

1. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row.

What is the position of R with respect to S?

- (a) Second to the right
(b) Immediate right
(c) Third to the right
(d) Third to the left
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row. Here we get two conditions when U sits at left or right end of the line.

Case 1 – When P sits at left end of the line.

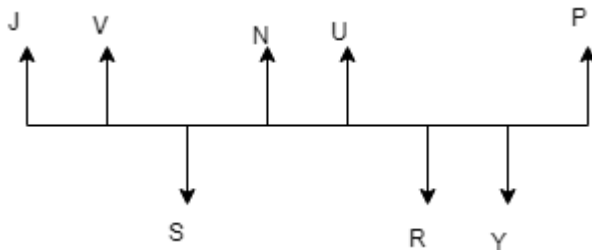
Then P will face south. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U, so only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V but their place is not fixed. Now immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. It means S has two neighbours. So J sits at right end. And given that S faces south direction.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the left end faces north and Y sits immediate to his left. Given immediate neighbours of U faces opposite directions, So N faces south. Immediate neighbours of S faces same directions so V faces south. We know that not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. But here N, S and V faces same directions, so this case is not possible.

Case 2 – When P sits at right end of the line.

Then P will face north. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U, so only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V and we know that S faces south direction so J will sit at left end.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the right end faces south and Y sits immediate to his left. N faces north. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions, so V faces north. Now Y and V faces opposite directions, so Y faces south. And given U and V faces same direction, so U faces north.



2. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row.

Which of the following persons sit at extreme ends?

- (a) VY
(b) JP
(c) VP
(d) NJ
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row. Here we get two conditions when U sits at left or right end of the line.

Case 1 – When P sits at left end of the line.

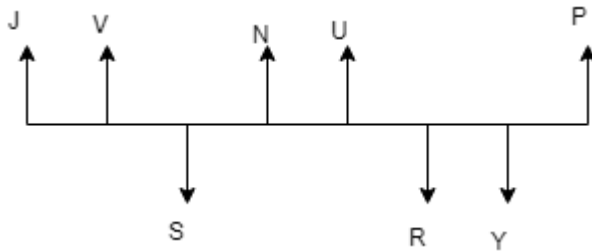
Then P will face south. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V but their place is not fixed. Now immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. It means S has two neighbours. So J sits at right end. And given that S faces south direction.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the left end faces north and Y sits immediate to his left. Given immediate neighbours of U faces opposite directions. So N faces south. Immediate neighbours of S faces same directions so V faces south. We know that not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. And here N, S and V faces same directions, so this case is not possible.

Case 2 – When P sits at right end of the line.

Then P will face north. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V and we know that S faces south direction, so J will sit at left end.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the right end faces south and Y sits immediate to his left. So N faces north. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions so V faces north. Now Y and V faces opposite directions, so Y faces south. And given U and V faces same direction, so U faces north.



3. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row.

How many persons sit between V and R?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) Four | (b) Two |
| (c) One | (d) Three |
| (e) None of these | |

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row. Here we get two conditions when U sits at left or right end of the line.

Case 1 – When P sits at left end of the line.

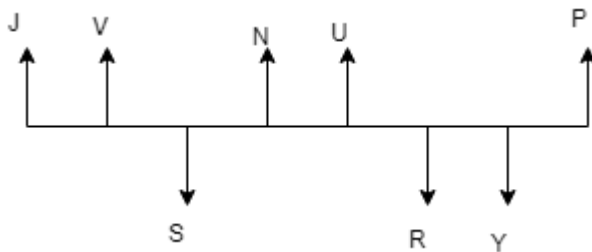
Then P will face south. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V but their place is not fixed. Now immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. It means S has two neighbours. So J sits at right end. And given that S faces south direction.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the left end faces north and Y sits immediate to his left. Given immediate neighbours of U faces opposite directions. So N faces south. Immediate neighbours of S faces same directions so V faces south. We know that not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. And here N, S and V faces same directions so this case is not possible.

Case 2 – When P sits at right end of the line.

Then P will face north. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V and we know that S faces south direction so J will sit at left end.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the right end faces south and Y sits immediate to his left. So N faces north. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions so V faces north. Now Y and V faces opposite directions, so Y faces south. And given U and V faces same direction, so U faces north.



4. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P, who is sitting at one of the extreme ends of the row.

What is the position of N with respect to U?

- (a) Second to right
- (b) Third to left
- (c) Second to left
- (d) Immediate left
- (e) Immediate right

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row. Here we get two conditions when U sits at left or right end of the line.

Case 1 – When P sits at left end of the line.

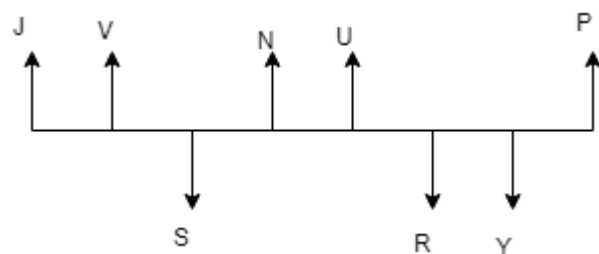
Then P will face south. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V but their place is not fixed. Now immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. It means S has two neighbours. So J sits at right end. And given that S faces south direction.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the left end faces north and Y sits immediate to his left. Given immediate neighbours of U faces opposite directions. So N faces south. Immediate neighbours of S faces same directions, so V faces south. We know that not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. And here N, S and V faces same directions, so this case is not possible.

Case 2 – When P sits at right end of the line.

Then P will face north. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V and we know that S faces south direction so J will sit at left end.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the right end faces south and Y sits immediate to his left. So N faces north. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions so V faces north. Now Y and V faces opposite directions, so Y faces south. And given U and V faces same direction so U faces north.



5. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P, who is sitting at one of the extreme ends of the row.

If all the persons sit alphabetically from left to right then how many persons remain unchanged?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| (a) None | (b) One |
| (c) More than three | (d) Two |
| (e) Three | |

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

U sits third to the left of P who sits at one of the extreme end of the row. Here we get two conditions when U sits at left or right end of the line.

Case 1 – When P sits at left end of the line.

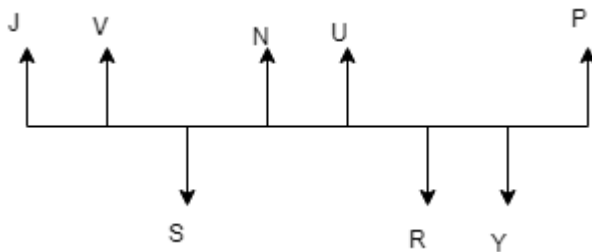
Then P will face south. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V but their place is not fixed. Now immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. It means S has two neighbours. So J sits at right end. And given that S faces south direction.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the left end faces north and Y sits immediate to his left. Given immediate neighbours of U faces opposite directions. So N faces south. Immediate neighbours of S faces same directions so V faces south. We know that not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. And here N, S and V faces same directions, so this case is not possible.

Case 2 – When P sits at right end of the line.

Then P will face north. Now we know that two person sits between U and V. It is given that Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Further we know that one person sits between J and S. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. So only one possibility left for J and S i.e. immediate to V and we know that S faces south direction, so J will sit at left end.

Since N sits second to the right of R and Y is not the neighbour of U and N, so R sits third from the right end faces south and Y sits immediate to his left. So N faces north. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions so V faces north. Now Y and V faces opposite directions, so Y faces south. And given U and V faces same direction so U faces north.



6. Directions:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine people L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and W live on different floors of a 9 – floors building. Ground floor is numbered 1, first floor is numbered 2 and so on until the topmost floor is numbered 9. Each one likes different birds Viz. Cassowary, Rosefinches, Cross bill, Horn bill, Albatross, Cockatiel, Francolin, Kittiwake and Rain quail but not necessarily in the same order. R does not like Hornbill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel. P lives immediately above N. Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor no. 8. The one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M. The one, who likes Rosefinches, lives on an even numbered floor. The one, who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. W likes Rain quail colour and lives immediately above S. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and Crossbill. P does not like Crossbill.

Who lives on the floor immediately above P?

(a) M

(b) L

(c) O

(d) Q

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

From the conditions, S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor number 8. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel, it means the one who likes Cockatiel lives on either 2nd floor or 6th floor. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and cross bill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. The one, who likes Rosefinches lives on an even numbered floor, so only one place is left for the one who likes Rosefinches now it is clear that L likes Rosefinches. W likes Rain quail and lives immediately above S now it is clear that W lives on topmost floor.

Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. So there is only one possibility that M will live on 6th floor.

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake
7		
6	M	Cross bill
5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Cockateil
1		

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake
7		
6	M	Cockateil
5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Crossbill
1		

P lives immediately above N. P does not like Cross bill, From this condition case-2 will be eliminated. Because in case-2 there is no places for P and N. Only case-1 will be continued with the remaining conditions.

With the rest of the conditions, the one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M it means N likes Cassowary. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L so O will live on 7th floor. R does not like Hornbill so O will like Horn bill. It will be fixed that R lives on 5th floor and likes Francolin. We will get final arrangement as follows:

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake

Floor	Person	Bird
7	O	Horn bill
6	M	Cross bill
5	R	Francolin
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2	P	Cockateil
1	N	Cassowary

7. Directions:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine people L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and W live on different floors of a 9 – floors building. Ground floor is numbered 1, first floor is numbered 2 and so on until the topmost floor is numbered 9. Each one likes different birds Viz. Cassowary, Rosefinches, Cross bill, Horn bill, Albatross, Cockatiel, Francolin, Kittiwake and Rain quail but not necessarily in the same order. R does not like Hornbill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel. P lives immediately above N. Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor no. 8. The one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M. The one, who likes Rosefinches, lives on an even numbered floor. The one, who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. W likes Rain quail colour and lives immediately above S. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and Crossbill . P does not like Crossbill.

Which of the following birds does O like?

(a) Horn bill

(b) Cross bill

(c) Cockateil

(d) Kittiwake

(e) Cassowary

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

From the conditions, S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor number 8. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel, it means the one who likes Cockatiel lives on either 2nd floor or 6th floor. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and cross bill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. The one, who likes Rosefinches lives on an even numbered floor, so only one place is left for the one who likes Rosefinches now it is clear that L likes Rosefinches. W likes Rain quail and lives immediately above S now it is clear that W lives on topmost floor.

Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. So there is only one possibility that M will live on 6th floor.

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
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7		
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5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Cockateil
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Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake
7		
6	M	Cockateil
5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Crossbill
1		

P lives immediately above N. P does not like Cross bill, From this condition case-2 will be eliminated. Because in case-2 there is no places for P and N. Only case-1 will be continued with the remaining conditions.

With the rest of the conditions, the one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M it means N likes Cassowary. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L so O will live on 7th floor. R does not like Hornbill so O will like Horn bill. It will be fixed that R lives on 5th floor and likes Francolin. We will get final arrangement as follows:

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
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Floor	Person	Bird
7	O	Horn bill
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2	P	Cockateil
1	N	Cassowary

8. Directions:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Nine people L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and W live on different floors of a 9 – floors building. Ground floor is numbered 1, first floor is numbered 2 and so on until the topmost floor is numbered 9. Each one likes different birds Viz. Cassowary, Rosefinches, Cross bill, Horn bill, Albatross, Cockatiel, Francolin, Kittiwake and Rain quail but not necessarily in the same order. R does not like Hornbill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel. P lives immediately above N. Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor no. 8. The one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M. The one who likes Rosefinches, lives on an even numbered floor. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. W likes Rain quail colour and lives immediately above S. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and Crossbill . P does not like Crossbill.

How many people live between the floors on which O and W live?

(a) Three

(b) One

(c) Two

(d) More than three

(e) None

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

From the conditions, S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor number 8. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel, it means the one who likes Cockatiel lives on either 2nd floor or 6th floor. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and cross bill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. The one who likes Rosefinches lives on an even numbered floor, so only one place is left for the one who likes Rosefinches now it is clear that L likes Rosefinches. W likes Rain quail and lives immediately above S now it is clear that W lives on topmost floor.

Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. So there is only one possibility that M will live on 6th floor.

