

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 1-10) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

Hundreds of plants and animals are (1) every day due to deforestation and urbanization. What might happen if this continues in the future? The last mass extinction of plant and animal species occurred 65 million years ago with the dinosaurs. In all, five mass extinctions have occurred and scientists (2) earth is in the sixth mass extinction. The world as it is now is threatened, including people, who are responsible for earth's (3). Pesticides contaminating water; overharvesting of animals and plants; air pollution; illegal fishing and the clearing of land are direct results of urbanization and deforestation. People have (4) and damaged almost half of earth's land, at a very unsustainable rate.

Global warming is having a serious impact as well. A six- degree Celsius increase in global temperature killed 95% of all species on Earth 251 million years ago. An increase of six- degree Celsius is forecast this century if a change is not made to (5) the damage done to earth. Humans will be one of the 95% of species lost. Noticeable, changes of global warming include migration (6) and the change in season timings. Migrating birds are migrating earlier which in turn is causing them to hatch eggs and (7) young earlier than they did at the beginning of this century. While this is just the tip of the iceberg many other (8) regarding the extinction of plant and animal species need addressing. It is more important now than ever before to pull our heads out of the sand and make changes for the (9) of the earth. Future generations are (10), as they are a species as well.

1.

(A) killing (B) alive (C) born (D) left (E) lost

2.

(A) speak (B) told (C) estimation (D) believe (E) consider

3.

(A) shape (B) development (C) deterioration (D) warmth (E) expansion

4.

(A) altered (B) created (C) produced (D) made (E) brought

5.

(A) void (B) dissipate (C) augment (D) reverse (E) increase

6.

(A) delay (B) birds (C) slowdown (D) hasten (E) acceleration

7.

(A) spare (B) bear (C) destroy (D) amend (E) generation

8.

(A) animals (B) difficulty (C) issues (D) humans (E) problem

9.

(A) extinction (B) better (C) wealth (D) stigma (E) demand

10.

(A) endangered (B) threaten (C) evaluated (D) living (E) compared

Directions (Q. 11-20) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

11. I did not like (A) / going to night school (B) / but I had no alternative (C) / as I have to work in day time. (D) / No error (E)

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

12. Hardly I stepped (A) / out of my house when (B) / I saw some policeman (C) / coming towards my house. (D) / No error (E)

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

13. Today, the cost of living (A) / is such higher that many (B) / people find it difficult to (C) / keep their health burning. (D) / No error (E)

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

14. Swati has such a fine (A) memory that she can (B) / recollect anything what (C) / happened many years ago. (D) / No error (E)

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

15. The agitating students had taken (A) / a vow not to return to their (B) / classes until their demands were not (C) / accepted by the Principal. (D) / No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
16. The enmity between the (A) / two groups had reached a level (B) / where reconciliation has (C) / become impossible. (D) No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
17. It being rainy day (A) / most of the people (B) / out on the street were (C) / carrying umbrellas. (D) / No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
18. The interviewer asked me (A) / if I knew that (B) / Kalidas was the greater (C) / than any other poet. (D) / No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
19. The officer along with (A) / his family members were (B) / invited at the reception party (C) / organized by his employer. (D) / No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
20. Our housing Society comprises of (A) / eight blocks and (B) / forty-eight flats on an (C) / area of about thousand sq. meters. (D) / No error (E)
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

