1. This Booklet contains three tests as follows :

Test I - English Language Q.Nos. 1-30

Test II - Quantitative Aptitude Q.Nos. 31-65

Test III- Reasoning Q.Nos. 66-100

2. You will be given an aggregate time of 1:00 hour to answer

all the three tests. The tests are not separately timed.

You may distribute the time as you please but remember

that to qualify in the written test as a whole you have to

qualify on each of the three tests separately.

3. Tests of Reasoning and Quantitative Aptitude are printed

in both Hindi and English. The Hindi version is printed

on the left hand side page and the English version on

the right hand side page.

4. There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by you.

For each question for which a wrong answer has been

given by you, one-fourth or 0.25 of the marks assigned

to that question will be deducted as penalty.

5. Rough work, if you want to do any, is to be done in this

booklet itself and not on the answersheet. For this

purpose use the empty space in the margin or anywhere

else you find in this booklet. Do not use any other paper.

6. Indicate your answers on the separate answersheet (given at the end of the booklet), using HB Pencil. Follow the instructions given on the answersheet for indicating your answers.

7. Your answersheet contains answer-spaces for answering

100 questions. Use 100 answer spaces for answering the

100 questions given in this booklet.

8. Do not open the booklet until you are told to do so. When the instruction for opening the booklet is given, do not try to remove the wire staples at the left. Insert the blunt end of your pencil under the sticker and tear it to open the booklet.

9. Immediately after opening the booklet, verify that all the pages containing questions from 1 to 100 are properly printed in your booklet and then begin answering the test. In case the booklet is defective get it replaced by another test booklet.

(Based on IBPS PO (Prelims) latest pattern for IBPS PO EXAM)

No. of Questions : 100 Time : 1:00 hrs

Name of Student : _____

Father's Name: _____

**Centre : _____ Batch
No.: _____**

2

Test I

English Language

Directions (Q. 1-5): Which of the phrases given against the sentence should replace the word/phrase given 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 'No

correction required' as the answer.

1. With a vast geographic spread and a huge population, anything that works in India, will surely work anywhere.

1) nowhere else 2) anywhere else 3) anyhow

4) somewhere 5) No correction required

2. Were me a bird, I would fly to her.

1) Was me 2) Was I 3) Were I

4) Would I 5) No correction required

3. He is afraid to me.

1) for 2) of 3) from

4) with 5) No correction required

4. This lack of a clear strategy have spooked rightly investors.

1) have been rightly spooked 2) has been rightly spooked

3) has rightly spooked

4) have rightly spooked 5) No correction required

5. Using mobile phones for banking operations would cut cost by branchless banking.

1) will be cutting cost 2) are cut costs 3) will be cost cutting

4) will cut costs 5) No correction required

Directions (Q. 6–10): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/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 5). (Ignore

errors of punctuation, if any)

6. The ruling came 1) / after the court acquitted, 2)/ a man who was accused continually 3)/beating a child. 4)/ No error 5)

7. The app includes 1)/ contact numbers of the drivers, 2)/ registration number of the vehicle 3)/ and details of every

member of the committee. 4) / No error 5)

8. Atrocities committed 1)/ in places like Ballia, 2)/ which joined the Quit India movement of 1942, 3)/ is still not fully

documented. 4)/ No error 5)

9. This move helped countries1)/ become more productive for themselves 2)/ and in a better position to feed 3)/ their own

people. 4)/ No error 5)

10. The most visible face against AFSPA (Armed Focus Speical Powers Act)1)/ in India must surely be that of from Sharmila, 2)/

who has been on a fast against the law, 3)/ from 2000 in Manipur. 4)/ No error 5)

Directions (Q. 11–15): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form

a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) The aims of the yoga enthusiasts are extremely varied.

(B) Others by the increased fitness and flexibility that it results in.

(C) Some people find solutions to suffering from varied Health Disorders and there are others who achieve an all round

development of a calm, stress- free mind and a fit body.

(D) Some are particularly inspired by the spiritual element that yoga provides.

(E) Yoga has been gaining immense popularity due to the short term as well as long- term benefits that it provides.

11. Which of the following would be the 'FOURTH' sentence after rearrangement?

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

3

12. Which of the following would be the 'SECOND' sentence after rearrangement?

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

13. Which of the following would be the 'LAST (FIFTH)' sentence after rearrangement?

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

14. Which of the following would be the 'FIRST' sentence after rearrangement?

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

15. Which of the following would be the 'THIRD' sentence after rearrangement?

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

Directions (Q. 16-20): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. The numbers are

printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the

appropriate words.

The newspaper of today is a huge financial undertaking with the same outlook as any other limited company. The

editorial staff have to make circulation, and if they do not they will soon be supplanted by those who can. Their independence

therefore suffers a grave limitation. It is further (16) by the fact that a newspaper is as much an advertising medium as a vehicle

for (17). It is said that the (18) which the public pays for its newspaper covers only one-third of the (19) of production, the

other two-thirds is accounted (20) by advertisement revenue.

16. 1) destroyed 2) deepened 3) curtailed 4) failed 5) aggravated

17. 1) news 2) epidemics 3) training 4) business 5) patients

18. 1) value 2) tax 3) price 4) cost 5) fee

19. 1) expenses 2) sale 3) amount 4) price 5) cost

20. 1) into 2) in 3) from 4) for 5) with

Directions (Q. 21-30): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Education is perhaps the most vital requirement for inclusive growth, empowering individuals and society, opening up

opportunities and promoting true public participation in the development process. It is an important factor that fuels both

social change and economic growth.

India is actively pushing forward with its agenda for revamping and restructuring education in the country. Thanks to

schemes like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Midday Meal Schemes, enrolment rates in schools have gone up, as have the

number of schools. Right to Education is now a Fundamental Right for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. In simple

words, it means that the Government will be responsible for providing education to every child up to eighth standard free of

cost, irrespective of class and gender. It has, thus, paved the way for building a strong, literate and empowered society in this

country.

However, the realisation of this objective is not going to be very easy—not when the school system in the country,

especially the schools in rural areas, continues to be plagued by problems of poor infrastructure, shortage of teachers, their

lack of training and motivation, besides poverty and livelihood issues that are responsible for the huge drop-out rates. It is

estimated that there is a shortage of nearly five lakh teachers, while about three lakh of them are untrained at the elementary

school stage. Over 53 per cent of schools have a student-teacher ratio much poorer than the 1:30 as prescribed under the Act.

About 46 per cent schools do not have toilets for girls, which is another reason why parents do not send girl children to

schools.

However, if our track records in literacy is an indication, we can be quite hopeful of achieving the target of providing

school education to all our children. A 65 per cent literacy rate in 2001 from a mere 14 per cent in 1947 is a record established

with a lot of vision and hard work—a record we can be justifiably proud of. India's commitment to provide compulsory

education to nearly 22 crore children between the age of 6 and 14 is evident in schemes like those providing rural children

with stipends, free uniforms and text books, mid-day meals and special attention to education of the girl child. While issues

of equity, quality and access remain areas of concern, particularly in rural schools, rapid efforts are being made to address

these effectively and in a sustained manner.

By enacting the Right to Education, India now joins a select few countries in the world where education is a Fundamental

Right. Education is the surest route to development; it will transform the whole society and the gains of such a development

will be inclusive and widespread.

4

21. According to the passage, the term 'Inclusive Growth' refers to

1) True public participation in the development process

2) Opening up of opportunities

3) Economic growth coupled with educational development

4) Social change with economic growth

5) None of these

22. What has triggered the increase in enrolment rate in schools, according to the passage?

1) Economic growth

2) Poverty eradication programmes

3) Schemes like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and 'Midday Meal Schemes'

4) All the above

5) None of these

23. "Right to Education is now a Fundament Right for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years." It means

1) All the parents/guardians of children of the said age group will have to get their children enrolled in schools.

2) All the children of 6-14 years will compulsorily get education.

3) All the children referred to will have to enrol themselves in Govt schools.

4) Now, it is the responsibility of the Govt to ensure that each and every child of the concerned age group is provided

education at least up to class VIII free of cost.

