

All India Mock for IBPS PO Prelims 2022 (10th September) Questions & Solutions PDF

Directions (1-8): Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

Every autumn, when the recruitment of new graduates and school leavers begins, major cities in Japan are flooded with students hunting for a job. Wearing suits for the first time, they run from one interview to another. The season is **crucial** for many students, as their whole lives may be determined during this period. In Japan, lifetime employment is commonly practiced by large companies. While people working in small companies and those working for subcontractors do not, in general, enjoy the advantages conferred by the large companies, there is a general expectation that employees will, in fact, remain more or less permanently in the same job.

Unlike in many Western countries where companies employ people whose skills can be effective immediately, Japanese companies select applicants with potential who can be trained to become suitable employees. For this reason, recruiting employees is an important exercise for companies, as they invest a lot of time and money in training new staff. This is basically true both for factory workers and for professionals. Professionals who have studied subjects which are of immediate use in the workplace, such as industrial engineers, are very often placed in factories and transferred from one section to another. By gaining experience in several different areas and by working in close contact with workers, the engineers are believed, in the long run, to become more effective members of the company. Workers too feel more involved by working with professionals and by being allowed to voice their opinions. Loyalty is believed to be cultivated in this type of egalitarian working environment.

Because of this system of training employees to be all-rounders, mobility between companies is low. Wages are set according to the educational background or initial field of employment, ordinary graduates being employed in administration, engineers in engineering and design departments and so on. Both promotions and wage increases tend to be tied to seniority, though some **differences** may arise later on as a result of ability and business performance. Wages are paid monthly, and the net sum, after the deduction of tax, is usually paid directly into a bank account. As well as the salary, a bonus is usually paid twice a year. This is a custom that dates back

to the time when employers gave special allowances so that employees could properly celebrate bon, a Buddhist festival held in mid-July in Tokyo, but on other dates in other regions. The festival is held to appease the souls of ancestors. The second bonus is distributed at New Year. Recently, bonuses have also been offered as a way of allowing workers a share in the profits that their hard work has gained.

Many female graduates complain that they are not given equal training and equal opportunity in comparison to male graduates. Japanese companies generally believe that female employees will eventually leave to get married and have children. It is also true that, as well as the still-existing belief among women themselves that nothing should ____ (I) ____ in the way of child-rearing, the extended hours of work often do not allow women to continue their careers after marriage. Disappointed career-minded female graduates often opt to work for foreign firms. Since most male graduates prefer to join Japanese firms with their guaranteed security, foreign firms are often keen to employ female graduates as their potential tends to be **greater** than that of male applicants. Some men, however, do leave their companies in spite of future prospects, one reason being to take over the family business. The eldest sons in families that own family companies or businesses such as stores are normally expected to take over the business when their parents retire. It is therefore quite common to see a businessman, on succeeding to his parents' business, completely change his professional direction by becoming, for example, a shopkeeper.

Q1. What difference has the author stated between Western countries hiring and Japanese hiring of professionals?

- (a) People in Japanese firms look for people who will work for more hours as compared to Western firms where people are allotted a certain number of hours.
- (b) The Western nations firms hire people with instant abilities but Japanese employers look for persons with potential who can be trained to become suitable workers.
- (c) Employers of Japanese companies want people who have mentioned more extracurriculars in their resumes.
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of these

Q2. Why do female graduates in Japan forgo joining the Japanese firms in favour of foreign firms?

- (a) The Japanese culture believes that females bring in lesser results as compared to men.
- (b) Because their local firms' employers think that female employees would ultimately depart to marry and start a family.
- (c) Female graduates are keen to experience the work culture of foreign firms because of its novelty.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) All of these

Q3. Large corporations frequently use _____ in Japan.

- (a) multiple interviews
- (b) deduction of tax
- (c) long hours & less wages
- (d) lifetime employment
- (e) None of these

Q4. Among the following statements, which one is true about the Bon festival that is held in Japan?

- (a) The event is conducted to placate the spirits of those who have passed away.
- (b) Held in the middle of July in Tokyo but other regions have different dates.
- (c) This festival has inspired the foreign firms in Japan to give the bonuses twice the year.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these

Q5. Choose the statement(s) which is/are incorrect with reference to the information given in the passage.

- (I) Wages are determined by one's educational background or first line of work.
 - (II) Engineers are expected to become more effective members of the organization in the long term.
 - (III) Employees of small businesses and subcontractors have access to the same benefits as those employed by major corporations
- (a) Only (III)
 - (b) Both (I) and (III)
 - (c) Only (II)
 - (d) Both (II) and (I)
 - (e) Only (I)

Q6. Which of the following word will be used to fill the blank '*nothing should _____ in the way of child-rearing*' to complete it?

- (a) derive
- (b) drive
- (c) stand
- (d) exaggerate
- (e) None of these

Q7. Select the synonym of **crucial** as highlighted in the passage.

- (a) pivotal
- (b) sedentary
- (c) relegate
- (d) aspire
- (e) None of these

Q8. Which of the following options is the antonym of '**differences**' as highlighted in the passage?

- (a) disputations
- (b) nascent
- (c) accords
- (d) wilted
- (e) None of these

Directions (9-13): A word has been given in each question and has been used in the sentences given below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in a contextually and grammatically correct manner. If the word has been used correctly in all the statements, mark (E), "All of these", as your answer.

Q9. Circulated

- (i) Fascism is one of the most **circulated** and oppressive forms of government today.
 - (ii) The old carpenter's hands are no longer **circulated** enough for him to build furniture.
 - (iii) Pictures of the lost dog were **circulated** throughout the neighborhood in hopes that the flyers would help it be found.
- (a) Only (ii)
 - (b) Only (iii)
 - (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (e) Only (i)



Q10. arbitrary

- (i) Although the rule was **arbitrary** and ridiculous, Jack was punished for breaking it.
- (ii) His award-winning performance was an **arbitrary** event for the college.
- (iii) In spite of the cold weather, we made an **arbitrary** trip to the beach.
- (a) Only (ii)
(b) Only (iii)
(c) Only (i)
(d) Both (i) and (iii)
(e) both (i) and (ii)

Q11. Zeal

- (i) Since the goal is a tough one, you will need a lot of **zeal** to reach it.
- (ii) Napoleon would not have **zeal** quite so many battles without his preponderant and massive naval forces.
- (iii) Because of the diminution of gas prices, more people are **zealing** the highways this summer.
- (a) both (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (i)
(c) Only (ii)
(d) Only (iii)
(e) Both (ii) and (iii)

Q12. Refutable

- (i) Giving a **refutable** alibi, the suspect set himself up to be found guilty by the jury.
- (ii) Several of the critic's statements were **refutable** and could be proven false through fact checking.
- (iii) Placing the **refutable** lens cap on the camera, the photographer packed up for the day and headed back to her cabin.
- (a) Only (i)
(b) Both (ii) and (iii)
(c) both (i) and (ii)
(d) Only (iii)
(e) Only (ii)

Q13. Unequivocal

- (i) Although he wanted chocolate cake in the beginning, the syrupy dessert began to cloy and **unequivocal** him after he was forced to eat the entire thing.
- (ii) When the singer received an **unequivocal** dismissal from all three judges, he knew he was not going to be on the reality show.
- (iii) The traveler only unequivocal 500 dollars to airport employees, refusing to admit how much unequivocal money he truly had.
- (a) Only (ii)
(b) Both (i) and (ii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iii)
(d) Only (i)
(e) Only (iii)

Directions (14-18): 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) Subsequently experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language.
- (B) For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.
- (C) Thanks to the field of linguistics, we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today.
- (D) So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about.
- (E) We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time.

Q14. Which of the following should be the concluding sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q15. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q16. Which of the following should be the first sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q17. Which of the following should be the second sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q18. Which of the following should be the third sentence after rearrangement?

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

Q19. In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (E) i.e., 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

- (a) Short people are 50 per cent like than tall people to die prematurely of heart disease, researchers reported today in a major review of three million people.
- (b) Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) will makes a short film featuring master blaster Sachin Tendulkar to spread the message of cleanliness.
- (c) The tunnel-like structure built by the British connecting the Delhi legislative assembly with the Red Fort will now be renovated and opens for tourists.
- (d) All 612 districts in India are vulnerable to climate change, but 100 districts, mostly in the eastern part of the country, are most vulnerable, a study said.
- (e) all are incorrect

Q20. In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (E) i.e., 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

- (a) Umesh Yadav became the six Indian pace bowler to get to 150 Test wickets.
- (b) The government on Thursday extended for September 30, visas of all foreign nationals stuck in India due to COVID-19 pandemic, an official spokesperson said.
- (c) Zomato India has officially filed for dissolution and shut down of its subsidiaries in the UK and Singapore.
- (d) According to a report prepared by Hurun India, India added three 'unicorns' par month in 2021.
- (e) all are incorrect

Q21. In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (E) i.e., 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

- (a) Renowned for scripting records in the field, Indian skipper Virat Kohli has been racking numbers off-field too.

(b) The tech giant company- Samsung has announced the world's first 200-megapixel image sensor intended for smartphone cameras.

(c) India's biggest carmaker, Maruti Suzuki, is reportedly recalling after 180,000 cars for a 'possible defect'.