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

A major problem of Indian industrial and commercial development was the supply of capital. Until 1850, British capital was shy of Indian adventure. The risks and unknown factors were too great, and **prospects** in other directions too bright. The working capital of the agency house after 1813 at first consisted mainly of the savings of the Company's servants. Their cries of woe when these houses fell as in the crisis of 1831 were loud and poignant. Indian capital was also shy for different reasons. It needed to acquire confidence in the new regime, and outside the presidency towns, to acquire confidence in the new regime, and outside the presidency towns, to acquire the habit of investment. Investment for large scale production for 'enabling' works like railways was an unfamiliar and suspected practice. Thus, the first big development came when European capital was **coaxed** into the country by government guarantees or went of its own free will to develop industries with which it was already familiar as in the case of jute or coal. Indian capital followed where it was in touch with European practice as in Bombay (Mumbai) and dealing with familiar products like cotton. These considerations throw into all the greater relief the achievement of the Tata's in developing iron and steel. Thus, the major part of the capital provided was British which a steadily increasing Indian proportion from 1900. As late as 1931-32 the capital of companies registered abroad was nearly four times that of companies registered in India. But this is not an exact guide because it leaves out of account the stock in British companies held by Indians, as well as government stocks. Speaking plainly, it may be said that the capital of the cotton industry was mainly Indian, that of the iron and steel industry entirely so, that of the jute industry about half and half, while the coal and plantation industries were mainly British, together with that used for the building of railways, irrigation, and other public works. Management in the cotton and steel industries was mainly Indian though European technicians were freely employed, that of the jute, coal, and the plantation industries being European, the jute men in particular being Scotch. Their capital, apart of course from government enterprise, operated thorough joint-stock companies and managing agencies. The latter arose through the convenience found by bodies of capitalists seeking to develop some new activities and lacking any Indian experience, of operating through local agents. It arose in the period after 1813 when private merchants took over the trade formerly monopolized by the Company. The money world be found in Britain to promote a tea garden, a coal mine, or a jute mill, but the management would be **confided** to a firm already on the spot. The managing agency was the hyphen connecting capital with experience and local knowledge.

Until 1914 the policy of the government continued in the main to be one of 'enabling' private capital and enterprise to develop the country. Direct promotion was confined to public utilities like canals and railways. The line between enabling and interfering action became distinctly blurred, however, in the case of the cotton industry and there was a tendency for enabling action to pass over into the positive promotion of particular projects. This was most noticeable in the time of Lord Curzon with his establishment of an imperial department of agriculture with a research station at Pusa and a department of commerce and industry presided over by a sixth member of the Viceroy's Council. The First World War began the transition to a new period of active promotion and positive support. As the conflict lengthened there arose a demand for Indian manufactured goods. India failed to take full advantage of this opportunity, partly because of uncertainty as to the future and partly because the means for sudden expansion were lacking. The outcome of this situation was the appointment of an industrial commission in 1916, under pressure from London. The commission criticized the unequal development of Indian industry which had led to the missing of her, war opportunity. A much closer co-operation with industry was planned through provincial departments of industry. Increased technical training and technical assistance to industry was proposed while it was suggested that the central government should set up a stores department which should aim at making India self-sufficing in this respect. The commission's report was only partially implemented, but a stores department and provincial industrial departments were created and something was done towards promoting technical assistance. The importance of the report and its aftermath was that it marked the transition from the conception

of Indian economy in broadly colonial terms with freedom for private enterprise to the conception of India as an **autonomous** economic unit.

21. The following can be inferred from the passage:

- (A) Industrial development of a country requires supply of external capital.
- (B) Investment in uncertain industries is more when government provides guarantees against failure.
- (C) Lack of indigenous technical expertise can be a constraining factor in a country's economic development.
- (D) Enabling infrastructure like railways would have to be provided necessarily by the government.
- (E) Marked development for the final products is an important prerequisite for industrial development.

- (A) A and B
- (B) A, C and D
- (C) B, C and E
- (D) C, D and E
- (E) A, B, C and E

22. The first capitalists investing in Indian economy were

- (A) the Indians
- (B) predominantly the British
- (C) the Europeans except the British
- (D) Both (A) and (B)
- (E) Both (A) and (C)

23. After the start of the first World War, all of the following could be likely reasons for the British government adopting a proactive stance towards Indian industry except.

- (A) The major investors in Indian enterprises were British and they had missed out on an opportunity.
- (B) The war had created a huge demand for industrial goods.
- (C) The British government wanted economic development of the country and India was strategic economically in the war.
- (D) The development of Indian economy was required for contributing towards the war effort.
- (E) The desire to see India as self-sufficient in technical expertise.

24. During the early twentieth century, Indians were restricted to making investment in stocks of companies that were necessarily listed in India. This was done with the aim of confining Indian capital to India so that it could not compete with British capital.

- (A) Definitely true as inferred from the passage.
- (B) It was true on a selective case by case basis.
- (C) This was the fact during the early part of the British rule.
- (D) This was true in the later part of the British rule.
- (E) No evidence to support the same is given in the passage.

25. From the passage it can be inferred that during the early part of twentieth century, starting a greenfield project was more difficult for an Indian capitalist than for an European.

