

## 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' per 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) India's 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 than 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.

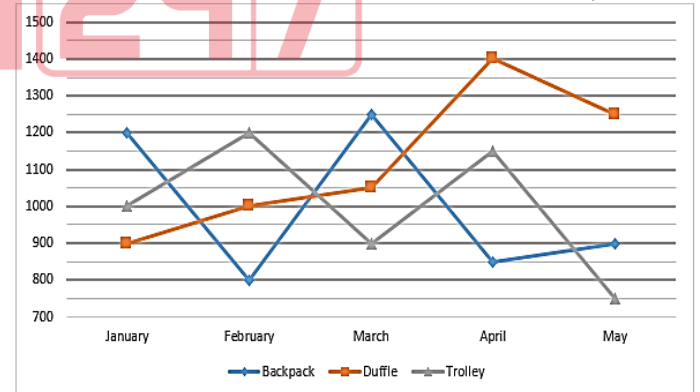
- (a) otherwise
- (b) since
- (c) even though
- (d) Both (c) and (a)
- (e) All of these

**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):** दिए गए लाइन ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और उस पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

नीचे दिया गया रेखा ग्राफ एक कंपनी द्वारा 5 अलग-अलग महीनों में बेचे गए बैग (बैकपैक + डफ़ल + ट्रॉली) की संख्या दर्शाता है



**Q31.** फरवरी और मार्च में मिलाकर बेचे गए बैगों की संख्या मई और जनवरी में मिलाकर बेचे गए बैगों की संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है?

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

**Q32.** मार्च और अप्रैल में बेचे गए बैकपैक्स की औसत संख्या तथा फरवरी और मार्च में बेचे गए डफल बैग की औसत संख्या के मध्य अंतर ज्ञात कीजिये

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

**Q33.** जून में बेचे गए बैगों की औसत संख्या फरवरी में बेचे गए बैग की औसत संख्या से 25% अधिक है। यदि जून में बेचे गए डफल बैग ट्रॉली बैग से  $14\frac{2}{7}\%$  अधिक और बेचे गए बैकपैक से 20% कम हैं, तो जून में बेचे गए कुल डफल बैग ज्ञात कीजिये

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

**Q34.** फरवरी में बेचा गया ट्रॉली बैग मई में बेचे गए बैकपैक से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक/कम है।

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

**Q35.** प्रत्येक बैकपैक, डफल और ट्रॉली की कीमत क्रमशः 50 रु., 40 रु. और 60 रुपये है। अप्रैल में कंपनी का राजस्व ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Directions (36-40):** निम्नलिखित संख्या श्रृंखला में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा:

**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):** दिए गए प्रश्नों में, दो मात्राएँ दी गई हैं, एक 'मात्रा I' और दूसरी 'मात्रा II', आपको दो मात्राओं के बीच संबंध निर्धारित करना है और उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनना है:

**Q41. मात्रा I:** T का मान, A और B ने क्रमशः 42000 रु. और 56000 रु. के निवेश के साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया। T महीने के बाद, A अपना निवेश वापस ले लेता है। 2 वर्ष के अंत में, A का लाभ हिस्सा B के लाभ हिस्से का 50% है।

**मात्रा II:** 12

- (a) मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- (b) मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- (c) मात्रा I ≥ मात्रा II
- (d) मात्रा I ≤ मात्रा II
- (e) मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं



**Q42.** एक नाव A धारा के प्रतिकूल 35 घंटे में 280 किमी की दूरी तय करती है। शांत जल में नाव की गति धारा के अनुकूल में नाव की गति से 25% कम है।

**मात्रा I:** नाव A द्वारा धारा के अनुकूल 256 किमी की दूरी तय करने में लिया गया समय (घंटों में)

**मात्रा II:** नाव X द्वारा धारा के प्रतिकूल 160 किमी की दूरी तय करने में लिया गया समय (घंटों में)। नाव X, शांत जल में जिसकी गति नाव A की गति से  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  अधिक है।

- (a) मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- (b) मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- (c) मात्रा I  $\geq$  मात्रा II
- (d) मात्रा I  $\leq$  मात्रा II
- (e) मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

**Q43. मात्रा I:** भोजन का व्यय (रु. में), अंकुर अपनी आय का 20% घर के किराए पर, 25% बिल भुगतान पर, शेष का 40% भोजन पर खर्च करता है। वह शेष 13200 रु. बचाता है।