(d) Javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra's gold medal-win performance has been rated as one of the 10 magical moments of the Tokyo Olympic Games by World Athletics (WA).

(e) all are incorrect

Q22. In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (E) i.e., 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

(a) The Supreme Court today slammed the central government over the delay in framing guidelines regarding compensation to the families of those who died according to Covid-19.

(b) The Indian Army is going to procure 100 'SkyStriker' drone from Bengaluru-based Alpha Design to boost its aerial strike capabilities.

(c) The flight operations between India and neighbouring Bangladesh are set to resume from today under a bilateral air bubble.

(d) Indias Praveen Kumar clinched the Silver medal in the high jump event at Tokyo Paralympics on Friday.

(e) all are incorrect

Q23. In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (E) i.e., 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

(a) To per new research, a solar storm is likely to strike with the potential to destroy all technical infrastructure causing a massive disruption akin to an 'internet apocalypse'.

(b) Cupertino-based tech giant Apple has been hit with an antitrust filing in India against its 30% commission on in-app purchases, according to documents seen by Reuters.

(c) More then half of India's adult population has received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 16 per cent have got both, the Union government said on Thursday.

(d) Indian skipper Virat Kohli on Thursday became the fast batsman in the history of the game to register 23,000 international runs.

(e) all are incorrect

Directions (24-25): In each of the questions given below four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it is then select option (E) as your choice.

Q24. Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga on Friday said he will not run in his party's **effectively (1)** leadership election, **forthcoming (2)** ceding the premiership and **opening (3)** the race to other candidates after a **turbulent (4)** term of less than a year.

- (a) 2-4
- (b) 3-4
- (c) 1-3
- (d) 1-2
- (e) No correction required

Q25. Human-caused climate **change (1)** is making hurricanes more **dangerous (2)** as they are producing more rainfall, moving **slower (3)** once they make landfall and **generating (4)** larger storm surges along the coast.

- (a) 3-4
- (b) 1-3
- (c) 2-4
- (d) 1-4
- (e) No correction required

Directions (26-30): In the following questions, two separate sentences are given followed by three connectors. Choose the connector which will help connect the two sentences and form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.

Q26.

(I) The typical prediction was 6500.
(II) The index is currently trading at about 5400.

- (a) because
- (b) whereas
- (c) therefore
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Q27.

(I) Her baby cannot fall asleep.
(II) She stays in the room.

- (a) whether
- (b) however
- (c) unless
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) None of these

Q28.

(I) Let's take our swimming costumes.
(II) There's a pool at the hotel.

- (a) in case
- (b) despite
- (c) neither
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Q29.

(I) She's a successful writer.
(II) She's still only 25.

- (a) otherwise
- (b) since
- (c) even though
- (d) Both (c) and (a)
- (e) All of these

Q30.

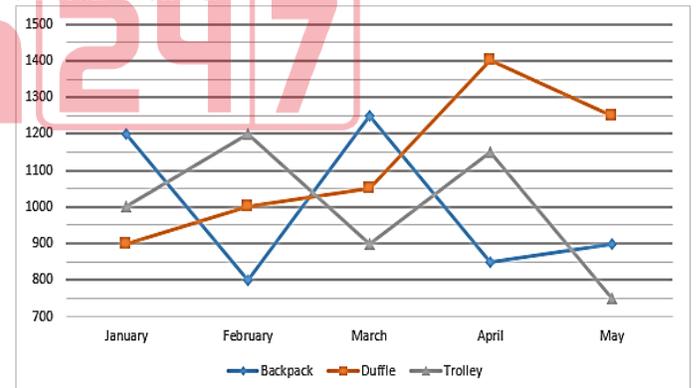
(I) The businessman stopped at the hotel front desk to inquire.

(II) There had been any messages for him.

- (a) on the other hand
- (b) whether
- (c) therefore
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Directions (31-35): Study the given line graph carefully and answer the following questions based on it.

The line graph given below shows the no. of bags (Backpack + Duffle + Trolley) sold by a company in 5 different months.



Q31. Total no. of bags sold in February and March together is what percent of no. of bags sold in May and January together.

- (a) $103\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $111\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (c) $109\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (d) 40%
- (e) 100%

Q32. Find the difference between average no. of backpacks sold in March and April and average no. of Duffle bags sold in February and March.

- (a) 0
- (b) 20
- (c) 10
- (d) 25
- (e) 30

Q33. In June average no. of bags sold are 25% more than the average no. of bags sold in February. If in June, Duffle bags sold are $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ more than Trolley bag sold and 20% less than Backpack sold, then find the total Duffle bag sold in June.

- (a) 1250
- (b) 1650
- (c) 1200
- (d) 1350
- (e) 1450

Q34. Trolley bag sold in February is what percentage more/less than the Backpack sold in May.

- (a) 25%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 30%
- (d) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (e) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Q35. Price of each backpack, Duffle and Trolley is Rs.50, Rs.40 and Rs.60 respectively. Find the revenue of company in April.

- (a) Rs.127500
- (b) Rs.186500
- (c) Rs.167500
- (d) Rs.212500
- (e) Rs.148500

Directions (36-40): What will come in the place of question (?) mark in following number series:

Q36. 4, 7, 13, 24, 42, 69, ?

- (a) 91
- (b) 107
- (c) 112
- (d) 98
- (e) 102

Q37. 7, 13, 19, 29, 37, 43, ?

- (a) 61
- (b) 57
- (c) 53
- (d) 51
- (e) 55

Q38. ?, 5, 11, 23, 43, 73, 115

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4
- (e) 5

Q39. 32, ?, 24, 60, 210, 945, 5197.5

- (a) 12
- (b) 8
- (c) 15
- (d) 18
- (e) 16

Q40. 5, 3, 3, 5, 15, 69, ?

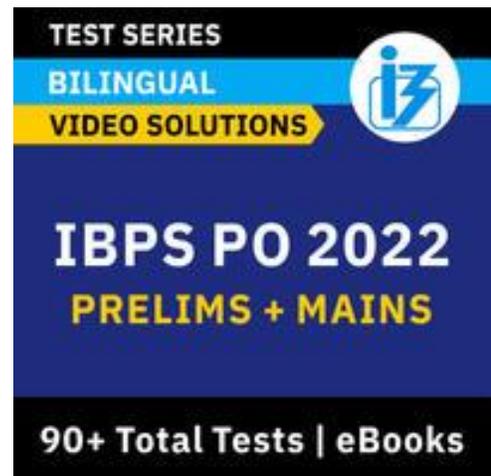
- (a) 319
- (b) 287
- (c) 361
- (d) 407
- (e) 443

Directions (41-45): In the given questions, two quantities are given, one as 'Quantity I' and another as 'Quantity II'. You have to determine relationship between two quantities and choose the appropriate option:

Q41. Quantity I: Value of T, A and B started a business with investment of Rs.42000 and Rs.56000 respectively. After T months, A withdraw his investment. At the end of 2 years, profit share of A is 50% of profit share of B.

Quantity II: 12

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation



Q42. A boat A covers 280 km in 35 hours in upstream. Speed of boat in still water is 25% less than speed of boat in downstream.

Quantity I: Time taken by boat A (in hours) to cover 256 km in downstream.

Quantity II: Time taken by boat X (in hours) to cover 160 km in upstream. Boat X, which speed in still water is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ more than that of boat A.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q43. Quantity I: expenditure of food (in Rs.), Ankur spend 20% of his income of House rent, 25% on bill payment, 40% of rest on Food. He saves remaining Rs.13200.

Quantity II: interest earned (in Rs.), Garima invested Rs.12800 in a scheme, which offers CI at 25% per annum for 3 years.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q44.

Quantity I: $x, 4x^2 + 7x - 102 = 0$

Quantity II: $y, 4y^2 - 45y + 119 = 0$

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q45. Quantity I: x, missing no. of the series 11, x, 47, 83, 131, 191, 263

Quantity II: y, average weight of y students of a class is 40 kg. when the weight of two new students whose weight is 50 kg and 57 kg, the average weight of the class increased by 1 kg.

- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II
- (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
- (c) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- (d) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- (e) Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation

Q46. A shopkeeper marked up of a shirt 60% above the cost price and sold at the discount of 25%, and made a profit of Rs.950. If the cost price of pant is 40% more than that of shirt and profit of both is same, then find the selling price of pant.

- (a) Rs.6600
- (b) Rs.7200
- (c) Rs.6000
- (d) Rs.7600
- (e) Rs.8400

Q47. Ayush invested Rs. P in scheme A which offers 12.5% per annum compound interest for two years. Ayush invested amount received from scheme A in scheme B which offers 20% simple interest per annum for 3 years. Find the value of P, if he received interest of Rs.2430.

- (a) Rs.2700
- (b) Rs.6400
- (c) Rs.5600
- (d) Rs.4900
- (e) Rs.3200

Q48. Harsh and Dev planned to meet each other. Dev starts to travel from point A to B at the speed of 42 kmph at 10:00 AM and Harsh starts from point B to A at the speed of 28 kmph at 12:00 PM. If they meet at 2:30 PM, find the distance between A and B.

- (a) 216 km
- (b) 259 km
- (c) 244 km
- (d) 263 km
- (e) 228 km

Q49. A and B started a business with investment of Rs.32500 and Rs.40000. After 6 months, A invested Rs.2500 more while B withdraws all his money. After another 6 months, A added Rs.10000 more and C also joined him with Rs.60000. If at the end of two years, profit share of C is Rs.9600, then find the profit share of B.