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
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P lives immediately above N. P does not like Cross bill, From this condition case-2 will be eliminated. Because in case-2 there is no places for P and N. Only case-1 will be continued with the remaining conditions.

With the rest of the conditions, the one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M it means N likes Cassowary. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L so O will live on 7th floor. R does not like Hornbill so O will like Horn bill. It will be fixed that R lives on 5th floor and likes Francolin. We will get final arrangement as follows:

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake

Floor	Person	Bird
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6	M	Cross bill
5	R	Francolin
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2	P	Cockateil
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9. Directions: Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight persons J, N, P, R, S, U, V and Y sitting in a row but not necessary in the same order. Three of them facing south while remaining five are facing north. Two person sits between U and V. Both U and V are facing the same direction. Neither J nor S is an immediate neighbour of U. S faces south direction. Persons sitting at extreme ends face same direction. Not more than two adjacent persons faces same direction. Y is not the neighbour of U and N. Y and V faces opposite direction. Immediate neighbour of U faces opposite directions. N sits second to the right of R. One person sits between J and S. Immediate neighbour of S faces same directions. U sits third to the left of P, who is sitting at one of the extreme ends of the row.

Who among the following lives on floor no. 3?

- (a) One who likes Rain quail
- (b) One who likes Cocktail
- (c) One who likes Albatross
- (d) One who likes Rosefinches
- (e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

From the conditions, S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor number 8. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel, it means the one who likes Cockatiel lives on either 2nd floor or 6th floor. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and cross bill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. The one who likes Rosefinches lives on an even numbered floor, so only one place is left for the one who likes Rosefinches now it is clear that L likes Rosefinches. W likes Rain quail and lives immediately above S now it is clear that W lives on topmost floor.

Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. So there is only one possibility that M will live on 6th floor.

Floor	Person	Colour
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P lives immediately above N. P does not like Cross bill, From this condition case-2 will be eliminated. Because in case-2 there is no places for P and N. Only case-1 will be continued with the remaining conditions.

With the rest of the conditions, the one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M it means N likes Cassowary. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L so O will live on 7th floor. R does not like Hornbill so O will like Horn bill. It will be fixed that R lives on 5th floor and likes Francolin. We will get final arrangement as follows:

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Floor	Person	Colour
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10. Directions:

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

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Who lives on the floor immediately below M?

(a) N

(b) L

(c) P

(d) R

(e) O

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

From the conditions, S likes Kittiwake and lives on floor number 8. Only five people live above the floors on which L lives. Only one person lives between L and the one who likes Cockatiel, it means the one who likes Cockatiel lives on either 2nd floor or 6th floor. Only three people live between the ones who like Cockatiel and cross bill. Q lives immediately below the one who likes Rosefinches. The one who likes Rosefinches lives on an even numbered floor, so only one place is left for the one who likes Rosefinches now it is clear that L likes Rosefinches. W likes Rain quail and lives immediately above S now it is clear that W lives on topmost floor.

Only two people live between M and the one who likes Albatross. The one who likes Albatross lives below the floor on which M lives. So there is only one possibility that M will live on 6th floor.

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake
7		
6	M	Cross bill
5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Cockateil
1		

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake
7		
6	M	Cockateil
5		
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2		Crossbill
1		

P lives immediately above N. P does not like Cross bill, From this condition case-2 will be eliminated. Because in case-2 there is no places for P and N. Only case-1 will be continued with the remaining conditions.

With the rest of the conditions, the one who likes Cassowary does not live immediately above or immediately below M it means N likes Cassowary. O does not live immediately above or immediately below L, so O will live on 7th floor. R does not like Hornbill so O will like Horn bill. It will be fixed that R lives on 5th floor and likes Francolin. We will get final arrangement as follows:

Floor	Person	Bird
9	W	Rain quail
8	S	Kittiwake

Floor	Person	Bird
7	O	Horn bill
6	M	Cross bill
5	R	Francolin
4	L	Rosefinches
3	Q	Albatross
2	P	Cockateil
1	N	Cassowary

11. Directions:

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

In a certain code language,

'switch mind new goal' is written as 'zam hut suz pag',

'new gadget release goal' is written as 'kah hut mun zam',

'gadget release order soon' is written as 'kah mun tri sun' and

'mind new release soon' is written as 'sun mun hut pag'.

What is the code for 'goal'?

- (a) kah (b) mun
- (c) zam (d) tri
- (e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

switch – suz

goal – zam

order – tri

release – mun

soon – sun

mind – pag

gadget – kah

new - hut

This is obtained by comparing sentences, from first two sentence we get the common words as 'new' and 'goal'. And the code words common are 'zam' and 'hut'. From fourth sentence we understand 'hut' stands for 'new', now we can conclude 'zam' stands for 'goal'.

12. Directions:

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

In a certain code language,

'switch mind new goal' is written as 'zam hut suz pag',

'new gadget release goal' is written as 'kah hut mun zam',

'gadget release order soon' is written as 'kah mun tri sun' and

'mind new release soon' is written as 'sun mun hut pag'.

If 'obey order' can be coded as 'cin tri', then which of the following may be the code for 'obey your mind'?

- (a) cin kyt pag (b) pag mun cin
- (c) tri cin mun (d) tri hut mun
- (e) None of these

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

switch – suz

goal – zam

order – tri

release – mun

soon – sun

mind – pag

gadget – kah

new - hut

From the question we know that 'cin' stands for 'obey'. Because we previously know 'tri' stands for 'order'.

13. Directions:

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

In a certain code language,

'switch mind new goal' is written as 'zam hut suz pag',

'new gadget release goal' is written as 'kah hut mun zam',

'gadget release order soon' is written as 'kah mun tri sun' and

'mind new release soon' is written as 'sun mun hut pag'.

What is the code for 'gadget'?

(a) mun

(b) zam

(c) hut

(d) kah

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

switch – suz

goal – zam

order – tri

release – mun

soon – sun

mind – pag

gadget – kah

new - hut

14. Directions:

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

In a certain code language,

'switch mind new goal' is written as 'zam hut suz pag',

'new gadget release goal' is written as 'kah hut mun zam',

'gadget release order soon' is written as 'kah mun tri sun' and

'mind new release soon' is written as 'sun mun hut pag'.

What will be the code for 'release switch'?

(a) tri mun

(b) suz mun

(c) suz kah

(d) sun tri

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

switch – suz

goal – zam

order – tri

release – mun

soon – sun

mind – pag

gadget – kah

new - hut

15. Directions:

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

In a certain code language,

‘switch mind new goal’ is written as ‘zam hut suz pag’,

‘new gadget release goal’ is written as ‘kah hut mun zam’,

‘gadget release order soon’ is written as ‘kah mun tri sun’ and

‘mind new release soon’ is written as ‘sun mun hut pag’.

Which among the following can be coded as ‘hut kah’?

(a) new goal

(b) goal release

(c) new gadget

(d) release mind

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

switch – suz

goal – zam

order – tri

release – mun

soon – sun

mind – pag

gadget – kah

new - hut

16. Directions:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. 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 given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

a. Some X are Y.

b. Some Y are B.

c. All X are D.

Conclusions:

I. Some Y are D.

II. Some X may be B.

III. Some X are B.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I and II follow

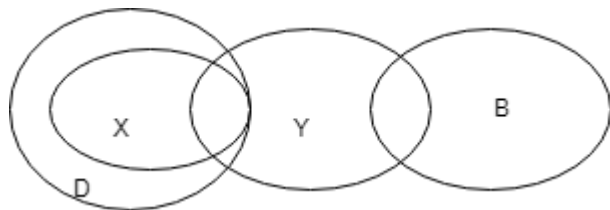
(c) Only II and III follow

(d) Only I and III follow

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:



Since 'X' does not overlap 'B' conclusion III does not follow the given statements.

17. Directions:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. 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 given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

- a. All B are H.
- b. All F are H.
- c. All H are X.

Conclusions:

- I. All B are not X.
- II. Some X are F.
- III. No F is an B.

(a) All follow

(c) Only II follows

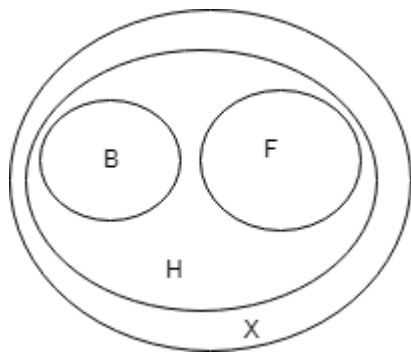
(e) None of these

(b) Only either I or III follows

(d) Only either I or III and II follow

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:



18. Directions:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. 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 given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

- All V are T.
- Some T are not Q.
- All Q are M.

Conclusions:

- I. Some M are T.
- II. Some M are V.
- III. Some M are not T.

(a) None follows

(c) Only either I or III follows

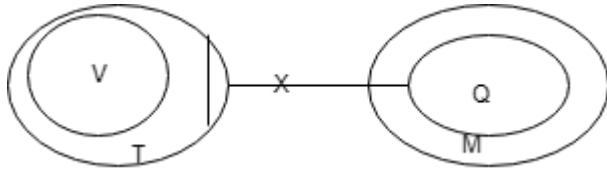
(b) Only I follows

(d) Only either II or III follows

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:



19. Directions:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. 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 given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some L are O.

All O are P.

Some P are not K.

Conclusions:

I. Some K are L.

II. Some K are O.

III. Some P are L.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I follows

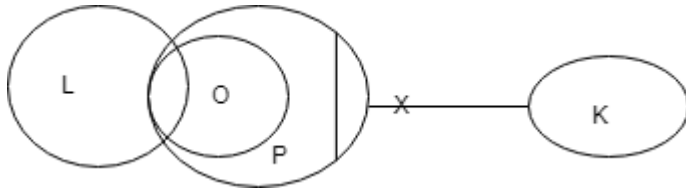
(c) Only II follows

(d) Only III follows

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



20. Directions:

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. 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 given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some J are M.

All M are O.

Some O are R.

Conclusions:

I. Some R are not M.

II. Some O are not J.

III. Some J are not R.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I follows

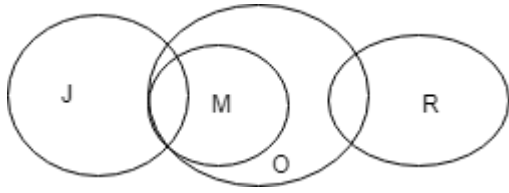
(c) Only II follows

(d) Only III follows

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:



21. Directions:

In these questions the symbols @, %, #, + and \$ are used with different meanings as follows:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the conclusions I, II given below them is/ are definitely true and mark your answer accordingly.
Statements:

J @ Q, Q + V, S % V, S % P

Conclusions:

I. J # S

II. P + V

III. Q % S

(a) None is true

(b) Only I and II are true

(c) Only I and III are true

(d) Only II and III are true

(e) All are true

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Decoded Statements:

$J \leq Q, Q > V, S < V, S < P$

Conclusions:

I. $J \geq S$

II. $P > V$

III. $Q < S$

$J \leq Q > V > S < P$ No relationship can be establish between J, S and P, V.

$J \leq Q > V > S < P \therefore Q > S$. Hence, Conclusion III will not follow .

22. Directions:

In these questions the symbols @, %, #, + and \$ are used with different meanings as follows:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the conclusions I, II given below them is/ are definitely true and mark your answer accordingly.
Statements:

I @ G, G % H, T + H, T % R

Conclusions:

I. I % T

II. R + H

III. G % T

(a) None is true

(b) Only I and II are true

(c) Only I and III are true

(d) Only II and III are true

(e) All are true

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Solution :

Decoded Statements:

$I \leq G, G < H, T > H, T < R$

Conclusions:

I. $I < T$

II. $R > H$

III. $G < T$

$I \leq G < H < T < R \therefore I < T$. Hence, Conclusion I will follow.

$I \leq G < H < T < R \therefore R > H$. Hence, Conclusion II will follow.

$I \leq G < H < T < R \therefore G < T$. Hence, Conclusion III will follow.