5) None of these

24. Consider the following statements:

1) The educational institutions in India severely lack quality teachers.

2) The objective of education to all is not easy to achieve for our school system is plagued by serious problems like

poor infrastructure and shortage of teachers.

Which of the above two statements are correct?

1) Only 1) is true 2) Only 2) is true 3) Both are true 4) Both are not related to the passage

5) None of these

25. What is the per cent rate of growth in literacy from 1947 to 2001?

1) 65% 2) 14% 3) 56% 4) 51% 5) 51%

26. What, in your view, should be the title of the passage?

1) Right to Education – A road to 100% 2) Education for All – A distant goal

3) Educational Infrastructure – the biggest setback 4) Sarva Shiksha – A prolonged dream

5) None of these

Direction (Q. 27-28): Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used

in the passage?

27. Fuel

1) Encourage 2) Force 3) Empower 4) Flourish 5) Drive

28. Drop-out

1) Leave 2) Go away 3) Discourage 4) Go down 5) Discontinue

Direction (Q. 29-30): Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the

passage?

29. Pushing forward

1) Going away 2) Going ahead 3) Dancing back 4) Drawing back 5) None of these

30. Motivation

1) Discouragement 2) Induction 3) Derailment 4) Guidance 5) Demotion

5

6

i z' ukoyh II

l a[; kRed vfHk; ksX; r k

funsZ' k (iz.

31-35): fuEufyf[kr l a[; k Ja[kyk esa i z' ufpUg~ (?) ds LFkku i j D; k eku vkuk pkfg, \

31. 534 434 ? 278 238 106

1) 370 2) 310 3) 260 4) 390 5) 270

32. 100, 115, 126, 133, 136, ?

1) 128 2) 130 3) 135 4) 121 5) 125

33. 265, ?, 145, 127, 129, 145

1) 189 2) 190 3) 195 4) 172 5) 165

34. 95, 118, 143, ?, 199, 230

1) 184 2) 150 3) 165 4) 170 5) 168

35. 23, 27, 36, 52, ?, 113

1) 82 2) 77 3) 70 4) 90 5) 65

funsZ' k (iz.

36–40): buesa l s i zR; sd i z' u esa] vpj x v kSj y ds l kFk nks l ehdj .k Øekad l v kSj II fn, x, gSaA v ki dks x v kSj y dk eku Kkr dj us ds fy , nksukas l ehdj .kksa dks gy dj uk gSA mÙkj nhft ,%

1) ; fn x > y 2) ; fn x > y 3) ; fn x < y

4) ; fn x < y 5) ; fn x = y ; k x vkSj y ds chp l aca/k fu/kkZfj r ugha fd; k t k l dr kA

36. I. $63x – 110 x + 48 = 0$ II. $32y – 76 y + 45 = 0$

37. I. $x2 – □4 5 □ 6 3□x + 24 15 = 0$ II. $y2 –7 5 y + 60 = 0$

38. I. $24x2 + 9x – 15 = 0$ II. $30y2 – 38y + 12 = 0$

39. I. $5x + 4y = 82$ II. $4x + 5y = 80$

40. I. □ □

3

2

21

x

$x – 19 = 0$ II.

□ □

2

2

15

y

$y – 22 = 0$

funsZ' k (iz.

41–45): fuEu j s[kk vkj s[k foxr o"kks± ds nkSj ku nks dai fu; ksa A vkSj B ds v k; kr ds fu; kZr ds l kFkk vuqi kr dks n' kkZr k gSA

0.4

0.85

0.5

0.6

0.8 0.75

0.6

1.2

1.0

0.9

0.4

0.55

0.8

0

0.1

0.2

0.3

0.4

0.5

0.6

0.7

0.8

0.9

1

1.1

1.2

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Country A Country B

7

Test II

Quantitative Aptitude

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

31. 534 434 ? 278 238 106

1) 370 2) 310 3) 260 4) 390 5) 270

32. 100, 115, 126, 133, 136, ?

1) 128 2) 130 3) 135 4) 121 5) 125

33. 265, ?, 145, 127, 129, 145

1) 189 2) 190 3) 195 4) 172 5) 165

34. 95, 118, 143, ?, 199, 230

1) 184 2) 150 3) 165 4) 170 5) 168

35. 23, 27, 36, 52, ?, 113

1) 82 2) 77 3) 70 4) 90 5) 65

Directions (Q. 36 – 40): In each of these questions, two equations numbered I and II with variables x and y are given. You

have to solve both the equations to find the value of x and y. Give answer:

1) if x > y 2) if x □ y 3) if x < y

4) if x □ y 5) if x = y or relationship between x and y cannot be determined.

36. I. 63x– 110 x + 48 = 0 II. 32y – 76 y + 45 = 0

37. I. x2 – □4 5 □ 6 3□x + 24 15 = 0 II. y2 –7 5 y + 60 = 0

38. I. 24x2 + 9x – 15 = 0 II. 30y2 – 38y + 12 = 0

39. I. 5x + 4y = 82 II. 4x + 5y = 80

40. I. □ □

3

2

21

x

x – 19 = 0 II.

□ □

2

2

15

y

y – 22 = 0

Directions (Q. 41-45): Following line-graph shows the ratio of imports to exports of two countries A and B over the years.

0.4

0.85

0.5

0.6

0.8 0.75

0.6

1.2

1.0

0.9

0.4

0.55

0.8

0

0.1

0.2

0.3

0.4

0.5

0.6

0.7

0.8

0.9

1

1.1

1.2

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Country A Country B

8

41. ; fn o"kZ 2008 esa ns' k A ds vk; kr dk eku `39.72 dj ksM+ gS] r ks ml h o"kZ esa ns' k A ds fu; kZr dk eku D; k gS\

1) 64.6 djksM+ 2) 66.2 djksM+ 3) 68.5 djksM+ 4) 69.8 djksM+ 5) 72 dj ksM+

42. ; fn o"kZ 2009 esa ns' k A vkSj o"kZ 2007 esa ns' k B ds fu; kZr cj kcj gSa rFkk çR; sd ` 96.4 dj ksM+ gS] r ks o"kZ 2007 esa B ds vk; kr vkSj

o"kZ 2009 esa A ds vk; kr ds chp dk var j D; k gS\

1) `32.28 dj ksM+ 2) `34.86 dj ksM+ 3) `36.64 dj ksM+ 4) `38.56 dj ksM+ 5) `40.5 djksM+

43. ; fn o"kZ 2006 esa ns' k A dk dqy vk; kr vkSj o"kZ 2004 esa B dk dqy vk; kr Øe' k% `63.6 dj ksM+ vkSj `62.8 dj ksM+ gS] r ks 2006

esa A vkSj 2004 esa B ds fu; kZr ksa dk dqy ; ksx D; k gS\

1) `161.1 dj ksM+ 2) `162.2 dj ksM+ 3) `163.3 dj ksM+ 4) `164.4 dj ksM+ 5) `165.5 dj ksM+

44. o"kZ 2005 esa ns' k B ds vk; kr vkSj fu; kZr ds chp dk vuqi kr 2010 esa ns' k A ds vk; kr vkSj fu; kZr ds chp ds vuqi kr dk fdr uk

çfr ' kr gS\

1) 112.5% 2) 137.5% 3) 150% 4) 72.72% 5) 87.5%

45. ; fn o"kZ 2005 esa ns' k A ds fy, vk; kr esa 25% dh o`f) vkSj bl ds fu; kZr esa 50% dh deh gqbZ] r ks 2005 esa ns' k A ds vk; kr vkSj

fu; kZr ds chp dk u; k vuqi kr D; k gksxk\

1) 1.25 2) 2 3) 2.5 4) 0.6 5) 0.5

funsZ' k (i z- 46-50): fn, x, dbZ o"kks± esa nks dai fu; ksa A vkSj B dk i zfr ' kr y kHkA

46. ; fn 2010 esa dai uh A dh vk; 3.2 yk[k #- gS r ks] bl o"kZ esa dai uh B dh vk; Kkr dhft ,A