**मात्रा II:** अर्जित व्याज (रु में), गरिमा ने एक योजना में 12800 रु. का निवेश किया, जो 3 वर्ष के लिए 25% प्रति वर्ष की दर से चक्र वृद्धि व्याज प्रदान करता है।

- (a) मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- (b) मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- (c) मात्रा I  $\geq$  मात्रा II
- (d) मात्रा I  $\leq$  मात्रा II
- (e) मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

**Q44. मात्रा I:**  $x, 4x^2+7x-102=0$

**मात्रा II:**  $y, 4y^2-45y+119=0$

- (a) मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- (b) मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- (c) मात्रा I  $\geq$  मात्रा II
- (d) मात्रा I  $\leq$  मात्रा II
- (e) मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

**Q45. मात्रा I:**  $x$ , श्रृंखला 11,  $x$ , 47, 83, 131, 191, 263 की लुप्त संख्या

**मात्रा II:**  $y$ , एक कक्षा के  $y$  छात्रों का औसत वजन 40 किग्रा है। जब दो नए छात्रों का वजन 50 किग्रा और 57 किग्रा है, तो कक्षा के औसत वजन में 1 किग्रा की वृद्धि हुई।

- (a) मात्रा I > मात्रा II
- (b) मात्रा I < मात्रा II
- (c) मात्रा I  $\geq$  मात्रा II
- (d) मात्रा I  $\leq$  मात्रा II
- (e) मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई संबंध नहीं

**Q46.** एक दुकानदार एक शर्ट पर क्रय मूल्य से 60% अधिक अंकित करता है और 25% की छूट पर बेचता है, और 950 रु. का लाभ अर्जित करता है। यदि पैंट का क्रय मूल्य शर्ट के क्रय मूल्य से 40% अधिक है और दोनों का लाभ समान है, तो पैंट का विक्रय मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q47.** आयुष ने P रु. योजना A में निवेश किया, जो दो साल के लिए प्रति वर्ष 12.5 प्रतिशत चक्रवृद्धि व्याज प्रदान करता है। आयुष ने योजना A से प्राप्त राशि को योजना B में निवेश किया, जो 3 वर्षों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 20% साधारण व्याज प्रदान करती है। यदि उसे 2430 रु. का व्याज प्राप्त होता है, तो P का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q48.** हर्ष और देव ने एक दूसरे से मिलने की योजना बनाई। देव बिंदु A से B तक 42 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से 10:00 पूर्वाह्न पर यात्रा करना शुरू करता है और हर्ष बिंदु B से A तक 28 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से दोपहर 12:00 बजे शुरू करता है। यदि वे दोपहर 2:30 बजे मिलते हैं, तो A और B के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q49.** A और B ने 32500 रु. और 40000 रु. के निवेश के साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया। 6 महीने के बाद, A ने 2500 रु. अधिक निवेश किए जबकि B अपने सारे पैसे वापस ले लेता है। एक और 6 महीने के बाद, A ने 10000 रु. और जमा किये और C भी 6000 रु. के साथ उसके साथ जुड़ गया। यदि दो वर्षों के अंत में, C का लाभ हिस्सा 9600 रु. है, तो B का लाभ हिस्सा ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q50.** P एक कार्य को पूरा करने में Q से 15 दिन अधिक लेता है जबकि Q की दक्षता P से 60% अधिक है। P, Q और R एक साथ कार्य करना शुरू करते हैं और कार्य को 8 दिनों में पूरा करते हैं। ज्ञात कीजिए कि R अकेला उस कार्य को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है।

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

**Directions (51-55):** दिए गए आँकड़ों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

तीन स्टोर्स ने दो अलग-अलग प्रकार के माउस (वायर्ड + वायरलेस) बेचे। X द्वारा बेचे गए वायर्ड माउस की संख्या 240 है। X द्वारा बेचे गए वायरलेस माउस और वायर्ड माउस की संख्या का अनुपात 5:3 है। सभी स्टोर्स द्वारा बेचे गए वायरलेस माउस की कुल संख्या 960 है। स्टोर Y द्वारा बेचे गए कुल माउस स्टोर X से 25% अधिक हैं। स्टोर X द्वारा बेचे गए वायरलेस माउस की संख्या, Y द्वारा बेचे गए वायर्ड माउस की संख्या का 80% है। तीनों स्टोर्स द्वारा बेचे गए माउस की औसत संख्या 690 है।

**Q51.** X और Y द्वारा मिलाकर बेचे गए वायर्ड माउस, Y द्वारा बेचे गए वायरलेस माउस से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक या कम है?

