printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option matically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required"		
How it is possible for a multi-edition newspaper to produce completely different newspapers (1) is it possible for (II) Does it possible to (III) How is it possible for	s for various cities?		
(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Only (ll) is correct		

(d) Both (l) and (III) are correct

11.

12.

(c) Only (III) is correct

(e) No correction required

	Correct Choice: (d) Solution:	
	"Is it possible for" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. In the given sentence, the phrase "How it is" is incorrect as the sentence is Interrogative. Thus the correct phrase should be "How is it possible for." It is to be noticed that the sentence is in Simple Present Tense. Thus both (I) and (III) are the correct phrases that may replace the phrase given in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence (d) is the correct option.	
13.	Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrasamong the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the gram as the answer.	se printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option imatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required"
	It is a process where continuity and change are in consonance with each other , where the (I) is in consonance with one another (III) are in consonant to one another (IIII) is in consonance at each other	e introduction of a new segment does not subsume the importance of the existing segments.
	(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Only (II) is correct
	(c) Both (l) and (III) are correct	(d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
	(e) No correction required	
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:	
	The given sentence is grammatically correct as the plural verb "are" is used in accordance to its plural subjects "continuity and change". Moreover, the phrase "with each other" is used to frame a relation with the two. Hence the sentence doesn't require any correction. The three given phrases in the options make no relevant substitution to the phrase given in bold in the sentence as they do not follow the correct grammar syntax required for the sentence. Hence (e) is the correct option.	
14.	Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the gram as the answer.	se printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option imatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required"
With cyberspace giving an opportunity to many to express themselves, the question that remains unanswered is whether their voices are heard? (I) As cyberspace might be giving (II) While cyberspace may have given (III) Although cyberspace has given		
	(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Only (II) is correct
	(c) Both (l) and (III) are correct	(d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
	(e) No correction required	
	Correct Choice: (d) Solution:	
	"While cyberspace may have given" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. First of all, it is to be noted that the sentence is conditional as the second part of the sentence is dependent on the first part. When we consider options provided, option (I) can be easily eliminated as the use of "As" or "Since" is incorrect in this case ("As/Since" is generally used to express the cause of its dependent clause). Moreover, "while" is the correct usage as it means "in spite of the fact that; although". Thus both the phrases (II) and (III) provide the grammatically correct and meaningful sentences. Hence (d) is the correct option.	
15.	Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the gram as the answer.	se printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option smatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required"
The "Hermit Kingdom" is increasingly isolating itself because of its nuclear ambition that threatens its neighbourhood and the world at large. (1) isolated because of (11) isolating themselves because of (111) isolated themselves because of their		
	(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Only (II) is correct
	(c) Only (III) is correct	(d) Both (l) and (ll) are correct
	(e) No correction required	

Correct Choice: (e)

The given sentence is grammatically correct as the sentence is not in Passive form. It clearly follows the syntax of Present Continuous Tense and the use of reflexive pronoun "itself" is correct as it is used for the subject "The Hermit Kingdom". Moreover, the three phrases given in options do not follow the correct structure required for the sentence to make it grammatically correct. Hence (e) is the correct option.

the correct option. 16. Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" Pointing out the benefits of the GST within a month of its implementation, Modi said that goods are being transported much faster, highways have become clutter-free and pollution levels had gone down and increased speed of trucks. (I) are being lowered with the decreased (II) have come down with the increased (III) have been lowered because of decreasing (a) Only (I) is correct (b) Only (II) is correct (c) Only (III) is correct (d) Both (l) and (ll) are correct (e) No correction required Correct Choice: (b) Solution: "have come down with the increased" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct as the sentence is in Present Tense. It is to be noticed that the speed of trucks can't be decreased as it is clearly mentioned that the highways have become clutter-free. Thus the options (I) and (III) can be easily eliminated. Also, the phrasal verb "come down" means collapse or be demolished. Hence (b) is the correct option. 17. Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" Washing your hands at regular intervals could be the most effective method to staying healthy and protecting yourself from various ailments. (I) is the most effective way of staying (II) can be the most effective way to stay (III) has the effective effect to stay (b) Only (II) is correct (a) Only (I) is correct (d) All are correct (c) Both (l) and (III) are correct

Correct Choice: (a) Solution:

(e) No correction required

"is the most effective way of staying" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct as the sentence is in generalized and factual form. Thus the use of "could" or "can" is incorrect in this case. Moreover, the phrases connected with the conjunction "and" should be in similar form. Thus among the given options, only option (I) has the correct grammar structure to correctly fit into the sentence. Hence (a) is the correct option.

18. Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

Quite a few research institutes are growing in free India bearing the names of scientists winning recognition of Western countries, mainly Europe.

- (I) has grown in free India which bears the names of
- (II) have grown up in free India that bears the names of
- (III) grew up in free India bearing the names of

(a) Only (l) is correct (b) Only (ll) is correct

(c) Only (III) is correct (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct

(e) No correction required

Correct Choice: (c)

	Solution:		
	"grew up in free India bearing the names of" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct as the sentence refers to the event related to the past. If we go by the		
	options, options (I) and (II) are not in accordance with correct grammar structure. Only option (III) possesses correct syntax to supplement its usage in the sentence. The phrasal verb "grew up" means became an adult. Hence (c) is the correct choice.		
19.	Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phramong the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the gran as the answer.	se printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option nmatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required	
	Southeast Asian countries today are far more integrated than they have ever been in the modern community. (1) though ASEAN has something to do (11) as ASEAN has some places to go (11) while ASEAN has to go some other way	history of the region, ${f but}$ ${f ASEAN}$ ${f has}$ ${f some}$ ${f way}$ ${f to}$ ${f go}$ before it can call itself a real	
	(a) Only (I) is correct	(b) Both (l) and (ll) are correct	
	(c) Both (II) and (III) are correct	(d) All are correct	
	(e) No correction required		
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:		
	The given sentence is grammatically correct. It is to be noted that the sentence is not conditional and thus all the given options are incorrect. Hence (e) is the correct option.		
20.	Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phramong the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grands the answer.	se printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option nmatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required	
	The success of Mithali's squad has generated fresh interest in the women's game in India, and as various goodies have been dangled many are calling for a female equivalent of the IPL. (I) besides various goodies being dangled (II) various goodies are being dangled (III) apart from various goodies being dangled		
	(a) Only (l) is correct	(b) Both (l) and (ll) are correct	
	(c) Both (l) and (III) are correct	(d) All are correct	
	(e) No correction required		
	Correct Choice: (c) Solution:		
	"apart from various goodies being dangled" is the correct phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct. Option (II) can be easily eliminated as it lacks the correct syntax. Option (I) also fits into the sentence quite correctly as it adds similar meaning to the sentence. The phrasal verb "apart from" means in addition to; besides; as well as. Thus the phrase (I) also provides a grammatically correct sentence. Hence (c) is the correct option.		
21.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected (d) as your choice.		
	(A) keep their inner life (B)/ Tightly under control (C)/ Educational institutions seldom serve as provided preserved an empty shell of a special inherited identity	ecise mirrors (D)/Of historical change because pedagogic and administrative rituals (E)/ That hav	

(a) CEDB (b) CDEB

(c) CDAB (d) None of these

(e) No correction required

Correct Choice: (c) Solution:

 \mathbf{CDAB} is the correct sequence. Sentence (E) is the one which is the odd one out.

22. Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and the of the passage or find the odd sentence out and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is correct as it is then choose option (e). If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option (d) as your choice.

(A)Most importantly the labour market'(B)/We can expect to see continued spillovers (C)/Into other areas of the economy, (D)/Combined with a 'broader unravelling of credit markets, (E)Parliament should act quickly to keep the economy from stalling

	(a) DECA	(b) DEAC		
	(c) ECBD	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (d) Solution:			
	The correct sequence is DBCA. Sentence E is the odd one out.			
23.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected (d) as your choice.			
	(A) And act judiciously to bring the economy back on track(B)/The start-up ecosystem cannot pr the government are failing to recognise the pessimism(E)/ And despite the gloomy forecasts for	rogress in a disturbed business cycle(C)/The economy appears to be in a shambles(D)/ Leaders i the future,		
	(a) DAEB	(b) BEDA		
	(c) CEDA	None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (c) Solution:			
	CEDA is the correct choice. Sentence (B) is odd one out and is not a part of this coherent paragraph.			
24. Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and the of the passage or find the odd sentence out and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is correct as it is then choose option (e). If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option (d) as your choice.				
	(A)Even at the risk of reducing an appraisal(B)/ It strove to make this evident, (C)/Of a great writer such as Ishiguro to a trite high school essay (D)/While announcing the name, (E)/ That came it way last year			
	(a) DBAC	(b) ACBE		
	(c) DCBE	None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (a) Solution:			
	DBAC is the correct choice. Sentence E is the one which is the odd one out.			
25.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected (d) as your choice.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	(A) But laws do have the utility value (B) To heed the line between religious traditions and superstitious practices (C) Of curbing the prevalence of inhuman rituals and practices (D) To eradicate superstition from society, (E) Mere legislation is not enough			
	^(a) EBAC	(b) DEBA		
	(c) EDAC	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (c) Solution:			
	EDAC is the correct sequence. Sentence B is the odd one out.			
26.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected (d) as your choice.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	(A) As the LTTE displaced the other Tamil militias and became dominant, (B) To its ambition of a	separate state (C)The abuses perpetrated by the warring actors (D) They boldly challenged its		

(b) DABE

(a) CEDB

political choices, (E) Which, they felt, subordinated the well-being of the Tamil people

	(c) ADEB	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (c) Solution:			
	ADEB is the correct sequence. Sentence C is the odd one out.			
27.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not real rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected as your choice.			
	(A)Are expected to bring their regional expertise(B)/ Are in the exclusive domain of the Union gov been widely applauded(E)/Although traditionalists may argue that foreign affairs	ernment, (C)/ The successful outcome of a request made by the Kerala Chief Minister (D)/ Has		
	^(a) EBCD	(b) CDEA		
	(e) EACD	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (a) Solution:			
	EBCD is the correct sequence. Sentence A is the odd one out.			
28.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not real rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is corrected as your choice.			
	(A) It is this crucial human health angle (B)/ That has spawned a mushrooming body of science centred (C)/ On understanding the linkages between sleep and normal metabolic activity, (D)/ And the potentially deleterious effect of sleep deprivation (E)/ That helped complete the jigsaw puzzle			
	^(a) CABD	(b) ABCE		
	(c) AEBC	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:			
	ABCD is the correct sequence. Sentence E is the odd one out.			
29.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and the of the passage or find the odd sentence out and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is correct as it is then choose option (e). If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option (d) as your choice.			
	(A) Has to give way to (B)/ Avert accidents (C)/ At the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost of maintenance and safety (D)/ The part of the cost o	present system of running trains on a congested network (E)/ Safety consciousness in operations		
	(a) DCAE	(b) EABC		
	(c) DCAB	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			
	Correct Choice: (a) Solution:			
	DCAE is the correct sequence. Sentence B is the odd one out.			
30.	Direction: Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and the of the passage or find the odd sentence out and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph. If the given sentence is correct as it is then choose option (e). If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option (d) as your choice.			
	(A) It is increasingly manifested in their converging interests (B)/To invest in greater coordination security cooperation (C)/ to ensure Eurasian connectivity plans (D) that are truly multilateral, (E) and also financially and environmentally sustainable.			
	^(a) ACDE	(b) ADCE		
	(c) BACE	(d) None of these		
	(e) No correction required			

Correct Choice: (a)
Solution:

ACDE is the correct sequence.

Sentence B is the odd one out.

31. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are seven employees who are working in the same company. They attend meeting in different department viz; administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in administrative, security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

L attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between L and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in administrative department attends before the one who attends in finance department. The one who attends meeting in finance department does not attend on Saturday. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and the one who attend meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in security department. The one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting between D and the one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting between L and P is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between L and R.P attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which L attends meeting. N attends meeting in administrative department. R does not attend meeting in security department.

Who among the following person attend meeting on Friday?

(a) O	^(b) M
(c) P	(d) N
(e) R	

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Day	Employees	Department
Monday	М	HR
Tuesday	Р	Security
Wednesday	Q	Administrative
Thursday	L	Security
Friday	N	Administrative
Saturday	R	HR
Sunday	0	Finance

32. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are seven employees who are working in the same company. They attend meeting in different department viz; administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in administrative, security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

L attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between L and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in administrative department attends before the one who attends in finance department. The one who attends meeting in finance department attend meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in security department. The one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting on the day immediately before the day on which L attends meeting. O does not attend meeting on the day just after the day on which L attends meeting. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and P is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between L and R.P attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which R attends meeting. N attends meeting in administrative department. R does not attend meeting in security department.

Which of the following combinations of "Person – Day" is true with respect to the given arrangement?

(a)	R – Friday	(b)	M-Saturday
(c)	Q- Thursday	(d)	P – Friday
(e)	P - Tuesday		
Сс	prrect Choice: (e)		

Day	Employees	Department
Monday	М	HR
Tuesday	Р	Security
Wednesday	Q	Administrative
Thursday	L	Security
Friday	N	Administrative
Saturday	R	HR
Sunday	0	Finance

33. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are seven employees who are working in the same company. They attend meeting in different department viz; administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in administrative, security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

L attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between L and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in administrative department attends before the one who attends in finance department. The one who attends meeting in finance department does not attend on Saturday. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and the one who attend meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting on the day inmediately before the day on which L attends meeting. O does not attend meeting on the day just after the day on which L attends meeting. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and P is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between L and R.P attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which R attends meeting. N attends meeting in administrative department. R does not attend meeting in security department.

L attends meeting in which of the following department?