- (a) Rs.3200
- (b) Rs.3600
- (c) Rs.4000
- (d) Rs.3000
- (e) Rs.2800

Q50. P takes 15 days more than Q to complete a piece a work while the efficiency of Q is 60% more than P. P, Q and R starts working together and complete the work in 8 days. Find in how many days R alone can complete the work.

- (a) 21.5 days
- (b) 17.5 days
- (c) $16\frac{2}{3}$ days
- (d) $17\frac{1}{7}$ days
- (e) 16.5 days

Directions (51-55): Read the given data carefully and answer the questions based on it.

Three stores sold two different types of Mouse (Wired +Wireless). Number of wired mouse sold by X is 240. Ratio of number of wireless mouse and that of wired mouse sold by X is 5: 3. Total no. of wireless mouse sold by all the stores are 960. Total mouse sold by store Y are 25% more than that by store X. Number of wireless mouse sold by store X is 80% of number of wired mouse sold by Y. Average no. of mouse sold by all the three stores is 690.

Q51. Wired mouse sold by X and Y together is what percentage more or less than wireless mouse sold by Y.

- (a) $133\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $152\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) $146\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (d) $166\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (e) $111\frac{2}{3}\%$

Q52. Find the ratio of total mouse sold by Z to total wired mouse sold by all the three stores.

- (a) 21 : 37
- (b) 17: 31
- (c) 19: 29
- (d) 21: 31
- (e) 23: 39

Q53. If no. of wireless mouse sold by store A is 40% more than wired mouse sold by store X and average no. of mouse sold by X and A is 637, then find the no. of wired mouse sold by store A.

- (a) 271
- (b) 308
- (c) 278
- (d) 298
- (e) 288

Q54. Price of wired mouse is $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of price of wireless mouse. If store X earned revenue of Rs.67200 by selling all the mouse, then find the price of wireless mouse.

- (a) Rs.80
- (b) Rs.120
- (c) Rs.160
- (d) Rs.100
- (e) Rs.125

Q55. If 30% of the total mouse sold by store Z are faulty and ratio of faulty wired mouse and faulty wireless mouse is 5: 4, then find the difference between non-faulty wired mouse and non-faulty wireless mouse.

- (a) 76
- (b) 93
- (c) 102
- (d) 81
- (e) 89

Q56. A bag contains certain number of coins of different denomination. The ratio of the number of Rs.1 coins, Rs. 2 coins and Rs. 5 coins is 5:6:7. respectively. Find the total value of the Rs. 5 coins, if the total value of the Rs. 1 coin in the bag is Rs. 25.

- (a) Rs. 100
- (b) Rs. 175
- (c) Rs. 115
- (d) Rs. 145
- (e) Rs. 75

Q57. Speed of boat in still water is 40% more than speed of the stream. If the boat can travel 96 km downstream and 40 km upstream in 14 hours, then find the time taken by boat to travel 288 km in downstream.

- (a) 9 hours
- (b) 15 hours
- (c) 12 hours
- (d) 19 hours
- (e) 23 hours

Q58. The average ages of P, Q and R five years ago is 35 years and the average ages of P and R five year hence is 40. If the age of P is 10 years less than the age of Q, then find the present age of R.

- (a) 35 years
- (b) 50 years
- (c) 45 years
- (d) 40 years
- (e) 30 years

Q59. A train crosses a pole and a bridge 300 meters long in 8 seconds and 20 seconds respectively. Find the time taken by train to cross a car running towards with speed of 54 km/h.

- (a) 17 seconds
- (b) 15 seconds
- (c) 5 seconds
- (d) 7 seconds
- (e) 11 seconds

Q60. There are two jars P and Q containing a mixture of milk and water. Jar P has 20 liters of mixture which has 70% milk. Jar Q has 30 liters of mixture which has milk and water in 3:2 ratio. The content of both the jars are mixed in jar Z. What is the % of milk in the new mixture?

- (a) 22%
- (b) 38%
- (c) 42%
- (d) 75%
- (e) 64%

Directions (61-65): What approximate value should come in the place of question (?) mark:

Q61.

$$?^3 \times 17.98 + 12.03 \% \text{ of } 450.03 = (14.02)^2 + \sqrt[4]{15.99}$$

- (a) 9
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) 8
- (e) 11

Q62. $\frac{?}{14.08} + (22.03)^2 = (23.98)^2 + \sqrt[3]{63.98}$

- (a) 1344
- (b) 1300
- (c) 1296
- (d) 1248
- (e) 1440

Q63.

$$? \% \text{ of } 1355.02 + 19.98\% \text{ of } 1210.01 = (27.99)^2$$

- (a) 75
- (b) 80
- (c) 60
- (d) 40
- (e) 24

Q64.

$$? + 35.09 \% \text{ of } 1279.98 = (24.03)^2 + \sqrt{195.98}$$

- (a) 142
- (b) 148
- (c) 156
- (d) 164
- (e) 176

Q65.

$$56.03 \% \text{ of } ? + 125.02\% \text{ of } 96.03 = (13.98)^2 - \sqrt[4]{1295.98}$$

- (a) 120
- (b) 115
- (c) 105
- (d) 125
- (e) 135

Directions (66-70): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven bank employees A, B, C, D, X, Y and Z are working in different banks i.e., P, Q, R, S, T, U and V but not necessarily in the same order. Each person works in a different designation viz. Clerk, AM (Assistant Manager), DGM (Deputy General Manager), GM (General Manager), CFO, CEO, and MD but not necessarily in the same order. (Designations are in increasing order of experience Clerk is the least experienced while MD is the most experienced)

Only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in banks R and P. D works in V bank. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S. The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X. Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. C is not senior to B.

Q66. Who among the following works in U Bank?

- (a) B
- (b) Z
- (c) A
- (d) C
- (e) Y

Q67. How many persons are senior to C?

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Two
- (d) Six
- (e) None of these

Q68. Which of the following pair of combination is not true, as per the given information?

- (a) Y - T
- (b) X - U
- (c) Z - R
- (d) A - P
- (e) C - Q



Q69. How many persons are working between B and Z?

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

Q70. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) X – CEO
- (b) B – CFO
- (c) C – GM
- (d) Y – CLERK
- (e) D – CFO

Directions (71-72): In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q71.

Statements:

$M < G \leq E = F; T > K > M; K \geq S \leq R$

Conclusion

I: $T > S$

II: $M \leq F$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q72.

Statements:

$Z < F \geq S; M = F \leq L < Q; P \geq M \geq J > T$

Conclusion

I: $Z < Q$

II: $P \geq S$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q73. If in the number **4738446528**, positions of the first and the sixth digits are interchanged, positions of the second and seventh digits are interchanged and so on till the positions of fifth and tenth digits are interchanged, then which of the following digit is 3rd to the left of the digit which is 4th to the right end in new arrangement?

- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 8
- (d) 4
- (e) None of these

Directions (74-78): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve persons sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the first row, A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In the second row, P, Q, R, S, T and U are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

T is the only neighbour of P. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F. Both B and E are not an immediate neighbours to each other.

Q74. How many persons sit between S and P?

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

Q75. The number of persons sit between B and E, when counted to the right of E, is same as the number of persons sit between ___ and R, when counted to the right of ___?

- (a) T
- (b) U
- (c) S
- (d) P
- (e) Q

Q76. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- (a) B
- (b) S
- (c) T
- (d) A
- (e) E

Q77. Who among the following faces to Q?

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

Q78. Who among the following persons are immediate neighbours of T?

- (a) P, Q
- (b) S, R
- (c) U, Q
- (d) P, U
- (e) Q, S

Directions (79-81): Study the given information and answer the following questions.

Seven persons A, B, K, N, R, T and U are living in the family. There are three generations and three married couples in this family. U is the mother-in-law of R. B is the niece of T. A is the only child of B, who is the mother-in-law of K. N is the father of B. U has no siblings. T and A has the same gender as B's spouse.

Q79. How is A's father related to N?

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

Q80. How many female members in the family?

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Four
- (d) More than four
- (e) None of these

Q81. How is U related to A?

- (a) Grandmother
- (b) Daughter-in-law
- (c) Grandfather
- (d) Grandson
- (e) None of these

Q82. If we form a meaningful word by the third, fourth, fourteen and fifteen letters of the word 'COMPUTERIZATION', then which of the following will be the first letter of the word thus formed? If more than one word is formed mark Y as your answer. If no meaningful word is formed, mark X as your answer.

- (a) X
- (b) M
- (c) Y
- (d) O
- (e) P

Directions (83-87): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven students give different exams in a week but on different days starting from Monday.

P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam. Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam.

Q83. Who among the following gives his exam on Thursday?

- (a) R
- (b) The one who gives Patwari
- (c) U
- (d) The one who gives IAS
- (e) None of these

Q84. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

- (a) Monday- Bank
- (b) Q-SSC
- (c) U-PCS
- (d) V-Friday
- (e) S-Sunday

Q85. How many persons give exam after the one who gives SSC?

- (a) As many persons give exam between P and U
- (b) As many persons give exam before Q
- (c) As many persons give exam before V
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) None of these

Q86. Which of the following exam is given by Q?