- (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.** Z द्वारा बेचे गए कुल माउस का तीनों स्टोर्स द्वारा बेचे गए कुल वायर्ड माउस से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q53.** यदि स्टोर A द्वारा बेचे गए वायरलेस माउस की संख्या, स्टोर X द्वारा बेचे गए वायर्ड माउस से 40% अधिक है और X और A द्वारा बेचे गए माउस की औसत संख्या 637 है, तो स्टोर A द्वारा बेचे गए वायर्ड माउस की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिये

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

**Q54.** वायर्ड माउस की कीमत वायरलेस माउस की कीमत का  $\frac{2}{3}$  है। यदि स्टोर X ने सभी माउस बेचकर 67200 रु. का राजस्व अर्जित किया, तो वायरलेस माउस की कीमत ज्ञात कीजिये

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

**Q55.** यदि स्टोर Z द्वारा बेचे गए कुल माउस का 30% दोषपूर्ण है और दोषपूर्ण वायर्ड माउस और दोषपूर्ण वायरलेस माउस का अनुपात 5: 4 है, तो गैर-दोषपूर्ण वायर्ड माउस और गैर-दोषपूर्ण वायरलेस माउस के बीच अंतर ज्ञात करें।

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

**Q56.** एक बैग में विभिन्न मूल्यवर्ग के सिक्कों की निश्चित संख्या होती है। 1, 2, और 5 रु. के सिक्कों की संख्या का अनुपात, क्रमशः 5:6:7 हैं। 5 रु. के सिक्कों का कुल मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि बैग में 1 रु. के सिक्कों का कुल मान 25 रु. है

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

**Q57.** शांत जल में नाव की गति धारा की गति से 40% अधिक है। यदि नाव धारा के अनुकूल 96 किमी और धारा के प्रतिकूल 40 किमी की यात्रा 14 घंटे में कर सकती है, तो नाव द्वारा धारा के अनुकूल 288 किमी की यात्रा करने में लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q58.** पांच वर्ष पूर्व P, Q और R की औसत आयु 35 वर्ष है और पांच वर्ष बाद P और R की औसत आयु 40 है। यदि P की आयु Q की आयु से 10 वर्ष कम है, तो R की वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

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

**Q59.** एक रेलगाड़ी एक खम्भे और 300 मीटर लम्बे एक पुल को क्रमशः 8 सेकंड और 20 सेकंड में पार करती है। 54 किमी/घंटा की गति से चल रही कार को पार करने में ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

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



**Q60.** दो जार P और Q हैं जिनमें दूध और पानी का मिश्रण है। जार P में 20 लीटर मिश्रण है जिसमें 70% दूध है। जार Q में 30 लीटर मिश्रण है जिसमें दूध और पानी 3:2 के अनुपात में है। दोनों जार की सामग्री को जार Z में मिलाया जाता है। नए मिश्रण में दूध का प्रतिशत कितना है?

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

**Directions (61-65):** प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर लगभग कितना मान आना चाहिए:

**Q61.**

$$7^3 \times 17.98 + 12.03 \% \text{ of } 450.03 = (14.02)^2 + \sqrt[4]{15.99}$$

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

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

- (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):** निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

सात बैंक कर्मचारी A, B, C, D, X, Y और Z अलग-अलग बैंकों अर्थात P, Q, R, S, T, U और V में कार्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पद पर अर्थात क्लर्क, एएम (सहायक प्रबंधक), डीजीएम (उप महाप्रबंधक), जीएम (महाप्रबंधक), सीएफओ, सीईओ और एमडी पर कार्य करता है लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। (पदनाम अनुभव के बढ़ते क्रम में हैं क्लर्क सबसे कम अनुभवी है जबकि एमडी सबसे अनुभवी है)

R बैंक में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति से केवल दो व्यक्ति वरिष्ठ हैं। बैंक R और P में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के मध्य कोई भी कार्य नहीं करता है। D, V बैंक में कार्य करता है। P बैंक में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति और S में कार्य करने वाले X के बीच एक व्यक्ति कार्य करता है। X से वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों की संख्या, Y से कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है, जो T बैंक में कार्य करता है। A, Q बैंक में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक वरिष्ठ है। D, X से न तो ठीक वरिष्ठ है और न ही ठीक कनिष्ठ है। Z और D के बीच तीन व्यक्ति कार्य करते हैं, जो Z से कनिष्ठ है। C, B से वरिष्ठ नहीं है।

**Q66.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन U बैंक में कार्य करता है?

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

**Q67.** कितने व्यक्ति C से वरिष्ठ हैं?

- (a) पांच
- (b) चार
- (c) दो
- (d) छह
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q68.** दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन युग्म सत्य नहीं है?