1) 14.6 yk[k #- 2) 10.8 yk[k #- 3) 11.4 yk[k #- 4) fuèkkZfjRk ugha dj l dr s5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

47. ; fn 2007 esa dai uh B dh vk; 91 yk[k #- gS r ks] bl o"kZ esa dai uh B dk O; ; D; k gksxk\

1) 78.5 yk[k #- 2) 126 yk[k #- 3) 65 yk[k #- 4) fuèkkZfjRk ugha dj l dr s5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

48. ; fn 2008 esa nksuksa ^dai fu; ksa* dh vk; l eku gS r ks bl h o"kZ muds O; ; dk vuqi kr D; k gksxk\

1) 15 : 14 2) 14 : 15 3) 3 : 7 4) 7 : 3 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

49. fi Ny s o"kZ dh r qyuk esa o"kZ 2011 esa dai uh B ds ykHk esa i zfr ' kr i fj or Zu Kkr dhft ,A

1) 35% 2) 40% 3) 7

14 4 % 4) 7

28 4 % 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

50. ; fn 2008 esa dai uh A dk y kHk 35 yk[k #- gS r ks 2008 esa dai uh A dh vk; D; k gksxh

1) 50 yk[k #- 2) 150 yk[k #- 3) 105 yk[k #- 4) 70 yk[k #- 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

51. 64 l seh × 48 l seh × 44 l seh ?kuRo okys , d Bksl vk; r kdkj l anwd dks fi ?kykdj] 16 l seh O; kl okyh xksykdkj xksfy; ka cukbZ t kr h

gSA xksfy; ksa dh l a[; k Kkr dhft ,A

1) 56 2) 68 3) 60 4) 63 5) 66

52. 4 i q: "k vkSj 3 efgykvksa esa l s] 3 l nL; ksa dh , d l fefr cukbZ t kr h gS bl s , sl s fdr us vyx&vyx i zdkj ksa l s cuk; k t k l dr k gS]

fd de l s de , d efgyk ' kkfey gks

9

41. If the value of imports of Country A in the year 2008 is `39.72 crore, what is the value of exports of Country A in that year?

1) 64.6 crore 2) 66.2 crore 3) 68.5 crore 4) 69.8 crore 5) 72 crore

42. If the exports of Country A in the year 2009 and the exports of Country B in the year 2007 are equal and they are 96.4 crore

each, what is the difference between the imports of B in the year 2007 and the import of A in the year 2009?

1) `32.28 crore 2) `34.86 crore 3) `36.64 crore 4) `38.56 crore 5) `40.5 crore

43. If the total imports of Country A in the year 2006 and the total imports of B in the year 2004 are `63.6 crore and `62.8 crore

respectively, what is the sum of exports of A in 2006 and exports of B in 2004?

1) `161.1 crore 2) `162.2 crore 3) `163.3 crore 4) `164.4 crore 5) `165.5 crore

44. The ratio of imports to exports of Country B in the year 2005 is what percentage of the ratio of imports to exports of

Country A in 2010?

1) 112.5% 2) 137.5% 3) 150% 4) 72.72% 5) 87.5%

45. If, for Country A, in the year 2005, the import is increased by 25% and the export is decreased by 50%, what will be the

new ratio of import to export of Country A in 2005?

1) 1.25 2) 2 3) 2.5 4) 0.6 5) 0.5

Directions (Q. 46-50): The profit % of two companies A and B given in several years.

20

50

40

80

60

40 40

60

50

70

0

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Company A Company B

46. If the income of company A in 2010 is Rs 3.2 lakh then find the income of company B in that year.

1) Rs 14.6 lakh 2) Rs 10.8 lakh 3) Rs 11.4 lakh 4) Can't be determined 5) None of these

47 If the income of company B in 2007 is Rs 91 lakh then what will be the expenditure of the company B in that year?

1) Rs 78.5 lakh 2) Rs 126 lakh 3) Rs 65 lakh 4) Can't be determined 5) None of these

48. If the income of both the companies are same in 2008 then what will be the ratio of their expenditure in the same year?

1) 15 : 14 2) 14 : 15 3) 3 : 7 4) 7 : 3 5) None of these

49. Find the percentage change in profit of company B in 2011 from the previous year?

1) 35% 2) 40% 3) 7

14 4 % 4) 7

28 4 % 5) None of these

50. If the profit of company A in 2008 is Rs 35 lakh then what will be the income of company A in 2008?

1) Rs 50 lakh 2) Rs 150 lakh 3) Rs 105 lakh 4) Rs 70 lakh 5) None of these

51. A solid rectangular box of dimensions 64 cm × 48 cm × 44 cm is melted to make spherical balls of diameter of 16 cm each.

Find the number of balls.

1) 56 2) 68 3) 60 4) 63 5) 66

52. Out of 4 men and 3 women, a committee of 3 is to be formed. In how many different ways can it be done if at least one

woman to be included?

1) 37 2) 33 3) 31 4) 39 5) 28

10

1) 37 2) 33 3) 31 4) 39 5) 28

53. dksbZ /ku pØo`f) C; kt dh nj l s 20 o"kks± esa Lo; a dk r hu xquk gks t kr k gSA ; g fdr us o"kks± esa 27 xquk gks t k; sxk

1) 60 o"kZ 2) 62 o"kZ 3) 64 o"kZ 4) 56 o"kZ 5) 58 o"kZ

54. nks l a[; kvksa dk ; ksx 2000 gS vkSj muds oxks± dk var j 512000 gSA cM+h l a[; k Kkr dhft ,A

1) 1228 2) 1118 3) 1182 4) 1218 5) 1128

55. P, Q vkSj R fdl h dk; Z dks Øe' k% 16, 24 vkSj 48 fnuksa esa l eklr dj l dr s gaSA P vkSj R dk; Z dj uk ' kq: dj r s gS vkSj Q , d fnu

ckn ml esa ' kkfey gks t kr k gSA ; fn R dk; Z l eklr gksus l s 2 fnu i gys NksM+ nsr k gS] r ks dk; Z fdr us fnuksa esa l eklr gksxk

1) 8 fnu 2) 18 fnu 3) 9 fnu 4) 12 fnu 5) 15 fnu

56. vfuy] Hkkw"k.k vkSj pk: Øe' k% 4 : 6 : 9 ds vuqi kr esa l k>snkj h esa i awt h dk fuos' k djr s gaSA ; fn o"kZ ds var esa muds ykHk dk vuqi kr

8 : 18 : 5 gS] r ks muds fuos' k dh vof/k dk vuqi kr Kkr dhft ,A

1) 18 : 27 : 5 2) 18 : 25 : 5 3) 19 : 27 : 5 4) 18 : 27 : 7 5) 18 : 26 : 7

57. , d l epr qHkZqt dh ÅapkbZ Kkr dhft , ft l dk {ks=kQy 88 eh2 vkSj i fj eki 88 eh gSA

1) 2 eh 2) 4 eh 3) 8 eh 4) 5 eh 5) 6 eh

funsZ' k (iz.

**58-62): fuEufyf[kr i z' uksa esa i z' ufpUg~ (?) ds LFkku i j D; k eku v kuk pkfg, **

58. 1450 dk 140.01% + 1250 dk 359.99% = ? dk 8

319.98

% ?