(a)	Security	(b)	HR
(c)	Administrative	(d)	Finance
(e)	Either Security or HR		

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

ion.		
Day	Employees	Department
Monday	М	HR
Tuesday	Р	Security
Wednesday	Q	Administrative
Thursday	L	Security
Friday	N	Administrative
Saturday	R	HR
Sunday	0	Finance

34. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are seven employees who are working in the same company. They attend meeting in different department viz; administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in administrative, security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

L attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between L and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in administrative department attends before the one who attends in finance department. The one who attends meeting in finance department does not attend on Saturday. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and the one who attend meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in security department. The one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting on the day inmediately before the day on which L attends meeting. O does not attend meeting on the day just after the day on which L attends meeting. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and P is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between L and R.P attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which R attends meeting. Nattends meeting in administrative department. R does not attend meeting in security

department.

In this arrangement, Q is related to Monday, L is related to Security then N is related to?

(b) Wednesday (a) Thursday (d) HR

 $^{\rm (c)}$ None of the given options is true.

(e) Sunday

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Day	Employees	Department
Monday	М	HR
Tuesday	Р	Security
Wednesday	Q	Administrative
Thursday	L	Security
Friday	N	Administrative
Saturday	R	HR
Sunday	0	Finance

35. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are seven employees who are working in the same company. They attend meeting in different department viz; administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in administrative, security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

L attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between L and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in administrative department attends before the one who attends in finance department. The one who attends meeting in finance department does not attend on Saturday. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and the one who attend meeting in finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between O and the one who attends meeting in security department. The one who attends meeting in security department attend before O.O does not attend meeting in HR department. Q attends meeting on the day immediately before the day on which L attends meeting. O does not attend meeting on the day just after the day on which L attends meeting. The number of persons who attend meeting between L and P is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between L and R.P attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which R attends meeting. N attends meeting in administrative department. R does not attend meeting in security department.

How many persons attend meeting between P and O?

(b) 4 (a) 3

(d) 1 (c) 2

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Employees	Department	
М	HR	
Р	Security	
Q	Administrative	
L	Security	
N	Administrative	
R	HR	
0	Finance	
	M P Q L N	

36. Directions: In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

Statements: L > I = N > P; $I \ge R > K$; $N \le E < Z$

Conclusions:

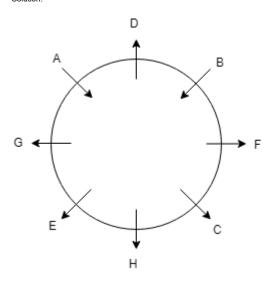
	(a) If only conclusion I is true.	$^{(b)}$ If only conclusion II is true.
	(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.	(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
	(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.	
	Correct Choice: (e)	
37.	${\tt Directions:} \\ {\tt In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements} \\ {\tt In these questions, a relationship between different elements} \\ {\tt In these questions, a relationship between different elements} \\ {\tt In these questions, a relationship between different elements} \\ {\tt In these questions, a relationship between different elements} \\ {\tt In the elements} \\ {\tt In the$	nts. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
	$Statements: L > I = N > P; I \ge R > K; N \le E < Z$	
	Conclusions: I. K > N II. I < Z	
	(a) If only conclusion I is true.	(b) If only conclusion II is true.
	$^{(c)}$ If either conclusion I or II is true.	$^{(d)}$ If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
	(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.	
	Correct Choice: (b)	
38.	Directions : In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the stateme	nts. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
	$Statement: S > A = N \ge D; A \ge L > E; M \le L \le D$	
	Conclusions: I. S > E	
	II. L < S	
	(a) If only conclusion I is true.	$^{\text{(b)}}$ If only conclusion II is true.
	(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.	$^{(d)}$ If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
	(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.	
	Correct Choice: (e)	
39.	Directions : In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the stateme	nts. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
	$Statements: S > A = N \geq D; A \geq L > E; M \leq L \leq D$	
	Conclusions:	
	II. A = M	
	(a) If only conclusion I is true.	(b) If only conclusion II is true.
	(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.	$^{(d)}$ If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
	(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.	
	Correct Choice: (c)	
40.	Directions: In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the stateme	nts. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer
	$Statements: P \geq V \geq R \leq E < Y; G \geq E > N$	
	Conclusions:	
	I. P>N II. G≥Y	
		(b)
		(b) If only conclusion II is true.
	$^{(c)}$ If either conclusion I or II is true.	(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
	(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.	
	Correct Choice: (d)	
11	Study the following information and answer the given questions:	

A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H are eight friends and sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing inside and some of them are facing outside. A sits third to right of H. There is two people sits between H and B. C sits second to left of B. There is three people sits between B and E. D is second to left of F, who is not immediate neighbor of A. Immediate neighbours of H faces same direction as H. F sits third to left of A, who faces centre. The immediate neighbors of A face opposite to the direction of A.

II. R < L



Correct Choice: (d) Solution:



42. Study the following information and answer the given questions :

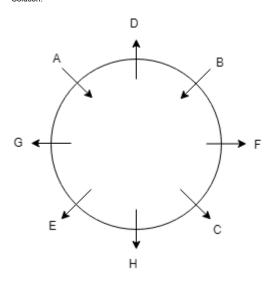
A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H are eight friends and sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing inside and some of them are facing outside. A sits third to right of H. There is two people sits between H and B. C sits second to left of B. There is three people sits between B and E. D is second to left of F, who is not immediate neighbor of A. Immediate neighbours of H faces same direction as H. F sits third to left of A, who faces centre. The immediate neighbors of A face opposite to the direction of A.

Who is facing inside?

(a) AD (b) AGH (c) AB

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c) Solution:



43. Study the following information and answer the given questions:

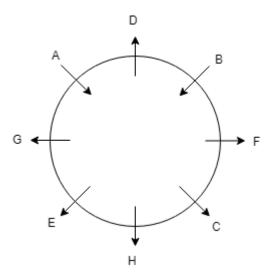
A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H are eight friends and sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing inside and some of them are facing outside. A sits third to right of H. There is two people sits between H and B. C sits second to left of B. There is three people sits between B and E. D is second to left of F, who is not immediate neighbor of A. Immediate neighbours of H faces same direction as H. F sits third to left of A, who faces centre. The immediate neighbors of A face opposite to the direction of A.

Who sits opposite to H?

(c) F

Correct Choice: (b) Solution:

^(e) G



44. Study the following information and answer the given questions:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H are eight friends and sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing inside and some of them are facing outside. A sits third to right of H. There is two people sits between H and B. C sits second to left of B. There is three people sits between B and E. D is second to left of F, who is not immediate neighbor of A. Immediate neighbours of H faces same direction as H. F sits third to left of A, who faces centre. The immediate neighbors of A face opposite to the direction of A.

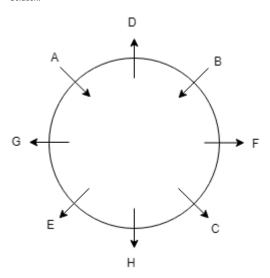
How many people are siting between C and B, when counted from left of C?