- (A) Definitely true as inferred from the passage.
- (B) It was true on a selective case by case basis.
- (C) No trend of discrimination between the two categories of capitalists can be inferred from the passage.
- (D) Preference was given to British capitalists, buffeted by the fact that the country was under British rule.
- (E) Preference was given to European capitalists.

26. From this passage, it can be inferred that one of the problems that could have cropped up in the early stages of industrialization might have been.

- (A) government interference in day-to-day operations of business.
- (B) equitable sharing of risks between domestic and foreign investors.
- (C) ensuring adequate working capital.
- (D) regulation of the stock markets to protect investors from dubious enterprises.
- (E) the alignment of interest of the capitalists and the management.

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

27. **PROSPECTS**

- (A) Feasibility
- (B) Implausibility
- (C) Concomitant
- (D) Antiquated
- (E) Erstwhile

28. **COAXED**

- (A) Obviate
- (B) Despondent
- (C) Conniving
- (D) Inveigle
- (E) Collude

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

29. **CONFIDED**

- (A) Enervate
- (B) Analogue
- (C) Credence
- (D) Certitude
- (E) Incredulity

30. **AUTONOMOUS**

- (A) Sovereign
- (B) potentate
- (C) maverick
- (D) nonconformist
- (E) Protégé

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (Q. 31-35) : What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following number series problems?

31. 325, 314, 288, 247, 191, ?

- (A) 126 (B) 116
(C) 130 (D) 120
(E) None of these

32. 620, 632, 608, 644, 596, ?

- (A) 536 (B) 556
(C) 656 (D) 646
(E) None of these

33. 120, 320, ?, 2070, 5195, 13007.5

- (A) 800 (B) 920
(C) 850 (D) 900
(E) None of these

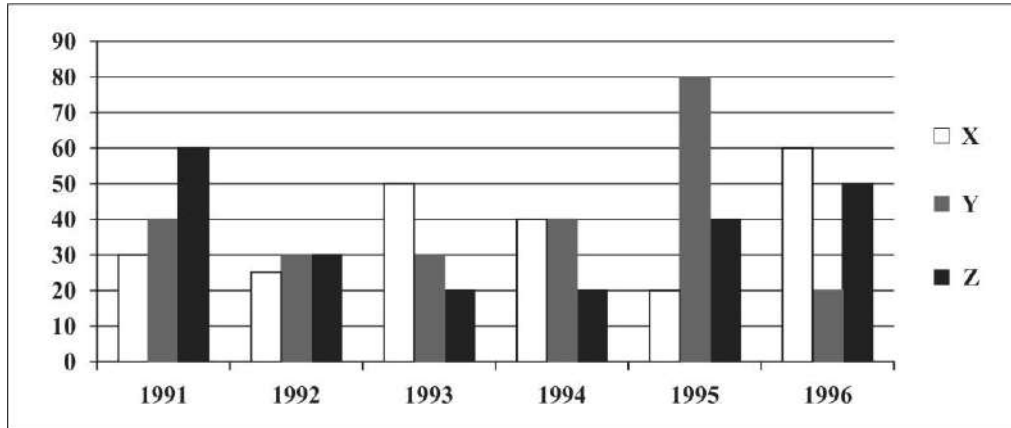
34. 6, 4, 8, 23, ?, 385.25

- (A) 84.5 (B) 73
(C) 78.5 (D) 82
(E) None of these

35. 5, 11, 32, 108, 444, ?

- (A) 1780 (B) 2230
(C) 1784 (D) 2225
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 36-40) : The following chart represent the percentage of profit by companies X, Y and Z in given six years.



36. If Income of X in 1992 is equal to expenditure of Y in 1994, what is the profit of X in 1992 if income of Y in 1994 is Rs. 7 Lac.

- (A) 2,00,000 (B) 3,00,000
(C) 1,00,000 (D) 1,54,000
(E) None of these

37. What is the average income (in lakh approx.) of X in all these years if expenditure of X in 1991 is Rs 1 Lac and it increases by Rs. 50,000 every year ?

- (A) 2.14 (B) 3.146
(C) 3 (D) 3.5
(E) 4.2

38. In 1995, expenditure of x,y and z are in ratio 2:3:5. What will be the ratio of their profits?

- (A) 1:6:5 (B) 2:5:6
(C) 1:3:2 (D) 2:3:2
(E) None of the above

39. Income of X in 1993 is Rs. 4,00,000 which is 20% less than the expenditure of Z in the same year. What is the approximate difference between their profits in that year?