1) 16425 2) 16235 3) 16225 4) 16525 5) 16325

59. 5 59050 3 ? 4 14640

1) 3 2) 7 3) 6 4) 8 5) 4

60. 638. 987 dk %

9

56 8 + 1300.01 dk 444.99%= ? + 148.52

1) 6500 2) 6000 3) 6200 4) 5000 5) 5800

61. 2550 dk 439 % + (111)2 = ? − 439.98

1) 21290 2) 27450 3) 28200 4) 23980 5) 22400

62. 14.95 × 121.01 × 212.40 × 159.85 = ? × 14.99 × 211.94

1) 19360 2) 19460 3) 19120 4) 18860 5) 18360

63. , d dSYdqys' ku esa _ f"k i kr k gS fd 6 l a[; kvksa dk vkSl r 55 gS vkSj i qu% pSd dj r s l e; i wt k ns[kr h gS fd dqN l a[; kvksa 26, 36,

vkSj 46 dks xyr h l s 52, 48, 50 ys fy; k x; kA l gh vkSl r Kkr dhft ,A

1) 42 2) 45 3) 46 4) 48 5) 44

64. , d nqdkunkj est dk ewY; ml ds Ø; ewY; l s 25% vf/kd vafdr dj r k gSA ekax esa o`f) gksus ds dkj .k og nksckj k ewY; esa 25%

dh o`f) dj r k gSA og fdr uk ykHk i zklr dj r k gS

1) 56.25% 2) 54.15% 3) 52.35% 4) 62.15% 5) 58.25%

65. j suw vi uh oLr qvksa i j Ø; ewY; l s 35% vf/kd vafdr dj r h gS ysfdu udn Hkqxr ku i j 30% dh NwV nsr h gSA ; fn og oLr q ` 4725

dh cspr h gS] r ks oLr q dk Ø; ewY; Kkr dhft ,A

1) ` 4500 2) ` 4000 3) ` 5000 4) ` 5500 5) ` 6000

11

53. A sum of money triples itself at compound rate of interest in 20 years. In how many years it will be become twenty-seven

times?

1) 60 years 2) 62 years 3) 64 years 4) 56 years 5) 58 years

54. The sum of two numbers is 2000 and difference of their squares is 512000. Find the greatest number.

1) 1228 2) 1118 3) 1182 4) 1218 5) 1128

55. P, Q and R can complete the piece of work in 16, 24 and 48 days respectively. P and R started working and Q joined them

after one day. If R left 4 days before completion of the work, in how many days the work finished?

1) 8 days 2) 18 days 3) 9 days 4) 12 days 5) 15 days

56. Anil, Bhusan and Charu entered into a partnership with the capital in the ratio of 4 : 6 : 9. If at the end of the year the ratio

of their profit is 8 : 18 : 5, find ratio of period of their investment.

1) 18 : 27 : 5 2) 18 : 25 : 5 3) 19 : 27 : 5 4) 18 : 27 : 7 5) 18 : 26 : 7

57. Find the altitude of a rhombus whose area is 88 m2 and perimeter is 88m.

1) 2 m 2) 4 m 3) 8 m 4) 5 m 5) 6 m

Directions (Q. 58–62): What approximate value should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following questions?

58. 140.01% of 1450 + 359.99% of 1250 = 8

319.98

% of ?

1) 16425 2) 16235 3) 16225 4) 16525 5) 16325

59. 5 59050 □ 3 ? □ 4 14640

1) 3 2) 7 3) 6 4) 8 5) 4

60. %

9

56 8 of 638. 987 + 444.99 % of 1300.01= ? + 148.52

1) 6500 2) 6000 3) 6200 4) 5000 5) 5800

61. 439 % of 2550 + (111)2 = ? − 439.98

1) 21290 2) 27450 3) 28200 4) 23980 5) 22400

62. 14.95 × 121.01 × 212.40 × 159.85 = ? × 14.99 × 211.94

1) 19360 2) 19460 3) 19120 4) 18860 5) 18360

63. In a calculation Rishi found that the average of 6 numbers is 55 and at the time of rechecking Pooja noticed the some

numbers 26, 36, 46 is wrongly taken as 52, 48, 50. Find the correct average.

1) 42 2) 45 3) 46 4) 48 5) 44

64. A shopkeeper marks the price of table 25% above the cost price. Due to increase in demand be again increases the price

by 25%. What profit did he get?

1) 56.25% 2) 54.15% 3) 52.35% 4) 62.15% 5) 58.25%

65. Renu marks her good 35% above the cost price but allows 30% discount for cash payment. If she sells the article for `

4725. Find cost price of article.

1) ` 4500 2) ` 4000 3) ` 5000 4) ` 5500 5) ` 6000

12

i z' ukoyh III

r kfdZd {ker k

66. , d fuf' pr dwV Hkk''kk esa, 'COIN' dks θ # ⬜ dwV fd; k t kr k gS vkSj 'RATED' dks $ © @ % ? dwV fd; k t kr k gSA ml h dwV

esa 'CONDITIONER' dks dSl s dwV fd; k t kr k gS\

1) ©θ ⬜@ % @ ©θ ? # 2) % $ ⬜@© @ $ θ # 3) θ ⬜ ? # @ # θ ⬜% $

4) fu/kkZfj r ugha fd; k t k l dr kA 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

67. ; fn fnu dk vFkZ j kr gS] j kr dk vFkZ l w; Z dk i zdk' k gS] l w; Z ds i zdk' k dk vFkZ o''kkZ gS vkSj o''kkZ dk vFkZ dhpM+ gS] r ks ge foVkfeu

Mh i zkIr dj r s gSA

1) o''kkZ 2) fnu 3) j kr 4) l w; Z dk i zdk' k 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

funsZ' k (iz.

92–94): fuEufyf[kr t kudkj h dk /; kui woZd v/; ; u dhft , vkSj uhps fn, x, i z' uksa ds mÙkj nhft , A

3 7 6 9 2 4 3 9 4 6 7 2 3 1 9 2 5 8 7 9 5 8 6 3 2 9

68. ; fn mi ; ZqDr O; oLFkk l s l Hkh fo''ke vad gVk fn, t k,] r ks bl O; oLFkk eas nk; ha vksj l s vkBoka fuEufy f[kr esa l s dkSu l k gksxk\

1) 4 2) 6 3) 2 4) 8 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

69. mi ; ZqDr O; oLFkk esa ck, a l s pkSngosa v{kj ds ck, a l kr oka fuEufyf[kr esa l s dkSu l k gS\

1) 9 2) 4 3) 3 4) 2 5) buesa I s dksbZ ugha

70. mi ; ZqDr O; oLFkk esa , sl s fdr us 9 gS] ft uesa I s i zR;
sd ds ckn , d I e vHkkT; I a[; k gS\

1) nks 2) rhu 3) , d 4) pkj 5) N%

funsZ' k (i z- 71-75): i zR; sd i z' u esa I EcUèk n' kkZr s gq,
r hu dFku fn, x, gSaA muds ckn nks fu"d"kZ I vkSj II fn, x,
gSaA fn,

x, dFkuksa dks I gh ekur s gq, , ; g i r k y xkb, fd dkSu&I k@I
s fu"d"kZ fuf' pr : i l s I R; gS@gSa\ mÙkj nhft , %

1) ; fn dsoy fu"d"kZ I l R; gSA

2) ; fn dsoy fu"d"kZ II l R; gSA

3) ; fn ; k r ks fu"d"kZ I vFkok fu"d"kZ II l R; gSA

4) ; fn u r ks fu"d"kZ I vkSj u gh fu"d"kZ II l R; gSA

5) ; fn fu"d"kZ I vkSj fu"d"kZ II nksuksa gh l R; gSaA

71. dFku % H > L, L = G, G ☐ M

fu"d"kZ % I. H ☐ M

II. H > G

72. dFku % A = J, J > R, P < R

fu"d"kZ % I. J > P

II. P = A

73. dFku % K > N, N ☐ U, U = M

fu"d"kZ % I. N = M

II. N > M

74. dFku % E > I, I = K, K < J

fu"d"kZ % I. K > E

II. J > I

75. dFku % B = S, S < D, U ☐ D

fu"d"kZ % I. S < U

II. D > B

funsZ' k (i z- 76-80): fuEu i z' u uhps nh xbZ l wpuk i j vk/kkfj r gSaA

(i) fdl h d{kk esa vkB Nk=k S, T, U, V, W, X, Y vkSj Z gSaA muesa l s r hu vaxzst h vkSj dkWel Z nksuksa dk v/; ; u dj r s gSa rFkk muesa

I s nks l aLd`r i <+r s gSaA muesa I s çR; sd dk vyx ot u gSA

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Test III

Reasoning Ability

66. In a certain code language, 'COIN' is coded as θ # ☐ and 'RATED' is coded as $ © @ % ?. How would 'CONDITIONER'

be coded in that code?