 $^{(a)}$ Two $^{(b)}$ Three

 $^{(c)}$ One $^{(d)}$ Four

(e) Five

Correct Choice: (c) Solution:



45. Study the following information and answer the given questions :

A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H are eight friends and sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in same order. Some of them are facing inside and some of them are facing outside. A sits third to right of H. There is two people sits between H and B. C sits second to left of B. There is three people sits between B and E. D is second to left of F, who is not immediate neighbor of A. Immediate neighbours of H faces same direction as H. F sits third to left of A, who faces centre. The immediate neighbors of A face opposite to the direction of A.

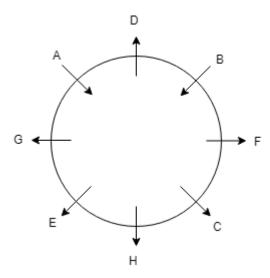
Who is sitting exactly between D and C when counted from right of D?

^(a) HE ^(b) CE

(c) FH

(e) DF

Correct Choice: (d)
Solution:



46. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions:

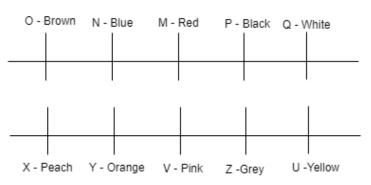
Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They like different colours Red, Orange, Blue, Brown, Black, White, Yellow, Pink, Peach, and Grey (not necessarily in same order). M doesn't like brown and P likes black. Y sits third to the left of U, who likes yellow. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who likes orange. The one who likes peach sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who likes red faces the one who likes pink but M doesn't like pink. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't like grey. The one who faces U likes white. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y likes brown.

How many persons are seated between N and the one who likes white?

a)	None	(b)	One
(c)) Two	(d)	Thre

(e) None of these

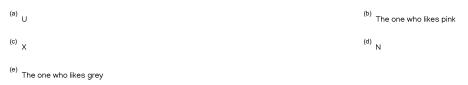
Correct Choice: (c)
Solution:



47. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions :

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They like different colours Red, Orange, Blue, Brown, Black, White, Yellow, Pink, Peach, and Grey (not necessarily in same order). M doesn't like brown and P likes black. Y sits third to the left of U, who likes yellow. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who likes orange. The one who likes peach sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who likes red faces the one who likes pink but M doesn't like pink. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't like grey. The one who faces U likes white. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y likes brown.

Who among the following faces P?



Correct Choice: (e)



48. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions:

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They like different colours Red, Orange, Blue, Brown, Black, White, Yellow, Pink, Peach, and Grey (not necessarily in same order). M doesn't like brown and P likes black. Y sits third to the left of U, who likes yellow. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who likes orange. The one who likes peach sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who likes red faces the one who likes pink but M doesn't like pink. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't like grey. The one who faces U likes white. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y likes brown.

Which of the following is true regarding M?

(a) N and X are immediate neighbours of M

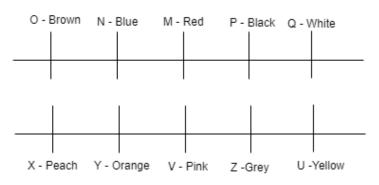
(b) M sits at one of the extreme ends of the line.

(c) M likes black.

(d) P sits immediate left of M

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)
Solution:



49. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions :

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They like different colours Red, Orange, Blue, Brown, Black, White, Yellow, Pink, Peach, and Grey (not necessarily in same order). M doesn't like brown and P likes black. Y sits third to the left of U, who likes yellow. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who likes orange. The one who likes peach sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who likes red faces the one who likes pink but M doesn't like pink. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't like grey. The one who faces U likes white. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y likes brown.

Who amongst the following pair sits exactly in the middle of the rows?

(a) M, Z

 $^{(c)}$ None of these $^{(d)}$ U, N

^(e) M, V

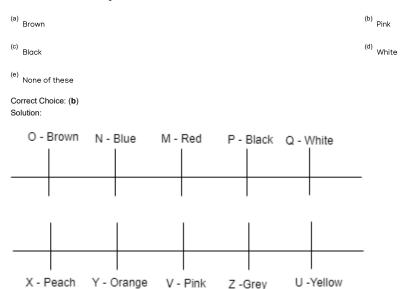
Correct Choice: (e)



50. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions :

Ten persons are sitting in 2 parallel rows containing 5 persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They like different colours Red, Orange, Blue, Brown, Black, White, Yellow, Pink, Peach, and Grey (not necessarily in same order). M doesn't like brown and P likes black. Y sits third to the left of U, who likes yellow. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who likes orange. The one who likes peach sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who likes red faces the one who likes pink but M doesn't like pink. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't like grey. The one who faces U likes white. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y likes brown.

V likes which of the following colour?



51. In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by two conclusions numbered | & ||. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements: All remarks are feedbacks.

Some feedbacks are words.

No word is a digit.

Conclusions:

I.Some feedbacks are definitely not digits.

II.All digits being feedbacks is a possibility.

(a) If only conclusion I is true

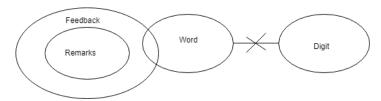
(b) If only conclusion II is true

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true

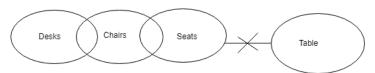
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

(e) If both conclusion I and II are true

Correct Choice: (e)
Solution:



52. In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by two conclusions numbered | & ||. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Statements: All remarks are feedbacks. Some feedbacks are words. No word is a digit. Conclusions: I.All remarks being words is a possibility. II. At least some remarks are digits. (b) If only conclusion II is true (a) If only conclusion I is true (c) If either conclusion I or II is true (d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true (e) If both conclusion I and II are true Correct Choice: (a) Solution: Feedback Word Digit Remarks 53. In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by two conclusions numbered | & II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Statements: Some files are boxes. All boxes are cartons. No carton is a plastic. Conclusions: I. No file is a plastic. II. Some files are plastics. (a) If only conclusion I is true (b) If only conclusion II is true (c) If either conclusion I or II is true (d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true (e) If both conclusion I and II are true Correct Choice: (c) Solution: Files Boxes Plastic Cartons 54. In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by two conclusions numbered | & ||. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Statements: Some desks are chairs. Some chairs are seats. No seat is a table. Conclusions: I. All desks can never be tables. II. Some chairs are definitely not tables. (b) If only conclusion II is true (a) If only conclusion I is true (c) If either conclusion I or II is true (d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true (e) If both conclusion I and II are true Correct Choice: (b)



55. In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by two conclusions numbered | & ||. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements : All routes are ways.

All ways are paths.

Some ways are bridges.