23. Directions:

In these questions the symbols @, %, #, + and \$ are used with different meanings as follows:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the conclusions I, II given below them is/ are definitely true and mark your answer accordingly.
Statements:

$B @ R, R \% Q, S + Q, S \% V$

Conclusions:

I. $B \% S$

II. $V + Q$

III. $R \% S$

(a) None is true

(b) Only I and II are true

(c) Only I and III are true

(d) Only II and III are true

(e) All are true

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Decoded Statements:

$B \leq R, R < Q, S > Q, S < V$

Conclusions:

I. $B < S$ II. $V > Q$ III. $R < S$

$B \leq R < Q < S < V \therefore B < S$. Hence, Conclusion I will follow.

$B \leq R < Q < S < V \therefore Q < V$. Hence, Conclusion II will follow.

$B \leq R < Q < S < V \therefore R < S$. Hence, Conclusion III will follow.

24. Directions:

In these questions the symbols @, %, #, + and \$ are used with different meanings as follows:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the conclusions I, II given below them is/ are definitely true and mark your answer accordingly.
Statements:

$L \# E, E @ M, M @ O, O + N$

Conclusions:

I. $E = O$

II. $L + M$

III. $E \neq O$

(a) None is true

(b) Only I and II are true

(c) Only III is true

(d) Only either I or III is true

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Decoded Statements:

$L \geq E, E \leq M, M \leq O, O > N$

Conclusions:

I. $E = O$

II. $O > N$

III. $E < O$

$L \geq E \leq M \leq O > N \therefore E \leq O$.

Either Conclusion I or Conclusion III will follow.

$L \geq E \leq M \leq O > N$

No relationship can be establish between O and N.

25. Directions:

In these questions the symbols @, %, #, + and \$ are used with different meanings as follows:

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the conclusions I, II given below them is/ are definitely true and mark your answer accordingly.
Statements:

$C \% X, X \# M, M \$ V, V @ J$

Conclusions:

I. $M @ C$

II. $M + C$

III. $M + J$

(a) Only either I or II is true

(b) Only III is true

(c) Only III and either I or II are true

(d) Only I and II are true

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Decoded Statements:

$C < X, X \geq M, M = V, V \leq J$

Conclusions:

I. $M \leq C$

II. $M > C$

III. $M > J$

$C < X \geq M = V \leq J$

Conclusion I and Conclusion II are complimentary pair. Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II will follow.

$C < X \geq M = V \leq J \therefore M \leq J$.

Hence, Conclusion III will not follow.

26. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'PRECARIOUS' as they appear in the English alphabetical order?

- (a) None (b) Two
(c) Three (d) One
(e) More than three

Correct Choice: (d)
Solution:

PRECARIOUS

E - I is the only pair of words which has as many letters between them as they appear in the English alphabetical order.

27. In a row of 60 students, when Srishti was shifted to her left by 6 places her number from the left end of the row becomes 26th. What was the number of Shivanya from the right end of the row if Shivanya was seven places to the right of Srishti's original position?

- (a) 20th (b) 21st
(c) 22nd (d) 23rd
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)
Solution:

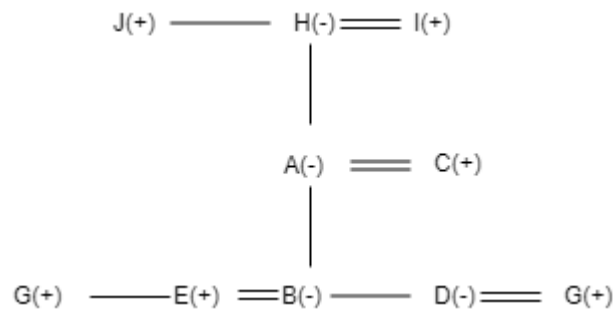
(25 students), Pallavi, (5 students) (Pallavi's original position), (6 students) ,(Megha) ,(21 students)

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

A is mother of B. C has only two children - D and B. E is the brother of F. D is married to G. C has only two daughters. H is the mother of A. E is married to B. H is married to I. J is the brother of H. Who among the following is the Grandmother of D ?

- (a) C (b) H
(c) I (d) J
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)
Solution:



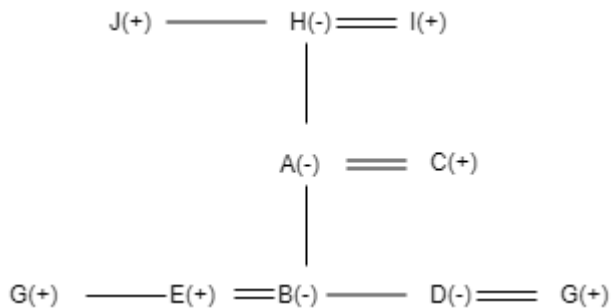
29. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A is mother of B. C has only two children - D and B. E is the brother of F. D is married to G. C has only two daughters. H is the mother of A. E is married to B. H is married to I. J is the brother of H. How is E related to C?

- (a) Father (b) Son
(c) Son-in-law (d) Brother-in-law
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:



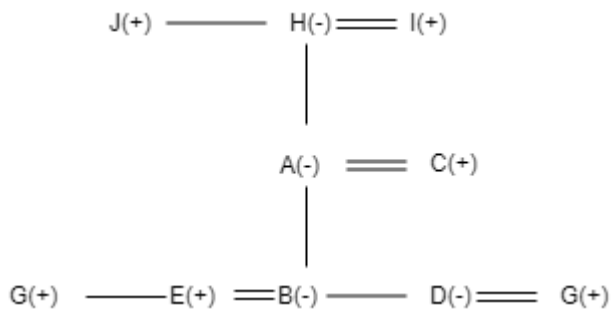
30. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A is mother of B. C has only two children – D and B. E is the brother of F. D is married to G. C has only two daughters. H is the mother of A. E is married to B. H is married to I. J is the brother of H. Who is the uncle of A?

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

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:



31. Directions:

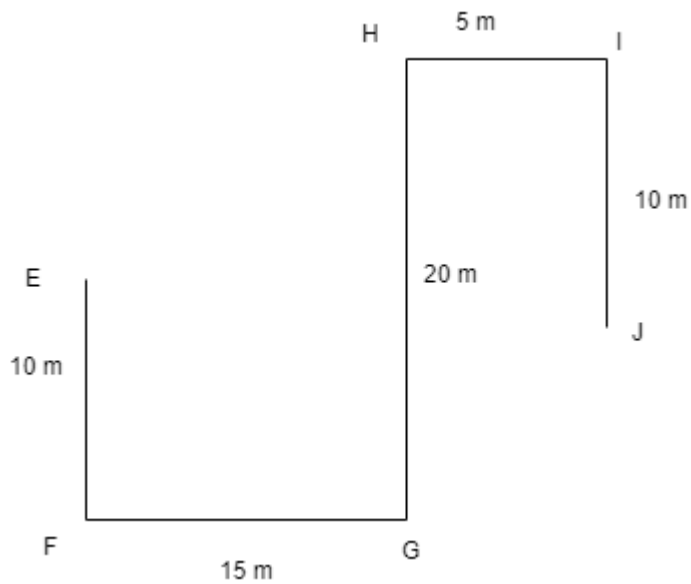
Study the information carefully and answer the given questions:

A walks 10m towards south. Then he turned left and walks 15m. Then he turns left and walks 20m, then he turns right and walks 5m. Finally he turns right and walks 10m. In which direction is he from the starting position?

- (a) 20m west (b) North east
(c) East (d) South east
(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:



32. Directions:

Study the information carefully and answer the given questions:

A walks 10m towards south. Then he turned left and walks 15m. Then he turns left and walks 20m, then he turns right and walks 5m. Finally he turns right and walks 10m. What is the total distance travelled by A?

(a) 65 m

(b) 60m

(c) 55 m

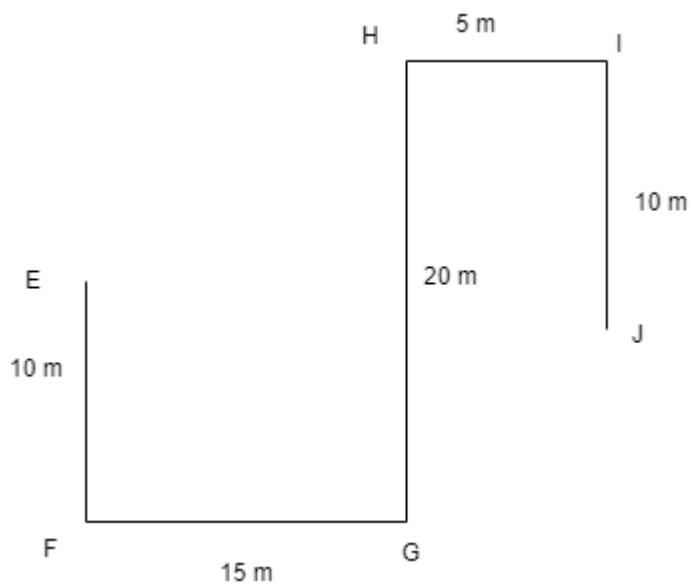
(d) 50 m

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

$$10 + 15 + 20 + 5 + 10 = 60m$$



33. Directions:

Study the information carefully and answer the given questions:

A walks 10m towards south. Then he turned left and walks 15m. Then he turns left and walks 20m, then he turns right and walks 5m. Finally he turns right and walks 10m. At what distance is he away from his starting point?

(a) 15m

(b) 20 m

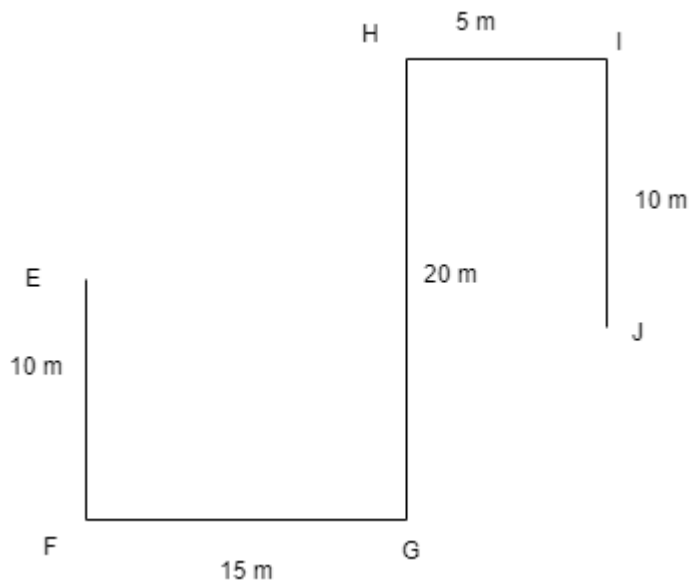
(c) 25 m

(d) 10 m

(e) None of these

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:



34. Statement:

Because of the large number of potholes in the road , reaching office in time has become difficult.

Assumptions:

I. Reaching office in time may not be always necessary.

II. There is no other convenient road to the Office.

(a) Only assumption I is implicit

(b) Only assumption II is implicit

(c) Either I or II is implicit

(d) Neither I nor II is implicit

(e) Both I and II are implicit

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Only II is implicit because, the assumption I, 'reaching office in time is not always necessary' cannot be deduced from the given statement.

35. Statement:

There are many nurses from kerala who are working in the hospitals outside India.