- (A) 45000 (B) 15050
(C) 50000 (D) 40000

(E) 33333

40. In which of the following two years, the average of profit percent of all three together are equal.?

- (A) 1992 & 1996 (B) 1993 & 1994
(C) 1992 & 1994 (D) All of these
(E) None of the above

Directions (Q. 41-45) : What approximate value should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions? (Note : You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

41. 2.55% of 440 + 0.366% of 4880 = ?

- (A) 23 (B) 25
(C) 27 (D) 29
(E) 31

42. $0.0004 \div 0.0001 \times 36.000009 = ?$

- (A) 0.10 (B) 1.45
(C) 145 (D) 14.5
(E) 1450

43. $63.9872 \times 9449.8780 \div 240.0034 = (?)^2$

- (A) 2489 (B) 2500
(C) 50 (D) 45
(E) 150

44. $4985.0346 \div 215.987 - 3768.112 \div 206.868 = ?$

- (A) 8 (B) 5
(C) 18 (D) 11
(E) 15

45. $989.001 + 1.00982 \times 76.792 = ?$

- (A) 1000 (B) 1100
(C) 1067 (D) 110
(E) 100

Directions (Q. 46-50) : Two equations I and II are given below in each question. You have to solve these equations and give answer.

(A) if $x < y$ (B) if $x > y$
(C) if $x \leq y$ (D) if $x \geq y$

(E) if $x = y$ or no relation can be established.

46. I. $x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 6 = 5y$

47. I. $x^2 + 9x + 20 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 7y + 12 = 0$

48. I. $x^2 = 529$

II. $y = \sqrt{529}$

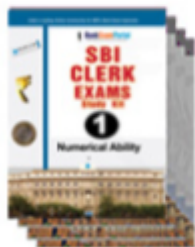
49. I. $2x + 3y = 14$

II. $4x + 2y = 16$

50. I. $x^2 - 1 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 4y + 3 = 0$

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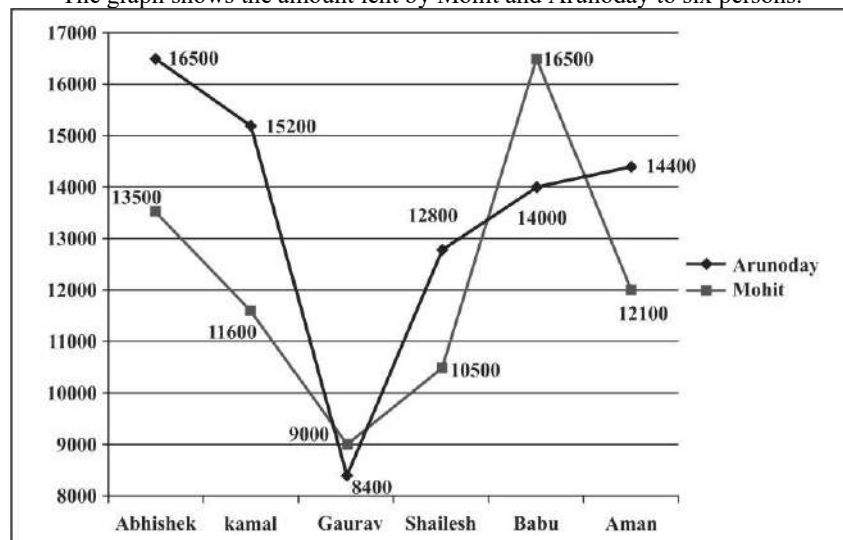
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Directions (Q. 51-55) : Study the following line graph carefully to answer the questions based on it.

The graph shows the amount lent by Mohit and Arunoday to six persons.



51. What is the difference between the average amount lent out by Arunoday and Mohit?

- (A) Rs. 1530 (B) Rs. 1350
(C) Rs. 1050 (D) Rs. 1320
(E) None of these

52. What is the interest earned by Arunday from Abishek and Shailesh if he lent them money at 10% and 11% p.a. respectively, interest being compound annually for 2 years?