Conclusions:

I. Atleast some bridges are routes.

II. All routes being bridges is a possibility.

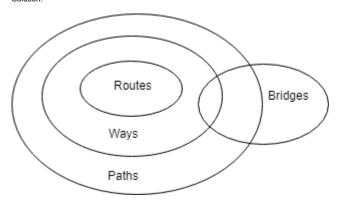
(a) If only conclusion I is true

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true

(e) If both conclusion I and II are true

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:



56. How Many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'TRANSFER', each of which has as many letters between them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabet?

^(a) None

one

(c) Three

(d) More than three

(b) If only conclusion II is true

 $^{\rm (d)}$ If neither conclusion I nor II is true

^(e) Two

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

'AE, EF, NR'

57. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?

BED EIG HMJ KQM?

^(a) PUN

(b) OUQ

(c) NUQ

(d) NUP

(e) NUR

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

'NUP'

58. Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

 $R is the sister of Q.\ M is the father of R.\ V is the son of Q.\ C is the maternal grandfather of V.\ M does not have married daughter.$

How is R related to V?

^(a) Uncle

(b) Aunt

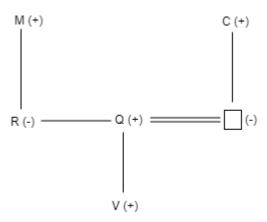
(c) Mother

(d) Can't be determined

(e) Nephew

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:



59. Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

R is the sister of Q. M is the father of R. V is the son of Q. C is the maternal grandfather of V. M does not have married daughter.

If B is married to Q, then how is B related to M?

(a) Grandson

(b) Son-in-law

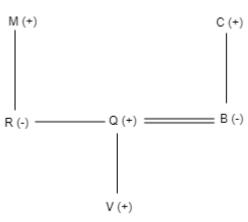
^(c) Son

(d) Daughter-in-law

(e) Can't be determined

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



60. Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A certain number of persons are seated in a row. The Row is arranged in a vertical manner and all are facing to north direction. Ranjan sits fourth from the left end of the row. There are two person sit between Ranjan and Seema. Puja sits immediate right of Seema. There are as many person sit between Puja and Seema as sit between Dinesh and Pooja. Dinesh does not sit to the left of Ranjan.

How many person sits between Ranjan and Dinesh?

(a) 3

(b) None

^(c) 5

^(a) 4

(e) 1

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



61. Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

A certain number of persons are seated in a row. The Row is arranged in a vertical manner and all are facing to north direction. Ranjan sits fourth from the left end of the row. There are two person

	sit between Ranjan and Seema. Puja sits immediate right of Seema. There are as many pe Ranjan.	erson sit between Puja and Seema as sit between Dinesh and Pooja. Dinesh does not sit to the left of
	What is the position of Puja with respect to Ranjan?	
	(a) Immediate right	(b) Third to the left
	(c) None of these	(d) Second to the left
	(e) Fourth to the right	
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:	
		Dinesh
	Rajan Puja	
62.		er and all are facing to north direction. Ranjan sits fourth from the left end of the row. There are two person person sit between Puja and Seema as sit between Dinesh and Pooja. Dinesh does not sit to the left of
	How many person sit in a row?	
	(a) ₄	(b) 6
	(c) o	^(d) 11
	(e) 9	
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:	
	Seema D	Dinesh
		+
	l I I I I I Puja	
63.	Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions. There are six persons S, T, U, V, W and X, who got different marks in the examination. S go examination. The Second highest person got 92 marks.	got more marks than only U and X. T got less marks than W, who did not get the highest marks in the
	How many persons got more marks than U?	
	(a) Four	(b) Two
	(c) Five	(d) Can't be determined
	(e) One	
	Correct Choice: (d) Solution:	
	V > W > T > S > U/X > X/U	
	92	
64.	Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions. There are six persons S, T, U, V, W and X, who got different marks in the examination. S go examination. The Second highest person got 92 marks.	got more marks than only U and X. T got less marks than W, who did not get the highest marks in the
	If S got 69 marks and U got 68 marks, then which of the following statement is true?	
	(a) X got the lower marks.	(b) U got the fifth highest marks.
	(c) Five persons got more marks than X	(d) All are true

(e) X got 66 marks is a possibility.

Correct Choice: (d)

V > W > T > S > U > X

92 69 68

65. Read the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

There are six persons S, T, U, V, W and X, who got different marks in the examination. S got more marks than only U and X. T got less marks than W, who did not get the highest marks in the examination. The Second highest person got 92 marks.

^(b) 66

(d) 89

V got which of the following possible score?

(a) 85 (c) 92

92

^(e) 94

Correct Choice: (e) Solution:

V > W > T > S > U/X > X/U

92

66. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

What is the ratio of students participating in Dance from Class VII and IX together to the students participating in Play from class VI and VIII together?

^(a) 43:53

(b) 65:76
(d) 63:71

(c) 44:57

(e) 62:77

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Required ratio} &= \frac{\frac{10}{100} \times 400 + \frac{10}{100} \times 250}{\frac{8}{100} \times 500 + \frac{10}{100} \times 360} \\ &= 65:76 \end{aligned}$

67. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

What is the average of students in Play from all the classes?

(a)
$$32\frac{1}{2}$$

(b)
$$34\frac{1}{2}$$

(c)
$$27\frac{1}{2}$$

$$35\frac{1}{2}$$

$$30\frac{1}{2}$$

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Required average =
$$\frac{\frac{8}{100} \times 500 + \frac{6}{100} \times 400 + \frac{10}{100} \times 360 + \frac{12}{100} \times 250}{4}$$
$$= \frac{130}{4} = \frac{65}{2} = 32\frac{1}{2}$$

68. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

Students who are participating in dance from class VII are what percent more or less than students who are participating is play from class IX.

$$^{\rm (a)}~12\frac{2}{7}\%$$

(b)
$$14\frac{2}{7}\%$$

$$33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

$$^{\rm (d)}~16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

(e)
$$66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Students participating in dance from Class VII

$$=\frac{60}{100}\times400=40$$

$$=\frac{12}{100}\times250=30$$

Students participating in dance from Class N =
$$\frac{60}{100} \times 400 = 40$$

Students participating in play from class IX = $\frac{12}{100} \times 250 = 30$
Required percentage = $\frac{10}{30} \times 100 = \frac{100}{3}\% = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

69. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Students who don't participate in dance and play from class VI

=
$$500 - (15\% + 8\%)~of~500$$

$$= 500 - \frac{23}{100} \times 500$$

$$= 500 - 115$$

= 385

Students who do not participate in dance and play in class IX

$$=250-(10\%+12\%) imes250$$

$$= 250 - 55$$

$$=195$$

Required sum =
$$195 + 385$$

$$= 580$$

70. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

If 20% of students who participate in dance from class VI also participate in play then find the ratio of students from class VI who participated only in Dance to students participated only in play.

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Students who participate only in dance from class VI

$$= \frac{15}{100} \times 500 - \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{15}{100} \times 500$$
$$= 75 - \frac{1}{5} \times 75$$

$$= 75 - \frac{1}{5} \times 75$$

Students who participate only in play from class VI

$$= \frac{8}{100} \times 500 - 15$$
$$= 40 - 15$$

$$=25$$

Required ratio = 60 : 25 = 12 : 5

71. Given below is the table which shows the total students in 4 different schools and percentage of students participating in Dance and Play in 4 different classes.