Assumptions:

I. Nurses from Kerala are more likely to relocate for their job

II. Nurses from kerala are not paid well for their job.

(a) Only assumption I is implicit

(b) Only assumption II is implicit

(c) Either I or II is implicit

(d) Neither I nor II is implicit

(e) Both I and II are implicit

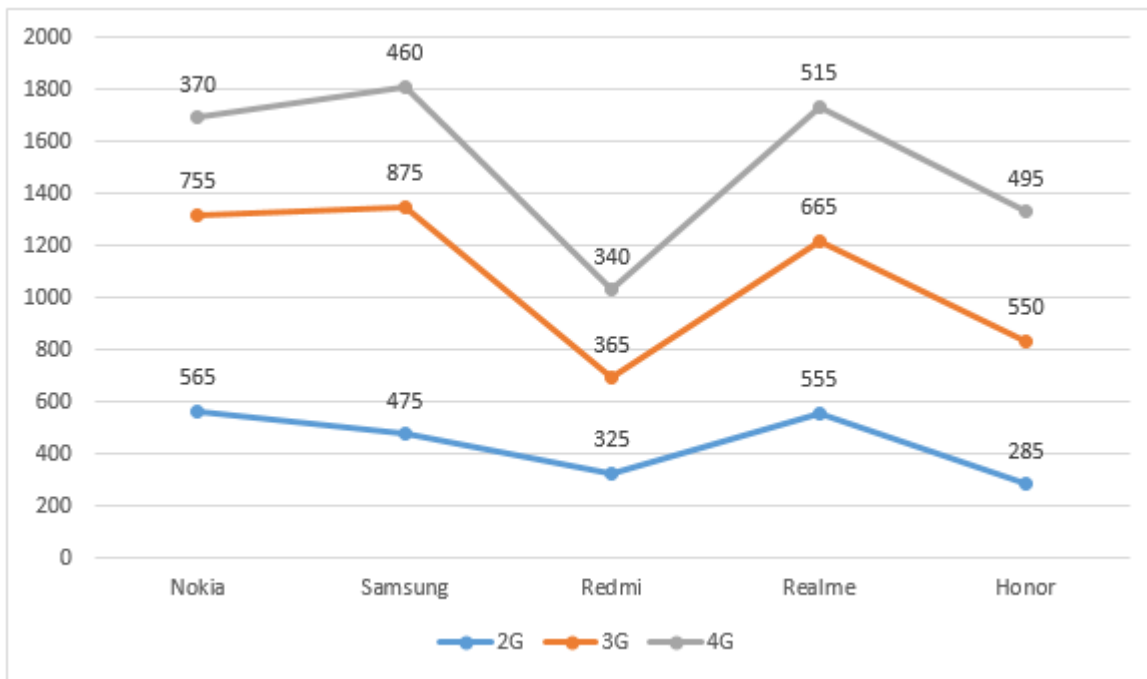
Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Nurses from Kerala are working in hospitals broad,which shows their willingness to relocate, so it is implicit. Assumption II cannot be deduced from the given statement.

36. Study the line graph and answer the following question given below.

The Line-Graph shows the sale of mobile phones by different brands in state 'A'.



The total sale of 3G mobile is how much percentage more or less than the total sale of Nokia?

- (a) 85% (b) 91%
 (c) 99.9% (d) 89.9%
 (e) 79.8%

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

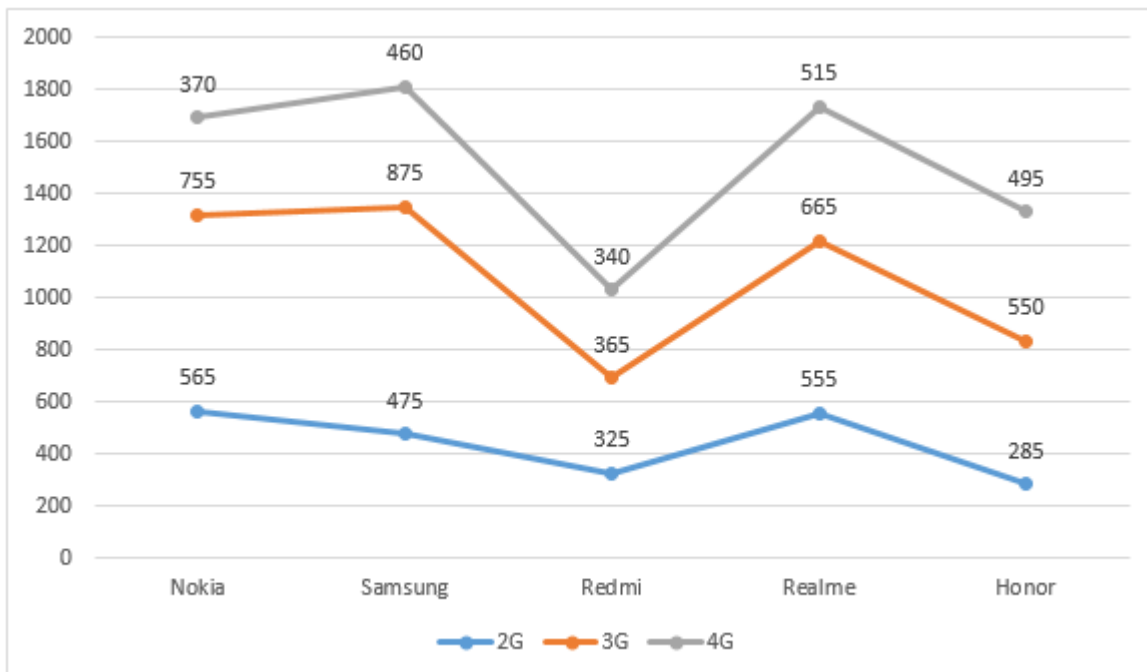
Total sale of 3G mobile = $755 + 875 + 365 + 665 + 550 = 3210$

Total sale of Nokia mobile = $565 + 755 + 370 = 1690$

Required Percentage = $\frac{3210 - 1690}{1690} \times 100 = 89.9\%$

37. Study the line graph and answer the following question given below.

The Line-Graph shows the sale of mobile phones by different brands in state 'A'.



What is the ratio between the sale of Redmi 3G mobile to that of Realme 4G mobile?

(a) 53:120

(b) 120:53

(c) 73:105

(d) 105:73

(e) 73:103

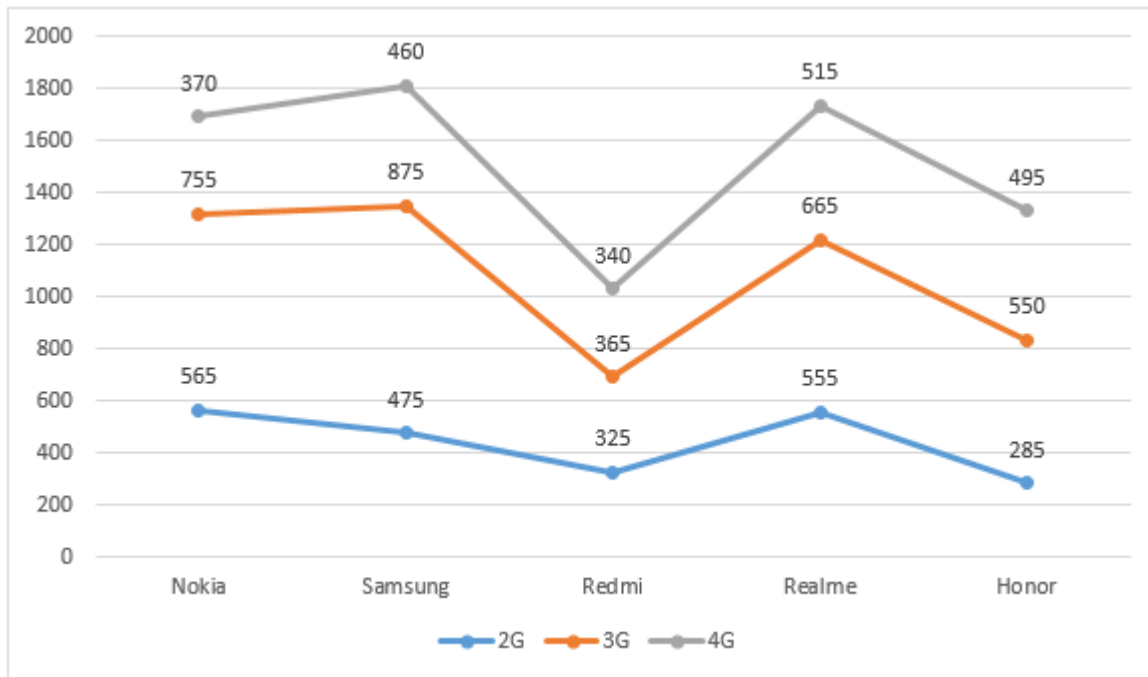
Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

$$\text{Required Ratio} = 365 : 515 = 73 : 103$$

38. Study the line graph and answer the following question given below.

The Line-Graph shows the sale of mobile phones by different brands in state 'A'.



Find the average number of 4G mobiles sold ?

(a) 450

(b) 426

(c) 460

(d) 436

(e) 443

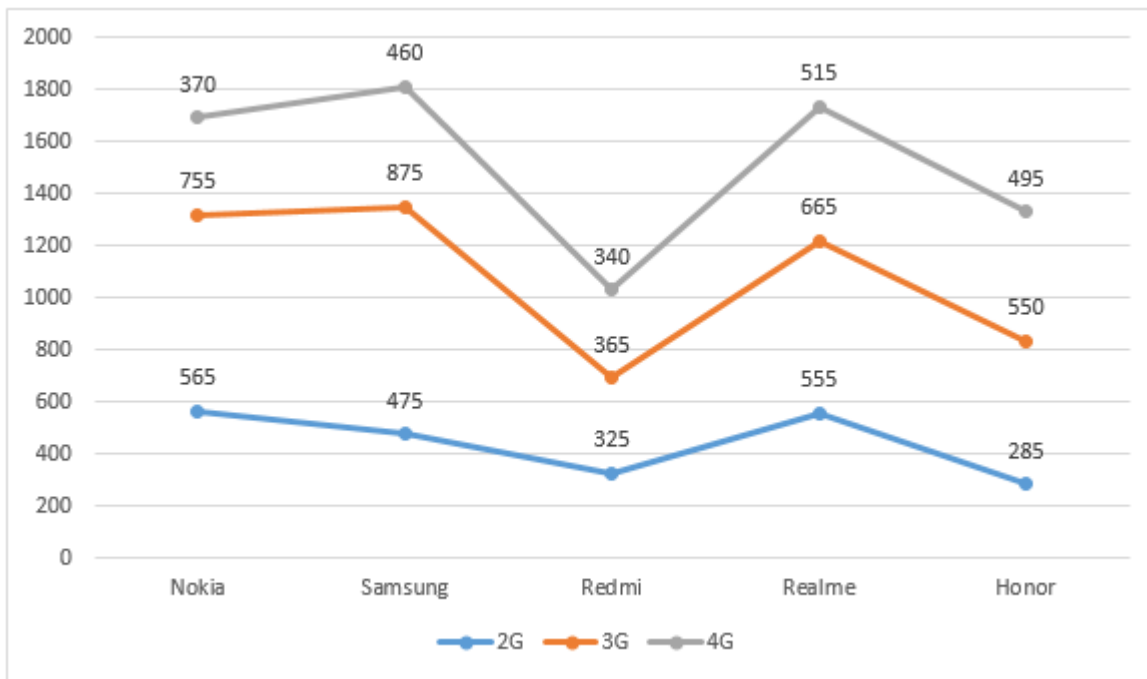
Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$\text{Required Ratio} = \frac{370+460+340+515+495}{5} = 436$$

39. Study the line graph and answer the following question given below.

The Line-Graph shows the sale of mobile phones by different brands in state 'A'.



If the total sale of 4G mobile is increased by 20%, then by what percentage the total sale of Honor is less than that of the sale of 4G mobile?