1) ©θ ☐@ % @ ©θ ? # 2) % $ ☐@ © @ $ θ # 3) θ ☐ ? # @ # θ ☐% $

4) Cannot be determined 5) None of these

67. If day means night, night means sunlight, sunlight means rain and rain means mud. We get vitamin D from-

1) Rain 2) Day 3) Night 4) Sunlight 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 92–94): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

3 7 6 9 2 4 3 9 4 6 7 2 3 1 9 2 5 8 7 9 5 8 6 3 2 9

68. If all the odd digits are deleted from the above arrangement which of the following will be eighth from the right end in the

arrangement?

1) 4 2) 6 3) 2 4) 8 5) None of these

69. Which of the following is seventh to the left of the fourteenth letter from left in the above arrangement?

1) 9 2) 4 3) 3 4) 2 5) None of these

70. How many such 9s are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by an even prime number?

1) Two 2) Three 3) One 4) Four 5) Six

Directions (Q. 71-75): In each question, three statements showing relationships have been given, which are followed

by two conclusions I and II. Assuming that the given statements are true, find out which conclusion(s) is/are definitely true.

Give answer

1) if only conclusion I is true.

2) if only conclusion II is true.

3) if either conclusion I or II is true.

4) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

71. Statements: H > L, L = G, G $\square$ M

Conclusions: I. H $\square$ M

II. H > G

72. Statements: A $\square$ J, J > R, P < R

Conclusions: I. J > P

II. P = A

73. Statements: K > N, N $\square$ U, U $\square$ M

Conclusions: I. N = M

II. N > M

74. Statements: E > I, I = K, K < J

Conclusions: I. K > E

II. J > I

75. Statements: B = S, S < D, U $\square$ D

Conclusions: I. S < U

II. D > B

Directions (Q. 76-80): Following questions are based on the information given below.

(i) S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are eight students in the class. Three of them study English and Commerce each and two of them

study Sanskrit. Each one of them has a different weight.

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(ii) l cl s vf/kd ot u okyk Nk=k l aLd`r dk v/; ; u ugha dj r k gS r Fkk l cl s de ot u okyk Nk=k vaxzst h dk v/; ; u ugha dj r k

gSA

(iii) X, S vkSj V l s Hkkj h gS ysfdu Z vkSj T l s gYdkA nwl j k l cl s vf/kd ot u okyk W t ks vaxzst h dk v/; ; u ugha dj r k gS]

og T l s Hkkj h gSA Y, V l s gYdk ysfdu S l s Hkkj h gSA

(iv) Z ' kh"kZ l s pkSFkk gS t ks V ds l kFk&l kFk dkWel Z dk v/; ; u dj r k gSA

(v) Y u r ks vaxzst h u gh l aLd`r dk v/; ; u dj r k gSA T l aLd`r dk v/; ; u ugha dj r k gSA

76. l cl s Hkkj h dkSu gS

1) Z 2) U 3) T 4) W 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

77. fuEu esa l s dkSu V l s gYdk gS

1) Z 2) Y 3) X 4) T 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

78. fuEu esa l s dkSu&l k t ksM+k l aLd`r dk v/; ; u dj r k gS

1) ZX 2) WX 3) WS 4) YZ 5) fu/kkZfj r ugha dj l dr s

79. Nk=kksa dk fuEu esa l s dkSu&l k l ewg vaxzst h dk v/; ; u dj r k gS

1) USW 2) UTX 3) UTS 4) UWY 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

80. W fuEu esa l s fdl fo"k; dk v/; ; u ugha dj r k gS

1) l aLd`r 2) vaxzst h 3) dkWel Z 4) vaxzst h vkSj dkWel Z nksuksa5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

funsZ' k (i z- 81-85): fuEu l wpuk dk l ko/kkuhi woZd v/; ; u dhft , v kSj i z' uksa ds mÙkj nhft , A

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V vkSj W , d o`Ùkdkj est ds fxnZ dsanz dh vksj eaqg dj ds cSBr s gSaA P, Q dk i M+ksl h gS ysfdu V dk ughaA S,

T dk i M+ksl h gS vkSj R ds r qj ar nk; sa cSBr k gSA Q, T ; k R dk i M+ksl h W ugha gSA P, U ds nk; sa l s r hl j k gSA

81. fuEu esa l s fdl ; qXe esa nwl j k O; fDr i gys O; fDr ds r qj ar ck; sa cSBr k gS\

1) T R 2) U V 3) W P 4) P R 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

82. ; fn V vkSj R dh fLFkfr ; ksa dks i j Li j cny fn; k t kr k gS r ks fuEu esa l s dkSu&l k dFku fuf' pr : i l s l R; gksxk\

1) U, R ds r qj ar nk; sa LFkku i j gSA 2) S, V dk iM+ksl h gSA

3) W, R ds nk; sa l s r hl j k gSA 4) V vkSj W , d&nwl j s ds l fUudV iM+ksl h gSaA

5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

83. U vkSj P ds chp esa fdr us yksx gSa] t c U l s okekorZ x.kuk dh t k; s\

1) rhu 2) nks 3) ,d 4) ; k r ks 2 ; k 3 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

84. ; fn Q dsanz ds foi j hr eqag fd, gq, gS] r ks fuEu esa l s dkSu&l k Q ds ck; sa l s r hl j k gksxk\

1) V 2) T 3) S 4) W 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

85. P dk LFkku D; k gksxk] ; fn U, V vkSj W ds LFkkuksa dks Øe' k% Q, R vkSj S l s i j Li j j cny fn; k t kr k gS

1) U ds r qj ar nk; sa

2) W ds r qj ar nk; sa

3) R ds nk; sa l s nwl j k

4) Q ds ck; sa l s r hl j k

5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

funsZ' k (i z- 86-90): uhps i zR; sd i z' u esa r hu dFkuksa ds ckn nks fu"d"kZ I vkSj II fn, x, gSaA vki dks fn, x, dFkuksa dks l R; ekuuk

gS Hkys gh os l oZKkr r F; ksa l s fHkUu i zr hr gksr s gSa vkSj fQj fu.kZ; dj uk gS fd fn; k x; k dkSu&l k fu"d"kZ fn; s x; s dFkuksa dk r dZl axr

: i l s vuql j .k djr k gS Hkys gh l oZKkr r F; dqN Hkh gksaA mÙkj nhft , µ

1) ; fn fu"d"kZ I vuql j .k djr k gS

2) ; fn fu"d"kZ II vuql j .k djr k gS

3) ; fn ; k r ks fu"d"kZ I ; k fu"d"kZ II vuql j .k djr k gS

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(ii) The heaviest does not study Sanskrit and the lightest does not study English.

(iii) X is heavier than S and V, but lighter than Z and T. W, who does not study English, is heavier than T and is the second

heaviest. Y is lighter than V but heavier than S.

(iv) Z, who is fourth from the top, studies Commerce along with V.

(v) Y does not study either English or Sanskrit. T does not study Sanskrit.

76. Who is the heaviest?

1) Z 2) U 3) T 4) W 5) None of these

77. Who among the following is lighter than V?

1) Z 2) Y 3) X 4) T 5) None of these

78. Which of the following pairs studies Sanskrit?

1) ZX 2) WX 3) WS

4) YZ 5) Cannot be deteremined

79. Which of the following groups of students studies English?

1) USW 2) UTX 3) UTS 4) UWY 5) None of these

80. Which of the following subjects does W not study?

1) Sanskrit 2) English 3) Commerce

4) Both English and Commerce 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 81-85): Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is the neighbour of Q, but not V. S is the neighbour

of T and is sitting on the immediate right of R. W is not the neighbour of Q, T or R. P is third to the right of U.

81. Which of the following pairs has the second person sitting on the immediate left of the first?

1) T R 2) U V 3) W P 4) P R 5) None of these

82. If V and R interchange their positions, which of the following statements will be definitely true?

1) U is on the immediate right of R.