- (a) Patwari
- (b) Railway
- (c) Defence
- (d) PCS
- (e) SSC

Q87. Who among the following gives his exam exactly in between S and the one who gives SSC?

- (a) V
- (b) P
- (c) Q
- (d) U
- (e) None of these

Directions (88-91): In each question below are given 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

Q88. Statements:

Only a few Calculator is Notebook.

All Notebook are Pencil.

No Notebook is Eraser.

Conclusions:

I. Some Calculator can never be Eraser.

II. All Pencil can be Eraser.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q89. Statements:

All Paper are Mock.

Some Mock are Pot.

Some Top are Pot.

Conclusions:

I. Some Mock are not Top.

II. Some Pot can never be Paper.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q90. Statements:

Only Table is Book.

All Box is Table.

Only a few Desk is Table.

Conclusions:

I. All Table being Desk is a possibility.

II. Some Book can be Box.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q91. Statements:

All Fifty are Ten.

Some Ten are Twenty.

All Twenty are Equal.

Conclusions:

I. Some Fifty can be Twenty.

II. Some Ten are not Fifty.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (92-96): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, L, U, W and Y are placed one above the other but not necessarily in the same order. The bottom most box is numbered as 1 and so on till the topmost box is numbered as 8. Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P. Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y.

Q92. How many boxes are placed between W and R?

- (a) More than five
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) None

Q93. Which of the following box is placed as position number 3?

- (a) L
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) S
- (e) Y

Q94. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

- (a) U
- (b) S
- (c) W
- (d) Q
- (e) Y

Q95. Which of the following box is placed 3 places above the box R?

- (a) Q
- (b) W
- (c) P
- (d) Y
- (e) L

Q96. Which of the following box is not placed at the topmost position?

- (a) Q
- (b) The box which is placed just above the box L
- (c) The box which is placed three places above the box P
- (d) W
- (e) All of these

Directions (97-100): Following questions are based on the five numbers given below,
782 452 962 332 925

Q97. If all the digits are arranged in the descending order within the number from left to right, then which among the following will be the third highest number after rearrangement?

- (a) 332
- (b) 452
- (c) 962
- (d) 782
- (e) 925

Q98. If all the digits in the number are arranged in the ascending order within the number from left to right, then which among the following will be the second lowest number after rearrangement?

- (a) 925
- (b) 452
- (c) 962
- (d) 782
- (e) 332

Q99. If 19 is added to each number then how many numbers thus formed are odd numbers?

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) four
- (e) None of these

Q100. What is the product of the First digit of lowest number and first digit of the highest number?

- (a) 16
- (b) 20
- (c) 27
- (d) 28
- (e) None of these

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. This answer can be found in the second paragraph, in the first line itself, where it says "Unlike in many Western countries where companies employ people whose skills can be effective immediately, Japanese companies select applicants with potential who can be trained to become suitable employees."

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. When we read the last paragraph, we can find the answer to this.

Second paragraph mentions "Disappointed career-minded female graduates often opt to work for foreign firms. Since most male graduates prefer to join Japanese firms with their guaranteed security, foreign firms are often keen to employ female graduates as their potential tends to be greater than that of male applicants."

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the first paragraph, it is stated "In Japan, lifetime employment is commonly practiced by large companies."

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both the statements (a) and (b) are correct about the Bon festival.

For statement (a), look at the third paragraph saying "The festival is held to appease the souls of ancestors."

For statement (b), glance at the line just before the previous one "This is a custom that dates back to the time when employers gave special allowances so that employees could properly celebrate bon, a Buddhist festival held in mid-July in Tokyo, but on other dates in other regions."

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Out of the three statements given, only (III) is the one with the wrong information.

The first paragraph says "While people working in small companies and those working for subcontractors do not, in general, enjoy the advantages conferred by the large companies, there is a general expectation that employees will, in fact, remain more or less permanently in the same job."

This is exactly the opposite of what the statement (III) says.

The *third* paragraph mentions "Wages are set according to the educational background or initial field of employment,...". Therefore, the first (I) statement is correct.

The *second* paragraph says "By gaining experience in several different areas and by working in close contact with workers, the engineers are believed, in the long run, to become more effective members of the company." This means that the second (II) statement is correct as well.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct phrase is “nothing should *stand* in the way of child-rearing...”.

Standing in way is a phrase which means to try to stop or prevent something or someone.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. *Pivotal* means of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.

This meaning tells us that *pivotal* can act as a synonym of *crucial*.

Sedentary means (of a person) tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive.

Relegate means assign an inferior rank or position to.

Aspire means direct one's hopes or ambitions towards achieving something.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. *Accords* means (of a concept or fact) be harmonious or consistent with. This definition is exactly opposite of *difference*.

Disputations means debate or argument.

Nascent means (especially of a process or organization) just coming into existence and beginning to display signs of future potential.

Wilted means (of a plant, leaf, or flower) become limp through heat, loss of water, or disease; droop.

S9. Ans.(b)

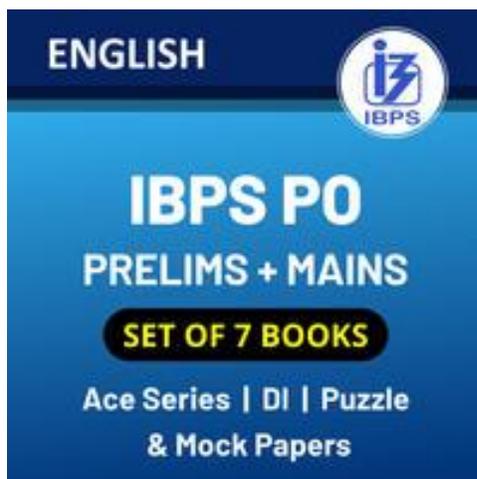
Sol. Circulated means pass from place to place or person to person.

Out of all the options, only sentence (iii) makes the correct use of it.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Arbitrary means based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system.

Out of all the options, only sentences (i) and (iii) makes the correct use of it.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

Sol. Zeal means great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective.

Out of all the options, only sentence (i) makes the correct use of it.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Refutable means able to be proven false.

Out of all the options, only sentences (i) and (ii) makes the correct use of it.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Unequivocal means leaving no doubt; unambiguous.

Out of all the options, only sentence (ii) the correct use of it.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. The concluding sentence after rearrangement is (A).

The correct sequence of the sentences is **CEBDA**.

The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

The second sentence should be (E) as it links to the previous sentence where it talks about humans being aware of the history and development of languages. Sentence (E) further elaborates on it saying how we have seen their elements like grammar, written and spoken form evolve over time.

Third sentence is (B) illustrates an example to explain this concept to us.

Fourth sentence is (D) links to the previous concepts saying even though we have knowledge about the various languages, there is still a lot to explore.

The last sentence is (A) informs us the next step researchers are taking to further delve deep into the study of language and their explored elements.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The fourth sentence after rearrangement is (D).

The correct sequence of the sentences is **CEBDA**.

The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

The second sentence should be (E) as it links to the previous sentence where it talks about humans being aware of the history and development of languages. Sentence (E) further elaborates on it saying how we have seen their elements like grammar, written and spoken form evolve over time.

Third sentence is (B) illustrates an example to explain this concept to us.

Fourth sentence is (D) links to the previous concepts saying even though we have knowledge about the various languages, there is still a lot to explore.

The last sentence is (A) informs us the next step researchers are taking to further delve deep into the study of language and their explored elements.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first sentence after rearrangement is (C).

The correct sequence of the sentences is **CEBDA**.

The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

The second sentence should be (E) as it links to the previous sentence where it talks about humans being aware of the history and development of languages. Sentence (E) further elaborates on it saying how we have seen their elements like grammar, written and spoken form evolve over time.

Third sentence is (B) illustrates an example to explain this concept to us.

Fourth sentence is (D) links to the previous concepts saying even though we have knowledge about the various languages, there is still a lot to explore.

The last sentence is (A) informs us the next step researchers are taking to further delve deep into the study of language and their explored elements.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The second sentence after rearrangement is (C).

The correct sequence of the sentences is **CEBDA**.

The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

The second sentence should be (E) as it links to the previous sentence where it talks about humans being aware of the history and development of languages. Sentence (E) further elaborates on it saying how we have seen their elements like grammar, written and spoken form evolve over time.

Third sentence is (B) illustrates an example to explain this concept to us.

Fourth sentence is (D) links to the previous concepts saying even though we have knowledge about the various languages, there is still a lot to explore.

The last sentence is (A) informs us the next step researchers are taking to further delve deep into the study of language and their explored elements.

S18. Ans.(e)

Sol. The third sentence after rearrangement is (E).

The correct sequence of the sentences is **CEBDA**.

The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

The second sentence should be (E) as it links to the previous sentence where it talks about humans being aware of the history and development of languages. Sentence (E) further elaborates on it saying how we have seen their elements like grammar, written and spoken form evolve over time.

Third sentence is (B) illustrates an example to explain this concept to us.

Fourth sentence is (D) links to the previous concepts saying even though we have knowledge about the various languages, there is still a lot to explore.

The last sentence is (A) informs us the next step researchers are taking to further delve deep into the study of language and their explored elements.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Among all the given sentences, option (d) is the only correct one.

In option (a), use of like is incorrect. It should be replaced with *likelier*.