- (a) 48.90% (b) 49.15%
 (c) 34.36% (d) 45.45%
 (e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (b)

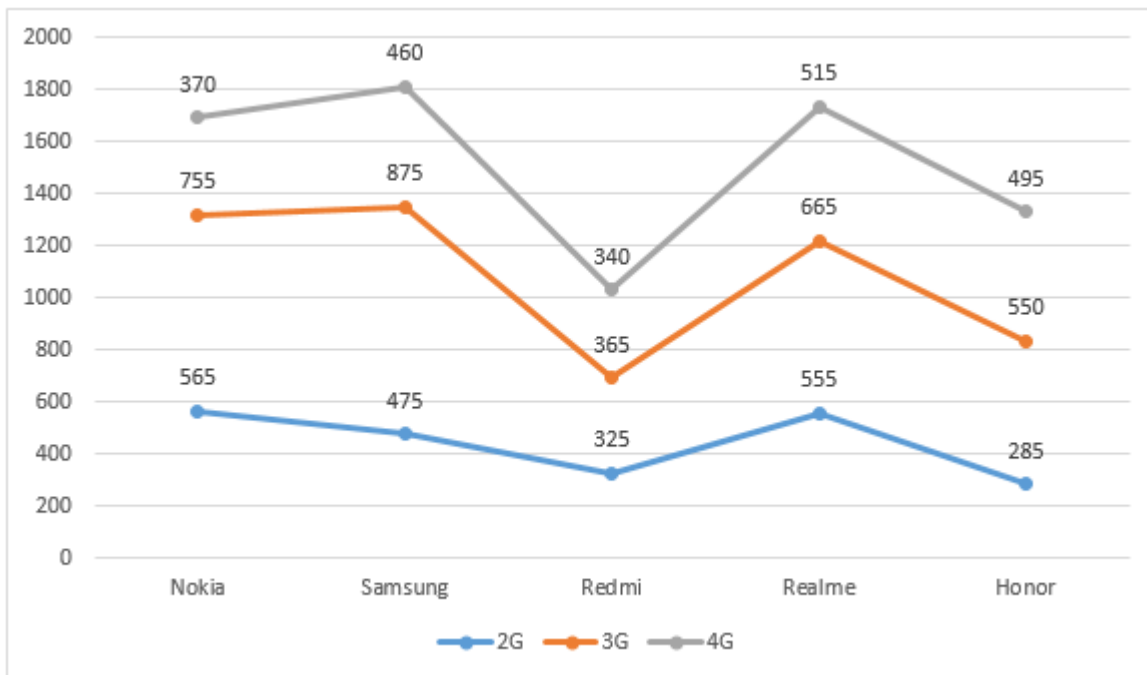
Solution:

$$\text{New total sale of 4G mobile} = \frac{6}{5} \times (370 + 460 + 340 + 515 + 495) = 2616$$

$$\text{Total sale of Honor} = 285 + 550 + 495 = 1330$$

$$\text{Required Percentage} = \frac{2616 - 1330}{2616} \times 100 = 49.15\%$$

40. Study the line graph and answer the following question given below.
 The Line-Graph shows the sale of mobile phones by different brands in state 'A'.



Find the difference between the total sale of Nokia and Realme & Redmi and Samsung?

(a) 675

(b) 665

(c) 585

(d) 575

(e) 455

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Total sale of Nokia and Realme = $565 + 755 + 370 + 555 + 665 + 515 = 3425$

Total sale of Redmi and Samsung = $325 + 365 + 340 + 475 + 875 + 460 = 2840$

Required Difference = $3425 - 2840 = 585$

41. Study the Bar-Graph and answer the following questions.

Bar-Graph shows the production of wheat in tons by five different companies namely A,B,C,D and E.



The total production of wheat by A is how much percentage more or less than the total wheat production by C?

(a) 7.35%

(b) 9.25%

(c) 8.12%

(d) 8.9%

(e) 9.2%

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Total wheat production by A = $3.45 + 2.475 + 4.55 = 10.475$

Total wheat production by C = $4.4 + 3.45 + 3.65 = 11.5$

Required Percentage = $\frac{11.5 - 10.475}{11.5} \times 100 = 8.9\%$

42. Study the Bar-Graph and answer the following questions.

Bar-Graph shows the production of wheat in tons by five different companies namely A,B,C,D and E.



Find the average tons of wheat produced in 2002?

- (a) 3.205 (b) 2.75
- (c) 3.025 (d) 3.125
- (e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$$\text{Required Average} = \frac{2.475 + 4.1 + 3.45 + 2.85 + 3.15}{5} = 3.025 \text{ Tons}$$

43. Study the Bar-Graph and answer the following questions.

Bar-Graph shows the production of wheat in tons by five different companies namely A,B,C,D and E.



Find the ratio between the 25% of wheat produced by B to that 20% of wheat produced by E ?

- (a) 229:270 (b) 275:229

(c) 270:229

(d) 229:275

(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

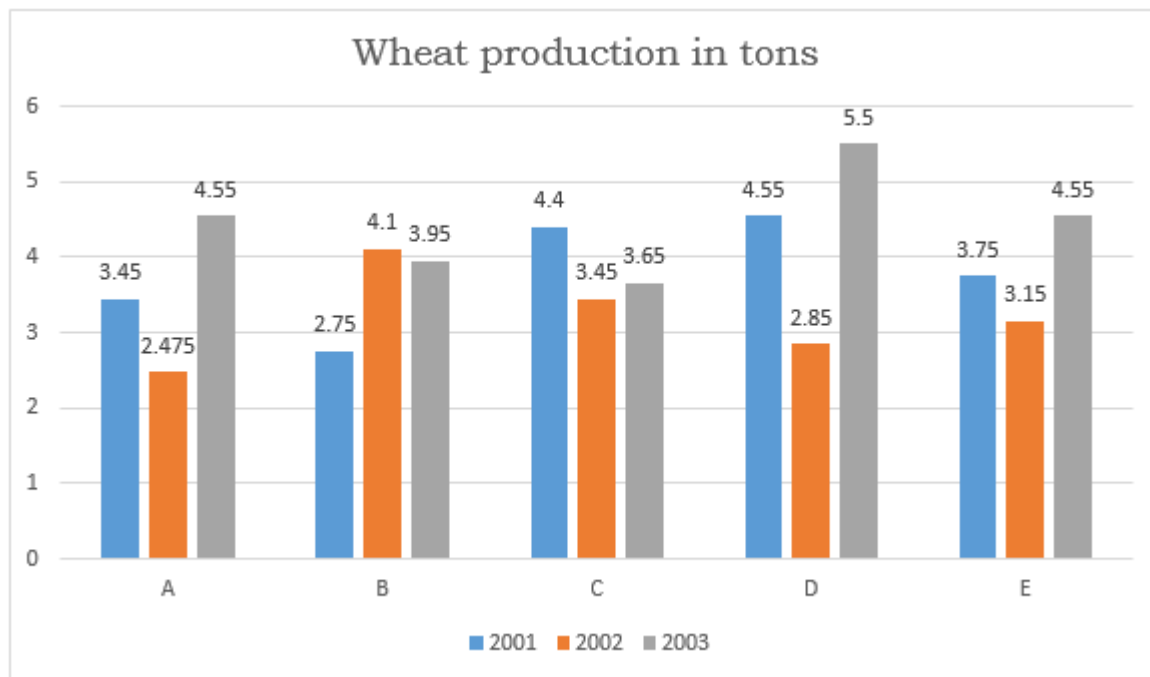
Total wheat produced by B = $2.75 + 4.1 + 3.95 = 10.8$

Total wheat produced by E = $3.75 + 3.15 + 4.55 = 11.45$

Required Ratio = $\frac{10.8 \times 0.25}{11.45 \times 0.2} = 270 : 229$

44. Study the Bar-Graph and answer the following questions.

Bar-Graph shows the production of wheat in tons by five different companies namely A,B,C,D and E.



If the total wheat produced in 2001 is increased by 40%, then by what percentage the total wheat produced in 2003 is more or less than the total wheat production in 2001.

(a) 16%

(b) 15%

(c) 17.5%

(d) 18.18%

(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

New production of wheat in 2001 = $(3.45 + 2.75 + 4.4 + 4.55 + 3.75) \times \frac{7}{5} = 26.46$

Total production of wheat in 2003 = $4.55 + 3.95 + 3.65 + 5.5 + 4.55 = 22.2$

Required Percentage = $\frac{26.46 - 22.2}{26.46} \times 100 = 16\%$

45. Study the Bar-Graph and answer the following questions.

Bar-Graph shows the production of wheat in tons by five different companies namely A,B,C,D and E.



By what percentage the total production of C is more or less than the total production of D?

- (a) 12.5% (b) 10.85%
- (c) 12.33% (d) 9.78%
- (e) 10.1%

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Total production of C = $4.4 + 3.45 + 3.65 = 11.5$

Total production of D = $4.55 + 2.85 + 5.5 = 12.9$

Required Percentage = $\frac{12.9 - 11.5}{12.9} \times 100 = 10.85\%$

46. Find the missing number in the series,

14, 58, 525, 2102, ?

- (a) 18921 (b) 18821
- (c) 15525 (d) 16921
- (e) 15281

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$14 \times 4 + 2 = 58$

$58 \times 9 + 3 = 525$

$525 \times 4 + 2 = 2102$

$2102 \times 9 + 3 = 18921$

Missing number is 18921.

47. Find the missing number in the series,

18965, 18236, ?, 17381, 17165

- (a) 18835 (b) 17726
- (c) 18825 (d) 17724
- (e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$18965 - 729 = 18236$$

$$18236 - 512 = 17724$$

$$17724 - 343 = 17381$$

$$17381 - 216 = 17165$$

Therefore the missing number is = 17724

48. Find the missing number in the series,

?, 165, 1324, 13245, 158946

(a) 29

(b) 31

(c) 27

(d) 33

(e) 36

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

$$27 \times 6 + 3 = 165$$

$$165 \times 8 + 4 = 1324$$

$$1324 \times 10 + 5 = 13245$$

$$13245 \times 12 + 6 = 158946$$

Missing number is 27.

49. Find the missing number in the series,

65, 190, 254, 281, ?

(a) 289

(b) 271

(c) 288

(d) 272

(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$$65 + 125 = 190$$

$$190 + 64 = 254$$

$$254 + 27 = 281$$

$$281 + 8 = 289$$

Missing number is 289.

50. Find the approximate value of,

$$\frac{35.13\% \text{ of } 3380.23 + 5.04 \times 89.12 + (\sqrt[4]{2400})^3 + \sqrt[4]{1290} \times \sqrt[5]{1024}}{5} =$$

(a) 455

(b) 550

(c) 500

(d) 350

(e) 400

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

$$\frac{35.13\% \text{ of } 3380.23 + 5.04 \times 89.12 + (\sqrt[4]{2400})^3 + \sqrt[4]{1290} \times \sqrt[5]{1024}}{5} =$$

After approximating,

$$\frac{35\% \text{ of } 3380 + 5 \times 90 + (\sqrt[4]{2401})^3 + \sqrt[4]{1296} \times \sqrt[5]{1024}}{5} =$$

$$\frac{1183 + 450 + 343 + 6 \times 4}{5} = \frac{2000}{5} = 400$$

51. Find the approximate value of ?,

$$? = \left(\frac{(\sqrt[3]{2740})^2 + 36.129\% \text{ of } 11 \frac{1}{9}}{99.82} \right)$$

(a) 3

(b) 1

(c) 5

(d) 2

(e) 4

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$? = \left(\frac{(\sqrt[3]{2740})^2 + 36.129\% \text{ of } 11\frac{1}{9}}{99.82} \right)$$

After approximating,

$$? = \left(\frac{(\sqrt[3]{2744})^2 + 36\% \text{ of } 11\frac{1}{9}}{100} \right)$$

$$? = \left(\frac{(14)^2 + 36\% \text{ of } \frac{100}{9}}{100} \right)$$

$$? = \frac{200}{100} = 2$$

52. Find the approximate value of m ,

$$m = 120.32\% \text{ of } 1200.12 + \sqrt[3]{1725} \times 12\% \text{ of } 41\frac{2}{3}$$

(a) 120

(b) 100

(c) 2000

(d) 1400

(e) 1500

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

$$m = 120.32\% \text{ of } 1200.12 + \sqrt[3]{1725} \times 12\% \text{ of } 41\frac{2}{3}$$

After approximating,

$$m = 120\% \text{ of } 1200 + \sqrt[3]{1728} \times 12\% \text{ of } 41\frac{2}{3}$$

$$m = 1440 + 12 \times 12\% \text{ of } \frac{125}{3}$$

$$m = 1440 + 12 \times 5$$

$$m = 1500$$

53. Find the approximate value of ?,

$$\frac{145.19\% \text{ of } 139.97 \times \sqrt[4]{6560} + (\sqrt[3]{2200})^2 + 75.12\% \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{?} = 10$$

(a) 300

(b) 110

(c) 200

(d) 30

(e) 20

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

$$\frac{145.19\% \text{ of } 139.97 \times \sqrt[4]{6560} + (\sqrt[3]{2200})^2 + 75.12\% \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{?} = 10$$

After approximating,

$$\frac{145\% \text{ of } 140 \times \sqrt[4]{6561} + (\sqrt[3]{2197})^2 + 75\% \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{?} = 10$$

$$\frac{203 \times 9 + (13)^2 + 75\% \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{?} = 10$$

$$\frac{203 \times 9 + (13)^2 + 75\% \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{?} = 10$$

$$\frac{1827 + 169 + 4}{?} = 10$$

$$? = \frac{2000}{10} = 200$$

54. Quantity I: Distance traveled by a train while traveling at speed of $13\frac{1}{3}$ m/s for 4 hours.

Quantity II: 14% of 1400.