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



**Q69.** B और Z के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं?

- (a) कोई नहीं
- (b) चार
- (c) दो
- (d) तीन
- (e) एक

**Q70.** निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए वे एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

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

**Directions (71-72):** नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर तय कीजिये कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों की परवाह किए बिना दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

**Q71. कथन:**  $M < G \leq E = F$ ;  $T > K > M$ ;  $K \geq S \leq R$

**निष्कर्ष I:**  $T > S$     **II:**  $M \leq F$

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Q72. कथन:**  $Z < F \geq S$ ;  $M = F \leq L < Q$ ;  $P \geq M \geq J > T$

**निष्कर्ष I:**  $Z < Q$     **II:**  $P \geq S$

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Q73.** यदि संख्या 4738446528 में, पहले और छठे अंक के स्थान को आपस में बदला जाता है, दूसरे और सातवें अंक के स्थान को आपस में बदला जाता है और इसी तरह जब तक पांचवें और दसवें अंक के स्थान आपस में बदल दिए जाते हैं, तो निम्न में से कौन सा अंक, नई व्यवस्था में दायें छोर से चौथे स्थान के अंक के बायें से तीसरा है?

- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 8
- (d) 4
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (74-78):** निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

बारह व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि प्रत्येक पंक्ति में छह व्यक्ति इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। पहली पंक्ति में, A, B, C, D, E और F बैठे हैं और वे सभी दक्षिण की ओर उन्मुख हैं। दूसरी पंक्ति में, P, Q, R, S, T और U बैठे हैं और वे सभी उत्तर की ओर उन्मुख हैं। इसलिए, दी गई बैठने की व्यवस्था में, एक पंक्ति में बैठा प्रत्येक सदस्य, दूसरी पंक्ति के अन्य सदस्य की ओर उन्मुख है।

T, P का इकलौता पड़ोसी है। A के दायें ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या, C के बायें ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। B, उस व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है जो P के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। A, उस व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है जो R का निकटतम पड़ोसी है, जो पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। U और S के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। D, उस व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है जो U के ठीक दायें बैठा है। Q, F के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठे व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है। B और E दोनों एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं।

**Q74.** S और P के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

- (a) कोई नहीं
- (b) एक
- (c) तीन
- (d) दो
- (e) चार

**Q75.** E के दायें से गिनने पर, B और E के बीच बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या, \_\_\_\_\_ के दायें से गिनने पर \_\_\_\_\_ और R के बीच बैठे वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है?

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

**Q76.** निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए वे एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

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

**Q77.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन Q की ओर उन्मुख है?

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

**Q78.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन T के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं?

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

**Directions (79-81):** दी गई जानकारी का अध्ययन कीजिये और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

परिवार में सात व्यक्ति A, B, K, N, R, T और U रहते हैं। इस परिवार में तीन पीढ़ियां और तीन विवाहित युगल हैं। U, R की मदर इन लॉ है। B, T की नीस है। A, B की इकलौती संतान है, जो K की सास है। N, B का पिता है। U का कोई सहोदर नहीं है। T और A, B के स्पाउस के समान लिंग के हैं।

**Q79.** A के पिता, N से किस प्रकार संबंध है?

- (a) ससुर
- (b) पुत्र
- (c) पिता
- (d) सन इन लॉ
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q80.** परिवार में कितनी महिला सदस्य हैं?

- (a) तीन
- (b) दो
- (c) चार
- (d) चार से अधिक
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q81.** U, A से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- (a) ग्रैंडमदर
- (b) पुत्र वधु
- (c) ग्रैंडफादर
- (d) ग्रैंडसन
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q82.** यदि हम शब्द 'COMPUTERIZATION' के तीसरे, चौथे, चौदह और पंद्रह वर्णों से एक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनाते हैं, तो इस प्रकार बने शब्द का पहला वर्ण निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा होगा? यदि एक से अधिक शब्द बनते हैं तो Y के रूप में अपना उत्तर दीजिये। यदि कोई सार्थक शब्द नहीं बनता है, तो X के रूप में अपने उत्तर के रूप में चिह्नित कीजिये।

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

**Directions (83-87):** निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

सात विद्यार्थी एक सप्ताह में अलग-अलग परीक्षा देते हैं लेकिन सोमवार से अलग-अलग दिनों में।