2) S is the neighbour of V.

3) W is 3rd to the right of R.

4) V and W are immediate neighbours of each other.

5) None of these

83. How many people are there between U and P, when counted anticlockwise from U?

1) Three 2) Two 3) One 4) Either 2 or 3 5) None of these

84. If Q faces opposite the centre, which of the following will be third to the left of Q?

1) V 2) T 3) S 4) W 5) None of these

85. What would be the position of P, if U, V and W interchange their positions with Q, R, and S respectively?

1) On the immediate right of U

2) On the immediate right of W

3) Second to the right of R

4) Third to the left of Q

5) None of these

Directions (Q. 86-90): In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You

have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide

which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts Give

answer.

1) If only conclusion I follows

2) If only conclusion II follows

3) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

4) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

5) If both conclusions I and II follow

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4) ; fn u r ks fu"d"kZ I vkSj u gh fu"d"kZ II vuql j .k dj r k gS

5) ; fn fu"d"kZ I vkSj fu"d"kZ II nksuksa vuql j .k dj r s gSa

86. dFku % dqN Xykl di gSaA

l Hkh pEep Xykl gSaA

dksbZ di pk; ugha gSA

fu"d"kZ % I. l Hkh pEep di gSaA

II. dqN pEepksa ds di gksus dh l aHkkouk gSA

(87-88):

dFku % l Hkh est dqfl Z; ka gSaA

dksbZ dql hZ l ksQk ugha gSA

l Hkh l ksQk dye gSaA

87. fu"d"kZ % I. l Hkh est ksa ds dye gksus dh l aHkkouk gSA

II. l Hkh dqfl Z; ksa ds dye gksus dh l aHkkouk gSA

88. fu"d"kZ % I. l Hkh dye ; fn os dql hZ gSa] r ks os est Hkh gSaA

II. dksbZ est l ksQk ugha gSA

(89-90):

dFku % dqN ' ksj ck?k gSaA

l Hkh ' ksj gkFkh gSaA

l Hkh gkFkh t kuoj gSaA

89. fu"d"kZ % I. dqN ' ksj t kuoj ugha gSaA

II. l Hkh gkfFk; ksa ds ck?k gksus dh l aHkkouk gSA

90. fu"d"kZ % I. l Hkh ck?k dHkh Hkh t kuoj ugha gks l dr s gSaA

II. dksbZ Hkh ck?k t ks , d ' ksj gS] og , d t kuoj gSA

funsZ'k (i z- 91-93): fuEufyf[kr l wpukvksa dk l koèkkuh woZd v/; ; u dj sa vkSj fn, x, i z' uksa ds mÙkj nsa %

N% O; fDr A, B, C, D, E o F us , d dai uh esa l Ir kg esa l kseokj l s ' kfuokj r d dke i zklr fd; kA buesa l s i zR; sd us vyx&vyx i nksa

i j vyx&vyx fnuksa dks Tokbu fd; kA

; s i n & i zca/kd] fyfi d] vf/kdkj h] r duhf' k; u] i ; Zos{kd vkSj fcØh i zca/kd ds FksA F us , d r duhf' k; u ds : i esa i gys fnu Tokbu

fd; kA B us , d i ; Zos{kd ds : i esa Tokbu fd; k ysfdu u r ks cq/kokj u gh ' kqØokj dksA D us , d vf/kdkj h ds : i esa c`gLi fr okj dks

Tokbu fd; kA fyfi d us cq/kokj dks dai uh Tokbu dhA E us , d i zca/kd ds : i esa eaxyokj dks Tokbu fd; kA A us fcØh i zca/kd ds : i

esa Tokbu fd; kA

91. fdl us cq/kokj dks dai uh Tokbu dh

1) C 2) B 3) B vFkok C 4) MkVk vi ; kZIr 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

92. dai uh dks Tokbu dj us okyk vafr e O; fDr dksu Fkk

1) E 2) F 3) A 4) B 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

93. fcØh i zca/kd us fuEufyf[kr esa l s fdl fnu Tokbu fd; k

1) eaxyokj 2) c`gLi fr okj 3) ' kfuokj 4) ' kqØokj 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

94. ' kCn BAROMETER esa v{kj ksa ds , sl s fdr us ; qXe gaS ft uds chp mr us gh v{kj gSa ft r us mqds chp vaxzst h o.kZekyk esa gksr s gSa

1) , d Hkh ugha 2) , d 3) nks 4) rhu 5) r hu l s vf/kd

95. ; fn ' kCn PHOTOGRAPHY ds v{kj ksa dks bl i zdkj O; ofLFkr fd; k t k; fd vaxzst h o.kZekyk esa fo"ke LFkkuksa i j vkus okys

l Hkh v{kj ksa dks o.kZekyk Øe esa O; ofLFkr fd; k t k; vkSj buds ckn ' ks"k v{kj ksa dks ¼t ks vaxzst h o.kZekyk esa l e LFkku i j vkr s

gSa½ o.kZekyk Øe esa O; ofLFkr fd; k t k;] r ks nk; sa Nksj l s NBs LFkku i j dkSu&l k v{kj gksxk

1) H 2) G 3) R 4) Y 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

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86. Statements: Some glasses are cups.

All spoons are glasses.

No cup is tea.

Conclusion: I. All spoons are cups.

II. Some spoons being cups is a possibility.

(87-88):

Statements: All tables are chairs.

No chair is a sofa.

All sofas are pens.

87. Conclusion: I. All tables being pens is a possibility.

II. All chairs being pens is a possibility.

88. Conclusion: I. All pens if they are chairs are also table.

II. No table is a sofa.

(89-90):

Statements: Some lions are tigers.

All lions are elephants.

All elephants are animals.

89. Conclusion: I. Some lions are not animals.

II. All elephants being tigers is a possibility.

90. Conclusion: I. All tigers can never be animals.

II. Any tigers which is a lion is a animal.

Directions (Q. 91-93): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Six person A, B, C, D, E and F got job with a firm in a week from Monday to Saturday. Each of them joined for different

posts on different days.

The posts were of – Manager, Clerk, Officer, Technician, Supervisor and Sales Manager. F joined as a Technician on the

first day. B joined as a Supervisor but neither on Wednesday nor Friday. D joined as a officer on Thursday. Clerk joined the firm

on Wednesday. E joined as a Manager on Tuesday. A joined as a Sales Manager.

91. Who joined the firm on Wednesday?

1) C 2) B 3) B or C 4) Data inadequate 5) None of these

92. Who was the last person to join the firm?

1) E 2) F 3) A 4) B 5) None of these

93. On which of the following days did the Sales Manager join?

1) Tuesday 2) Thursday 3) Saturday 4) Friday 5) None of these

94. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word BAROMETER which have as many letters between them as in

the English alphabet?

1) Nil 2) One 3) Two 4) Three 5) More than three

95. If the letters of the word PHOTOGRAPHY are arranged in such a way that all the letters which occupy odd positions

in the English alphabet are arranged alphabetically followed by all the remaining letters (which occupy even positions

in the English alphabet) in alphabetical order, then which letter will occupy sixth position from the right end?