(a) Quantity I < Quantity II

(b) Quantity I > Quantity II

(c) $Quantity\ I \leq Quantity\ II$

(d) $Quantity\ I \geq Quantity\ II$

(e) $Quantity\ I = Quantity\ II$

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Quantity I

$$\text{Speed of train in km/hr} = 13\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{18}{5} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Distance traveled} = 48 \times 4 = 192 \text{ km}$$

Quantity II

$$14\% \text{ of } 1400 = 196$$

55. **Quantity I:** Volume of a cone with base radius 7 cm and slant height 24 cm.

Quantity II: Volume of cylinder with height 8 cm and radius 7 cm.

(a) $Quantity\ I < Quantity\ II$

(b) $Quantity\ I > Quantity\ II$

(c) $Quantity\ I \leq Quantity\ II$

(d) $Quantity\ I \geq Quantity\ II$

(e) $Quantity\ I = Quantity\ II$

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Quantity 1:

$$\text{Height of the cone} = \sqrt{7^2 + 24^2} = 25$$

$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 25 = 1283.33$$

Quantity II:

$$\text{Volume of the cylinder} = \pi \times r \times h = \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 8 = 1232$$

56. **Quantity I:** Time required for A alone to complete the work, if A and B can finish the work in 15 days, B and C can finish the work in 24 days and C and A can finish the work in 20 days.

Quantity II: Time required to cross a pole by a train of speed 36 km/hr, if it can cross a bridge of its own length in 50 seconds.

(a) $Quantity\ I < Quantity\ II$

(b) $Quantity\ I > Quantity\ II$

(c) $Quantity\ I \leq Quantity\ II$

(d) $Quantity\ I \geq Quantity\ II$

(e) $Quantity\ I = Quantity\ II$

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Quantity 1

$$\text{Total work} = LCM(15, 24, 20) = 120$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A and B} = \frac{120}{15} = 8$$

$$\text{Efficiency of B and C} = \frac{120}{24} = 5$$

$$\text{Efficiency of C and A} = \frac{120}{20} = 6$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A, B and C} = \frac{8+5+6}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A} = \frac{19}{2} - 5 = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

$$\text{Required Time} = \frac{120}{4.5} = 26.666 \text{ days}$$

Quantity II

Let the length of train be ' x ' ,

Length of the bridge = x .

$$\frac{2x}{36 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 50$$

$$x = 250 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{250}{36 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 25 \text{ seconds}$$

57. **Quantity 1:** A and B started a business by investing Rs. 7200 and Rs. 6400, respectively. After 2 months C joined them with a capital of Rs. 10000. Again 4 months D joined them with a capital of Rs. 15000. After one year from the start of business they got a profit of Rs. 8830. Find the profit share of C?

Quantity II: Sum of first 50 odd numbers.

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

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Quantity 1:

$$\text{Profit share} = 7200 \times 12 : 6400 \times 12 : 10000 \times 10 : 15000 \times 6 = 216 : 192 : 250 : 225$$

$$\text{Profit share of C} = \frac{250}{883} \times 8830 = 2500$$

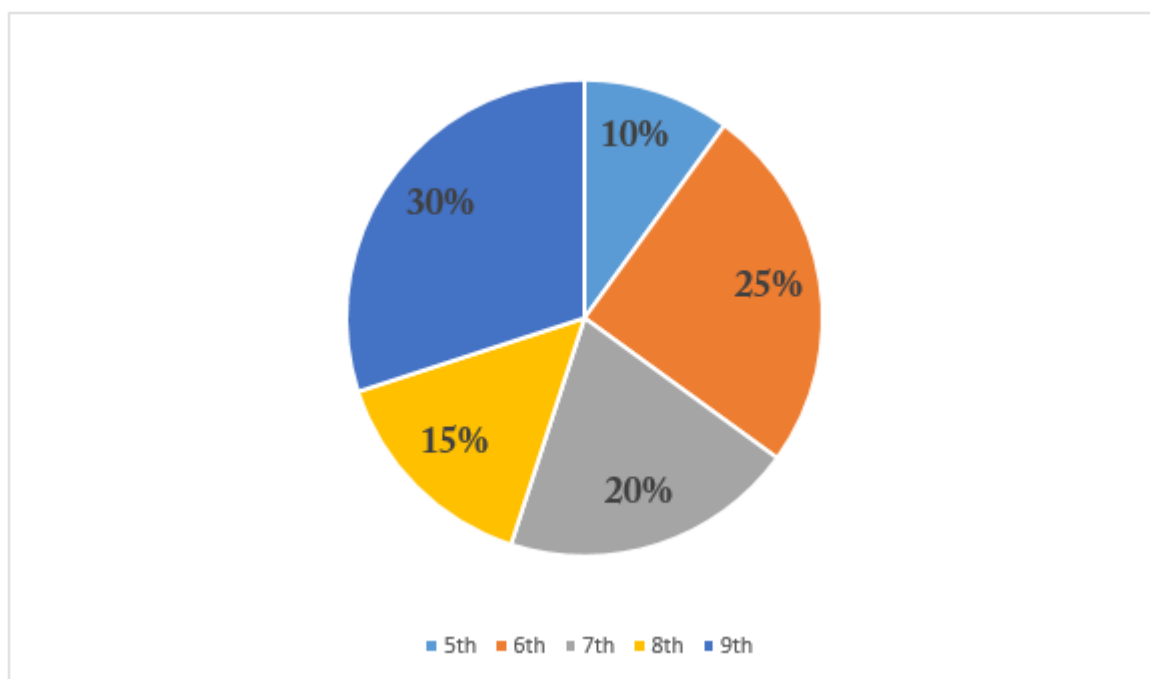
Quantity II

$$\text{Sum of first } n \text{ odd numbers} = n^2$$

$$\text{Required sum} = 50^2 = 2500$$

58. Study the Pie-Graph and answer the following questions.

The Pie-Graph shows the percentage distribution of students that enrolled in to different classes of school 'X'.



The table shows the ratio of boys to girls that have enrolled in to different classes.

Standard	Boys : Girls
5 th	3:4
6 th	5:2
7 th	4:3
8 th	1:6
9 th	2:5

The number of boys enrolled in 5th and 7th standard is what percentage of the number of girls that have enrolled in to 5th and 6th standards?

- (a) $125\frac{2}{9}\%$ (b) $122\frac{2}{9}\%$
 (c) $125\frac{4}{9}\%$ (d) $123\frac{2}{9}\%$
 (e) $122\frac{4}{9}\%$

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Number of boys enrolled in 5th and 7th standard

$$= 35000 \times \left(\frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} + \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} \right) = 1500 + 4000 = 5500$$

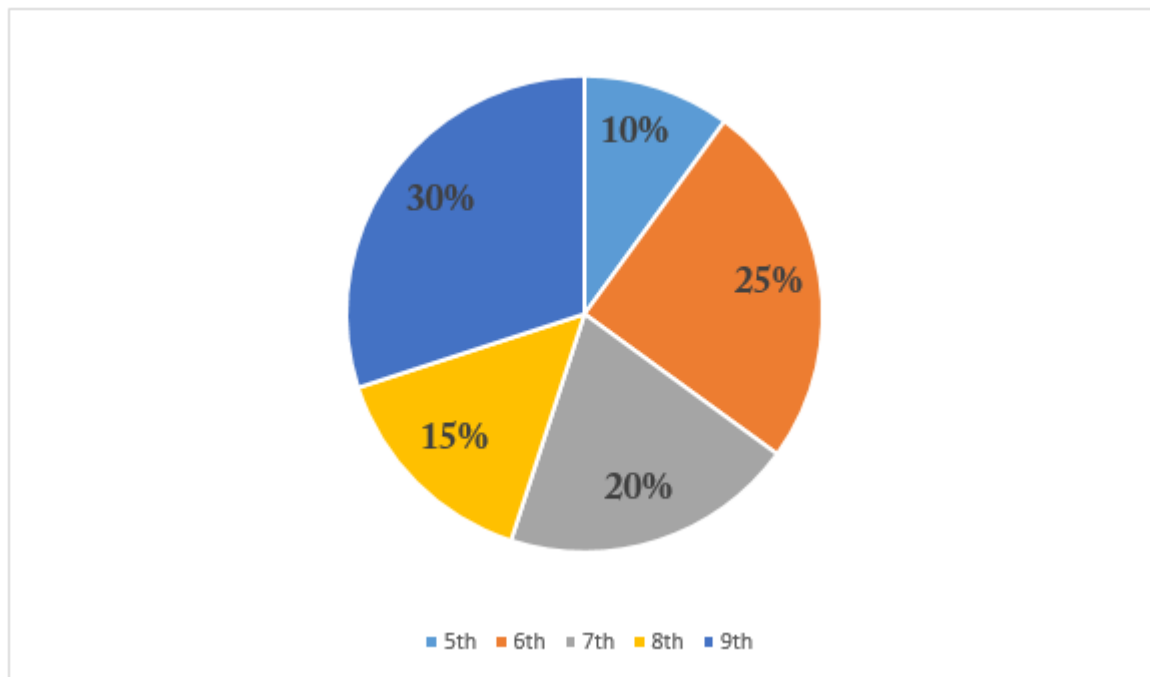
Number of girls enrolled in 5th and 6th standards

$$= 35000 \left(\frac{10}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{2}{7} \right) = 2000 + 2500 = 4500$$

$$\text{Required Percentage} = \frac{5500}{4500} \times 100 = 122\frac{2}{9}\%$$

59. Study the Pie-Graph and answer the following questions.

The Pie-Graph shows the percentage distribution of students that enrolled in to different classes of school 'X'.



The table shows the ratio of boys to girls that have enrolled in to different classes.

Standard	Boys : Girls
5 th	3:4
6 th	5:2
7 th	4:3
8 th	1:6
9 th	2:5

What is the ratio between the total number of boys in 9th and 8th to that of the total number of students in 6th standard?

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

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Total number of boys in 9th and 8th standard

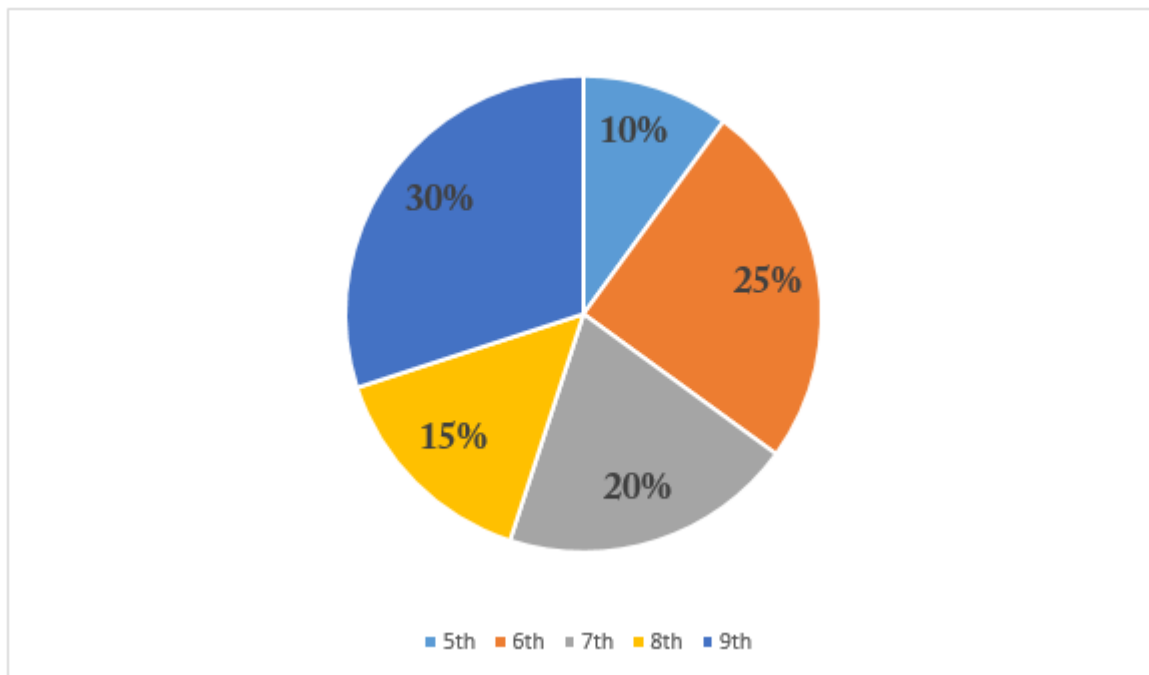
$$= 35000 \left(\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{2}{7} + \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{1}{7} \right) = 3000 + 750 = 3750$$

$$\text{Total number of students in 6th standard} = 35000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 8750$$

$$\text{Required Ratio} = 3750 : 8750 = 3 : 7$$

60. Study the Pie-Graph and answer the following questions.

The Pie-Graph shows the percentage distribution of students that enrolled in to different classes of school 'X'.