		% of students participating	
Classes	Total Students	Dance	Play
VI	500	15	8
VII	400	10	6
VIII	360	25	10
IX	250	10	12

 $Students\ participating\ in\ Dance\ from\ class\ VII\ is\ what\ percent\ of\ students\ participating\ in\ play\ from\ class\ IX.$

(a) 33<u>1</u>%

(b) $120\frac{2}{7}\%$

(c) $114\frac{2}{7}\%$

 $^{(\text{d})}\ 133\frac{1}{3}\%$

(e)
$$116\frac{2}{3}\%$$

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Required percentage

required percentage
$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{\frac{10}{100} \times 400}{\frac{12}{100}} \times 100 \\ & = \frac{\frac{10}{100} \times 200}{12 \times 250} \times 100 = 133\frac{1}{3}\% \end{aligned}$$

72. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

^(a) 190

^(b) 234

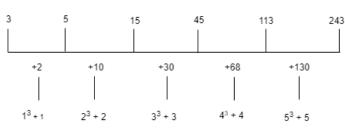
^(c) 293

^(d) 243

^(e) 208

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



73. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

17, 98, 26, 89, 35, ?

^(a) 78

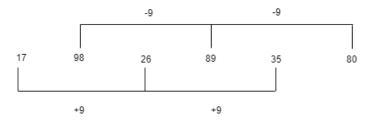
^(b) 79

(c) 80

^(d) 81

^(e) 82

Correct Choice: (c)



74. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

3240, 540, 108, 27, ?, 4.5

(a) 12

^(b) 7

(c) 9

(d) 8

^(e) 6

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:



75. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

7, 4.5, 5.5, 12, 49, ?

^(a) 393

^(b) 378

^(c) 197

^(d) 148

^(e) 246

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:



76. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

 $2,\ 17,\ 89,\ 359,\ 1079,\ ?$

^(a) 2134

^(b) 1081

(c) 2195

^(d) 2159

^(e) 1945

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



77. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

 $(\sqrt{80.997} - \sqrt{25.001}) \times (\sqrt{120.90} + \sqrt{16.02} = ?$

(a) 50

(b) 60

^(c) 75

^(d) 70

^(e) 55

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} \approx (9-5) \times (11+4) = ? \\ \approx ? = 60 \end{array}$$

78. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

 $55.01 - 345.02 \div 22.99 = 2 \times ?$

^(a) 20

^(b) 25

^(c) 22

^(d) 15

^(e) 18

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$$\approx 55 - \frac{345}{23} = 2 \times ?$$

$$\approx ? = 20$$

79. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

$$\sqrt{3099.985 \div 62.001 + 14.001} \, = ?$$

^(a) 7

(b) 8

(c) 6

(d) 9

^(e) 5

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

$$pprox \sqrt{rac{3100}{62}+14} \ pprox \sqrt{50+14} \ pprox 8$$

$$\approx \sqrt{50+14}$$

80. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

 $(111.99 \times 5) \div 14.02 = 11.002 + ?$

(a) 34

^(b) 19

(c) 39

^(d) 29

^(e) 38

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$\approx (112 \times 5) \div 14 = 11 + ?$$

 $\approx 40-11=?$

 $\approx ? = 29$

81. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

24.97% of $84.01 \div 6.995 = ?$

(a) 3

^(b) 4

(c) 5

^(d) 7

^(e) 6

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} \approx \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{84}{7} = ? \\ \approx ? = 3 \end{array}$$

82. Find out of the approximate value of ? in the following questions.

$$(184.002 - \frac{29}{5}) \times 29.99 = ?$$

^(a) 4950

^(b) 4820

(c) 5550

^(d) 5340

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$\approx (184 - \frac{29}{5}) \times 30 = ?$$

$$\approx (\frac{184 \times 5 - 29}{5}) \times 30 = ?$$

$$\approx \frac{891}{5} \times 30 = ?$$

$$\approx ? = 5346$$

$$\approx \frac{}{5} \times 30$$

$$\approx ? = 5346$$

 ≈ 5340

83. Sum of the present ages of A, B, C and D is 76 years. After 7 years ratio of their ages is 7:6:5:8. What is C's present age?

^(a) 14

^(b) 12

(c) 13

(d) 8

^(e) 10

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

At present sum of age = 76

After 7 years sum of age will be

$$7x + 6x + 5x + 8x = 76 + 7 \times 4$$

 $26x = 76 + 28$

$$x = \frac{104}{26}$$
$$x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 4$$

C's present age = 5x-7

$$20 - 7 = 13$$

84. Sum of the length of two trains A and B is 660. The ratio of the speeds of A and B is 5:8. Ratio between time to cross an electric pole by A and B is 4:3. Find the difference in the length of two trains.

^(a) 50

(b) 60

(c) 80

^(d) 75

^(e) 90

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Sum of length of train = 660

$$l_1 + l_2 = 660$$

$$\overline{S}_A:\overline{S}_B=5:8$$

Let speed be 5x and 8x. And time taken to cross pole be 4y, 3y

So,
$$5x imes 4y + 8x + 3y = 660$$

$$44xy=660$$

$$xy = 15$$

$$l_1 - l_2 = 24xy - 20xy$$

$$=4xy\Rightarrow 60$$

85. A mixture of milk and water in a jar contains 28 L milk and 8 L water. X L milk and X L water are mixed to form a mixture. If 40% of the new mixture is 20 L, then find the value of X.

^(a) 7 L

(b) 8 L

^(c) 6 L

^(d) 5 L

^(e) 9 L

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

40% of new mixture = 20L

100% of new mixture = $\frac{20}{40} \times 100 = 50 \, \mathrm{L}$

$$28 + x + 8 + x = 50$$

$$2x = 50 \text{--}\, 36$$

$$x=7$$
 L

86. A alone can do a work in 24 days. Time taken by A in completing $\frac{1}{3}$ of work is equal to the time taken by B in completing $\frac{1}{2}$ of the work. In what time A and B together will complete the work?