P, रेलवे देने वाले के ठीक पहले परीक्षा देता है। U और रेलवे देने वाले के बीच तीन विद्यार्थी परीक्षा देते हैं। U न तो रविवार और न ही सोमवार को अपनी परीक्षा देता है। Q अपनी परीक्षा V के ठीक पहले और T के ठीक बाद देता है, जो एसएससी की परीक्षा देता है। S, आईएएस देता है। R, बैंक परीक्षा देने वाले के बाद परीक्षा देता है। न तो Q और न ही U पटवारी परीक्षा देते हैं। जो पीसीएस परीक्षा देता है वह डिफेन्स परीक्षा देने वाले के बाद देता है।

**Q83.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन बृहस्पतिवार को अपनी परीक्षा देता है?

- (a) R
- (b) वह जो पटवारी की परीक्षा देता है
- (c) U
- (d) वह जो आईएएस की परीक्षा देता है
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q84.** निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह ज्ञात कीजिये जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- (a) सोमवार- बैंक
- (b) Q-एसएससी
- (c) U-पीसीएस
- (d) V-शुक्रवार
- (e) S-रविवार

**Q85.** एसएससी देने वाले के बाद कितने व्यक्ति परीक्षा देते हैं?

- (a) P और U के बीच जितने व्यक्ति परीक्षा देते हैं
- (b) Q से पहले जितने व्यक्ति परीक्षा देते हैं
- (c) V से पहले जितने व्यक्ति परीक्षा देते हैं
- (d) दोनों a और c
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q86.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी परीक्षा Q द्वारा दी जाती है?

- (a) पटवारी
- (b) रेलवे
- (c) डिफेन्स
- (d) पीसीएस
- (e) एसएससी

**Q87.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन अपनी परीक्षा S और एसएससी देने वाले के ठीक बीच में देता है?

- (a) V
- (b) P
- (c) Q
- (d) U
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (88-91):** नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में तीन कथन दिए गए हैं जिसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों और फिर तय कीजिये कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों की अवहेलना करते हुए दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। उत्तर दीजिये

**Q88. कथन:** केवल कुछ कैलकुलेटर नोटबुक है। सभी नोटबुक पेंसिल हैं। कोई नोटबुक इरेज़र नहीं है।

**निष्कर्ष: I.** कुछ कैलकुलेटर कभी इरेज़र नहीं हो सकते हैं।

**II.** सभी पेंसिल इरेज़र हो सकते हैं।

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Q89. कथन:** सभी पेपर माँक हैं। कुछ माँक पॉट हैं। कुछ टॉप पॉट हैं।

**निष्कर्ष: I.** कुछ माँक टॉप नहीं हैं।

**II.** कुछ पॉट कभी पेपर नहीं हो सकते हैं।

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Q90. कथन:** केवल टेबल बुक है। सभी बॉक्स टेबल हैं। केवल कुछ डेस्क टेबल हैं।

**निष्कर्ष: I.** सभी टेबल के डेस्क होने की संभावना है।

**II.** कुछ बुक बॉक्स हो सकते हैं।

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Q91. कथन:** सभी पचास दस हैं। कुछ दस बीस हैं। सभी बीस बराबर हैं।

**निष्कर्ष: I.** कुछ पचास बीस हो सकते हैं।

**II.** कुछ दस पचास नहीं हैं।

- (a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- (b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- (c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- (d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- (e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

**Directions (92-96):** निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ बॉक्स P, Q, R, S, L, U, W और Y एक के ऊपर एक रखे गए हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। सबसे नीचे वाले बॉक्स को 1 के रूप में और इसी तरह सबसे ऊपर वाले बॉक्स को 8 के रूप में गिना जाता है। बॉक्स Q को उस स्थान पर रखा गया है जो 4 का गुणज है। Q और W के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स W के ऊपर रखे गए बॉक्स की संख्या, बॉक्स P के नीचे रखे गए बॉक्स की संख्या के समान है। Y और S के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं, जिसे सम संख्या वाले स्थान पर रखा गया है। बॉक्स U को बॉक्स S के ठीक नीचे रखा गया है। बॉक्स R को बॉक्स Y के नीचे रखा गया है।

**Q92.** W और R के बीच कितने बॉक्स रखे गए हैं?

- (a) पांच से अधिक
- (b) दो
- (c) तीन
- (d) चार
- (e) कोई नहीं

**Q93.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बॉक्स स्थान संख्या 3 के रखा गया है?

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

**Q94.** निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह ज्ञात कीजिये जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