In option (b), *makes* will be replaced with *make* since this sentence is in future tense.

In option (c), we can grasp the fact that the sentence is in past tense, so the verb will also be in past tense. *Opened* will be used here.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among all the given sentences, option (c) is the only correct one.

In option (a), *sixth* will be used. We use ordinal numbers to say the date or to put things into order.

In option (b), *till* is always used with *extended* to show the limit of the period mentioned.

In option (d), *per* needs to replace *par*. *Per* is used with respect to every member of a specified group : for each.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among all the given sentences, option (b) is the only correct one.

In option (a), the correct preposition to be used is 'on the field.'

In option (c), *over* should be used instead of *after*. 'Over' is used as a preposition to mean 'more than'.

In option (d), *medal-winning* is the correct replacement.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Among all the given sentences, option (c) is the only correct one.

In option (a), usage *according to* is incorrect. *Due to* is the correct replacement. *Due to* is used to mean caused by or ascribable to.

In option (b), *drones* is the correct word to be used since we are already made aware of the fact that there are multiple (100) drones.

For option (d), An apostrophe needs to be used with Indias (*India's*), since it is used to show that one person/thing owns or is a member of something.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among all the given sentences, option (b) is the only correct one.

Option (a): It is always *as per research*.

Option (c): *more than* is the correction to be made here. We use it while referring to an amount of something that is greater than another amount

Option (d): We need a superlative adverb here so we need to replace *fast* with *fastest*.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The words 'effectively' and 'forthcoming' need to be replaced in the given sentence for it to make contextual sense.

The sentence after replacement will look like: Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga on Friday said he will not run in his party's **forthcoming (2)** leadership election, **effectively (1)** ceding the premiership and **opening (3)** the race to other candidates after a **turbulent (4)** term of less than a year.

S25. Ans.(e)

Sol. All the words are in their correct place. Hence, no correction is required.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The conjunction used to connect both of these sentences is *whereas*.

The complete sentence will be: The typical prediction was 6500 *whereas* the index is currently trading at about 5400.

Whereas often introduces a thought that contrasts with something in the main clause.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The conjunction used to connect both of these sentences is *unless*.

The complete sentence will be: Her baby cannot fall asleep *unless* she stays in the room.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The conjunction used to connect both of these sentences is *in case*.

The complete sentence will be: Let's take our swimming costumes *in case* there's a pool at the hotel.

We use *in case* to talk about things we should do in order to be prepared for possible future situations.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The conjunction used to connect both of these sentences is *even though*.

The complete sentence will be: She's a successful writer, *even though* she's still only 25.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The conjunction used to connect both of these sentences is *even though*.

The complete sentence will be: The businessman stopped at the hotel front desk to inquire *whether* there had been any messages for him.

Whether is used when someone does not know which of the two possibilities is true.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of bags sold in February and March together} &= (800 + 1000 + 1200) + (1250 + 1050 + 900) \\ &= 6200 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of bags sold in May and January} &= (900 + 1250 + 750) + (1200 + 900 + 1000) \\ &= 6000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So, required percentage} = \frac{6200}{6000} \times 100 = 103\frac{1}{3}\%$$

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average no. of backpack sold in March and April} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1250 + 850) = 1050 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average no. of Duffle bag sold in February and March} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1000 + 1050) = 1025 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 1050 - 1025 = 25$$

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of bags sold in June} &= 3 \times \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times (800 + 1000 + 1200) \\ &= 3750 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let Backpack sold in June be } 10x$$

$$\text{Duffle bag sold in June} = 10x \times \frac{80}{100} = 8x$$

$$\text{Trolley bag sold in June} = 8x \times \frac{7}{8} = 7x$$

$$\text{So, Duffle bag sold in June} = \frac{8x}{25x} \times 3750 = 1200$$

S34. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required percentage} &= \frac{1200-900}{900} \times 100 \\ &= 33\frac{1}{3}\% \end{aligned}$$

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required amount} &= 850 \times 50 + 1400 \times 40 + 1150 \times 60 \\ &= 42500 + 56000 + 69000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 167500 \end{aligned}$$

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol.

The pattern of the series is -

$$\begin{aligned}4 + (1^2 + 2) &= 7 \\7 + (2^2 + 2) &= 13 \\13 + (3^2 + 2) &= 24 \\24 + (4^2 + 2) &= 42 \\42 + (5^2 + 2) &= 69 \\69 + (6^2 + 2) &= 107\end{aligned}$$

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The series is set of alternate prime numbers.

7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol.

The pattern of the series is -

$$\begin{aligned}3 + (1 \times 2) &= 5 \\5 + (2 \times 3) &= 11 \\11 + (3 \times 4) &= 23 \\23 + (4 \times 5) &= 43 \\43 + (5 \times 6) &= 73 \\73 + (6 \times 7) &= 115\end{aligned}$$

S39. Ans.(e)

Sol.

The pattern of the series is -

$$\begin{aligned}32 \times 0.5 &= 16 \\16 \times 1.5 &= 24 \\24 \times 2.5 &= 60 \\60 \times 3.5 &= 210 \\210 \times 4.5 &= 945 \\945 \times 5.5 &= 5197.5\end{aligned}$$

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol.

The pattern of the series is -

$$\begin{aligned}5 \times 1 - 2 &= 3 \\3 \times 2 - 3 &= 3 \\3 \times 3 - 4 &= 5 \\5 \times 4 - 5 &= 15 \\15 \times 5 - 6 &= 69 \\69 \times 6 - 7 &= 407\end{aligned}$$

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Quantity I: Ratio of share of profit of A and B

$$= \frac{42000 \times T}{56000 \times 24} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = 16$$

Quantity II: 12

So, quantity I > quantity II

S42. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Let speed of boat A in still water and speed of stream be x and y kmph respectively.

$$\text{So, } x = \frac{3}{4} \times (x + y)$$

$$4x = 3x + 3y$$

$$x = 3y$$

And,

$$x - y = \frac{280}{35} = 8$$

$$2y = 8$$

$$y = 4, x = 12$$

Quantity I:

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{256}{16} = 16 \text{ hours}$$

Quantity II:

$$\text{Speed of boat X in still water} = 12 \times \frac{7}{6} = 14 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{160}{14-4} = 16 \text{ hours}$$

So, quantity I = quantity II

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Quantity I: Let income of Ankur be 100x.

Expenditure on House rent and bill payment is 20x and 25x respectively.

$$\text{Expenditure on food} = \frac{40}{100} 55x = 22x$$

$$\text{So, } 33x = 13200$$

$$x = 400$$

$$\text{So, expenditure on food} = 22 \times 400 = \text{Rs. } 8800$$

Quantity II:

$$\text{Interest earned} = 12800 \left[\left(1 + \frac{25}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12800 \times \frac{61}{64} = 12200$$

So, quantity II > quantity I

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\text{Quantity I: } 4x^2 + 7x - 102 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 24x - 17x - 102 = 0$$

$$4x(x + 6) - 17(x + 6) = 0$$

$$(x + 6)(4x - 17) = 0$$

$$x = -6, \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\text{Quantity II: } 4y^2 - 45y + 119 = 0$$

$$4y^2 - 28y - 17y + 119 = 0$$

$$4y(y - 7) - 17(y - 7) = 0$$

$$(y - 7)(4y - 17) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{17}{4}, 7$$

So, quantity II \geq quantity I

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Quantity I:

The pattern of the series is -

$$11 + 12 = 23$$

$$23 + 24 = 47$$

$$47 + 36 = 83$$

$$83 + 48 = 131$$

$$131 + 60 = 191$$

$$191 + 72 = 263$$

$$\text{So, } x = 23$$

Quantity II:

$$y \times 40 + 50 + 57 = (y + 2) \times 41$$

$$40y + 107 = 41y + 82$$

$$y = 25$$

So, quantity II > quantity I

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let cost price of a shirt be $100x$.

Marked price of shirt = $160x$

$$\text{Selling price of shirt} = 160x \times \frac{75}{100} = 100x + 950$$

$$20x = 950$$

$$x = \frac{95}{2}$$

$$\text{So, selling price of pant} = 100 \times \frac{140}{100} \times \frac{95}{2} + 950 \\ = \text{Rs. } 7600$$

S47. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\text{Amount received from scheme A} = P \left(1 + \frac{12.5}{100} \right)^2 \\ = \frac{81}{64} P$$

$$\text{Interest received from scheme B} = \frac{\frac{81}{64} P \times 20 \times 3}{100} = 2430$$

$$\text{So, } P = \frac{2430 \times 5 \times 64}{81 \times 3} = 3200$$

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let required distance be D km.

$$\text{Distance covered by Dev till 12:00 PM} = 42 \times 2 = 84$$

$$\text{Time taken by them to meet each other} = \frac{D-84}{42+28} = 2.5$$

$$\text{So, required distance} = D = 2.5 \times 70 + 84 \\ = 259 \text{ km}$$

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Ratio of profit share of A, B and C =

$$= 32500 \times 6 + 35000 \times 6 + 45000 \times 12 : 40000 \times 6 : 60000 \times 12 \\ = 63 : 16 : 48$$

$$\text{So, required profit share} = \frac{16}{48} \times 9600 = \text{Rs. } 3200$$

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let Q takes T days to complete the work.