^(a) 9 days

(c) 12 days

$$\stackrel{\text{(d)}}{=} \frac{48}{5} \text{ days}$$

	^(e) 8 days					
	Correct Choice: (d) Solution:					
	Time taken by A in completing $rac{1}{3}$ of work = $24 imesrac{1}{3}=8$ days					
	8 day = time taken by B in completing $\frac{1}{2}$ of work B alone will complete the work = 16 days Required time = $\frac{16\times24}{40}=\frac{48}{5}$ days					
87.	arked price of A is Rs. 1600 more than its cost price. When discount on A is 500 a profit of 25% is obtained. At what price should A be sold to obtain a 30% profit.					
	^(a) 4800	^(b) 5600				
	^(c) 5400	^(d) 5200				
	(e) None of these					
	Correct Choice: (e) Solution:					
	$\begin{aligned} \text{MP} &= 1600 + \text{CP} \dots \text{(i)} \\ \text{MP} &- 500 = \frac{125}{100} \times CP \end{aligned}$					
	MP = $\frac{5}{4}CP + 500$ 4MP = 5CP + 2000(ii) Solving (i) and (ii) CP = 4400					
	Required Selling price = $rac{130}{100} imes 4400 = 5720$					
88.	The ratio of diameter and height of a right circular cylinder is $4:3$. If diameter of the cylinder get recircumference of the base of the cylinder.	duced by 25% then its total surface area reduced to 318.5 square meter. What is the				
	$^{(a)}_{28\picm^2}$	$^{ ext{(b)}}$ $_{14\picm^2}$				
	$^{(c)}$ $_{35\pi}cm^2$	$^{(d)}$ $7\picm^2$				
	(e) None of these					
	Correct Choice: (a) Solution:					
	Let d = 4x and h = 3x Total surface area of right circular cylinder is $2\pi r$ (r +h) [where 'r' is the radius and 'h' is the height] $\therefore 2\pi [2x(2x+3x)-\frac{3x}{2}(\frac{3x}{2}+3x)]=318.5\pi$					
	$2[10x^2 - 6.75x^2] = 318.5$ $6.5x^2 = 318.5$ $x^2 = 49$					
	$x=\pm7$ \therefore radius (r) = 14 height (h) = 21 \therefore Circumference of base of cylinder = $2\pi r$ = $28\picm^2$					
89.	e ten's digit of a three digit number is 3. If the digits of x are interchanged and the number thus formed is 396 more than the previous one. The sum of unit digit and hundred digit is 14, then what i number?					
	^(a) 480	^(b) 539				
	(c) 593	^(d) 935				

(e) None of these
Correct Choice: (b)

Let digit be xyz

So, According to question,

y = 3

$$(100z - 10y - x) - (100x - 10y - z) = 396x$$

$$99z99x = 396$$

$$z-x=4$$
 ... (i)

And it is given that

$$z+x=14\,\ldots$$
 (ii) Solving (i) & (ii)

z = 9

x = 5

so, number is = 539

90. S_1 is a series of 4 consecutive even numbers. If the sum of reciprocal of first two numbers of S_1 is $\frac{11}{60}$, then what is the reciprocal of third highest number of S_1 ?

(c) <u>2</u> 17

(d) <u>1</u> 13

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Let 4 consecutive even number is x, x+ 2, x+ 4, x+ 6

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{11}{60}}{\frac{x+2+x}{x(x+2)}} = \frac{11}{60}$$

$$\frac{x+2+x}{x(x+2)} = \frac{11}{60}$$

$$x(x+2)$$
 60 $2(x+1)$ 11

$$\frac{1}{x^2+2x} = \frac{11}{60}$$

$$\frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x} = \frac{11}{60}$$

$$120x + 120 = 11x^2 + 22x$$

$$11x^2 - 98x - 120 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-24}{22}, 10$$

91. A, B and C invested in a business in the ratio 6:8:9. If B invested for a period whose numerical value is 112.5% of B's investment but A and C invested for one year. If profit of B at the end of the year is 16750 then what is the share of profit of C?

^(a) 20225

^(b) 22125

(c) 25225

^(d) 25125

^(e) 23125

Correct Choice: (d)

Profit will be shared in ratio = $12 \times 6: 8 \times (\frac{9}{8} \times 8): 9 \times 12$

$$=12\times 6:8\times 9:9\times 12$$

$$= 2:2:3$$

C's profit =
$$\frac{16750}{2} imes 3 = 25125$$

92. A boat covers 18 km downstream in 3 hours. If speed of current is $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of its downstream speed. In what time will it cover a distance of 100 km upstream?

(a) 50 hour

(b) 40 hour

(c) 30 hour

(d) 60 hour

(e) 25 hour

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Downstream speed =
$$\frac{18}{3} = 6$$
 km/hr

Speed of current =
$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 2$$
 km/h

Speed of current =
$$\frac{1}{3} \times 6 = 2$$
 km/hr Speed of boat in still water = 4 km/hr

Required time =
$$\frac{100}{(4-2)} = 50$$
 hour

93. Ratio of cost price to selling price of an article is 5:6. If 20% discount is offered on marked price of article then marked price is what percent more than cost price?

$$\overset{\text{(a)}}{\xrightarrow{3}}\%$$

(d) 200 3 %

^(e) 60%

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Let MP =x

And the CP and SP be 5y and 6y

So, 80%of x =6y

$$x = \frac{30y}{4} = 7.5y$$

Required percentage = $\frac{7.5y - 5y}{5y} \times 100$

=
$$\frac{2.5y}{5y} \times 100$$

= 50%

94. Ramesh has 20% savings with him from his monthly salary. If expenditure on clothing is 25% of overall expenditure and his total expenditure except clothing is 3600 then find his saving.

(a) 1000

(b) 1500

^(c) 1600

^(d) 1200

^(e) 900

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

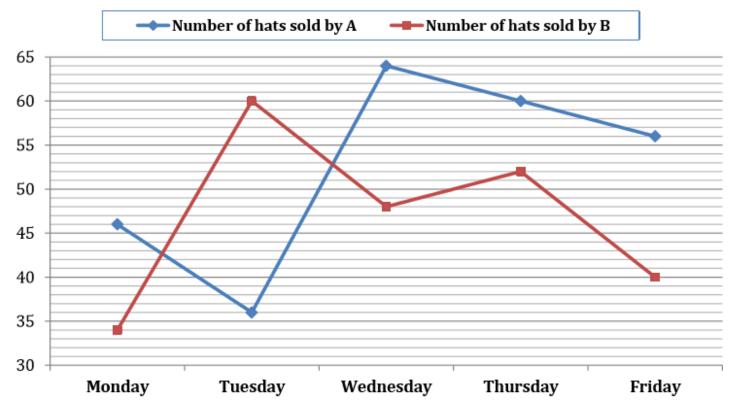
Total expenditure = 80% of salary

Expenditure excluding clothing = $80\% - \frac{25}{100} \times 80\%$

=60% of savings

Ramesh savings = $\frac{3600}{60} imes 20 = Rs.\,1200$

95. A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



The total number of hats sold by A and B together on Wednesday is how much percentage more than the number of hats sold by A and B together on Tuesday?