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

**Q95.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बॉक्स, बॉक्स R से 3 स्थान ऊपर रखा गया है?

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

**Q96.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बॉक्स सबसे ऊपरी स्थान पर नहीं रखा गया है?

- (a) Q
- (b) वह बॉक्स, जिसे बॉक्स L के ठीक ऊपर रखा गया है
- (c) वह बॉक्स, जो बॉक्स P के तीन स्थान ऊपर रखा गया है
- (d) W
- (e) उपरोक्त सभी

**Directions (97-100):** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न नीचे दी गई पांच संख्याओं पर आधारित हैं,

**782    452    962    332    925**

**Q97.** यदि सभी अंकों को बायें से दायें की संख्या के भीतर अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुनर्व्यवस्था के बाद तीसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?

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

**Q98.** यदि संख्या के सभी अंकों को बायें से दायें संख्या के भीतर आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुनर्व्यवस्था के बाद दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

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

**Q99.** यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में 19 जोड़ा जाता है, तो इस प्रकार बनने वाली कितनी संख्याएँ विषम संख्याएँ होंगी?

- (a) एक
- (b) दो
- (c) तीन
- (d) चार
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Q100.** सबसे छोटी संख्या के पहले अंक और सबसे बड़ी संख्या के पहले अंक का गुणनफल क्या है?

- (a) 16
- (b) 20
- (c) 27
- (d) 28
- (e) इनमें से कोई नहीं

## 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**.

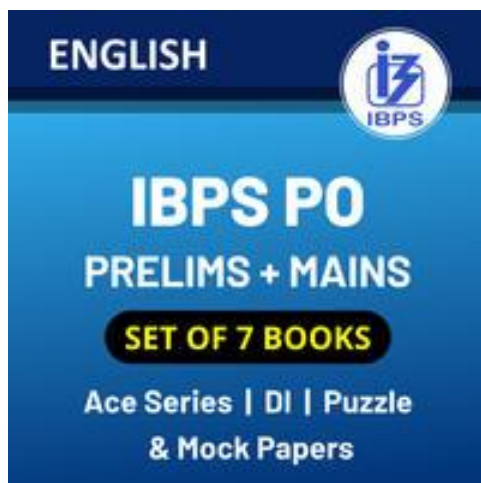
The first sentence is (C) because we get to know from it what the paragraph is about (languages and their development).

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.

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

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

$$\text{So, } P = \frac{2430 \times 64 \times 100}{81 \times 3} = 3200$$

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.  
 $\frac{96}{12x} + \frac{40}{2x} = 14$   
 $\frac{8}{x} + \frac{20}{x} = 14$   
 $\frac{28}{x} = 14$   
 $x = 2$   
 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:  $M \leq F$  (False)

### S72. Ans.(e)

**Sol.**

I:  $Z < Q$  (True)

II:  $P \geq S$  (True)

### S73. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** 4738446528

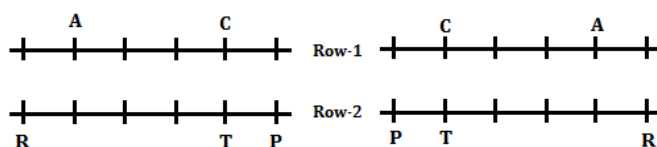
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### S74. Ans.(c)

**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.

Case 1

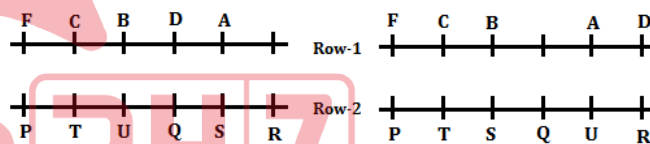
Case 2



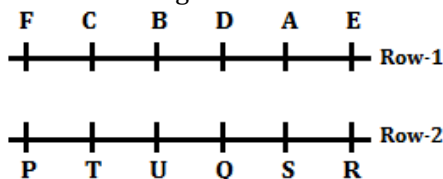
B faces the one who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3<sup>rd</sup>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

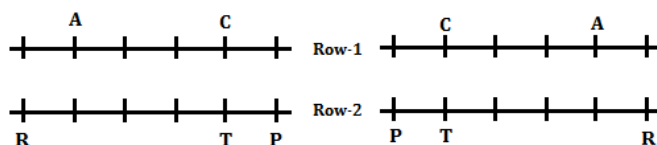


### S75. Ans.(b)

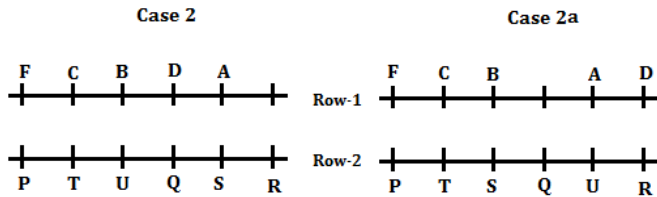
**Sol.** From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions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