1) H 2) G 3) R 4) Y 5) None of these

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funsZ' k (i z- 96-100):fuEufyf[kr t kudkj h dk è; kui woZd vè; ; u dhft , vkSj uhps fn, x, i z' uksa ds mÙkj nhft ,%

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V vkSj W , d o`Ùkkdkj est ds fxnZ dsanz dh vksj eqag dj ds cSBr s gSaA çR; sd dk vyx&vyx i s' kk gSa t SI s fd

l h,] l h, l] vkbZl hMCyw,] ,Ql h,] odhy] vkbZ, , l] daI; wVj bat hfu; j vkSj i k; yV] ysfdu t : j h ugha fd os bl h Øe esa gksaA

Q, W ds i fr ds ck; sa l s nwl j k gSA W dk i fr u r ks , d ,QI h, gS vkSj u gh , d dal; wVj bat hfu; j gSA dksbZ Hkh efgyk Q dh

l fUudV i M+ksl h ugha gSA S dh i q=kh U ds nk; sa l s nwl j s LFkku i j vkSj ICWA ds r qj ar ck; sa cSBr h gSA U dal; wVj bat hfu; j gS t ks V dh

cgu gSA U, W ds i fr dk l fUudV i M+ksl h ugha gSA S dh i q=kh l h, gSA dsoy , d O; fDr P vkSj U ds chp cSBr k gSA W dk HkkbZ S vi uh

eka ds r qj ar ck; sa cSBr k gS t ks , d vkbZ, , l gSA P, V dk fi r k gSA dsoy , d O; fDr W dh eka vkSj T ds chp esa cSBr k gSA T ml O; fDr

ds r qj ar nk; sa cSBr k gS t ks l h, l gSA

W vkSj V ds chp esa dsoy , d O; fDr cSBr k gSA V ml O; fDr ds nk; sa l s nwl j k gS t ks i k; yV gSA V, R dh eka gS vkSj T dh , d

l fUudV i M+ksl h ugha gSA

96. fuEu esa l s dkSu S dh i q=kh gS

1) Q 2) R 3) T 4) V 5) W

97. nh xbZ l wpuk ds vk/kkj i j fuEufyf[kr i kap esa l s pkj fdl h&u&fdl h i zdkj l s l eku gSa vkSj bl i zdkj os , d l ewg dk fuekZ.k

dj r s gSaA fuEu esa l s dkSu ml l ewg esa ' kkfey ugha gS\

1) U 2) R 3) T 4) W 5) V

98. fuEu esa l s fdl ds chp cSBus okyk O; fDr i s' ks l s odhy gS

1) CA vkSj FCA 2) IAS vkSj CA 3) CS vkSj ICWA

4) fu/kkZfjr ugha dj l dr s 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

99. fuEu esa l s dkSu i k; yV gS\

1) fu/kkZfjr ugha dj l dr s 2) R dh eka 3) R

4) P 5) buesa l s dksbZ ugha

100. P dk ml ds xzkaMl u ds l anHkkZ esa LFkku D; k gS\

1) r qj ar ck; sa 2) nk; sa l s r hl j k 3) r qj ar nk; sa

4) nk; sa l s nwl j k 5) ck; sa l s pkSFkk

19

Directions (Q. 91-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. Each has different professions – CA, CS, ICWA, FCA, Lawyer, IAS, Computer Engineer and Pilot – but not necessarily in the same order.

Q sits second to the left of W's husband, who is neither an FCA nor a Computer Engineer. No female is an immediate neighbour of Q. S's daughter sits second to the right of U and on the immediate left of ICWA. U, who is sister of V, is a Computer

Engineer. U is not an immediate neighbour of W's husband. S's daughter is a CA. Only one person is sitting between P and U.

W's brother S sits on the immediate left of his mother, who is an IAS. P is the father of V. Only one person sits between W's

mother and T. T sits on the immediate right of the person who is a CS.

Only one person sits between W and V. V sits second to the right of the person who is a pilot. V is mother of R and not

an immediate neighbour of T.

96. Who amongst the following is S's daughter?

1) Q 2) R 3) T

4) V 5) W

97. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given information and so form a group. Which is the one

that does not belong to that group?

1) U 2) R 3) T

4) W 5) V

98. The person who is a Lawyer is sitting between which of the following persons?

1) CA and FCA 2) IAS and CA 3) CS and ICWA

4) Can't be determined 5) None of these

99. Who among the following is a Pilot?

1) Can't be determined 2) Mother of R 3) R

4) P 5) None of these

100. What is the position of P with respect to his grandson?

1) Immediate left 2) Third to the right 3) Immediate right

4) Second to the right 5) Fourth to the left

1

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1. 2 2. 3 3. 2 4. 3 5. 4

6. 3; Add 'of' after 'accused'

7. 5; No error

8. 4; Replace 'is' with 'are'

9. 3; Add 'be' after 'and'

10. 4; Replace 'from' with 'since'

(16–20): E A D B C

11. 1 12. 3 13. 2 14. 4 15. 5

16. 3 17. 1 18. 3 19. 5 20. 4

21. 1 22. 3 23. 4 24. 2 25. 4

26. 1 27. 1 28. 5 29. 4 30. 1

31. 1; The series is

232 + 5 = 534

212 – 7 = 434

192 + 9 = 370

172 – 11 = 278

152 + 13 = 238

112 − 15 = 106

32. 3; The series is :

8 × 12.5 = 100, 10 × 11.5 = 115

12 × 10.5 = 126, 14 × 9.5 = 133

16 × 8.5 = 136, 18 × 7.5 = 135

33. 1; The series is :

63 + 72 = 216 + 49 = 265

53 + 82 = 125 + 64 = 189

43 + 92 = 64 + 81 = 145

33 + 102 = 27 + 100 = 127

23 + 112 = 8 + 121 = 129

13 + 122 = 1 +144 = 145

34. 4; The series is

10 × 11 − 15 = 95

11 × 12 − 14 = 118

12 × 13 − 13 = 143

13 × 14 − 12= 170

14 × 15 − 11 = 199

15 × 16 − 10 = 230

35. 2; The series is :

23 27 36 52 77 113

+22 +32 +42 +52 62

□? = 77

36. 3; I. 63x −54 x − 56 x + 48 = 0

□ □9 x − 8□□7 x − 6□ = 0

□ x =

8 , 6

9 7

□

x = 64 , 36

81 49

II. 32y − 36 y − 40 y + 45 = 0

□ □4 y − 5□□8 y − 9□ = 0

□ y =

5 , 9

4 8

□ y =

25 , 81

16 64

□ y > x or x < y

37. 2; I. x2 − 4 5 x − 6 3 x + 24 15 = 0

□ □x − 6 3□□x − 4 5 □ = 0

□ x = 6 3 , 4 5

II. y2 – 3 5 y – 4 5 y + 60 = 0

☐ ☐y – 3 5☐☐y – 4 5 ☐ = 0

☐ y = 3 5 , 4 5

☐ x > y

38. 5; 24x2 – 15x + 24x – 15 = 0

☐ (8x – 5) (3x + 3) = 0

☐ x =

5

8 , – 1

II. 30y2 – 20y – 18y + 12 = 0

☐ (5y –3) (6y – 4) = 0

☐ y =

3

5 ,

4

6

☐ No relationship between x and y exists.

39. 1; 25x + 20y = 410

16x + 20y = 320

– – –

9 x = 90

☐ x = 10

y = 82 – 50 = 32 = 8

4 4

$\square$ **x > y**

40. 3; I.

1 +3 21

x 2 – 19 2 = 0

2

$\square$

7 21

x 2 = 19 2

$\square$ **x = 193 = 6859**

II.

1 +2 15

y2 – 22 2 = 0

$\square$

5

y2 =

15

22 2

$\square$ **y = 223 = 10648**

$\square$ **y > x or, x < y**

41. 2; 0.6

E

□ I □

66.2 crore

0.6

□ **39.72** □

42. 4; 0.5

E

I

A

A □

□ **IA** □ **0.5**□**96.4** □ **48.2 crore**

0.9

E

I

B

B □

□ **IB** □ **0.9**□ **96.4** □ **86.76 crore**

□ **Diff = 86.76 – 48.2 = 38.56 crore**

43. 3; 0.75,

E

I

A

A ☐

84.8 crore

0.75

E IA

A ☐ ☐

0.8,

E

I

B

B ☐

78.5 crore

0.8

62.8

0.8

E IB

B ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ **Sum = 84.8 + 78.5 = 163.3 crore**

44. 2; 0.4

E

0.55, I

E

I

A

A

B

B □ □

100 137.5%

0.4

□ **Reqd%** □ **0.55** □ □

45. 2; 5

0.8 4

E

I □ □

4 5

100

I 4 25 1 □ □ □ □

2.5

100

E 5 5 50 1 □ □ □ □

2.0

2.5

5

E

Ratio I

1

□ □ **1** □ □

46. 4

47. 3; EXB =

140

91□**100**

= 65 lakh

48. 2 49. 2 50. 3

51. 4; Required number of balls = 64× 48× 44 63 4 × 22 ×16 ×16 ×16

3 7 2 2 2

□

52. 3; Required number of ways

= (2 men and 1 woman) or (1 man and 2 women) or 3

women = 4C2 × 3C1 + 4C1 × 3C2 + 3C3

= 4! × 3! + 4!× 3! +1

2!× 2! 2! 3! 2!