So, P takes $T+15$ days.

Ratio of efficiency of P to Q is T & $T+15$ respectively.

ATQ,

$$\frac{T}{T+15} = \frac{5}{8} \\ T = 25$$

So, P and Q takes 40 days and 25 days respectively.

Let total work be 200 units (LCM of 40 and 25) and efficiency of R be a .

$$\text{So, } (5 + 8 + a) \times 8 = 200$$

$$a = 12$$

$$\text{So, required time} = \frac{200}{12} = 16\frac{2}{3} \text{ days}$$

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Number of wired mouse sold by X = 240

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by X} = 240 \times \frac{5}{3} = 400$$

Total mouse sold by X = 640

$$\text{Total mouse sold by store Y} = \frac{5}{4} \times 640 = 800$$

$$\text{Total mouse sold by all three stores} = 3 \times 690 = 2070$$

$$\text{So, total mouse sold by store Z} = 2070 - 640 - 800 = 630$$

$$\text{Number of wired mouse sold by store Y} = 400 \times \frac{100}{80} = 500$$

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by store Y} = 800 - 500 = 300$$

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by store Z} = 960 - 400 - 300 = 260$$

$$\text{Number of wired mouse sold by store Z} = 630 - 260 = 370$$

$$\text{Total wired mouse sold by all three stores} = 240 + 500 + 370 = 1110$$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{240+500-300}{300} \times 100 \\ = \frac{440}{3} = 146\frac{2}{3}\%$$

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Number of wired mouse sold by X = 240

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by X} = 240 \times \frac{5}{3} = 400$$

Total mouse sold by X = 640

$$\text{Total mouse sold by store Y} = \frac{5}{4} \times 640 = 800$$

$$\text{Total mouse sold by all three stores} = 3 \times 690 = 2070$$

$$\text{So, total mouse sold by store Z} = 2070 - 640 - 800 = 630$$

$$\text{Number of wired mouse sold by store Y} = 400 \times \frac{100}{80} = 500$$

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by store Y} = 800 - 500 = 300$$

$$\text{Number of wireless mouse sold by store Z} = 960 - 400 - 300 = 260$$

$$\text{Number of wired mouse sold by store Z} = 630 - 260 = 370$$

$$\text{Total wired mouse sold by all three stores} = 240 + 500 + 370 = 1110$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 630 : 1110$$

$$= 21 : 37$$

S53. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

Number of wired mouse sold by X = 240
 Number of wireless mouse sold by X = $240 \times \frac{5}{3} = 400$
 Total mouse sold by X = 640
 Total mouse sold by store Y = $\frac{5}{4} \times 640 = 800$
 Total mouse sold by all three stores = $3 \times 690 = 2070$
 So, total mouse sold by store Z = $2070 - 640 - 800 = 630$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Y = $400 \times \frac{100}{80} = 500$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Y = $800 - 500 = 300$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Z = $960 - 400 - 300 = 260$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Z = $630 - 260 = 370$
 Total wired mouse sold by all three stores = $240 + 500 + 370 = 1110$

No. of wireless mouse sold by store A = $240 \times \frac{140}{100} = 336$
 Total mouse sold by store A = $637 \times 2 - 640 = 634$
 So, wired mouse sold by store A = $634 - 336 = 298$

S54. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Number of wired mouse sold by X = 240
 Number of wireless mouse sold by X = $240 \times \frac{5}{3} = 400$
 Total mouse sold by X = 640
 Total mouse sold by store Y = $\frac{5}{4} \times 640 = 800$
 Total mouse sold by all three stores = $3 \times 690 = 2070$
 So, total mouse sold by store Z = $2070 - 640 - 800 = 630$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Y = $400 \times \frac{100}{80} = 500$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Y = $800 - 500 = 300$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Z = $960 - 400 - 300 = 260$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Z = $630 - 260 = 370$
 Total wired mouse sold by all three stores = $240 + 500 + 370 = 1110$

Let price of wireless mouse be 3x.
 Price of wired mouse = 2x
 So,
 $2x \times 240 + 3x \times 400 = 67200$
 $480x + 1200x = 67200$
 $x = \frac{67200}{1680} = 40$
 So, price of wireless mouse = Rs.120

S55. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

Number of wired mouse sold by X = 240
 Number of wireless mouse sold by X = $240 \times \frac{5}{3} = 400$
 Total mouse sold by X = 640
 Total mouse sold by store Y = $\frac{5}{4} \times 640 = 800$
 Total mouse sold by all three stores = $3 \times 690 = 2070$
 So, total mouse sold by store Z = $2070 - 640 - 800 = 630$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Y = $400 \times \frac{100}{80} = 500$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Y = $800 - 500 = 300$
 Number of wireless mouse sold by store Z = $960 - 400 - 300 = 260$
 Number of wired mouse sold by store Z = $630 - 260 = 370$
 Total wired mouse sold by all three stores = $240 + 500 + 370 = 1110$

Total faulty mouse sold by store Z = $\frac{30}{100} \times 630 = 189$
 Faulty wired mouse = $\frac{5}{9} \times 189 = 105$
 Faulty wireless mouse = $189 - 105 = 84$
 So, required difference = $(370 - 105) - (260 - 84) = 265 - 176 = 89$

S56. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Let the number of coins of Rs. 1, Rs. 2 coins and Rs. 5 coins is $5x, 6x, 7x$
 The total value of the Rs. 1 coin in the bag is Rs. 25
 The number of coins of Rs. 1 in a bag = 25
 $5x = 25$
 $x = 5$
 Total value of the Rs. 5 coins
 $7 \times 5 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 175$

S57. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Let the speed of the stream = $5x$
 Speed of boat in still water = $5x \times \frac{140}{100} = 7x$
 According to ques.
 $\frac{96}{12x} + \frac{40}{2x} = 14$
 $\frac{8}{x} + \frac{20}{x} = 14$
 $\frac{28}{14} = x$
 $x = 2$
 The speed of the stream = $5x = 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ km/h}$
 Speed of boat in still water = $7x = 7 \times 2 = 14 \text{ km/h}$
 Req. time = $\frac{288}{14+10} = 12 \text{ hours}$

S58. Ans.(e)**Sol.**

Sum of present ages of P, Q and R
 $P+Q+R = 35 \times 3 + 15 = 120 \text{ years} \dots\dots (i)$
 Sum of present ages of P&R
 $P+R = 40 \times 2 - 10 = 70 \text{ years} \dots\dots (ii)$
 From (i) & (ii)
 $Q = 50 \text{ years}$
 P is 10 years less than the age of Q
 So, P = 40 years
 Present age of R = $70 - 40 = 30 \text{ years}$

S59. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Let the length of train be ' x ' meter
 ATQ,
 $\frac{x}{8} = \frac{x+300}{20}$
 $20x = 8x + 2400$
 $x = 200$
 Speed of train = $\frac{200}{8} = 25 \text{ m/sec}$
 Speed of car in m/sec = $54 \times \frac{5}{18} = 15 \text{ m/sec}$
 Req. time = $\frac{200}{25+15} = 5 \text{ seconds}$

S60. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\text{Quantity of milk in jar P} = 20 \times \frac{70}{100} = 14 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in jar P} = 20 \times \frac{30}{100} = 6 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of milk in jar Q} = 30 \times \frac{3}{5} = 18 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in jar Q} = 30 \times \frac{2}{5} = 12 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of milk in jar Z} = 14 + 18 = 32 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in jar Z} = 6 + 12 = 18 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Req. \%} = \frac{32}{50} \times 100 = 64\%$$

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$?^3 \times 18 + \frac{12}{100} \times 450 = (14)^2 + \sqrt[4]{16}$$

$$?^3 \times 18 + 54 = 196 + 2$$

$$?^3 \times 18 = 198 - 54$$

$$?^3 \times 18 = 144$$

$$?^3 = 8$$

$$? = 2$$

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\frac{?}{14} + (22)^2 = (24)^2 + \sqrt[3]{64}$$

$$\frac{?}{14} + 484 = 576 + 4$$

$$\frac{?}{14} = 580 - 484$$

$$? = 96 \times 14$$

$$? = 1344$$

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\frac{?}{100} \times 1355 + \frac{20}{100} \times 1210 = (28)^2$$

$$\frac{?}{100} \times 1355 + 242 = 784$$

$$\frac{?}{100} \times 1355 = 784 - 242$$

$$\frac{?}{100} \times 1355 = 542$$

$$? = \frac{542 \times 100}{1355}$$

$$? = 40$$

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$? + \frac{35}{100} \times 1280 = (24)^2 + \sqrt{196}$$

$$? + 448 = 576 + 14$$

$$? = 590 - 448$$

$$? = 142$$

S65. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\frac{56}{100} \times ? + \frac{125}{100} \times 96 = (14)^2 - \sqrt[4]{1296}$$

$$\frac{56}{100} \times ? + 120 = 196 - 6$$

$$\frac{56}{100} \times ? = 190 - 120$$

$$\frac{56}{100} \times ? = 70$$

$$? = \frac{70 \times 100}{56}$$

$$? = 125$$

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in R and P. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S bank.

Designations	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD						
CEO		P			X	S
CFO		R		R		R
GM	X	S		P		P
DGM						
AM			X	S		
Clerk						

The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X.