The table shows the ratio of boys to girls that have enrolled in to different classes.

Standard	Boys : Girls
5 th	3:4
6 th	5:2
7 th	4:3
8 th	1:6
9 th	2:5

The total number of students in 6th is what percentage more or less than the total number of girls in 5th , 7th and 9th ?

- (a) 1.75% (b) 2%
- (c) 3.5% (d) 2.94%
- (e) 2.22%

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$\text{Total number of students in 6th} = 35000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 8750$$

$$\text{Number of girls in 5th} = 35000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} = 1500$$

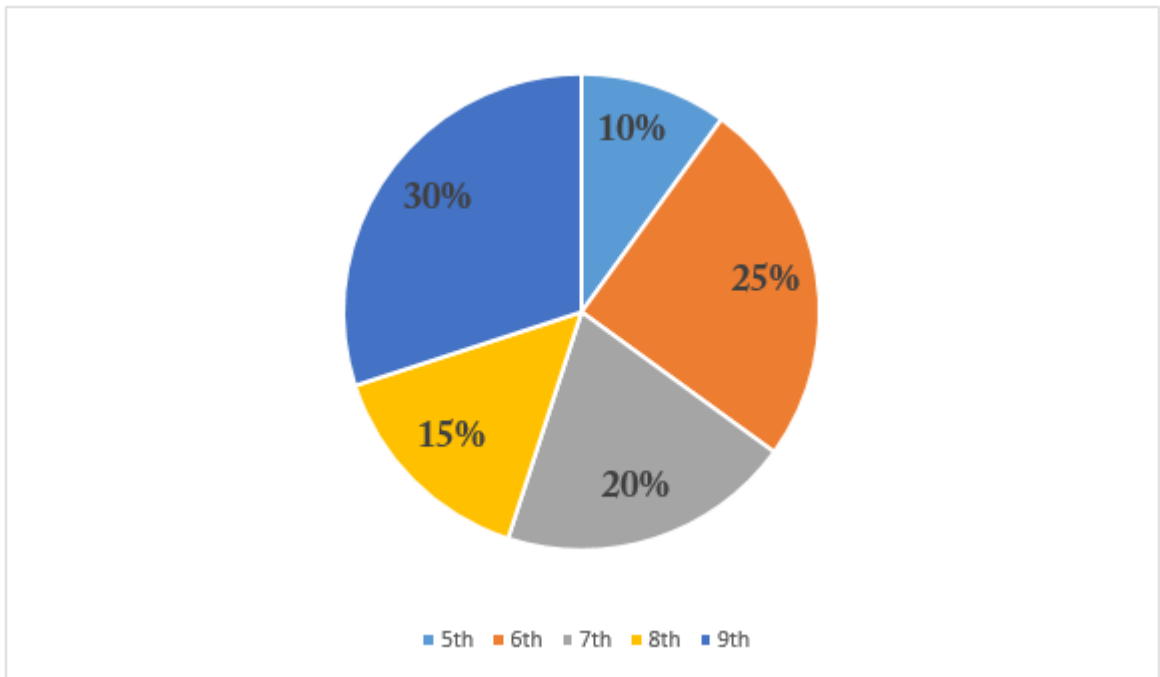
$$\text{Number of girls in 7th} = 35000 \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} = 4000$$

$$\text{Number of girls in 9th} = 35000 \times \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{2}{5} = 3000$$

$$\text{Required Percentage} = \frac{8750 - 8500}{8500} \times 100 = 2.94\%$$

61. Study the Pie-Graph and answer the following questions.

The Pie-Graph shows the percentage distribution of students that enrolled in to different classes of school 'X'.



The table shows the ratio of boys to girls that have enrolled in to different classes.

Standard	Boys : Girls
5 th	3:4
6 th	5:2
7 th	4:3
8 th	1:6
9 th	2:5

What is the approximate average number of girls in 6th, 7th and 8th?

- (a) 3333
(b) 4345
- (c) 3235
(d) 4456
- (e) 3313

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

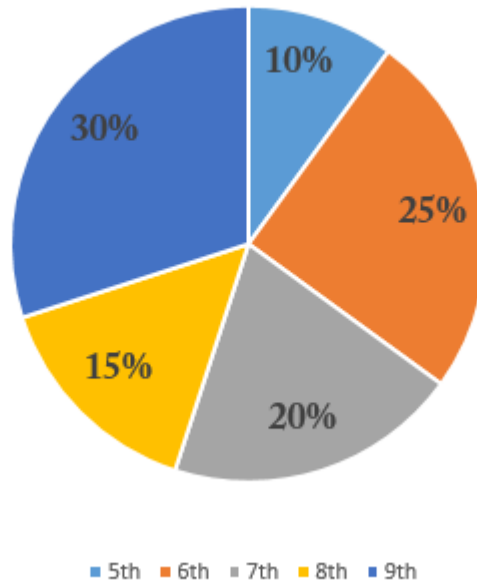
$$\text{Number of girls in 6th} = 35000 \times \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{2}{7} = 2500$$

$$\text{Number of girls in 7th} = 35000 \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} = 3000$$

$$\text{Number of girls in 8th} = 35000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{7} = 4500$$

$$\text{Required average} = \frac{2500+3000+4500}{3} = 3333.33 \approx 3333$$

62. Study the Pie-Graph and answer the following questions.
The Pie-Graph shows the percentage distribution of students that enrolled in to different classes of school 'X'.



The table shows the ratio of boys to girls that have enrolled in to different classes.

Standard	Boys : Girls
5 th	3:4
6 th	5:2
7 th	4:3
8 th	1:6
9 th	2:5

If the number of boys in 9th is increased by 20% then by what percentage the number of boys in 6th is more or less than that of the number of boys in 9th?

- (a) 78.5% (b) 80.14%
- (c) 73.61% (d) 72.72%
- (e) 75%

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

$$\text{New number of boys in 9th} = 35000 \times \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{6}{5} = 3600$$

$$\text{Number of boys in 6th} = 35000 \times \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{5}{7} = 6250$$

$$\text{Required Percentage} = \frac{6250 - 3600}{3600} \times 100 = 73.61\%$$

63. A and B started a business by investing Rs. 72000 and Rs. 84000 respectively. After 2 months a added Rs. 12000 and B withdrew Rs. 12000 from there capital. Again after 4 months C joined them with a capital of Rs. 96000. After one year from the start of business they got a profit share of Rs. 357000. Find the difference between the profit share of A and C?

- (a) 52500 (b) 12000
- (c) 23400 (d) 59500
- (e) 49500

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Ratio of Profit share

$$= (72000 \times 2) + (84000 \times 10) : (84000 \times 2) + (72000 \times 10) : 96000 \times 6 = 41 : 37 : 24$$

$$\text{Difference between the profit share of A and C} = \frac{17}{41+37+24} \times 357000 = 59500 \text{ Rs.}$$

64. A and B can do a piece of work in 14 days, while B alone can do it in 21 days. B and C can finish the work in 18 days. In what time A and C can finish the work?

- (a) 31.5 (b) 32
- (c) 27 (d) 24
- (e) 20

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

$$\text{Total work} = LCM(14, 21, 24) = 126$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A and B} = \frac{126}{14} = 9$$

$$\text{Efficiency of B} = \frac{126}{21} = 6$$

$$\text{Efficiency of B and C} = \frac{126}{18} = 7$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A} = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$\text{Efficiency of C} = 7 - 6 = 1$$

$$\text{Efficiency of A and C} = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{126}{4} = 31.5 \text{ days}$$

65. The ratio of age of Ann to that of Smith was 9:8 before 12 years. Six years hence ratio of there age is 27:25. Find the present age of Abby who is 18 years elder than Ann?

- (a) 57 (b) 64
- (c) 62 (d) 58
- (e) 66

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

$$\text{Ratio of age of Ann to Smith before 12 years} = 9 : 8$$

$$\text{Ratio of age of Ann to Smith 6 years hence} = 27 : 25$$

Equalizing the ratios we get,

$$\text{Ratio of age of Ann to Smith before 12 years} = 18 : 16$$

$$\text{Ratio of age of Ann to Smith 6 years hence} = 27 : 25$$

From the ratio,

$$(27 - 18) \rightarrow (12 + 6)$$

$$\text{Present age of Ann} = \frac{18}{9} \times 27 - 6 = 48 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Present age of Abby} = 48 + 18 = 66 \text{ years}$$

66. A train of speed 48 km/hr can cross a bridge of half its length in 27 seconds. Also it can cross a platform in 31.5 seconds. In what time a train of double the length of the first train can cross the bridge and platform if the distance between the platform and bridge is 180 m ?

- (a) 72 seconds (b) 64 seconds
- (c) 62 seconds (d) 75 seconds
- (e) 77.77 seconds

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Let the length of the train be x ,

$$\text{Length of bridge} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3x}{2}}{48 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 27 \text{ seconds}$$

$$x = 240 \text{ meters}$$

$$\text{Length of bridge} = \frac{240}{2} = 120 \text{ meters}$$

Let the length of platform be p ,

$$\frac{240+p}{48 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 31.5$$

$$p = 180$$

$$\text{Length of second train} = 240 \times 2 = 480 \text{ meters}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{480+120+180+180}{48 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 72 \text{ seconds}$$

67. A bought a T.V for Rs. 17952 after getting two successive discounts one being 12% and the other $r\%$. He sold the T.V for Rs. 20644.8 thereby gaining $r\%$. Find the marked price of the T.V?

(a) 21000

(b) 24000

(c) 20000

(d) 25600

(e) 30000

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

From the question we can write,

$$17952 \times \frac{100+r}{100} = 20644.8$$

$$r = 15\%$$

Let the marked price of the T.V be x ,

$$x \times \frac{100-12}{100} \times \frac{100-15}{100} = 17952$$

$$x = 24000 \text{ Rs.}$$

68. In a fruit shop 60% of the fruits are mangoes, 75% of the mangoes are from Salem and remaining mangoes are from Kerala. If the ratio of rotten to good mangoes is 2:7 and the number of rotten mangoes from Kerala is 400, find the total number of fruits in the shop?

(a) 9600

(b) 6400

(c) 7200

(d) 10000

(e) 12000

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Let the number of fruits in the shop be 100,

$$\text{Number of mangoes} = 60$$

$$\text{Number of mangoes from Salem} = 60 \times \frac{75}{100} = 45$$

$$\text{Number of mangoes from Kerala} = 15$$

It is given that,

$$15 \times \frac{2}{9} = 400$$

$$\text{Total number of fruits in the shop} = 400 \times \frac{9}{2 \times 15} \times 100 = 12000$$

69. Find the ratio between simple interest and compound interest formed when Rs. 24000 is deposited at 15% for 3 years?

(a) 9:13

(b) 400:477

(c) 465:401

(d) 400:463

(e) 9:12

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

$$\text{Simple interest} = 24000 \times \frac{3 \times 15}{100} = 10800 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$\text{Compound interest} = 24000 \left(1 + \frac{15}{100}\right)^3 - 24000 = 12501 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$\text{Required Ratio} = 10800 : 12501 = 400 : 463$$

70. The ratio of speed of boat in still water to that of speed of stream is 4:1. If the boat can row a distance of 390 km along the stream in 13 hours, then in what time the boat can row a distance of 216 km against the stream ?