Case 1

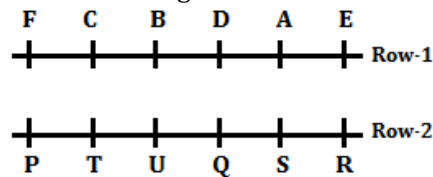
Case 2



B faces the one who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> to the left of F.

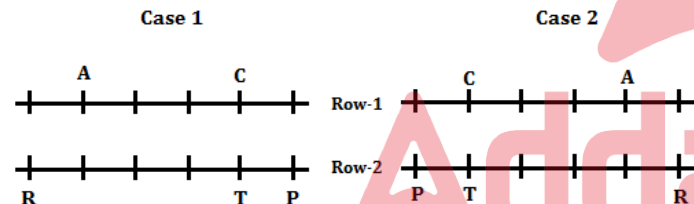


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-

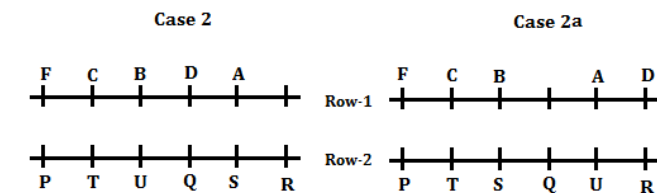


#### S76. Ans.(e)

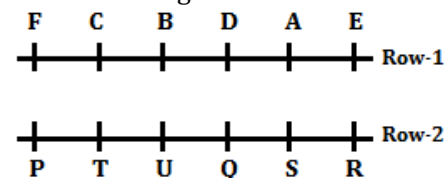
**Sol.** From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions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



B faces the one who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> to the left of F.

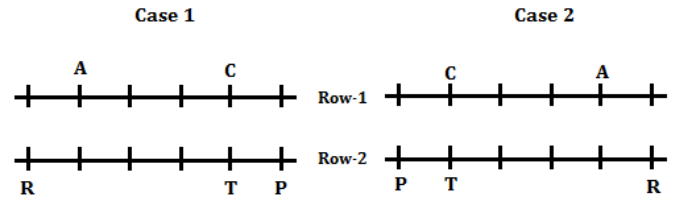


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-

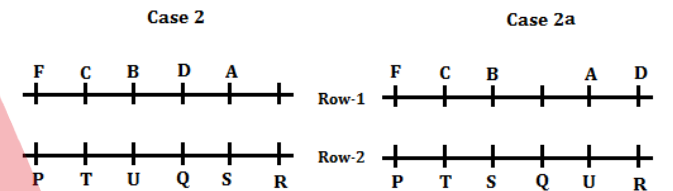


#### S77. Ans.(a)

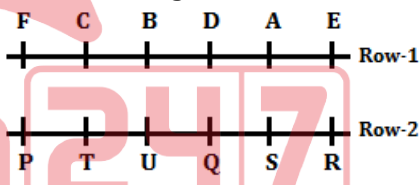
**Sol.** From the given statements, A faces the one who is an immediate neighbour of R, who sits one of the extreme ends of the row. The number of persons sits to the right of A is same as to the left of C. T is the only neighbour of P, which means P sits at one of the extreme ends. From these conditions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



B faces the one who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> to the left of F.

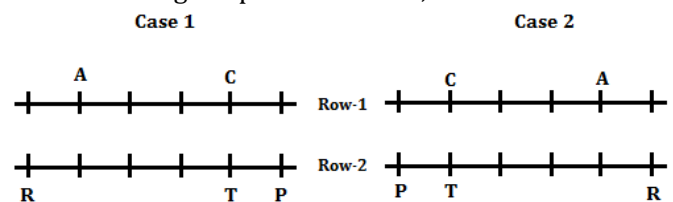


Both B and E are not an immediate neighbour to each other. From this condition Case 2a is ruled out now. So, the final arrangement is such as-