(a)
$$15\frac{2}{3}\%$$

(b)
$$8\frac{1}{3}\%$$

(c)
$$16\frac{2}{5}\%$$

(e) $21\frac{3}{7}\%$

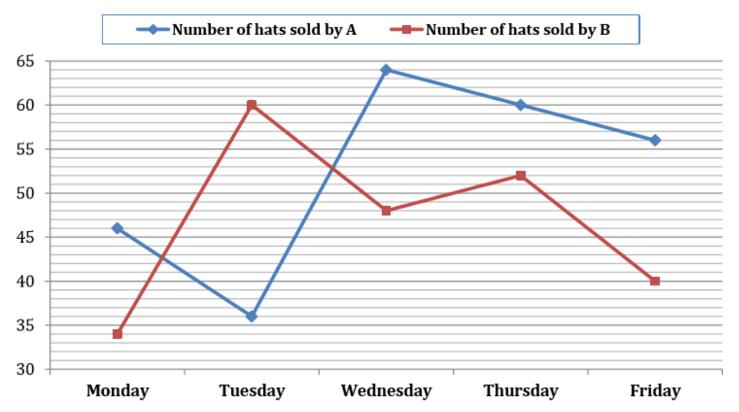
Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Total no. of hats sold on Wednesday = 64+48=112

Total no. of hats sold on Tuesday = 60+3696 Required Percentage = $\frac{112-96}{96}\times100=16\frac{2}{3}\%$

96. A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



(d) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$

If number of hats sold on Friday by A is increased by $14\frac{2}{7}\%$, then what will be the average no. of hats sold on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by A?

^(d) 82

^(e) 52

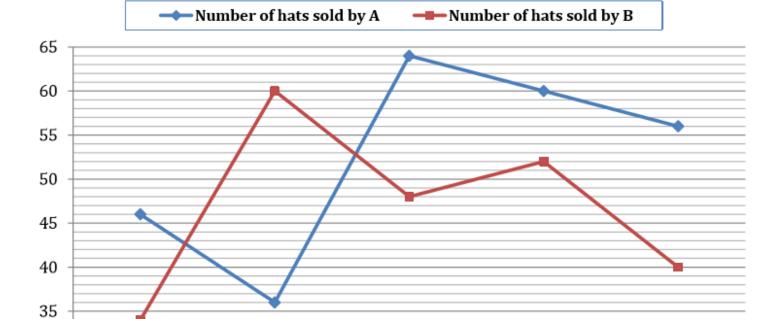
Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

No.of hats sold on Friday by A after increase = $56 \times \frac{8}{7} = 64$ Average no. of hats sold on Monday,

Wednesday and Friday by A =
$$\frac{46+64+64}{3}=\frac{174}{3}=58$$

97. A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



Find the number of hats sold on Saturday by A and B together, if number of hats sold on Saturday is 7 % more than the hats sold on Thursday by A and B together?

Tuesday

^(a) 110

30

^(b) 114

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

^(c) 116

^(d) 118

^(e) 120

Correct Choice: (e)

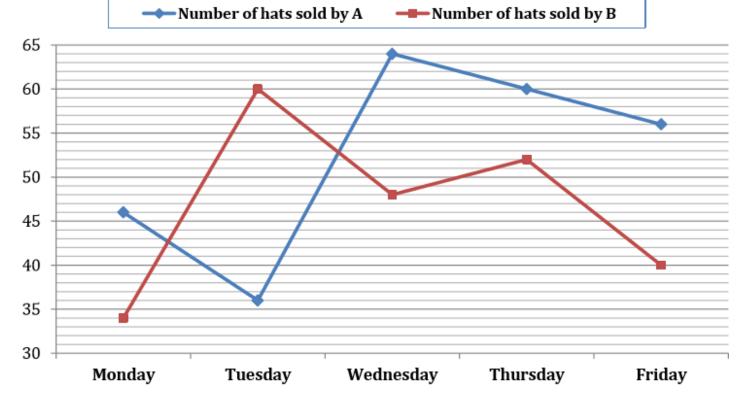
Solution:

No. of hats sold on Saturday

Monday

$$= 112 \times \frac{15}{14} = 120$$

98. A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



What is the difference between the number of hats sold on Monday and Wednesday by B to the number of hats sold on Friday by both A & B together?

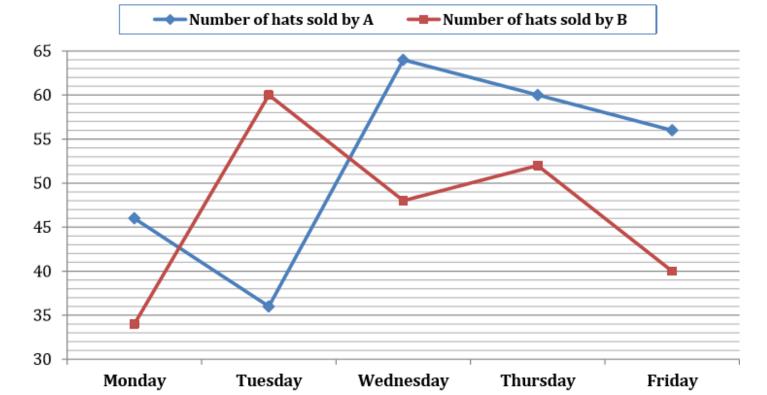
(a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 21 (e) 24

No.of hats sold on Monday and Wednesday by B = 34+48=82 No. of hats sold on Friday by A and B together = 56+40=96

Correct Choice: (c) Solution:

No. of hats sold on Friday by A and B together = 56+40=96Required difference = 96-82=14

 $99.\,\,$ A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



A sold 80% defective hats on Thursday and B sold 75% defective hats on the same day. Find the number of hats sold by A and B on Thursday that are not defective?

^(a) 25

^(b) 20

^(c) 18

^(d) 32

^(e) 40

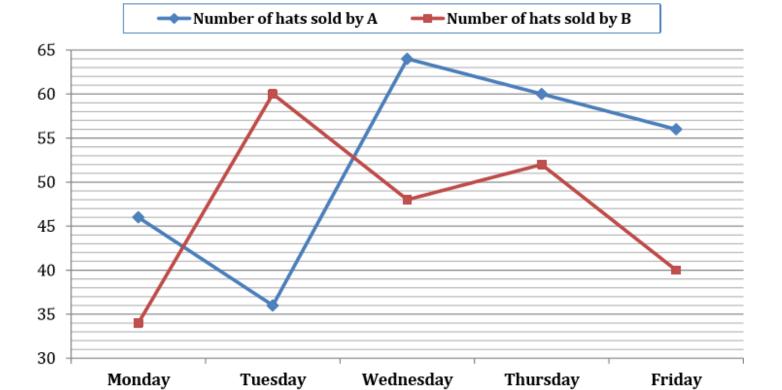
Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Hats sold on Thursday that are nit defected

$$= \frac{20}{100} \times 60 + \frac{25}{100} \times 52$$
$$= 12 + 13 = 25$$

100. A bar graph is given below which shows two types of hats sold by seller A and seller B on five days.



Find the ratio of number of hats sold by A on Tuesday & Friday together to number of hats sold by B on same days.

^(a) 25:23

(b) 23:25

(c) 21:25

(d) 25:21

^(e) 18:17

Correct Choice: (b) Solution:

No. of hats sold on Tuesday & Friday by A = 36+56=92No. of hats sold on Tuesday & Friday by B = 60+40=100Required Ratio = 92:100=23:25