- (A) Rs. 6435 (B) Rs. 6345.88
(C) Rs. 6435.88 (D) Rs. 6453.88
(E) None of these

53. Babu returned Rs. 16633.4 to Arunday after 2 years. Find the rate pcpa at which he borrowed the amount at compound interest compounded annually?

- (A) 19% (B) 12%
(C) 10% (D) 9%
(E) 8%

54. If Aman borrowed same amount as Babu from Arunday at same rate of interest for 3 years at simple interest while Babu borrowed at compound interest compounded annually at same rate and time period. If the difference between their interest is Rs. 992.25 then find the rate pcpa.

- (A) 15% (B) 10%
(C) 5% (D) 12%
(E) None of these

55. Find the amount earned by Mohit by lending money to given persons at 10% pa in 1 year?

- (A) Rs. 7235 (B) Rs. 7330
(C) Rs. 7230 (D) Rs. 7320
(E) None of these

56. In a recruitment test for the post of a bank probationary officer, 70% of those passed in the written test qualified in the skill test, 65% qualified in the interview, 27% failed in both and 248 qualified in both. The total number of candidates passed in written test is

- (A) 300 (B) 400
(C) 250 (D) 330
(E) None of these

57. A, B and C are partners in a business with capitals Rs. 5000, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 4000 respectively. A gets 30% of the profit for managing the business and the balance is divided in the ratio of their capitals. At the end of the year A gets Rs. 200 more than B and C together. Find the total profit.

- (A) Rs. 3000 (B) Rs. 3600
(C) Rs. 2500 (D) Rs. 3500
(E) None of these

58. The average weight of Subodh, Babu and Chimman is 80 kg. Kamlesh joins them and the average weight of the four becomes 81 kg. If Ram whose weight is 2 kg. more than Kamlesh replaces Subodh, then the average weight of Babu, Chimman, Kamlesh and Ram becomes 83 kg. find the weight of Subodh.

- (A) 80 kg (B) 85 kg
(C) 70 kg (D) 75 kg

(E) None of these

59. A boat against the current of water goes 4 km per hour and in the direction of the current at 8 km per hour. The boat for going to a place B from A in upward and returning back in downward direction to A takes 45 minutes. Find the distance between A and B.

- (A) 2.5 km (B) 2.25 km
(C) 3 km (D) 2 km
(E) None of these

60. Ramu, Pappe and Buddha hired a meadow for a certain sum. Ramu puts 40 cows for 10 months. Pappe puts 50 cows for 5 months and Buddha puts 70 cows for 4 months. If Ramu paid Rs. 80. Find the rent of the meadow.

- (A) Rs. 190 (B) Rs. 200
(C) Rs. 180 (D) Rs. 160
(E) None of these

61. Naresh bought an article for Rs. 240 and marked its price 20% above the cost price. He sold the article for Rs. 264 after allowing a certain discount on the marked price. The discount allowed by him was

- (A) $8\frac{1}{4}\%$ (B) $8\frac{2}{3}\%$
(C) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (D) $8\frac{1}{2}\%$
(E) None of these

62. Three workers, working all days, can do a work in 10 days, but one of them having other employment can work only half time. In how many days the work can be finished?

- (A) 15 days (B) 16 days
(C) 12 days (D) 12.5 days

(E) None of these

63. A bag has 4 red and 5 black balls. A second bag has 3 red and 7 black balls. One ball is drawn from the first bag and two from the second. The probability that there are two black balls and a red ball is:

- (A) $\frac{14}{45}$ (B) $\frac{11}{45}$
(C) $\frac{7}{15}$ (D) $\frac{9}{54}$

(E) None of these

64. The population of a colony was 3600 three years back. It is 4800 right now. What will be the population three years down the line, if the rate of growth of population has been constant over the years and has been compounding annually?

- (A) 6000 (B) 6400
(C) 7200 (D) 9600
(E) None of these

65. Two candles of the same height are lighted at the same time. The first is consumed in 4 hrs and the second in 3 h. Assuming that each candle burns at a constant rate, in how many hrs after being lighted was the first candle twice the height of the second?