#### 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.

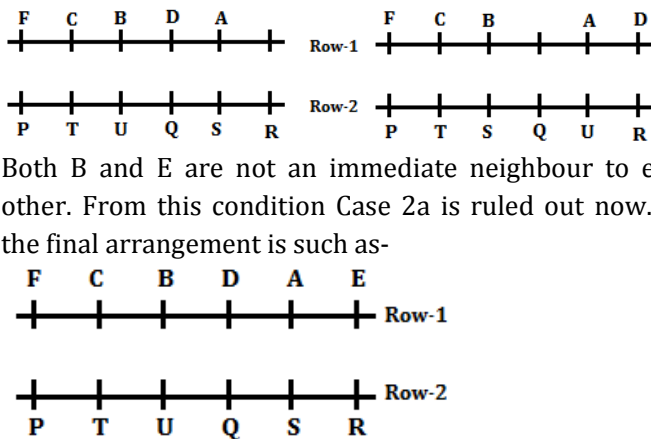


B faces the one who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of P. From this condition Case 1 is ruled out now. There is one person sits between U and S. D faces the one who sits immediate right to the U. From these conditions we get one more possibility i.e., Case 2a. Q faces the one who sits 3<sup>rd</sup>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



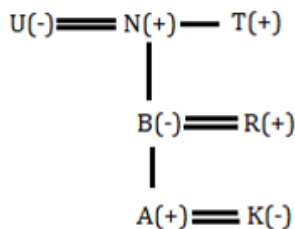
Case 2

Case 2a



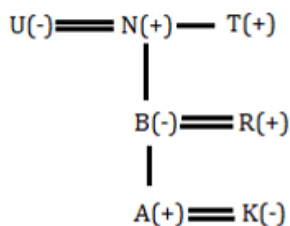
S79. Ans.(d)

Sol.



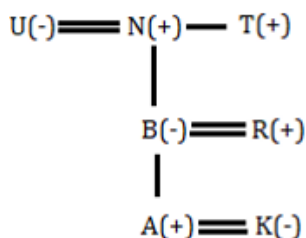
S80. Ans.(a)

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.

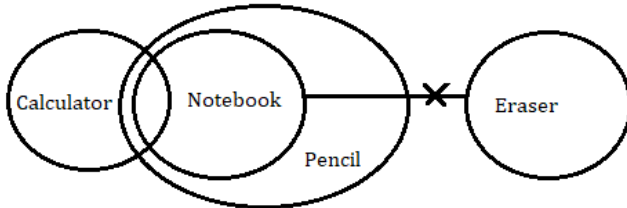
| Days      | Case 1   |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|
|           | Students | Exams   |
| Monday    | P        | Bank    |
| Tuesday   | R        | Railway |
| Wednesday | T        | SSC     |
| Thursday  | Q        |         |
| Friday    | V        |         |
| Saturday  | U     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

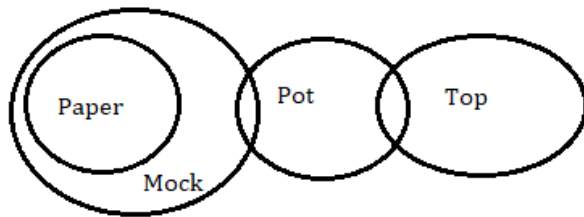
S88. Ans.(a)

Sol.



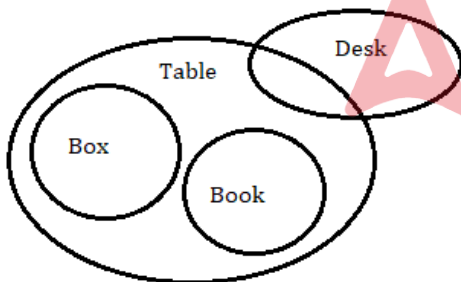
S89. Ans.(d)

Sol.



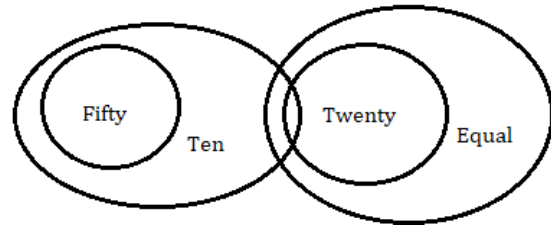
S90. Ans.(d)

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 4<sup>th</sup> number or 8<sup>th</sup> 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<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>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 4<sup>th</sup> number or 8<sup>th</sup> 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<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>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 4<sup>th</sup> number or 8<sup>th</sup> 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<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>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 4<sup>th</sup> number or 8<sup>th</sup> 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<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>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 4<sup>th</sup> number or 8<sup>th</sup> 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<br>Boxes | Case 2<br>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 |
| $9 \times 3 = 27$ |     |     |     |     |