= 18 + 12 + 1 = 31

53. 1;

20 P 1+ r = 3P

100

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □ □

20 3

1+ r = 3 3

100

□□ □ □ □□ □ □

□□□ □ □□

□

20×3 1+ r = 27

100

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ In 60 years it will become twenty-seven times.

54. 5; Let the two number be x and y.

□ x + y = 2000 ... (i)

and $x^2 - y^2 = 512000$

□ x − y =

512000 = 256

2000

... (ii)

Now, solve (i) and (ii), we get

$\Box$ **2x = 2256**

$\Box$ **x = 1128**

and y = 872

55. 3; Let the total number of days taken to complete the work

be x.

$\Box$

x + x −1 + x − 4 = 1

16 24 48

$\Box$ **3x + 2x − 2 + x − 4 = 1**

48

$\Box$ **6x − 6 = 48**

$\Box$ **x = 9 days**

56. 1; Ratio of period of investment

3

=

Ratio of profits

Ratio of capital

=

8 : 18 : 5

4 6 9

= 2 : 3 :

5

9

= 18 : 27 : 5

57. 2; Side of the Rhombus = 88 = 22m

4

☐Altitude of Rhombus = 88 m = 4 m

22

58. 5; ? 140×1450 + 360×1250 × 100 ×8

100 100 320

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ ☐

=

203000 + 450000 ×8

320

= 2040.625 × 8 = 16325

59. 4; 3 ? = 4 14641 – 5 59049 = 11 – 9 = 2

☐ ? = 8

60. 2; ? ☐

512 ×639 + 445 ×1300 –148.52

900 100

= 363.52 + 5785 – 148.52

= 6148.52 – 148.52

= 6000

61. 4; ? ▢ ▢ ▢2 440 2550 111 440

100

▢

▢ ▢

= 11220 + 12321 + 440 ▢ 23980

62. 1; ? ▢

212 15 121 160

212 15

▢ ▢ ▢

▢

= 19360

63. 4; Correct average = 55 26 36 46 52 48 50

6 6

▢ ▢ ▢ ▢

▢ ▢

= 55 + 18 − 25 = 48

64. 1; Required profit percentage = 2 × 25 +

▢ ▢2 25

100

= 50 + 6.25 = 56.25%

65. 3; CP = 4725 ×

100 100

135 70

□ = ` 5000

66. 3;

□ □ $ © @ % ?

,

C O N D I T I O N E R

□ ? # @ # □ % $

67. 1

68. 1

69. 3; Number = (14 − 7) = 7th from the left = 3

70. 1

71. 2; H > L ... (i); L = G ... (ii); G □ M ... (iii)

Combining all, we get H > L = G □ M

Hence, H > M.

This does not lead us to conclusion I.

And H > G. This is conclusion II.

72. 1; A □ J ... (i); J > R ... (ii); P < R ... (iii)

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get J > P. Hence conclusion I is

true.

But A and P can't be compared from (i), (ii) and (iii). Hence

II is not true.

73. 4; K > N ... (i); N ☐ U ... (ii); U ☐ M ... (iii)

N and M can't be compared from (ii) and (iii). Nor are I and

II exhaustive because they are silent on the possibility N <

M. Hence neither is definitely true.

74. 2; E > I ... (i); I = K ... (ii); K < J ... (iii)

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

E > I = K or E > K.

Hence conclusion I (K > E) is not true.

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get

I = K < J or I < J.

Hence conclusion II (J > I) is true.

75. 5; B = S ... (i); S < D ... (ii); U☐ D ... (iii)

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get

S < D ☐ U or S < U. Hence conclusion I is true.

Combining (i) and (ii), we get B = S < D or B < D
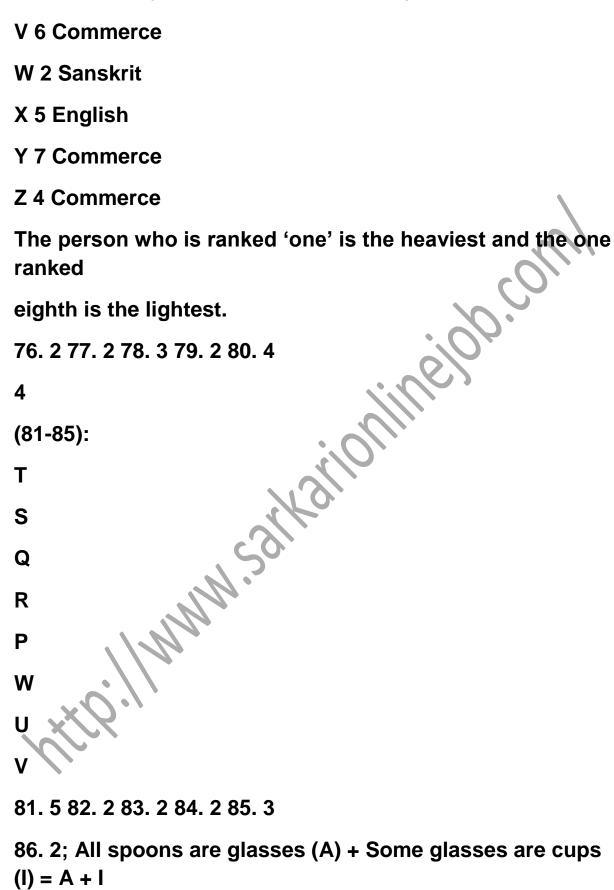
Hence conclusion II (D > B) is true.

(76-80):

Person Rank according to

weight Subject

S 8 Sanskrit

T 3 English

U 1 English

V 6 Commerce

W 2 Sanskrit

X 5 English

Y 7 Commerce

Z 4 Commerce

The person who is ranked 'one' is the heaviest and the one ranked

eighth is the lightest.

76. 2 77. 2 78. 3 79. 2 80. 4

4

(81-85):

T

S

Q

R

P

W

U

V

81. 5 82. 2 83. 2 84. 2 85. 3

86. 2; All spoons are glasses (A) + Some glasses are cups (I) = A + I

= No conclusion. But some possible relation between spoons

and cups.

Hence, some spoons being cups in a possibility. Hence

conclusion I follows. But II does not follow.

87. 5; All tables are chairs (A) + No chair is a sofa (E) = A + E = E

= No table is a sofa (E) + All sofas are pens = E + A = O* =

Some pens are not tables □ conversion □ All table being

pen is a possibility. Hence conclusion I follows.

Also, No chair is sofa (E) + All sofas are pens (A) = E + A =

O* = Some pens are not chair. It means All chair being pen is

a possibility. Hence conclusion II follows. Both conclusion I

and conclusion II follows.

88. 2; All tables are chairs (A) + No chair is a sofa (E) = A + E = E

= No table is a sofa. Hence conclusion II follows.

But conclusion I does not follow.

(89-90): Some lions are tiger □ conversion □ Some tigers are lions

(I) + All lions are elephants = I + A = I = Some tigers are

elephants. It means All elephants being tiger is a possibility

conclusion II follows.

All lions are elephants (A) + All elephants are animals (A) =

A + A = A = All lions are animals.

Some tigers are elephant + All elephant are animal (A) = I +

A = I = Some tigers are animals.

89. 2

90. 2

(91-93):

Person Days Post

F Monday Technician

B Saturday Supervisor

D Thursday Officer

C Wednesday Clerk

E Tuesday Manager

A Friday Sales Manager

91. 1 92. 4 93. 4

94. 4;

95. 1; P H O T O G R A P H Y

A G O O Y H H P P R T

(96-100):

96. 3 97. 2 98. 5 99. 3 100. 3