- (A) $\frac{3}{4}$ h (B) $1\frac{1}{2}$ h
(C) $2\frac{2}{5}$ h (D) $1\frac{1}{3}$ h

(E) None of these

REASONING ABILITY

66. In which of these expressions 'I > E' be definitely false?

- (A) $I > P \geq Q = G \geq R > E$
(B) $P < A \leq I \leq T; E \geq O > T$
(C) $E \leq A \leq L = R < I$
(D) $I > C = F < H; E < F$
(E) $I > T = O \geq P; E < J = P$

67. Which of the following symbols should be placed in the blank spaces respectively (in the same order from left to right) in order to complete the given expression in such a manner that both 'H ≥ F' as well as 'G ≤ H' definitely holds true?

H _ A _ F _ G _ I

- (A) >, ≥, <, = (B) >, >, ≥, <
(C) ≥, ≥, ≤, ≤ (D) ≥, =, ≥, <
(E) Other than those given as options

68. In which of the following expressions does the expression 'I ≤ Z' to definitely hold true?

- (A) $K \geq I \leq R = P < S \leq Z$
(B) $U \geq Z \geq M = F \leq A \geq I$
(C) $I \geq C > Q \geq B = N \leq Z$
(D) $G \geq I = A < B \leq S \leq Z$
(E) $Z \geq E = G \geq W = Y \geq I$

69. Which of the following expressions is true if the expression $P < T \leq B > S > M \geq A$ is definitely true?

- (A) $A \leq P$ (B) $S < P$
(C) $M > P$ (D) $A < B$
(E) $T \leq M$

Direction : In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer

70. Statements :

$Z \leq K < D = S; D < A < O;$
 $G \geq D < R$

Conclusions:

I. $G > A$ II. $Z < R$

- (A) Only I is true
(B) Only II is true
(C) Either I or II true
(D) Neither I nor II is true
(E) Both I and II are true

Directions (Q. 71-75) : Study the following information to answer the given questions

I, J, K, L, X, Z, B and A are representatives of eight different countries, Japan, Brazil, Spain, Holland, Hungary, Germany, Chile and Canada but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are seated around a circular table for a meeting facing centre.

I is third to the left of the representative of Germany. The representative of Chile, Who is not X, is an immediate neighbour of A. B and A are not immediate neighbours. Only one person sits between A and the representative of Canada. L is neither the representative nor the immediate neighbour of the Brazilian country. Only two people sit between X and B. Neither X nor B is an immediate neighbor of I. Neither X nor B is the representative of Germany. The representative of Spain sits second to the right of L. L is not an immediate neighbor of I. L is not the representative of Germany and I is not the representative of Spain. The representative of Japan sits third to the left of Z. The representatives of Japan and

Germany are not immediate neighbours. Only one person sits between L and the representative of the Holland country. J is not the representative of Chile.

71. Who is the representative of the Chile country?

- (A) K (B) A
- (C) I (D) J
- (E) None of these

72. L is related to which of the following countries?

- (A) Hungary (B) Japan
- (C) Spain (D) Holland
- (E) None of these

73. Which of the following combinations is definitely true?

- (A) A–Hungary (B) X–Canada
- (C) J–Brazil (D) Z–Holland
- (E) None of these

74. Which of the following combinations is false in respect of the given information?

- (A) J–Brazil (B) X–Hungary
- (C) K–Chile
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

75. If Z is related to Brazil, J is related to Chile, in the same way A is related to which of the following?

- (A) Canada (B) Hungary
- (C) Spain (D) Chile
- (E) Japan

Directions (Q. 76-77) : Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

M, N, O, P, Q and R are six family members. Q is son of P, who is not the mother of Q. N is brother of P. R and P are a married couple. O is daughter of R, who is sister of M.

76. How many female members are there in the family?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Can't be determined
- (E) None of these

77. How is Q related to O?

- (A) Mother (B) Father
- (C) Sister (D) Brother
- (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 78-80) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In Noida there is a residential society named civitech sampriti which has Twelve blocks N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y. These blocks form two rows. Blocks on row 1 are facing west and blocks on row 2 are facing east. Blocks P, Q, R, S, T and U are in row 1 and blocks N, O, V, W, X, and Y are in row 2. Each blocks of row 1 is exactly opposite the other block in row 2. Block V, which is at one of the ends of the row, is second to the left of block Y. There are two blocks between block N and O. There is only one block between block S and T. Block U is third to the right of Q. Block U is not opposite either V or Y. Block S and T are not opposite to V. block P is adjacent to block S. Block W, which is not opposite T, is not adjacent to N.