Designations	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD	D	V		
CEO	Y	T	X	S
CFO		R		R
GM	A	P	A	P
DGM		Q		Q
AM	X	S	Y	T
Clerk			D	V

Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now. C is not senior to B. So, the final arrangement is -

Designations	Persons	Banks
MD	B	U
CEO	X	S
CFO	Z	R
GM	A	P
DGM	C	Q
AM	Y	T
Clerk	D	V

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the given statements, only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in R and P. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S bank.

Designations	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD						
CEO		P			X	S
CFO		R		R		R
GM	X	S		P		P
DGM						
AM			X	S		
Clerk						

The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X.

Designations	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD	D	V		
CEO	Y	T	X	S
CFO		R		R
GM	A	P	A	P
DGM		Q		Q
AM	X	S	Y	T
Clerk			D	V

Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now. C is not senior to B. So, the final arrangement is -

Designations	Persons	Banks
MD	B	U
CEO	X	S
CFO	Z	R
GM	A	P
DGM	C	Q
AM	Y	T
Clerk	D	V

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the given statements, only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in R and P. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S bank.

Designations	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD						
CEO		P			X	S
CFO		R		R		R
GM	X	S		P		P
DGM						
AM			X	S		
Clerk						

The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X.

Designations	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD	D	V		
CEO	Y	T	X	S
CFO		R		R
GM	A	P	A	P
DGM		Q		Q
AM	X	S	Y	T
Clerk			D	V

Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now. C is not senior to B. So, the final arrangement is -

Designations	Persons	Banks
MD	B	U
CEO	X	S
CFO	Z	R
GM	A	P
DGM	C	Q
AM	Y	T
Clerk	D	V

S69. Ans.(e)

Sol. From the given statements, only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in R and P. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S bank.

Designations	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD						
CEO		P			X	S
CFO		R		R		R
GM	X	S		P		P
DGM						
AM			X	S		
Clerk						

The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X.

Designations	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD	D	V		
CEO	Y	T	X	S
CFO		R		R
GM	A	P	A	P
DGM		Q		Q
AM	X	S	Y	T
Clerk			D	V

Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now. C is not senior to B. So, the final arrangement is -

Designations	Persons	Banks
MD	B	U
CEO	X	S
CFO	Z	R
GM	A	P
DGM	C	Q
AM	Y	T
Clerk	D	V

S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, only two persons are senior to the one who works in R bank. No one works between the ones who work in R and P. One person works between the one who works in P bank and X, who works in S bank.

Designations	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD						
CEO		P			X	S
CFO		R		R		R
GM	X	S		P		P
DGM						
AM			X	S		
Clerk						

The number of persons who are senior to X is same as junior to Y, who works in T bank. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. A is just senior to the one who works in Q bank. D is neither just senior nor just junior to X.

Designations	Case 2		Case 3	
	Persons	Banks	Persons	Banks
MD	D	V		
CEO	Y	T	X	S
CFO		R		R
GM	A	P	A	P
DGM		Q		Q
AM	X	S	Y	T
Clerk			D	V

Three persons work between Z and D, who is junior to Z. From this condition Case 2 is ruled out now. C is not senior to B. So, the final arrangement is -

Designations	Persons	Banks
MD	B	U
CEO	X	S
CFO	Z	R
GM	A	P
DGM	C	Q
AM	Y	T
Clerk	D	V

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol.
I: T>S (True)
II: M≤F (False)

S72. Ans.(e)

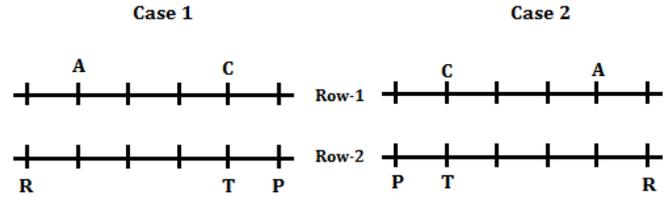
Sol.
I: Z<Q (True)
II: P≥S (True)

S73. Ans.(a)

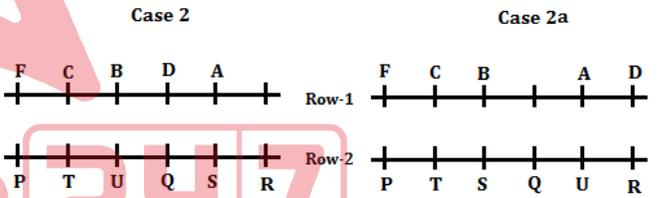
Sol. 4738446528
4652847384

S74. Ans.(c)

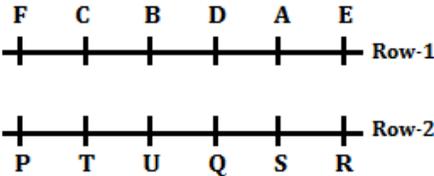
Sol. From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F.

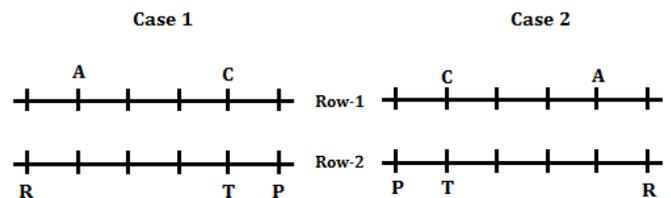


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-

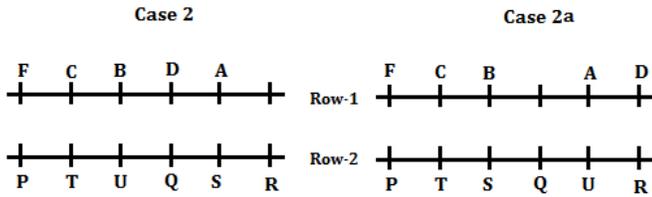


S75. Ans.(b)

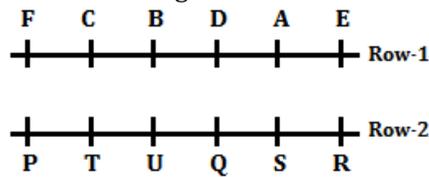
Sol. From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F.

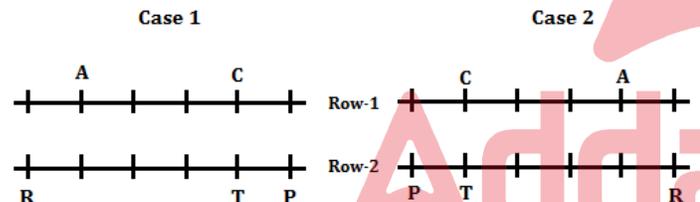


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-

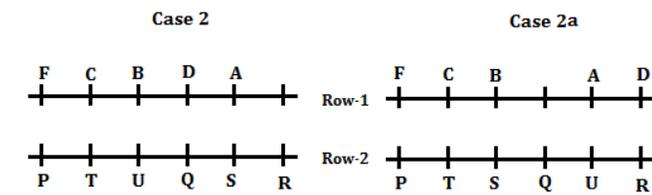


S76. Ans.(e)

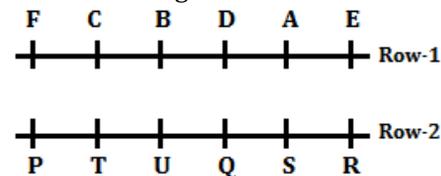
Sol. From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F.

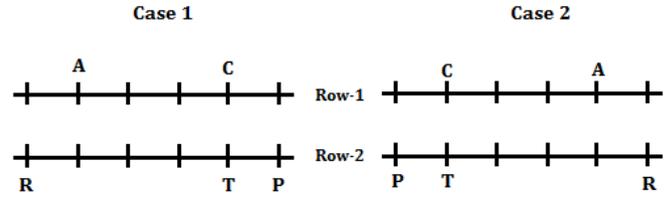


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-

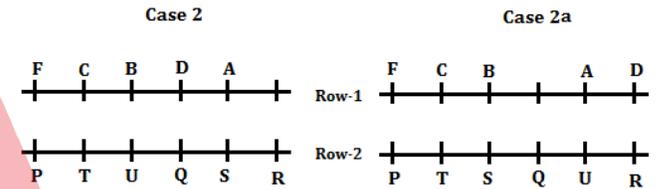


S77. Ans.(a)

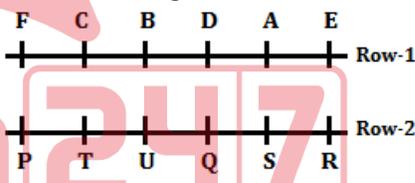
Sol. From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F.

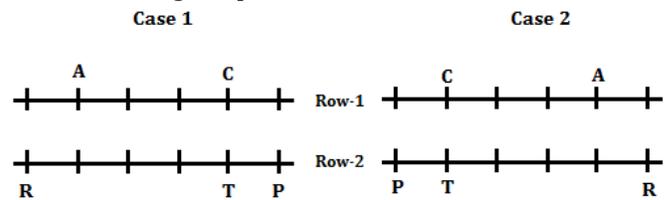


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-



S78. Ans.(d)

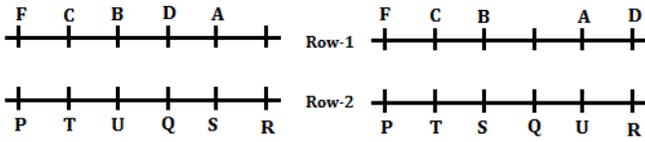
Sol. From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions we get 2 possibilities i.e., Case 1 and Case 2.