- (a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12
(e) 14

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Let the speed of boat in still water be $4x$ and speed of stream be x

$$\text{Upstream speed} = 3x$$

$$\text{Downstream speed} = 5x$$

It is given that,

$$\frac{390}{5x} = 13 \text{ hours}$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\text{Upstream speed} = 3 \times 6 = 18 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{216}{18} = 12 \text{ hours}$$

71. The deal marks Amazon's plans to make a _____ into food retail business in India, helping it set up an offline presence similar to its strategy in the US where it has _____ grocery chain Whole Foods.

- (a) foray, enquired (b) lead, destroyed
(c) foray, acquired (d) lead, inquired
(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Foray means a brief but spirited attempt to become involved in a new activity or sphere. Companies are usually acquired by another. 'Lead' is not used because it gives an idea of moving forward from what is already there. But here it is a new entry into the market. So 'foray' is used. 'Enquired' has a meaning which doesn't suit here, i.e. to ask or know about.

72. "The Asia Times noted that Chinese media has _____ the plane in numerous ways," Sputnik added, "including _____ to it as a 'flopping fish' for its inability to operate effectively from the Chinese carriers.

- (a) Disregard, refuting (b) Distinguished, referring
(c) Described, reference (d) Disparaged, referring
(e) Both (b) and (d)

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Disparage: regard or represent as being of little worth. Referring to it maintains the verb continuity.

73. But as The National Interest _____ out, the charges as a whole are also rather _____, given that the former Soviet Union regularly copied Western military concepts and products.

- (a) Pointed, ironic (b) Points, iconic
(c) Barged, offensive (d) Points, offensive
(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Ironic: an event that seems deliberately contrary to what one expects. This is the word that perfectly suits here.

74. Years ago, the Chinese decided to save some money and, instead of buying several Su-33s from Russia for their _____ license production in China, they _____ for a Su-33 prototype in Ukraine.

- (a) Recent, option (b) Subsequent, opted
(c) Substantial, opted (d) Substandard, option
(e) None of the above

Correct Choice: **(b)**

Solution:

Subsequent: coming after something in time; following. Since the sentence is in past we have to use -ed form of verb option. At the time of buying, China doesn't have license. So the word substantial, which means already existing cannot be used here.

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

There is no public hearings held (a)/ for urban construction projects, (b)/ and governments assume that citizens (c)/ have nothing to say about them.(d)/ No Error (e)

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

Correct Choice: **(a)**

Solution:

are – in place of - is

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

The residents are now appealing (a)/ to the government to embrace (b)/ inclusive ways (c)/ of redesign the city.(d)/ No Error (e)

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

Correct Choice: **(d)**

Solution:

redesigning – in place of – redesign

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

Interestingly, if one looks back to see whether double digit GDP (a)/ has been reached, it can observe (b)/ that during 2005–08 India had recorded an average growth of (c)/ around 9.5 per cent, which was just before the financial crisis.(d)/ No Error (e)

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

Correct Choice: **(b)**

Solution:

be observed – in place of – observe

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

Russia's Vladimir Putin is conspicuous indifferent (a)/ to Western criticism as (b)/ his country enjoys the prestige (c)/ of hosting the World Cup.(d)/ No Error (e)

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

Correct Choice: **(a)**

Solution:

conspicuously – in place of - conspicuous

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

The service sector has three parts which have to necessarily grow (a)/ by over 10 per cent each, which again is (b)/ not impossible given that (c)/ such growth rates have been witnessed in the past.(d)/ No Error (e)

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

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

No error

80. 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.

. The Finance Minister spoke on behalf of the RBI during the Budget presentation, stating that cryptocurrencies **cannot be used to buy or sell** goods or services in India; they are not legal tender.

- (a) cannot use to buy or sell (b) cannot be used to buying or selling
(c) cannot being used to buy or sell (d) cannot be used from buying or selling
(e) No Improvement

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

No Improvement required

81. 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.

India is no closer to getting Mr. Modi or Mr. Mallya back to face the law, with extradition proceedings **for the latter crawling in** U.K. courts.

- (a) over the latter crawling at (b) against the latter crawling in
(c) for the latter crawling through (d) against the latter crawling through
(e) No Improvement

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

against is more apt than for

82. 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.

India is yet to pass a model **law mooted for the UN to** cross-border insolvency cases.

- (a) law mooted to the UN for (b) law mooted by the UN for
(c) law is mooted by the UN for (d) law is mooted by the UN to
(e) No Improvement

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

not 'for' 'by' should be used

83. 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.

Despite considerable progress **have been made** in North Korean leader Kim Jongun's nuclear programme, US President Donald Trump seems to have engineered a de-escalation of tensions.

- (a) be made (b) having been made
(c) having be made (d) has been made
(e) No Improvement

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

having is used instead of have

84. Which of the following phrases (a), (b), (c), (d) given below in the statement should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No Correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Either my husband or I **is held** responsible for the broken tool.

- (a) I are held (b) I am held
(c) myself held (d) me is held
(e) No correction required

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

'I am' is used when the sentence has a transitive verb.

eg I am going ,I am dancing etc.

'I' is used in sentences like : I have a dog etc.

'Me' is used when the person speaking is receiving the action

eg He took me for a drive.

85. Which of the following phrases (a), (b), (c), (d) given below in the statement should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No Correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

A writer **always is having** his own vision of life.

- (a) is always having (b) always has
(c) always have (d) every time will have
(e) No correction

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Since the statement is a fact, it is to be stated in simple present tense . Hence "always has " is the correct usage. 'Writer' is a third person singular, so we cannot use 'have' in this sentence. third person singulars are he, she, it and any names.

86.

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

- A. It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
B. These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
C. The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
D. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
E. Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programs for creating legal awareness among women.
F. They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.
G. To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence of the given paragraph?

- (a) B (b) C
(c) D (d) F
(e) G

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The correct order is DCGBFEA. 'D' is the first sentence because it is giving an introduction about the topic 'The National Commission for Women'.

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

- A. It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
B. These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
C. The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
D. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
E. Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programmes for creating legal awareness among women.
F. They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.

G. To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Which of the following should be the SEVENTH sentence of the given paragraph?

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

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

The correct order is DCGBFEA

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

- A. It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
- B. These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
- C. The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
- D. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
- E. Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programmes for creating legal awareness among women.
- F. They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.
- G. To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence of the given paragraph?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) F | (b) E |
| (c) D | (d) G |
| (e) A | |

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

The correct order is DCGBFEA

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

- A. It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
- B. These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
- C. The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
- D. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
- E. Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programmes for creating legal awareness among women.
- F. They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.
- G. To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence of the given paragraph?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) E |
| (c) G | (d) D |
| (e) F | |

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

The correct order is DCGBFEA

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

- A. It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
- B. These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
- C. The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
- D. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
- E. Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programmes for creating legal awareness among women.

F. They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.

G. To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence of the given paragraph?

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

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The correct order is DCGBFEA

91.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The use of MESBIC's for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach
- (b) There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBIC's
- (c) For the first time since 1960, large corporations are making significant contributions to the development of minority businesses
- (d) After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate
- (e) Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

All the statements are true but only option 'a' explains the central idea. That is the whole paragraph can be summarized in this sentence. This is the most important point author is trying to make.

92.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Which of the following does the author cite to support the conclusion that the results of the SBA program were disappointing?

- (a) The small number of new minority enterprises formed as a result of the program
- (b) The small number of minority enterprises that took advantage of the management and technical assistance offered under the program

- (c) The small percentage of the nation's business receipts earned by minority enterprises following the program's implementation
- (d) The small percentage of recipient minority enterprises that were able to repay federally guaranteed loans made under the program
- (e) The small number of minority enterprises that chose to participate in the program

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The small percentage of the nation's business receipts earned by minority enterprises following the program's implementation is why the author says that SBA programs were disappointing. This is very clear from the 6th line

93.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

The author refers to the "financial and operating problems" (line 20) encountered by MESBIC's primarily in order to

- (a) broaden the scope of the discussion to include the legal considerations of funding MESBIC's through sponsoring companies
- (b) call attention to the fact that MESBIC's must receive adequate funding in order to function effectively
- (c) show that sponsoring companies were willing to invest only \$500,000 of government-sponsored venture capital in the original MESBIC's
- (d) compare SBA and MESBIC limits on minimum funding
- (e) refute suggestions that MESBIC's have been only marginally successful

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Financial and operating problems encountered by MESBIC's is referred to call attention to the fact that MESBIC's must receive adequate funding in order to function effectively

94.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

The author's primary objective in the passage is to

- (a) disprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective
- (b) explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960's
- (c) establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960's and those made in the 1980's
- (d) analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience
- (e) argue that the "social responsibility approach" to aiding minority businesses is superior to any other approach

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

The author doesn't say about federal efforts as ineffective. He talks about MESBIC's increasing importance as the major financing source for minority businesses.

The author doesn't talk about condition of 1980's.

The author talks about option (c) & (d) in the paragraph but apart from a small mention his primary objective is not this.

95. Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Choose the option which is similar in meaning to the word : REVERT

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Access | (b) Return |
| (c) Hold | (d) Leave |
| (e) Certain | |

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Revert - return to (a previous state, practice, topic, etc.).

96.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) What was the average annual amount, in dollars, of minority business receipts before the SBA strategy was implemented? | (b) What locations are considered to be unfavorable for minority businesses? |
| (c) How do minority businesses apply to participate in a MESBIC program? | (d) How has the use of federal funding for minority businesses changed since the 1960's? |
| (e) What is the current success rate for minority businesses that are capitalized by MESBIC's? | |

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

How has the use of federal funding for minority businesses changed since the 1960's? This is the major question discussed in the passage. The paragraph doesn't mention any answer for all other questions.

97.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away

from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

It can be inferred from the passage that the attitude of some MESBIC staff members toward the investments preferred by some MESBIC directors can best be described as

- (a) defensive
- (b) resigned
- (c) indifferent
- (d) shocked
- (e) disapproving

Correct Choice: (e)

Solution:

Disapproving, because the staff members think that the investments preferred by MESBIC directors are wrong and they don't agree with or approve that.

98.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Based on information in the passage, which of the following would be indicative of the pragmatism of MESBIC staff members?

- I. A reluctance to invest in minority businesses that show marginal expectations of return on the investments
- II. A desire to invest in minority businesses that produce goods and services likely to be of use to the sponsoring company
- III. A belief that the minority business sector is best served by investing primarily in newly established businesses

- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only
- (e) I, II and III

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

A reluctance to invest in minority businesses that show marginal expectations of return on the investments and a desire to invest in minority businesses that produce goods and services likely to be of use to the sponsoring company are the indicative of the pragmatism of MESBIC staff members. There is no mention about III in the paragraph.

99.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of

location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Which of the following statements about the SBA program can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The maximum term for loans made to recipient businesses was 15 years.
- (b) Business loans were considered to be more useful to recipient businesses than was management and technical assistance.
- (c) The anticipated failure rate for recipient businesses was significantly lower than the rate that actually resulted.
- (d) Recipient businesses were encouraged to relocate to areas more favorable for business development.
- (e) The capitalization needs of recipient businesses were assessed and then provided for adequately

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

There is no mention about the bank loans, so option a & b are in correct. Line 5 says about unfavourable location and low capitalization, from this it is understood that neither option d nor e is correct.

100.

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises. Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBIC's

- (a) seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
- (b) encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
- (c) attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
- (d) rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses
- (e) select minority businesses on the basis of their location

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

The difference in MESBIC approach and SBA approach is that MESBIC's rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses. This is very clear from 13th line.