78. Which block opposite to Q?

- (A) N (B) Y
- (C) W (D) X
- (E) O

79. How many blocks are there between blocks R and S?

- (A) Four (B) Three
- (C) Two (D) One
- (E) None of this

80. Block R is related to block X in the same way as block U is related to O, based on the given arrangement. Who among the following is Q related to, following the same pattern?

- (A) N (B) V
- (C) W (D) Y
- (E) None of this

Directions (Q. 81-85) : Each of the following questions consists of five/six statements followed by options. Choose the options that can be concluded from five statements and that option will be your answer.

81. Statements:

Some Oranges are Apples

All apples are grapes

No grapes is Banana

Conclusions:

I. All Bananas are grapes

II. Some Oranges being Banana is a possibility

III. All grapes are apples

IV. Some grapes are definitely Banana

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Only III and IV follow

(D) All follow

(E) None follows

82. Statements:

All Books are Pens

Some Pens are Pencils

No pencil is Marker

All Markers are Boxes

Conclusions:

I. No Book is Box

II. No Marker is Pen

III. Some Books are Boxes

IV. Some Markers are Pens

(A) Either I or III follows

(B) Either II or IV follows

(C) Both (A) and (B) follow

(D) All follow

(E) None Follows

83. Statements:

All monkeys are Donkeys

No Donkey is elephant

All elephants are Tigers

Conclusions:

I. No elephant is a monkey

II. All Donkeys being Tigers is a possibility

III. All Monkeys being Tigers is a possibility

IV. Some Donkeys are elephants

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Only I, II and III follow

(D) All follow

(E) None follows

84. Statements:

All tables are Chairs

All windows are doors

No chair is door

Some doors are fans

Conclusions:

I. At least some tables are windows

II. At least some windows are fans

III. Some fans being chairs is a possibility

IV. All Chairs are fans

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only III follows

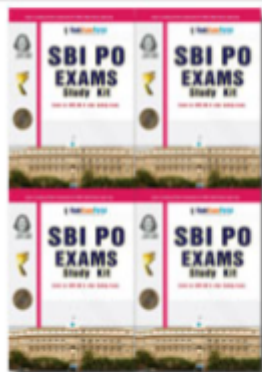
(C) Only I, II and III follow

(D) All follow

(E) None follows

85. Statements:

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All roads are cars
No car is bike
Some bikes are houses
Some buildings are roads

Conclusions:

I. All bikes being buildings is a possibility

II. No bike is road

III. Some cars are buildings

IV. All bikes are road

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Either III or II follows
- (C) Only I, II and III follow
- (D) All follow
- (E) None follows

Directions (Q. 86-90) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven Persons - L, M, N, O, P, Q and R live on seven different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. Lowermost floor is numbered 1. Each of them went to spend their vacations in one of the following destinations - Nainital, Shimla, Srinagar, Bhaanghar, Alwar fort, Mysuru and Musoori. Each left on a different day of the week starting from Monday. M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor number three and left on Monday. The one who went to Srinagar lives immediately above R who left on some day after Thursday. The one who went to Nainital lives on an odd numbered floor above Q. P went to Musoori and lives on the 4th floor. L lives on the floor above P and left for Alwar fort on Saturday. The one who lives on top floor went to Bhaanghar and the person living on the bottom floor went to Mysuru but not on Monday. N lives on an even numbered floor and left two days after the person who went to Shimla left. O left on Tuesday.

86. Who lives on the topmost floor?

- (A) O (B) L
- (C) M (D) N
- (E) None of the above

87. If Q left for his destination on Wednesday, then R left for his destination on?

- (A) Sunday
- (B) Wednesday
- (C) Thursday
- (D) Either Sunday or Wednesday
- (E) Can't be determined

88. Who went to Shimla?

- (A) M (B) O
- (C) Q (D) N
- (E) None of these

89. Who lives between the persons who went to Srinagar and Musoori?

- (A) The one who went on Friday
- (B) The one who went on Monday
- (C) Q
- (D) The person on the fifth floor
- (E) Either B or C

90. The person who left on Monday went to?

- (A) Bhaanghar (B) Nainital
- (C) Shimla (D) Srinagar
- (E) Mysuru

Directions (Q. 91-95) : Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Ten friends of a college have decided to go to their dream city for celebration of Holi but before leaving, they want to spent some quality time in college park in night to play some games. They want to go Goa, Mathura, Lucknow, Hongkong, Singapore, Patna, Paris, London, Pune, and Newyork. In park, they all are sitting in two parallel rows containing five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1- G, H, I, J and K are seated and some of them are facing South and some of them are facing North. In row 2 – L, M, N, X and Y are seated and some of them are facing South and some of them are facing North. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row either faces another member of the other row or seated behind each other.(All the information given above does not necessarily represent the order of seating in the final arrangement.) The person who wants to go to Hongkong , sits to the immediate right of M, who seated exactly in the middle of the row.