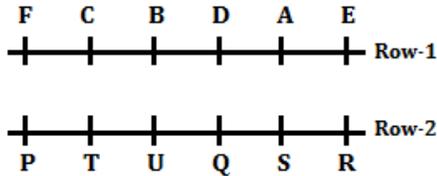
B faces the one who sits 2nd to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3rd to the left of F.

Case 2

Case 2a

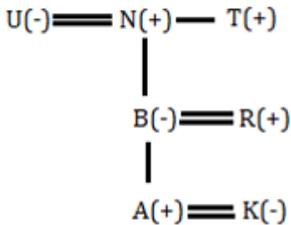


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-



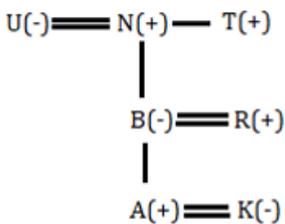
S79. Ans.(d)

Sol.



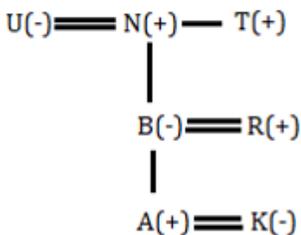
S80. Ans.(a)

Sol.



S81. Ans.(a)

Sol.



S82. Ans.(a)

S83. Ans.(e)

Sol. From the given statements, P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Here we get 3 possible cases- Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Students	Exams	Students	Exams	Students	Exams
Monday	P					
Tuesday		Railway			U	
Wednesday			U			
Thursday						
Friday					P	
Saturday	U		P			Railway
Sunday				Railway		

Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. From this condition Case 2 and Case 3 are ruled out now. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam.

Days	Case 1	
	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	
Friday	V	
Saturday	U	
Sunday	S	IAS

Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam. So, the final arrangement is-

Days	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	Defence
Friday	V	Patwari
Saturday	U	PCS
Sunday	S	IAS

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the given statements, P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Here we get 3 possible cases- Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Students	Exams	Students	Exams	Students	Exams
Monday	P					
Tuesday		Railway			U	
Wednesday			U			
Thursday						
Friday					P	
Saturday	U		P			Railway
Sunday				Railway		

Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. From this condition Case 2 and Case 3 are ruled out now. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam.

Days	Case 1	
	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	
Friday	V	
Saturday	U	
Sunday	S	IAS

Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam. So, the final arrangement is-

Days	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	Defence
Friday	V	Patwari
Saturday	U	PCS
Sunday	S	IAS

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statements, P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Here we get 3 possible cases- Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Students	Exams	Students	Exams	Students	Exams
Monday	P					
Tuesday		Railway			U	
Wednesday			U			
Thursday						
Friday					P	
Saturday	U		P			Railway
Sunday				Railway		

Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. From this condition Case 2 and Case 3 are ruled out now. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam.

Days	Case 1	
	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	
Friday	V	
Saturday	U	
Sunday	S	IAS

Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam. So, the final arrangement is-

Days	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	Defence
Friday	V	Patwari
Saturday	U	PCS
Sunday	S	IAS

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. From the given statements, P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Here we get 3 possible cases- Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Students	Exams	Students	Exams	Students	Exams
Monday	P					
Tuesday		Railway			U	
Wednesday			U			
Thursday						
Friday					P	
Saturday	U		P			Railway
Sunday				Railway		

Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. From this condition Case 2 and Case 3 are ruled out now. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam.

Days	Case 1	
	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	
Friday	V	
Saturday	U	
Sunday	S	IAS

Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam. So, the final arrangement is-

Days	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	Defence
Friday	V	Patwari
Saturday	U	PCS
Sunday	S	IAS

S87. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, P give exam just before the one who give Railway. Three persons give exams between U and the one who give Railway. U neither give his exam on Sunday nor Monday. Here we get 3 possible cases- Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3.

Days	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Students	Exams	Students	Exams	Students	Exams
Monday	P					
Tuesday		Railway			U	
Wednesday			U			
Thursday						
Friday					P	
Saturday	U		P			Railway
Sunday				Railway		

Q give his exam just before V and just after T, who gives SSC. From this condition Case 2 and Case 3 are ruled out now. S gives IAS. R gives the exam after the one who gives Bank exam.

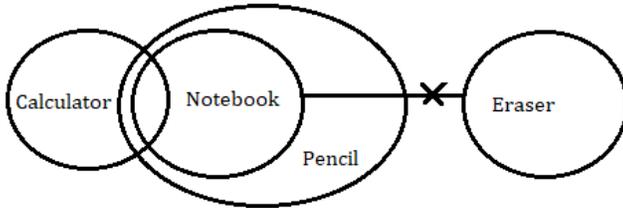
Days	Case 1	
	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	
Friday	V	
Saturday	U	
Sunday	S	IAS

Neither Q nor U gives Patwari exam. The one who gives PCS exam gives after the one who gives Defence exam. So, the final arrangement is-

Days	Students	Exams
Monday	P	Bank
Tuesday	R	Railway
Wednesday	T	SSC
Thursday	Q	Defence
Friday	V	Patwari
Saturday	U	PCS
Sunday	S	IAS

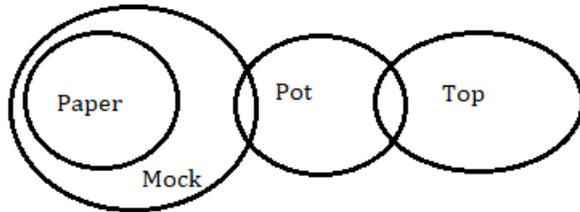
S88. Ans.(a)

Sol.



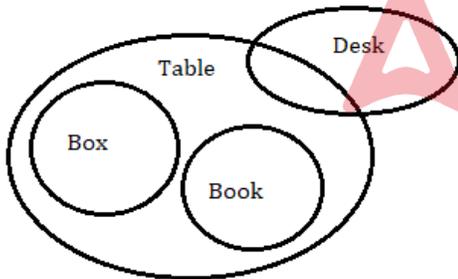
S89. Ans.(d)

Sol.



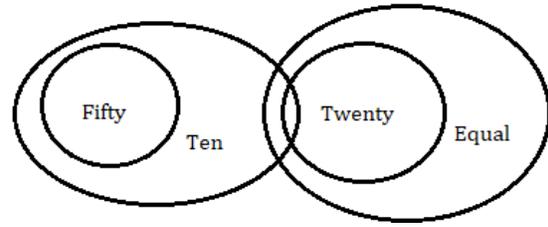
S90. Ans.(d)

Sol.



S91. Ans.(a)

Sol.



S92. Ans.(e)

Sol. From the given statements, Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Here we get 2 possible cases Box Q is placed either at 4th number or 8th number. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P.

Position	Case 1	Case 2
	Boxes	Boxes
8	Q	W
7		
6		
5	P	
4	W	Q
3		
2		
1		P

Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is -

Position	Boxes
8	Q
7	L
6	Y
5	P
4	W
3	R
2	S
1	U

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. From the given statements, Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Here we get 2 possible cases Box Q is placed either at 4th number or 8th number. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P.

Position	Case 1	Case 2
	Boxes	Boxes
8	Q	W
7		
6		
5	P	
4	W	Q
3		
2		
1		P

Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is –

Position	Boxes
8	Q
7	L
6	Y
5	P
4	W
3	R
2	S
1	U

S94. Ans.(a)

Sol. From the given statements, Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Here we get 2 possible cases Box Q is placed either at 4th number or 8th number. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P.

Position	Case 1	Case 2
	Boxes	Boxes
8	Q	W
7		
6		
5	P	
4	W	Q
3		
2		
1		P

Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is –

Position	Boxes
8	Q
7	L
6	Y
5	P
4	W
3	R
2	S
1	U

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statements, Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Here we get 2 possible cases Box Q is placed either at 4th number or 8th number. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P.

Position	Case 1	Case 2
	Boxes	Boxes
8	Q	W
7		
6		
5	P	
4	W	Q
3		
2		
1		P

Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is –

Position	Boxes
8	Q
7	L
6	Y
5	P
4	W
3	R
2	S
1	U

S96. Ans.(d)

Sol. From the given statements, Box Q is placed at the position which is a multiple of 4. Here we get 2 possible cases Box Q is placed either at 4th number or 8th number. Three boxes are placed between Q and W. The number of boxes are placed above box W is same as the number of boxes are placed below box P.

Position	Case 1	Case 2
	Boxes	Boxes
8	Q	W
7		
6		
5	P	
4	W	Q
3		
2		
1		P

Three boxes are placed between Y and S, which is placed at even numbered position. Box U is placed just below the box S. Box R is placed below the box Y. Here Case 2 is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is –

Position	Boxes
8	Q
7	L
6	Y
5	P
4	W
3	R
2	S
1	U

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol.

782	452	962	332	925
872	542	962	332	952

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol.

782	452	962	332	925
278	245	269	233	259

S99. Ans.(d)

Sol.

782	452	962	332	925
801	471	981	351	944

S100. Ans.(c)

Sol.

782	452	962	332	925
$9 \times 3 = 27$				