L faces one of the immediate neighbors of the person who wants to go to Mathura. J faces one of the immediate neighbors of the person who wants to go to Lucknow. X do not want to go to Lucknow. J do not want to go to Singapore or Patna. L sits immediate right of the person who wants to go to Pune. N sits one of the extreme ends of the line and who wants to go to Pune. I sits third to the right of person who wants to go to Mathura. Only One person sits between the person who wants to go to Pune and M. I sits to the immediate right of the person who faces X. Only two people sit between I and K. X do not want to go to Goa or London. The person who wants to go to Singapore sits second to the right of the one who faces North Direction. One of the immediate neighbors of the person who wants to go to Singapore behind the person who wants to go to Lucknow. L does not face G and faces south direction. The person who wants to go to Goa sits exactly between the persons who wants to go to New york and Singapore. The person who wants to go to Patna faces the person who wants to go to New York. Y faces North Direction and sits immediate left of M. Only one person sits between the person who wants to go to Lucknow and Hongkong. G faces the opposite direction to the person who wants to go to Paris.

91. Who amongst the following faces the person who wants to go to Patna?

- (A) The person who wants to go to Goa
- (B) J
- (C) The person who wants to go to Singapore
- (D) The person who wants to go to Pune
- (E) H or K

92. Y wants to go which of the following Cities?

- (A) Lucknow (B) Honkong
- (C) Paris (D) Pune
- (E) Singapore

93. Which of the following is true regarding I?

- (A) I faces south direction
- (B) None of the given options is true
- (C) I is from Bengaluru
- (D) The person who wants to go to Hongkong faces I.
- (E) The person who wants to go to Paris is an immediate neighbor of I.

94. N is related to Hongkong in the same way as I is related to New York based on the given arrangement, To who amongst the following is Y related to the following same pattern?

- (A) Paris (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patna (D) Goa
- (E) London

95. Who amongst the following sit at extreme end of the row?

- (A) The person who wants to go to Goa and N
- (B) The persons who wants to go to London and G
- (C) J and the person who wants to go to Mathura
- (D) The persons who wants to go to Patna and Lucknow
- (E) G, K

96. J runs 20 m towards East and turns to right and runs 10 m. Then he turns to the right and runs 9 m. Again he turns to right and runs 5 m. After this he turns to left and runs 12 m and finally he turns to right and 6 m. Now to which direction is J facing?

- (A) East (B) West
- (C) North (D) South
- (E) None of these.

97. L goes 6 km towards South-East from her office. Then she goes 15 km turning to West. After this she goes 6 km towards North-West and in the end she goes 11 km towards East. How far is she from her office ?

- (A) 10 km (B) 11 km
- (C) 4 km (D) 6 km
- (E) None of these.

Directions (Q. 98-100) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight friends, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit on four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. Each of them likes different alcohols, viz. Wisky, Wine, Rum, vodka, Zin, Scotch, Beer and Feny. The ones who sit on the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside, but not necessarily in the same order. A, who likes Wine, faces the centre and sits third to the right of F. E, who faces the centre, likes Feny and, is not an immediate neighbour of F. Only one

person sits between F and G. D, who does not like Scotch, sits second to the right of B, who likes neither Whisky nor Scotch. D faces the centre. C is not an immediate neighbour of A. H likes Beer. F and G like Zin and Rum respectively.

98. Who sits second to the left of the person who likes vodka?

- (A) H
- (B) G
- (C) A
- (D) Can't be determined
- (E) None of these

99. What is the position of E with respect to the person who likes Zin?

- (A) Third to the right
- (B) Fourth to the right
- (C) Sixth to the right
- (D) Third to the left
- (E) None of these

100. Who likes Scotch?

- (A) B
- (B) D
- (C) C
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these



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